

MORGAN'S REPORT

On the Hawaiian Question Sustains Harrison's Policy.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATOR'S VIEW

Is That of the Majority of the Foreign Relations Committee.

MINISTER STEVENS ENDORSED.

His Only Mistake Was in Declaring a Protectorate--The Report Declares for Annexation and Two Democrats on the Committee, in a Separate Paragraph, Declare They are for the Acquisition of the Islands--Landing of the Troops Was Proper--Cleveland's Scheme to Restore the Queen Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.--Senator Morgan, (Dem.) chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, presented the report of the investigation made under his resolution of inquiry as to what irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Hawaii, Senators Sherman, Frye and Davis, the Republican members of the committee, concur in the report, and also make a supplementary report, taking more positive ground than the Morgan report, while Senators Butler, Turpie and Gray, Democrats, submit a minority report.

Mr. Morgan lays down the proposition that as a government dealing with Hawaii, and with any form of government in that country, the United States can have no separation or break in its line of policy corresponding to any change in the incumbency of the office of President. It is in all respects as much the same government in every right and responsibility as if it had been under the same President during the period covered by the recent revolution in Hawaii and succeeding events.

AN AMERICAN STATE.

The report says: "Hawaii is an American state and is embraced in the American commercial and military system. In this attitude of the two governments, Hawaii must be entitled to demand of the United States an indulgent consideration, if not an active sympathy, where she is endeavoring to accomplish what every other American state has achieved--the release of her people from the odious anti-republican regime which denies to the people the right to govern themselves and subordinates them to the supposed divine right of a monarch, whose title to such divinity originated in the most slavish conditions of pagan barbarity."

Concerning the landing of the United States troops from the warship Boston, the report says that the queen, having absolved herself from her oath to support the constitution of 1857, her abdication was complete, if the people chose so to regard it; there was no executive head of the government; it had perished; there can be "no law of nations nor any rule of comity that can rightfully prevent our flag from giving shelter to the citizens of the United States, under the protectorate of our arms, without regard to the distress it may give to the queen who generated the confusion, or any advantage it might give to the people who are disputing her right to resume or to hold her regal powers. In every country where there is no effective chief executive authority, whether it is only a newly discovered island where only savage government prevails, or one where the government is paralyzed by internal feuds, it is the right, claimed and exercised by all civilized nations, to enter such a country with sovereign authority to assert and protect the rights of its citizens and their property, and to remain there without the invitation of anybody until civilized government shall have been established that is adequate, in a satisfactory sense, for their protection."

STEVENS AND WILSON VINDICATED.

"The committee agrees that such was the condition of the Hawaiian government at the time that the troops were landed in Honolulu from the steam warship Boston; that there was then an interregnum in Hawaii as respects the executive office; that there was no executive power to enforce the laws of Hawaii, and that it was the right of the United States to land troops upon those islands at any place where it was necessary in the opinion of our minister to protect the citizens of our country."

The report further says the purpose of Minister Stevens and Capt. Wilcox was legitimate, and that they acted in good faith and with no motives except that of protecting American citizens and preserving order.

The intensity of the queen's opposition to the missionaries is referred to. The work of the missionaries is praised and the report says: "Civilization and constitutional government in Hawaii are the foster children of the American Christian missionaries and with Christianity and education as the basis, there has come over Hawaii the most rapid and successful improvement in political, industrial and commercial conditions that has marked the course of any people in Christendom."

Touching Mr. Willis's interviews with the queen, after the President had determined that the full duty of the government had been performed, the report, while conceding that he supposed himself to be acting within his instructions, says:

"When a crown falls, in any kingdom of the western hemisphere, it is pulverized, and when a scepter departs, it departs forever; and American opinion cannot sustain any American ruler in the attempt to restore them, no matter how virtuous and sincere the reasons may be that seem to justify him."

STEVENS' DUTY.

As to the action of Minister Stevens in recognizing the provisional government, the report says: "The precise hour when, or the precise conditions under which the American minister recognized the provisional government is not a matter of material importance. It was his duty, at the earliest safe period, to assist by his recognition in the termination of the interregnum, so that citizens of the United States might

be safely remitted to the care of that government for the security of their rights. As soon as he was convinced that the provisional government was secure against overthrow it was his duty to recognize the rehabilitated state.

"If no question of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States had existed, the conduct of the American minister in giving official recognition to the provisional government would not have been the subject of adverse criticism. But the presence of that question and his anxious advocacy of annexation does not relieve him from the duty of abridging his right to call for the troops on the Boston to protect the citizens of the United States during an interregnum of the office of chief executive of Hawaii. They were not to be put into a state of outlawry and peril if the minister had been opposed on annexation, nor could his desire on that subject in any way affect their rights or his duty. He gave to them the protection they had the right to demand, and, in respect to his action up to this point, so far as it related to Hawaii, his opinions as to annexation have not affected the attitude of the United States government, and the committee find no cause of censure either against Minister Stevens or Capt. Wilcox, of the Boston."

The report declares that the subsequent action of Minister Stevens in causing the American flag to be raised over the government building and in declaring a protectorate, in the name of the United States, was without authority and void for want of power. It was disavowed by Secretary Foster and rebuked by Secretary Gresham.

DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW INVOLVED, THE REPORT SAYS:

"We have always exercised the privilege of interference of domestic affairs of Hawaii to a degree that would not be justified under our own view of international law, in reference to the affairs of Canada, Cuba or Mexico. The reason is that Hawaii has been recognized as under a virtual sovereignty of the United States. The right has never been lost sight of and it is conspicuously manifested in the correspondence of Mr. Willis with Mr. Cole."

ANNEXATION.

Touching annexation the report says: "Hawaii has always desired an escape to a freer government when she has to be forced to the point where the surrender of racial pride and her standing as a nation would be the severe penalty of her weakness. Hawaiians prefer citizenship in a great republic to the slavery of subjection of any foreign monarchy. Annexation to the United States has never been regarded with aversion or with a sense of national degradation by the Hawaiian people. On the contrary, it has been adopted as a feature of political action by those who have attempted to recommend themselves to the support of the people in the times of danger. Annexation was an avowed purpose of the provisional government because it would popularize the movement. No one could project a revolution in Hawaii for the overthrow of the monarchy that would not raise the question among the people of annexation to the United States."

"The testimony taken by the committee discloses the well-considered opinion of several of our most eminent naval and military officers, that the annexation of Hawaii is a fact indispensable to the proper defense and protection of our western coast and cities. But this is a matter with which the committee is not especially charged, and reference is made to these opinions as supporting the statement that all intelligent men in Hawaii and in the United States who have taken pains to consider the subject are convinced that the question is one deserving of thorough investigation and a correct and friendly decision."

"Complaint is also made that this project of annexation was attempted to be consummated in too great haste. That raises a question of due consideration, for if the people of both countries desired it, or if according to every precedent to be found in the various annexations of countries and states to the United States, the respective governments desire it, speedy action in completing the cession was desirable for many obvious reasons, among which the injurious disturbance of commerce and danger to the public peace growing out of a protracted agitation of so grave a matter are conspicuous."

"It is well understood and its importance increases with every new event of any consequence in Hawaii and with the falling in with every island in the Pacific that is captured by the great maritime powers of Europe."

BLOUNT'S MISSION.

Next, the reports state that the recognition of the provisional government was lawful and has contributed to the peace of Hawaii. The President of the United States, giving attention to Liliuokalani's claim that this government had alarmed her by the presence of its troops into the abdication of her crown, sent Mr. Blount to make an investigation. In the situated state of opinion and feeling in Hawaii at that time, fair and free declaration in respect of the facts which attended this revolution, and particularly was this difficult to obtain from the persons who actively participated in that movement.

The evidence taken by the committee in addition to that taken by Mr. Blount establishes the fact that the revolutionary movement in Hawaii originated with Liliuokalani, and was promoted, aided, and, as she believed, secured by the passage of the opium bill and the lottery bill through the legislature, from which she expected to derive a revenue sufficient to secure the ultimate success of her purpose, which was distinctly and maturely devised to abolish the constitution of 1857, and to usurp to herself absolute power, free from constitutional restraint of any serious character.

The revolutionary movement was set on foot when Mr. Stevens was absent on a ten days' cruise in the Boston. Americans and other white residents were astonished, and were apprehensive that the ultimate result would be that they would be driven from the islands, or remaining there would be at the mercy of those who chose to prey upon their prosperity. This class supply nine-tenths of the entire tax receipts of the kingdom.

The report holds that if the President of the United States had intended to compel obedience to what is termed his "decision" in the matter by using the force of the United States to assist the queen in being enthroned, that would have been an act of war, entirely beyond his power, and would not have received the sanction of any considerable part of the American people, and would have no warrant in international law. But such was not the intention of the Presi-

dent, as is shown by contemporaneous acts, by his declarations, and by his subsequent treatment of the subject.

After reviewing everything that the President has said and done in the matter, the report says: "Your committee concludes to report that the President of the United States has not, in this particular, in any wise been a party to any irregularity or any impropriety of conduct in his high office. The committee finds nothing worthy of criticism in the negotiation of the treaty of annexation with the provisional government."

THE REPUBLICAN SUPPLEMENT.

The Republican members of the committee present a short supplemental report, in which they say that while concurring in the general conclusions of the chairman, they think that the appointment of Mr. Blount as commissioner and vesting him with paramount authority was unconstitutional. The senate was in session, but it was not asked to concur in the appointment.

They also object to the executive order under which the naval force at Honolulu was virtually placed under command of Mr. Blount and Mr. Willis. They also object to the lowering of the flag and the removal of the troops, because these acts were liable to be construed as showing an unfriendly disposition toward the provisional government; and further the President had no authority to attempt to re-open questions that had been determined, and to endeavor by any means whatever to overthrow the provisional government or to restore the monarchy which it had displaced.

THE DEMOCRATIC MINORITY.

The minority report, signed by all the Democratic members of the committee except Mr. Morgan, dissents from the majority mainly in regard to the manner in which the conduct of Minister Stevens is treated in declaring a protectorate. They say there is no valid reason and no course of dealing in our past relations with those islands which justifies interference by the United States with the political internal affairs of Hawaii, any more than with those of any other independent state or nation in this hemisphere. Therefore they cannot concur in that part of the report which exonerates Mr. Stevens from active, officious and unbecoming participation in the events which led to the revolution.

DEMOCRATS FOR ANNEXATION.

Two Democratic members also append the following supplement:

"The question of annexation is not submitted for the consideration of the committee, except as it incidentally affects the main question discussed; but it may not be improper for me to say, in this connection, that I am heartily in favor of the acquisition of those islands by the government of the United States, and in a proper case and on an appropriate occasion I should earnestly advocate the same. But I am unwilling to take advantage of internal dissensions in those islands, for which I believe we are in some measure responsible, to consummate at this time so desirable an object."

I concur in the above.

DAVID TURPIE.

NUNS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Innovation in Pittsburgh--Everything Works Smoothly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 26.--Four sisters of charity have taken possession of four rooms in the Riverside public school, this city, Fourth ward, West End, and for the first time in the history of the public schools of Pennsylvania nuns have been given permission to teach--not the doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, but the system as laid down by the central board of education.

No friction was caused by the entry of the sisters in the role of teachers in the public schools. By an agreement with the school board of that ward, the parochial school of St. James Roman Catholic church and the public schools were consolidated. The sisters regularly applied for certificates to teach, which were granted by the central board of education, and to-day the consolidation went into effect.

The children from the parochial school were placed in separate rooms to-day, but this is only temporary. There will be no distinctions among scholars or teachers. Protestant children will be taught by the "sister" teachers as well as Catholics. The school is to be conducted, as heretofore, on the uniform plan adopted by the central board of education, and under the statutes of the commonwealth governing public schools.

It is rumored that the members of J. O. U. A. M. will take action against the new order of things but the rumors cannot be traced to any reliable source.

SECESSIONIST PETITION.

A Proposition to the Silver States to Join the Mexican Republic.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., Feb. 26.--A petition is being circulated here which calls upon the silver producing states to secede from the general government and join the republic of Mexico. Mayor Parker, whose name heads the petition, says it will be circulated in every mining camp in the west.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The British parliament will be prorogued Monday and a new session will open March 12.

Wm. Collins Meredith, ex-chief justice of the Canadian supreme court, died yesterday.

M. Daniel Wilson was unelected in the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 465 to 2, on a charge of electoral corruption.

The Russo-German treaty is under debate in the German reichstag. It is expected that it will pass by a majority of 39 to 40.

Four hundred British marines have been ordered to Bathurst, West Africa, to take part in the expedition against the slave traders.

The British house of commons by a vote of 212 to 161 rejected Lord Salisbury's new amendment of February 23 in the house of lords to the parish councils bill.

Fred Fischer and Katie Botscheider, school children, were drowned in the Ohio canal at Massillon yesterday. While crossing the steam they broke through the ice.

The village of Harris City, Ohio, is bankrupt, and will be appraised and sold at sheriff's sale. Nearly the entire town is owned by the Exchange Bank, of Ottawa, Ohio, which has failed.

SENATE CAUCUS

On the Tariff Bill Develops a Pretty State of Affairs.

INTERVIEW OF SENATOR BRICE

Stirs Up the Animals and Creates Some Feeling.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORS

Stand By the Ohio Democratic Leader in His Statement that the Democratic Members of the Senate Should Have Been Consulted Before the Sectional Bill Was Framed--A Good Result of Brice's Course Was to Bring the Matter Before the Caucus. A Lively Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.--Among others who made speeches in the Democratic senatorial caucus to-day were Senators Butler, Pugh and McPherson, all of whom spoke in a conciliatory tone and advised the making sure of a Democratic majority for the tariff bill before bringing it into the senate, which assurance could only be reached through a general conference of Democratic senators, such as could be had in a caucus.

There was more or less reference to an interview of Senator Brice, published in a New York paper, in which he was quoted as saying that the tariff bill to be presented to the senate had been shaped by three ex-rebel brigadiers, all of whom were idealists, referring to Senators Jones, Mills and Vest.

In the course of the interview Senator Brice said that the Wilson bill, when it came before the senate finance committee, "was placed in charge of three senators--all ex-Confederate brigadiers; all living south of Mason and Dixon's line and west of the Mississippi river; all cotton planters, and all idealists. These men assume control of a measure of vast importance to the great business and financial states I have mentioned, and the northern states have a right to know something about it and have some voice in its framing. For this reason the conference was called."

Mr. Vest is said to have spoken sharply in reply to this statement and Mr. Brice to have replied with no less feeling. Mr. Brice said that he was not complaining of the wool schedule, but that he objected to the general method of procedure and that he thought the party in the senate should have been consulted, as such, in shaping of the bill.

While the interview of Senator Brice was being discussed, the Ohio senator took the floor and said that it was not so much a question of who made the statement of the manner in which the bill was prepared as to whether it was true or not.

Several senators concurred in this and declared that the criticism which Senator Brice had made of the manner of preparing the bill had resulted in bringing it before the caucus, and in that respect a great deal had been gained by the caucus. Among the senators who it is asserted, concurred in Senator Brice's statement in the caucus are Senators Morgan, Butler, Faulkner, Camden and others from the south.

At 5:30 the caucus adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, after a continuous four hours' session.

THE HOUSE DEADLOCK.

Blount Concludes to Let the Debate Go On. Personalities in the Speeches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.--The proceedings in the house to-day were full of exciting incidents. Mr. Blount being unable to secure a quorum concluded to allow the debate on the bill to proceed, at the same time declaring that he would return to the assault to-morrow.

Two sensational speeches followed, one by Mr. Pence, of Colorado, who denounced the Republicans for submitting to the crack of ex-Speaker Reed's whip and warned him if the election of President were thrown into the house in 1896 he would rue his filibustering course, and the other by Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, who condemned in the severest terms the action of his Democratic colleagues who were taking part in the filibuster.

Toward the close of the session Mr. Pence's reflections on Messrs. Pickler and Ellis (Oregon) drew forth from them a statement which Mr. Pence characterized as "absolutely untrue." He was twice called to order, and the house, by a vote, refused to allow him to proceed. It is probable that Mr. Pence's speech will be the occasion of further comment to-morrow.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) as a privileged question sent to the clerk's desk and had read a long resolution with several whereases, expressing it as the sense of the house that Mr. Willis should be recalled from Hawaii. It was referred.

During the debate on the seigniorage bill Mr. Fithian (Dem., Ill.) said there were three kinds of Democrats in the house--the real Democrats, the cuckoo Democrats and the Tom Reed Democrats.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.), in his sensational speech, denounced the Republicans for their filibustering course and Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) called attention to the fact that throughout this struggle a constitutional quorum had been present demanding that it should be counted. Those who refused to recognize this declaration of the supreme court, he said, were filibusters, not the gentlemen whom Mr. Pence had just denounced.

"I desire to say," interjected Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.), rising to his feet, "that Mr. Pence told me he wanted to put the Democratic party in a hole, and that he did not intend to vote on a certain roll call, but he came slinking in. He told me he did not want the bill to pass." This statement caused something of a sensation.

Mr. Pence and Mr. Ellis (Rep., Oregon) rose at the same time. "And I also desire to bear witness," said Mr. Ellis, "that Mr. Pence told me the same thing."

The members crowded about the combatants. Mr. Hepburn yielded two minutes to Mr. Pence.

"I want to say," said Mr. Pence, slowly and deliberately, "that Mr. Pickler

states that which is absolutely not true and that Mr. Ellis, of Oregon, I mention names in order that there may be no mistakes, that Mr. Ellis, whose windings in and out no man can keep track of, states that which is absolutely false. With neither of them did I have any such conversation."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hepburn's speech, Mr. Reed declared the seigniorage bill could have been brought to a vote long ago if it had been properly managed. There was a lively set-to between Mr. Reed and Mr. Bland, after which the committee rose, whereupon Mr. Pence, rising to a question of privilege with reference to the statements made by Messrs. Pickler and Ellis said he acquitted Mr. Ellis of making any statement, doing anything or casting any vote since last August, "on his own hook."

Mr. Hainer (Rep., Nebraska) called Mr. Pence to order. In accordance with the rule he was required to take his seat. The language excepted to was read, and then, upon motion, he was allowed to explain. He said perhaps the gentleman from Nebraska did not understand what was meant in the west by "on his own hook."

"What I mean and what I shall continue to mean," said he, "when a man votes on his own hook, is that he votes what he honestly and individually believes."

Mr. Hainer again arose and said this was adding insult to injury, but the speaker held that Mr. Pence was allowed to explain. Continuing, he said that he meant by his expression that a man threw out his own hook and his own bait and caught his own fish without being under the domination of any man whether he came from Maine or elsewhere.

"That is my explanation," said he defiantly. "If it does not satisfy the dignity of the house it satisfies me. I am ready now to proceed with what I was saying when the gentleman from Nebraska (who is fuller of whiskers than ideas) interrupted me." He paused.

There was a good deal of indignation among the Republicans at Mr. Pence's defiance, which was shared to some extent on the Democratic side, as, on the motion to allow him to proceed, a score of Democrats, including Messrs. Tracy, Killy, Goldsair, Everett, Warner and Lockwood, voted against the motion, which was defeated--30 to 60.

Mr. Pence sat down and the house adjourned.

Brief Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.--When the senate met this morning a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the attorney general as to whether silver certificates were "lawful money" and the reply of the attorney general, giving a negative opinion, were read. Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.), chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made an announcement of the report of the committee relative to Hawaiian affairs.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), asked to have the report read, but Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, suggested that as the senate would have to take an early adjournment the report and testimony should be printed in the journal, and this was finally agreed to. The senate took from the calendar and passed the joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to the Antwerp International Exposition and then at 12:37 p. m., on motion of Mr. Cockrell went into executive session. After the doors were reopened at 1:20 p. m., the senate adjourned.

NEW BASE BALL RULES.

Changes Made by the National League Committee on Rules.

New York, Feb. 26.--Among the changes adopted by the committee on rules of the National Base Ball League to-day were the following: Old playing rules 2 to 11 were stricken out and a new series adopted. The new rules make the formation of the diamond almost accurate to the one-thousandth of an inch, with the result that in the future a civil engineer will be required to lay out the diamond. Section 2 of rule 12 was amended to read as follows:

"For each championship game two balls shall be furnished by the home club to the umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted to foul ground out of sight of the umpire the other ball shall be immediately brought into play. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with soil or otherwise."

Rule 20 was changed to read as follows:

"A tie game--If the score be a tie at the end of nine innings play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided that if the last side at the bat scores the winning run before the third man is out the game shall terminate."

Rule 28 was changed as follows:

A sacrifice bunt hit is a ball batted by the batsman standing in his position that falls within fair ground before reaching the lines between first and second bases and second and third bases.

Two new sections, Nos. 4 and 5 were added to Rule 41, as follows:

Section 4. A strike is a foul hit other than a foul tip made by the batsman while attempting a bunt sacrifice hit as defined in Rule 38, that falls or rolls upon foul ground between home base and first base, or home base and third base.

Section 5. A strike is a ball struck at if the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

A new section, No. 8, was added to rule 43. It reads as follows:

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of the batsman's person, in which event any runners occupying bases shall return as provided in section 5, Rule 47.

A new section, No. 9, was added to Rule 43. It reads as follows:

If he hits a fly ball that can be handled by an infielder while first base is occupied with only one out.

Section 4 of rule 44 is changed to read:

"If while he is a batsman, without making an attempt to strike his person, excepting hands or fore-arm, which makes it a dead ball, or clothing be hit by a ball from the pitcher, unless--in the opinion of the umpire--he intentionally permits himself to be so hit."

The last change adopted was the addition of a new section, No. 5, to rule 47, which reads:

"If while attempting to strike, the ball touches any part of the batsman's person."

Steele Mackaye's remains have been forwarded to New York from La Junta, Colo., by the order of Ellis.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON

Now Considered to Have a Fighting Chance for His Life.

HIS CONDITION IS UNCHANGED

But is a Very Sick Man--The Utmost Care Being Taken of the Distinguished West Virginian--The Governor of the State of Jalisco, in Mexico, Issues Orders that He be Protected from Disturbing Noises. The Latest Bulletin from His Bed-side.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.--A special from the City of Mexico says that Congressman William L. Wilson's condition has not undergone any material change since yesterday. The very best medical skill in Mexico has been called into the case, and the distinguished American will have the best care and attention.

His temperature was unchanged to-day. Dr. Provost, of this city, receives two lengthy bulletins daily by wire from his assistant in Guadalajara. He reported Mr. Wilson's temperature this morning 100, this evening 102. The governor of the state of Jalisco has issued a decree forbidding bands of music on the streets of Guadalajara, and locomotives are not permitted to whistle in the town limits.

Congressman Wilson is in the private car of A. A. Robinson, of the Central railway, in the company's yards at Guadalajara, removed as far as possible from all disturbing influences. The distinguished patient is receiving the utmost care and now has a good fighting chance for his life.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Grosscup Decides That Witnesses Cannot be Compelled to Answer Under the Inter-State Commerce Law.

CHICAGO, Ills., Feb. 26.--Judge Grosscup to-day, in the case of the Lake Shore officers who refused to answer questions as to alleged infringements of the inter-state commerce law put to them by the grand jury, held they need not answer the questions which may criminate them. In his decision Judge Grosscup said:

"Every man's life is, so far as society is interested, a series of personal acts. No person can be subjected to the penalties of the law, unless every fact essential to the identification of the act charged with the crime, is apparent from sources other than himself or his own voluntary disclosures. "If the fifth amendment is intended to grant to the person complete immunity against all the consequences of self-accusation of crime, irrespective of the nature of such consequences, no legislative act can cut down or diminish such immunity."

"The decision," said United States District Attorney Milchrist, "surprised me greatly. I had no idea that the court would decide against us, but felt reasonably sure that the decision would be otherwise. I am still of the opinion, however, that the amendment to the inter-state law is as broad as the constitution. The effect of the decision will be to put an effective bar to prosecutions under the law in this district."

"Judge Grosscup's decision applies absolutely to any case in this district, but it does not necessarily govern in any other district. That it will carry weight in all the other districts, however, is very certain."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. Scovary, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 33 3 p. m. 46
9 a. m. 39 7 p. m. 40
12 m. 42 Weather--Snow.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

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