THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1871. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1901—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WILL REVISE CREED

Presbyterian Assembly Votes Unanimously in Favor of the Changes.

SUDDEN SETTLEMENT OF VEXED QUESTION

End is So Quickly Reached that the Clergy Are Themselves Surprised.

GREAT ROAR OF "AYE," THEN DOXOLOGY

Dr. Moffett Introduces Harmonizing Amendment.

ALL CONGRATULATE HIM ON RESULT

Some Minor Amendments to Report—Changes Are in Phraseology and Made to State More Explicitly What is Intended.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—By unanimous vote the Presbyterian general assembly today adopted the report of the special committee on the revision of the confession of faith. The debate on this important question had extended into the fourth day, and to Rev. Dr. James D. Moffatt is due the credit of having brought the commissioners to such a harmonious conclusion. When recommendation B was, on Saturday, adopted by a comparatively small majority, Rev. Moffatt announced that, in view of the divergency of opinion, he would today present what he hoped would meet with the approval of the entire assembly. When he presented this amendment today it was instantly accepted by the commissioners and the adoption of the report as a whole followed with but little delay.

A viva voce vote was taken and when 640 ayes responded to the question, the commissioners arose and sang "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," which was followed by a prayer of thanksgiving by Moderator Minton.

The momentous question of creed revision having been disposed of, the assembly proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business.

Permanent Judicial Committee.

The report of the special committee on judicial commissions was first in order and was adopted after a brief discussion. This report recommended the establishment of a permanent judicial committee to which shall be referred all judicial issues which the general assembly does not elect to try before the whole body. There will be no appeal from the decisions of this commission.

During the afternoon session reports of various special committees were considered and adopted, among them a supplemental report of the committee on theological seminaries, which recommended the consolidation of the Louisville and Danville seminaries.

New York was selected as the meeting place for the next general assembly.

In commenting on the question of revision, Moderator Minton said: "The discussion has developed and displayed far more clearly the agreement of the whole assembly upon the question of revision than any division or discord. The decision reached is a victory for no one, but for all."

Rev. Dr. C. A. Dickey, chairman of the committee on revision, said: "The church may expect peace and progress during the coming year. The action of the assembly manifested mutual confidence. Without dissent the assembly determined to go forward and distinctly marked out the way for the forward movement."

The committee recommended to the next assembly the selection of Los Angeles for the assembly of 1903.

Moffat Pours Oil.

James D. Moffat, D. D., president of Washington and Jefferson university, who, on Saturday, gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the majority report, was then recognized by the moderator.

Dr. Moffat explained that he was moved to offer the amendment to recommendation B because of the small majority which on Saturday voted to retain the recommendation in the revision committee's report. Objection had been made, he said, to the original recommendation in the committee's report because of ambiguity in certain portions and his object in amending was to render the vote of the assembly unanimous on whatever action might be taken.

"I hoped to amend recommendation B," continued Dr. Moffat, "to meet all objections and to give it new working. Many good men who opposed its original form were alarmed by the word 'summary.' I have made a simple change, striking out the word 'summary' and substituting 'statement,' which expresses just what we have in view. Again, there is nothing in the original report as to what shall be done with the summary. I wish to remove all ambiguity and I have it stated plainly that the committee to be appointed will be required to report to the next assembly and that a recommendation be made to the next assembly to submit the entire subject to the presbyteries."

The amendment was adopted by a viva voce vote, not one voice being raised in opposition to it.

Adopt Revision Report.

The question was then on the adoption of the majority report and Dr. Johnson moved that the three recommendations contained in the report be taken up seriatim and the motion was carried.

Recommendation A, which calls for the appointment of a revision committee, was adopted with only a few voices against it.

Recommendation B as amended went through without a sign of opposition.

Recommendation C, on motion of Dr. Baker of Philadelphia, was amended so that the amendments to be prepared by the committee for several chapters of the confession of faith shall be made "either by modification of the text or by declaratory statement, but so far as possible by declaratory statement." This recommendation was also adopted with but little opposition.

The question then recurred to the adoption of the report as a whole. The moderator put the question and then there was one great roar of "aye." Instantly the assembly rose en masse and sang the Doxology. The moderator then led in prayer. The end to the great discussion which had continued into the fourth day came so quickly that it took everyone by surprise. Dr. Moffat, who introduced the harmonizing amendment to recommendation B, was surrounded by a crowd which congratulated him on his success in bringing the matter to such a satisfactory issue.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 27.

At New York—Arrived—Zeeland, from Antwerp; Marquette, from London; Minnehaha, from London; Sicilia, from Genoa and Naples.

RECEIVED ROYALTY AT SYDNEY

Russian War Vessels Joins in Welcome to Duke and Duchess of ——

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 27.—The British steamer Ophir, having on board the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. It was joined outside the harbor by a squadron of seven government vessels conveying the premier, Sir William Lyne, the ministers and federal officials. As the squadron entered the roadstead, the Ophir leading, the Russian cruiser Gromoboy, from the Athol bight anchorage, fired a royal salute. The British cruisers responded, hoisting the Russian flag. The harbor was crowded with shipping and excursion craft, and the shores were lined with thousands of spectators. The sun shone intermittently. When the Ophir came to anchor it was boarded by the governor general, the earl of Hopetoun, governor general of the commonwealth; Sir Frederick Darley, lieutenant governor of New South Wales, and the Russian admiral.

The duke and duchess landed at 2 o'clock and were greeted by enthusiastic crowds. The decorations were magnificent and a brilliant military escort awaited the landing of the duke and duchess.

RUSSIA APPLIES THE SCREWS

Suspends Leading Newspaper for Moderate Comment on Strikes.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—The prohibition of the publication of the Novoe Vremya for a week because of its editorial articles on the labor troubles is creating an immense sensation, as indicating extraordinary nervousness on the part of the government.

The Novoe Vremya is second only to the Moscow Vladomostie in conservatism and is usually allowed greater latitude than are the other papers. The editorial in question is mild as compared with many governmental publications on the labor situation in more quiet times. It merely said the operatives were poorly paid for excessively hard work and were beginning to be influenced by western literature and suggested that the government carry on the work begun for emancipation and enforce social reforms.

RELIGION IN THE ISLANDS

Pope and Cardinal Gibbons Consult Over Cuba and the Philippines.

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ROME, May 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The pope and Cardinal Gibbons had a long consultation today concerning the position of the religious orders in Cuba and the Philippines. The matter has caused serious concern at the vatican, and it is now stated on authoritative information that the pope has come to see the necessity of making a radical change, so as to adapt the orders to the new situation created by American occupation. Mgr. Chappelle, the papal legate to Cuba, and the archbishop of Manila are also in Rome in connection with the matter.

MAY BE ROYAL ANARCHIST

Body Believed to Be that of Man Who Thirsted for Kaiser's Life.

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BERLIN, May 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Lokal Anzeiger states on the authority of its Buda Pesth correspondent that there has just been taken from the Danube near that city a body heavily loaded with chains, which the Hungarian police firmly believe to be that of Romagnoli, the anarchist who was reported to have been dispatched from America for the purpose of murdering the German emperor. The police of every country in Europe and America have been notified of the discovery.

RATHER DIE THAN DOCTOR

India Natives Force Government to Relax Efforts to Repress the Plague.

LAHORE, May 27.—In spite of the fact that the plague is spreading in the Punjab, where it has already invaded several hundred villages, the repressive measures have so dangerously irritated natives that the government has been obliged to order a wholesale relaxation of the plague regulations.

SULTAN CHANGES HIS MIND

Owing to Protests of Foreign Embassies He Rescinds Order Prohibiting Typewriters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.—In response to the protest of the foreign embassies the order issued by the Turkish government prohibiting the entry of typewriters into Turkey has been rescinded.

Investigating Paper Combine.

TORONTO, May 27.—The Canadian Press association has been advised by Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, that the government will conduct the investigation and summon all necessary witnesses in the inquiry into the alleged paper makers' combination. The association had intended prosecuting. Mr. Fielding's communication meets all the claims of the press association. Eminent counsel will be employed in the inquiry, which will open before Judge Taschereau in Montreal.

Cardinal Gibbons in Rome.

ROME, May 27.—Cardinal Gibbons, who arrived in this city May 22, expects to remain here for a fortnight and will then return home by way of Paris and London.

WILLIAM P. HAZEN RESIGNS

Chief Agent of United States Secret Service Bureau Soon to Quit.

NEW YORK, May 27.—William P. Hazen, chief agent of the United States secret service bureau with headquarters in this city, has tendered his resignation to the government authorities, to take effect June 12 next.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Gage today received and accepted the resignation of W. P. Hazen, at the head of the United States secret service at New York. Mr. Hazen resigns to enter private business. During the last Cleveland administration Mr. Hazen was chief of the secret service and during his connection with the office has done most efficient service in connection with some of the most notable counterfeit cases in the history of the department. His resignation was accepted with regret.

Jealousy Causes Murder.

ELKINS, W. Va., May 27.—Information was received here today of the murder of Miss Sarah Parker by Sam Reed, at Glady Fork, twenty miles from here. William Dooly, of whom Reed was jealous, was slightly wounded. Reed escaped.

IS GOVERNMENT'S VICTORY

Solicitor General So Considers the Supreme Court's Ruling.

SENATOR FORAKER TELLS CIRCUMSTANCES

Author of the Foraker Act Elucidates the Situations that Were in Question and that Influenced the Justices.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Solicitor General Richards of the Department of Justice, who had charge of the insular cases before the supreme court, tonight made the following statement containing his interpretation of the decisions of the court today:

"The important question involved in these cases was whether the cession of territory contained in the treaty of Paris made Porto Rico and the Philippines an integral part of the United States within the meaning of that provision of the constitution requiring 'all duties, imposts and excises to be uniform throughout the United States.' The court held that the cession simply made Porto Rico and the Philippines domestic territory of the United States, subject to the full control of congress, which control could be exercised without reference to those limitations. This limitation, the court held, was intended to apply to the states of the union and does not apply to acquired territory unless by treaty and by subsequent act of congress it is incorporated within and becomes an integral part of the United States.

"The decisions are substantially a victory for the government. They sustain to the fullest extent the so-called insular policy of the administration. The government now has the sanction of the supreme court for governing these islands as their needs require. The court holds that the constitution did not of its own force at once apply to those ceded territories, placing their people, their products and their ports on an immediate equality with ours and conferring upon them all the rights privileges and immunities enjoyed by the people, products and ports of the several states.

For Congress to Determine.

"While their fundamental rights are preserved by these underlying principles of the constitution which apply everywhere, the status of their citizens and the nature of the customs and commercial regulations are to be determined by congress and the exercise of the power vested by the constitution in congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory belonging to the United States.

"Obviously what I have said regarding Porto Rico applies equally well to the Philippines, so that the president is perfectly free, under the Spooner act, to govern the Philippines as their needs and our interests may require.

"At the same time that the court has sustained to the fullest extent the contention of the government in these cases it has decided as a matter of statutory construction that the Dingley act could not be held to impose duties on goods brought from Porto Rico, because by cession Porto Rico became domestic territory of the United States and therefore ceased to be a foreign country.

"The decisions of the courts call for no change in the administration of the law. The court did not decide what is known as the second Dooley case, which involved the invalidity of the collection of duties under the Foraker act on goods taken into Porto Rico from the United States. While I have no information on the subject, it may be that the court thinks there is involved in the cases another question as to whether such duties would not amount to duties on articles exported from a state. The court also failed to dispose of what is popularly known as the 'fourteen diamond rings case,' involving the entry, free of duty, of rings brought into the United States by a returning soldier from the Philippines. There were no decisions affecting the Philippines today and I presume both of these cases referred to will go over until the fall term of the court."

Senator Foraker Elucidates.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Senator J. B. Foraker was seen tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria and made a statement concerning the decision. "There seems to be some confusion in the newspapers regarding the decisions rendered in the supreme court in the insular cases, owing to the fact that a number of cases were considered and disposed of at the same time, each one raising a different question and altogether supposed to cover the various questions that have been raised with respect to the constitutional power of congress to legislate for the new acquisitions.

"In order that the decision may be fully understood it is necessary to bear in mind that Porto Rico has passed through three distinct periods that have relation to these cases. In the first place, prior to the Spanish-American war Porto Rico was a province of Spain, and as such 'foreign territory' in every sense of the word. The island remained foreign territory, in a legal sense, notwithstanding our conquest and military government, until the question of the ratification of the treaty of peace, when it ceased to be foreign territory and became a possession or dependency of the United States, but not a part of the United States. Being a dependency of this country, it was domestic territory as contradistinguished from foreign territory. It is domestic territory still, but it underwent a further change in its legal relations to this country when congress enacted the law of April 12, 1900, providing a civil duty and tariffs.

What the Court Decided.

"What the court decided was that while we were occupying Porto Rico prior to the ratification of the treaty of peace it was foreign territory and our occupation and government was military and all that was done was in the nature of a military necessity and valid in their account. From and after the ratification of the treaty of peace it was no longer foreign territory, but domestic territory within the meaning of our tariff law, according to which tariff duties can be collected only on importations from foreign countries and that consequently the duties collected on imports from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty of peace and prior to April 12, 1900, when congress first legislated, were illegally collected, illegally collected not because congress was without power to impose such duties, but because in such period congress had not so legislated.

"The third question decided by the court, and the one of supreme importance, was that Porto Rico being a territory of the United States is not a part of the United States, but only territory belonging to the United States, and that it is, therefore, within the constitutional power of congress to so legislate with regard to it, including the imposition of tariff duties, as it may see fit and the congress having so legislated on the 12th day of April, 1900, the provisions of that law are valid and to

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska: Fair Tuesday, with Higher Temperature; Wednesday, Fair; Southerly Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	53	1 p. m.	77
6 a. m.	55	2 p. m.	76
7 a. m.	61	3 p. m.	78
8 a. m.	51	4 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	64	5 p. m.	80
10 a. m.	69	6 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	73	7 p. m.	78
12 m.	75	8 p. m.	76
		9 p. m.	74

TWENTY-ONE MEN KILLED

Terrific Explosion in Coal Mine Bereaves Large Number of Families.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 27.—A special from Dayton, Tenn., to the Times says: At the Richland mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron company, two miles from Dayton, at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, a terrific explosion of coal dust resulted in the death of twenty-one men, all white, and most of them married and with families.

The dead:

TOM WRIGHT.
DICK SMITH.
WILL MATTHEWS.
SAM SMITH.
BAILEY SMITH.
TOM WALKER.
GEORGE HOLMES.
J. F. GOTHARD.
TERRY SMITH.
ABE GOTHARD.
SAM BURWICK.
JIM PICKLE.
WASH TRASLEY.
OSCAR RODGERS.
LEWIS G. RODGERS.
LOWERY HAWKINS.
J. F. WALKER.
PERRY POPE.
LIGE POOLE.
ANDY MEDLEY.
WILL ROSE.

The injured:

William Burchene, sr., William Burchene, jr., Bob Walker, Rev. F. M. Cook, Rev. William Hale, Bart Hale, Arthur Decker, Ed Craig, J. T. Burwick.

Caused by a Blown Blast.

The explosion was caused by what is known among miners as a blown blast. It is the custom of the miners to place blasts and fire them off at quitting time each afternoon, leaving the coal thus thrown down to be loaded and hauled from the mine the next morning. The Rich mine is destitute of water and great volumes of fine particles of coal dust, invisible to the naked eye, accumulate at the roof of the mine. This dust is subject to explosion if exposed to flames. This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock a dynamite cartridge was placed in position in one of the rooms for a blast and the miners started for the mouth of the mine. The blast did not explode as intended, but instead, a long flame shot out of the blast hole and ignited the accumulation of dust. Instantly a terrific explosion occurred and a seething mass of flame shot to the mouth of the mine and extended 300 feet into the air, scorching the leaves from the nearby trees.

There were thirty-four men in the mine at the time. Four of these escaped with slight injuries. Twenty-one were killed and nine terribly burned, most of them fatally. The force of the explosion caused great masses of coal and slate to cave in from the roof of the mine and many of the fated miners were completely buried.

Rescue Forces Soon at Work.

Word quickly reached Dayton and rescue forces were at once organized and proceeded to the mine. One by one the blackened and horribly disfigured bodies were taken from the debris and carried to the mouth of the mine, where they were put on a locomotive and taken to Dayton. Scores of relatives and friends gathered at the mouth of the mine and the shrieks of anguish as the bodies were removed were heartrending.

The two undertaking establishments at Dayton were turned into morgues, where the mangled bodies were dressed and prepared for delivery to their families. All the men employed in this mine were residents of Dayton.

The Richland mine is the property of the Dayton Coal and Iron company, composed of Glasgow capitalists. The company operates an iron furnace at Dayton.

December 23, 1895, a similar explosion occurred in the Nelson mine, situated a few hundred feet from where today's explosion occurred, in which twenty-eight miners were instantly killed.

KILLS TOO MANY TAILORS

Contract Competition Creates Condition that New York Unions May Strike to Remedy.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The different unions in the tailoring trade in New York, Brooklyn and Newark issued a notice to the manufacturers that they are preparing for a fight for the abolition of the middlemen in the clothing trade. If in a reasonable time the manufacturers do not provide shops for the tailors, they declare, a general strike involving all the tailoring trades will be ordered.

Resolutions to this effect were adopted today under the seals of the several unions involved. The tailors claim that it has become impossible for the average workman in the trade to earn enough to live on. This condition is said to be caused by the competition between the small contractors. The men, therefore, demand the abolition of the contract system, in order that the workers may have the benefit of the middlemen's profit. The resolution sets forth that the present system results in 35 per cent of the tailors dying of consumption, being obliged to work sixteen hours, housed in stuffy shops and breathing foul air. A general strike of all the clothing trade will, it is said, to involve about 30,000 workers.

IS FINED TEN THOUSAND

Chicago Man Pleads Guilty to Operating Illicit Oleomargarine Factory.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Having pleaded guilty to operating an illicit oleomargarine factory, Albert T. Dow, proprietor of the Fertile Valley Creamery company, 2334 State street, was today fined $10,000 and sentenced to six months in the county jail by Judge Kohlsaat in the general court. Dow is said to have cheated the government out of $40,000 in revenue payment. This is said to be the heaviest fine ever imposed in a federal court.

WONDER ABOUT MR. BREWSTER

Friends of Milwaukee Road's Freight Agent Fear His Disappearance is Ominous.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Stephen A. Brewster, contracting freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, has been missing since last Thursday and it is feared he has met with foul play. Mr. Brewster was seen last when he left his office Thursday night to go home.

M'KINLEY ARRIVES TODAY

Presidential Party Revels in the Fairness of Nebraska.

MRS. M'KINLEY SEEMS MUCH REJOICED

State's Exceedingly Pleasant Weather Affords Her Great Comfort — Due to Reach Omaha Early This Morning.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 27.—The presidential train made the third day's run on the homeward journey without incident. The trip across Wyoming was at an average elevation of over 4,000 feet, and at Sherman, just before the train began to descend the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, the elevation exceeded 7,500 feet. Brief stops were made for water and to change engines at Rawlins, Laramie and Cheyenne, Wyo., and Kimball and Sidney, Neb. The president made no remarks at any of these places, but he appeared upon the rear platform and shook hands with some of those nearest the car. There were crowds at every station along the route and every cattle ranch had its little group of cowboys sitting bolt upright on their horses and waving their sombreros as the train went by.

Mrs. McKinley is standing the trip very well and seems rejoiced that every hour brings her nearer home. The weather has been exceedingly pleasant, and that means much for her comfort.

The presidential train will reach Washington Thursday morning at 7:30. It will arrive in Omaha tomorrow morning early, probably at 7:30, and reach Chicago at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. The train will be transferred at Chicago to the Pennsylvania line and proceed without further stops.

NEBRASKA AIR IS BENEFICIAL

President Attributes His Wife's Improvement Largely to Invigorating Climate.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 27.—(Special Telegram.)—The presidential train consisting of eight cars reached here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and remained twenty minutes, giving the people ample opportunity to greet President McKinley. He stepped off the rear of his private car and heartily grasped the hands of the people who passed by him. This was a great treat for the people of Sidney, as it had been reported that the train would pass through here at fifty miles an hour.

Mr. McKinley informed your correspondent that Mrs. McKinley was standing the trip very well and was feeling much improved; the beautiful atmosphere of western Nebraska, and the lovely sunshine were the best invigorators they had yet found. The crowd was orderly and many good wishes were offered for Mrs. McKinley's speedy recovery.

General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent Robert W. Baxter accompany the special train. Conductor Link Woodmansee has the proud distinction of having charge of the party from Cheyenne to North Platte.

DICKINSON FOR PRESIDENT

General Manager of Union Pacific Candidate for New York Central Chief Official.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Mail and Express says today: Three candidates for the presidency of the New York Central to succeed Samuel R. Callaway are being seriously considered by the directors. They are E. V. W. Rossiter, vice president of the company; Edgar VanEtten, general superintendent of the Central, and E. Dickinson, general manager of the Union Pacific.

William H. Newman, president of the Lake Shore road, is a possible candidate, but it is said on good authority that Mr. Newman prefers to keep his own position, which has not the onerous work that attaches to the presidency of the New York Central.

SCALPERS HAVE THEIR RIGHTS

Law Destroying Their Business is Declared by Supreme Court Unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Justice Gildersleeve in the supreme court today denied that the anti-scalping law passed by the legislature this year, is unconstitutional. The justice said that while it is unusual for a special term of the supreme court to pass upon the constitutionality of a law, it will, nevertheless, not enforce laws which are manifestly invalid.

WABASH AND ALTON AT PEACE

Allow Question of Differential Fare from Kansas City to Buffalo to Go to Arbitration.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Wabash and Chicago & Alton roads agreed today to allow the question of differential fares for the former road between Kansas City and Buffalo to go to arbitration. It was also agreed to restore all rates to normal basis June 7, pending arbitration.

New Road to Orient.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 27.—Grading on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad was begun here today. Laying of rails on the section between Emporia and Wichita will be begun July 4.

Presidents' Meeting Postponed.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The conference of western railroad presidents which was to have been held during the first week in June has again been postponed until September 4.

ALL VOLUNTEERS TO LEAVE

Last of Them Will Quit Manila for Home Before July.

MANILA, May 27.—It is reasonably certain that the remaining volunteers will sail for home before July. The Forty-seventh regiment and battalions of the Forty-ninth and Thirty-eighth will sail on the transport Thomas May 28.

The Ohio sails May 29 with the Forty-second regiment, and the Kilpatrick and Logan June 1 with the Forty-third and Forty-ninth regiments and two battalions of the Thirty-eighth. The Grant sails from Appari June 1 with the Forty-eighth regiment and two battalions of the Forty-ninth.

Sampson May Retire.

NEW YORK, May 27.—According to a Washington dispatch to the World it is reported in naval circles at the capital that Rear Admiral Sampson may ask for voluntary retirement on account of his health and that the Navy department will grant his request. He will not regularly be retired under the statutory clause until late next winter. No official application has been received at Washington from him and he may make none until after Secretary Long's return.

THE PRESIDENT IN OMAHA.

President William McKinley is scheduled to reach Omaha at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

The special train bearing him and his party will stop at the Union station at that hour, and railroad officials said early this morning that the train would undoubtedly proceed at 7:45.

The stop of fifteen minutes in Omaha will doubtless enable early risers to get a glimpse of the nation's chief magistrate, whose custom on this homeward trip is to appear at the rear platform of his car and, though not making any speech, shake hands with those who crowd around.

Owing to Mrs. McKinley's illness there will be no attempt at demonstration such as Omaha would be proud to give.

SUITS THE ADMINISTRATION

President and Cabinet Officers Pleased with Supreme Court Decision.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 27.—The president and the cabinet received the official information here that the supreme court had decided the insular cases in accordance with the contentions of the government.

The news came in the shape of a telegram from Solicitor General John K. Richards. It was brief, however, and contained no details beyond the bare announcement that the administration had been sustained.

Naturally the president and cabinet officers were elated over the victory, although they have never doubted that the decision would be in favor of the government.

The members of the cabinet aboard the train declined to express their opinions for publication in advance of a perusal of the text of the opinion.

MARRIES HER SURE ENOUGH

Professor George D. Herron of Iowa Makes Wife of Carrie Rand.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Announcement was made today of the marriage on Saturday evening last of Prof. George Herron of Iowa and Miss Carrie Rand, the ceremony having been performed in the apartments of Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson of this city. Rev. William T. Brown, pastor of Plymouth church, Rochester, N. Y., performed the ceremony, which was extremely simple, there being no vows taken by either party.

Miss Rand, prior to her marriage, devoted considerable time and money to the cause of socialism, and it is the intention of her husband and herself to devote their lives to socialism.

Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson and Franklin Wentworth, both friends of Prof. Herron, confirmed the news of the marriage. The ceremony was not according to the ordinary rites of any church, but merely covered the requisites of the state law. The "love, honor, obey and support" and the "whom God hath joined together" clauses were left out. The bride and groom agreed to live together as man and wife so long as it may be mutually agreeable. There was no kissing. At the hotel where Miss Rand and Prof. Herron have been staying for some time it was said they had left town.

Richard LeGallienne, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham and Bolton Hall were among the witnesses. There were no presents, except a thirty-five-acre farm in New Jersey given by the mother of the bride. The couple will live there.

PACKET DUBUQUE IS SUNK

One of the Finest Vessels of the Diamond Jo Line Strikes Rock North of Burlington.

BURLINGTON, May 27.—The river packet Dubuque struck a rock in mid-channel eighteen miles north of Burlington between 7 and 8 o'clock tonight and sank in less than a minute in five feet of water. It is stated that no person was drowned or injured, though there were fifty passengers on board. A large quantity of flour carried on deck as freight slid off into the water when the vessel listed to one side. The vessel now rests on a slanting bottom. The rock tore an eighteen-foot plank from the vessel's bottom, letting the water in with a rush. The Dubuque was enroute from St. Paul to St. Louis.

News of the wreck was received by telephone from Oqukawa, eighteen miles below the scene of the accident, and at present there is no other source of news. A tug has left Oqukawa for the wreck. The steamer W. J. Young of Davenport, enroute down, will probably take off the passengers and bring them to Burlington, but will not reach here tonight. The Dubuque is one of the finest Diamond Jo line packets running between St. Louis and St. Paul.

TELLS NASH'S TRUE TROUBLE

His Physicians Say 'Tis a Ruptured Blood Vessel in the Spine, Which May Heal.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—Governor Nash's physicians admitted today that he was suffering from the rupture of a blood vessel in the spine. This was caused by the accident which the governor sustained in the high altitudes while returning from San Francisco. The physicians claim that with absolute rest the rupture may heal. The injury has affected the lower limbs and explains the fact that the governor had to be supported in walking.

CUBANS TO DECIDE TODAY

Convention is to Take Final Vote on Acceptance of Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, May 27.—By unanimous agreement the Cuban constitutional convention has decided to take a final vote on the acceptance of the Platt amendment tomorrow. The conservatives claim that the Platt amendment will be accepted by the convention by a vote of 17 to 11.

INJURED NUMBER OVER FIFTY

Persons Hurt in Street Car Collision Near Albany—No More Deaths Result.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—Further information from the vicinity of the collision on the Albany & Hudson railroad, near East Greenbush, shows that the number of injured is over fifty. There have been no other deaths, however, up to this hour.

OPPOSE AND SUPPORT

Supreme Court Decisions in Insular Cases Seem Largely to Sustain Government.

SOME PORTO RICAN DUTIES SACRIFICED

Between Treaty Ratification and Special Enactment Collection Was Illegal.

FORAKER ACT CHANGES THE SITUATION

Later Exactions Made Legal by that Subsequent Legislation.

GIVES THE GOVERNMENT THE BEST END

Ruling Requiring Return of Collected Duties Affects Only Transitional Period, Already Gone; the Other Affects Future Indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the United States supreme court today opinions were handed down in all but two of the cases before that court, involving the relations of the United States to its insular possessions. The two cases in which no conclusion was announced were those known as the "fourteen diamond rings" case, and the second of the Dooley cases. The undecided Dooley case deals with a phase of the Porto Rican question, and the diamond rings case involves the right to the free importation of merchandise from the Philippines to the United States.

The original intention of the court had been to adjourn after today's sitting for the term, but discussion of the cases passed on today took about five hours, so the court adjourned until tomorrow, when it is presumed the remaining cases will be passed upon.

Of the several cases decided today the two which attracted the greatest share of attention from the court were what is known as the Delima case and that known as the Downes case, and of these two the opinion in the Downes case is considered the most far-reaching, as it affects our future relations, whereas the Delima case dealt with a transitional phase of our insular relations.

The Delima case was the first to receive the attention of the court, and as it appeared to be quite sweepingly opposed to the government's contentions, many persons precipitately arrived at the conclusion that the government had been worsted all along the line. This view suffered a decided change when the decision was received in the Downes case. The court was very evenly divided on both cases, but political lines were not at all controlling.

Duties Must Be Returned.

The Delima case involved the power of the government to collect a duty on goods imported into the United States from Porto Rico after the ratification of the treaty of Paris and before the passage of the Porto Rican act. The court said the government's contention in this case was substantially to the effect that Porto Rico is foreign territory. The entire case turned upon that contention. The court held that the position was not well taken; that Porto Rico was not at the time a foreign territory, and, therefore, the duty which had been collected must be returned.

The decision in the Downes case followed the history of the dealings of the United States with Porto Rico a step farther. That case dealt with the legality of the exaction of duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into New York after the passage of the Foraker act, providing for a duty upon goods shipped from the United States into Porto Rico and those shipped from Porto Rico into the United States. In this case the court held that such exaction was legal and constitutional.

The point of the two opinions considered collectively is that Porto Rico was never, after the acquisition of that island, foreign territory; that until congress acted upon the question no duty could be collected, but as soon as congress outlined a method of controlling the island's revenues, that action became binding. In other words, congress has power under the constitution to prescribe the manner of collecting the revenues of the country's insular possessions, and has the right to lay a duty on goods imported into our insular possessions from the United States or exported from them into the United States. It holds, in brief that for taxation purposes they are not a part of the United States, to the extent that goods shipped between their ports and the United States are entitled to the same treatment, as though they were shipped between New York and New Orleans.

Dissenting Opinions.

Justice Brown delivered the court's opinion in both and there were vigorous dissenting opinions in both. In the Downes case four of the nine members of the court united in an opinion, characterizing in strong language the opinion of the majority in that case.

In this opposing opinion the chief justice and Justices Harlan, Brewer and Peckham united and the chief justice and Justice Harlan presented their views in written form. Justices Gray, Shiras, White and McKenna also, while agreeing with the conclusion announced by Justice Brown, stated that they had reached the conclusion by different lines of argument, and Justices Gray, White and McKenna announced opinions outlining their respective positions.

Justices Shiras, White and McKenna also dissented in the Delima case, uniting in an opinion. Justice Gray also presented an independent and dissenting opinion in that case.

The small court room was crowded to repletion throughout the day, prominent officials and many attorneys being present and the proceedings were followed from start to finish with keen interest.

Not Foreign Territory.

The first case decided was that of Elias S. A. Delima, et al., plaintiffs in error against George R. Bidwell, collector of the port of New York, the case coming to the supreme court from the circuit court of the United States, for the district of New York. The decision was rendered on behalf of the majority of the court, by Justice Brown, the opinion being concurred in by all the justices, except Justices McKenna, Shiras and White. The decision hung upon the case coming from the state of New York, involving the levying of $13,000 in duties on goods imported from Porto Rico, into the United States, the collection of the duty having been sustained by the lower court. In effect the decision was that territory acquired by the United States is a port of the United States, and not foreign territory, and that such import duties could not be levied. The decision of the lower court was reversed.

Justice Brown announced in the begin-