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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The last foreign order reported for steel rails comes from Norway. The quantity is not large, 2,000 tons, but it goes to establish the fact that the United States is the seat of the world's iron trade.

The country has not heard from Senator Pettigrew for several days, but Mr. Allen runs on, mixing in every debate. The Democracy must feel relieved by his declaration that he is not one of them.

General White's long and stubborn defense of Ladysmith was fully as fine and exhibition of courage as General Cronje's desperate fight at Paardeberg. Their names will both go into history.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, a supporter of Mr. Bryan, says of his recent speech in that city that Bryan is as strong the financial question. "Free silver," it says, "is Bryan and Bryan is free silver; to drop one is to drop both."

Senator Tillman will not be so popular on the Bryan stump as he was in Indiana the campaign of 1896. The man who boasts of stuffing ballot boxes and shooting "niggers" to get rid of their votes will not be a taking card for any party in

President McKinley said, in his last message: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products access to our markets." A plain duty should not be evaded for mere mercantile or pecuniary

"The electoral vote of this State will not be thrown out," says a Goebelite senator, which leads to a suspicion that he imagines it will be counted by the Goebel returning board. It should be thrown out if such a law is in force at the next presidential election

Yesterday's scenes in London show how enthusiastic the phlegmatic Briton can be come on occasions. He is not sentimental nor responsive to trifles, but on great ocespecially such as appeal strongly to his national pride and patriotism, he can get as wild as anybody.

If Republican members of Congress will patronize a clipping bureau or take time to consult the Republican press of the country they will get a much better idea of Resentiment regarding the Porto Rican tariff bill than they can from the speeches made in Congress

The testimony of Senator Clark's enemies Legislature has not damaged him so much as his own confession that he expended \$140,000 in the State during the campaign. It is that fact which troubles Democratic senators who have an election pending because it will be difficult to explain votes for Mr. Clark to constituents.

Watterson and Senator Blackthey do and urge the Democratic Legislature to repeal the Goebel law there is reason to believe that they see danger in it That the Goebel Democrats are angry and refuse to accept the advice & evident that they cannot see any evil consequences to them from overthrowing popular elections

The preliminary report of the Industrial legislation recommends a system of complete publicity regarding the organization and operation of trusts whose stock is put market, and a much more rigid suand control of railroads by the Interstate-commerce Commission. These recommendations are good as far as they go, and perhaps they go as far in the direction indicated as legislation properly can all trusts and corporations by a single act. but extreme views of that kind carry their

General Shafter does not agree with th military critics that the day troops armed with modern rifles Spaniards out of a seemingly Americans were not ordered up they crouched, rushed or crawled General Shafter seems to think the soldier depends too much on his officers, and the officers too much on anti

The action of the Republic Iron and pany in shutting down all its combination to fair-minded peo-State to pay their employes once a week is earners. It is a law, and corporations must

buildozing performance designed to override the law. The managers imagine that ter would it have been for the company to have gracefully submitted to the laws, even if it caused inconvenience, than to show the domineering spirit its officers have. The law requiring weekly payments is a piece of Republican legislation based upon the theory that frequent cash payments are better for the employes. The law will stand. It will stand more firmly because of the action of the company.

THE PORTO RICAN TARIFF LAW.

Pending the discussion of the Porto Rican tariff bill in the House Republican members were urged to vote for it on the ground that it was a party measure. Even if it were a party measure it should be feated, but it is not. No national Republican convention has ever declared in favor of any such doctrine as that embodied in this bill, nor has any Republican President. Neither the ways and means committee of the House nor a Republican caucus can give the stamp of party approval to a measure that has never been before a national convention nor passed upon by the people. The Republican party by its national conventions and platforms for many years past is committed to the doctrine of protection, but it has never before been asked to lay tariff duties on commerce between the United States and any of its territories or possessions. The St. Louis platform declared in favor of protection and said: "This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home inforeign goods," etc. Is Porto Rico to be first principle that all within its influence treated as a foreign country and must its products imported into the United States bear their share of the burden of revenue? Worse yet, must the Porto Ricans, annexed to the United States without any solicitation on their part, be required to pay duties on imports from the United States which. as a Spanish colory, they received free of duty? That is new doctrine and it is

The Republican party is also fully committed to the doctrine of reciprocity by which, in return for the free admission of certain products of other countries to the United States, free of duty, certain products of the United States are admitted into those countries free of duty. While Porto Rico was a Spanish colony an arrangement with Spain established reciprocity between the United States and the island. The Cleveland administration abolished the arrangement and the Republicans very justly condemned them for it. The St. Louis platform says: "We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports other countries, and secure markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories." Now that Porto Rico has come under the flag, instead of giving it complete reciprocity of trade with the United States, it is proposed to lay a horizontal tariff on all its exports to and im ports from the United States, including all "the products of our farms, forests and factories." Under such a law what becomes of reciprocity?

found in any Republican platform.

The position taken by President McKinley in his annual message of last December in favor of unrestricted free trade between the United States and Porto Rico was right. It was in harmony with Republican policies and with the best traditions and instincts of the party. The bill which has passed the House is utterly at variance with the President's original recommendation and ought not to become a law. The plea that it is necessary in order to make the government of Porto Rico self-supporting is not entitled to a moment's consideration. The American people had better pay for the government of Porto Rico a hundred times over than impose on the island a law which, if not unconstitutional, certainly unjust, and that will be as stone to a people who are asking for bread.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE TER-RITORIES.

If the declarations of a few writers for newspapers who have the air of positiveness in assertion which attaches to infallibility are accepted as information, there will be a belief that the Constitution of the United States and its laws extend to territory acquired by treaty or conquest. The Journal has never claimed the confidence of infallibility regarding this subject, but accepts the plain statements of the Constitution itself and the opinions of the fathers of the Republic, the Supreme Court, and such statesmen as Daniel Web-

Beginning with the Constitution, Article

4. Section 3, Clause 1, provides that "new States may be admitted into the Union.' If territories are under the Constitution and laws of States, what need that they be admitted to the Union? . Clause 2 of the same portion of the Constitution declares that Congress "shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories, and ther property of the United States." This provision would have been unnecessary if the framers of the Constitution had believed that all territory held by the United Chief Justice Marshall held that a citizen of the State of Virginia in the United States courts because the District

Thomas Jefferson, when President, took other statesmen, including Chief Justice Marshall, subsequently declared that a ferson took the territory of Louisiana. No ills of and laws of the United States extended two railroads, which will now be

the company in Indiana is regarded as a ver it. He appointed a Governor and sec- base of supplies and of movement. With retary for four years. Even the legislative | 215,000 men either in the arena of the war council was appointed by the President after their mills have been closed for a without consulting the Senate, and yet the people of Louisiana were promised all the relent. They will not. If the employes, on | rights of American citizens. In a short their own account, agree to accept fort- | time the residents of Louisiana complained nightly payments, that is another affair. | that they were not admitted to the Union. In answer to their memorial, John Randolph said that they should be incorporated into the Union and admitted to the enjoy "as soon as it can be done in conformity with the principles of the Federal Constitution." Several years passed before Louisiana was admitted. The Territory of Indiana was treated in like manner. The President appointed its officers, including the legislative council, and Congress made a qualification for its voters. The judges appointed by the President made the laws for a time. Indiana was under such restraints eighteen years, until Congress ad mitted the Territory to the Union as State. New Mexico came to the United States by conquest by a treaty ratified in 1854. It is yet a Territory, electing its Legislature, but having its executive and ju dicial officers appointed by the President The same is true of Alaska. The Senate at the present time is considering a b for the government of Hawaii. If the Constitution of the United States extended to that island, Congress would not be making laws for its government.

In a speech in the Senate, pending the admission of California to the Union,

Daniel Webster said: It is of importance that we should get some conception of what is meant by the proposition in law "to extend the Constitution of the United States to the territories." Why, sir, the thing is entirely impossible. All the legislation in the world in this general form could not accomplish it. There is no cause for the operation of the legislative power in such a manner as that. The Constitution, what is it? We extend the Constitution of the United States to a Territory! What is the Conthe Legislature, which it establishes, with not only the right to debate, but to vote in both houses of Congress, but the right to partake in the choice of a President; and can we by law extend these rights, or any of them, to a Territory of the is altogether impracticable.

The doctrine that the Constitution extends to the territories was first advocated by Calhoun to establish slavery in the territories-a doctrine which Thomas H. Ben ton declared to be "the vagary of a dis eased imagination," because "the Constitution does nothing of itself, and no part of it can reach a Territory unless imparted by an act of Congress.

ARE WE A DECAYING NATION? The world knows the United States is very far from being a decaying nation, and that, on the contrary, it is full of the elements of robust life and growth, but the osition of the Democratic party indicates their belief that we should be classed among decaying nations. The phrase originated with Lord Salisbury, the British premier, who, in a public address in the fall of 1898, spoke of the peril to the world's peace arising from decaying nations and the competitions of powerful states for possession of territories which were detaching themselves from the dying hands of their ancient rulers. He made the allusion as distinct as a British premier could with propriety, and it was evident that he classed Spain among the decaying nations and the United States among growing ones. As the peace commission which was to result in detaching the Philippine islands and Porto Rico from Spain and annexing them to the United States was in session at the time of Lord Salisbury's speech, there was no mis-

taking the significance of his allusion.

It is instructive to note that while the greatest of living British statesmen viewed with approval evidence of the growth and virility of the United States in its acquisition of these possessions from a de caying power, American anti-expansionists ncluding the Democratic party and it Republican allies, are advertising the United States to the world as a decaying and cowardly nation by demanding that t give up the possessions acquired through the fortune of war and take its place among the nations that are contracting instead of expanding. Among the nations that are avowedly and conspicuously expanding are Great Britain, Germany and France. These are living, growing nations. Among those that are being partitioned, threatened with partition or losing territory are China, Turkey and Spain. These are decaying nations. Lord Salisbury classed the United States among the former, while American anti-expansionists would class it with the latter. The British premier is a better American than Mr. Bryan or any American anti-expansionist who opposes the retention of the Philippines and Porto Rico in that he recognizes their acquisition as an evidence that the Republic has not attained its growth and that we are not a decaying power. A favorite theme of American pessimists and demagogues of the anti-expansion school is the alleged "secret alliance" between the United States and Great Britain which they pretend to believe exists. It were well for the country if they would ally themselves mission of the United States in the world's politics and his belief that it is not a de-

The relief of Ladysmith is something of surprise for the reason that General Buldared predict. The siege of Ladysmith has been a notable one, particularly on the side fered great privation, but they have been subjected to great peril by the almost constant shelling of the Boers, destructive of life and property. The city could not have possession of Louisiana under a treaty. His by an enemy so long as Ladysmith has since a less resolute man would have yielded long ago. It has been said that it would ish town on British territory, is a comone claimed then that the Constitution | manding position, being at the junction of

or on the way thither, it may be predicted that the surrender of Cronje and the rescue of Ladysmith are the beginning of the

The siege of Ladysmith was far from being the longest in history, but it was the ngest in any war of recent years. The siege of Vicksburg, counting from the beginning of the movement, lasted from early in January, 1863, to July 4, though the complete investment of the place dated from | MR. May 19. The bombarding and cannonading at Vicksburg greatly exceeded that at Ladysmith. Commodore Porter, from the river, kept up a continual bombardment and cannonading for forty days, during which time he fired 7,000 mortar shells, and the gunboats 4,500 shells. The land forces lso kept up a bombardment day and night. Like those of Ladysmith, the inhabitants and troops in Vicksburg were reduced to very short rations, and mule meat was regarded as a savory dish. A Vicksburg newspaper printed on wall paper, two days before the surrender, eulogized "the luxury of mule meat and fricasseed kitten." The siege of Ladysmith was the longest in any recent war, and circumstances combined to make it very conspicuous. Its ending removes an ele ment of popular interest in the war that probably will not be equaled by any other.

Commenting on the probable effect of the efunding measure on the volume of national bank currency the Springfield Republican says: "We anticipate no great increase in bank-note circulation under the proposed act beyond the 10 per cent. increase made possible on the present bond holdings of the banks by permitting an issue of notes up to the par value instead of dustry; it puts the burden of revenue on stitution of the United States? Is not its 90 per cent. of that value as at present." currency shows that the national banknote circulation increased from \$208,538,844 on Jan. 1, 1894, to \$243,735,105 on Jan. 1, 1899, As this increase occurred with bonds at a United States? Everybody will see that it high premium, it is fair to assume that a new issue of bonds at par will cause a large increase of circulation, besides that due to the removal of the 90 per cent. re-

> The question of location, North Side or South Side, should not influence delegates in the selection of candidates for county offices. Honesty, capability and qualification for the position sought are the essen tial things, and the men who possess thes in the highest degree should be chosen.

Representative Crumpacker, of the Tent Indiana district, need have no fear of hav ing injured himself politically by his vote on the Porto Rican tariff bill.

The old saying, "There is honor among hieves," proves that the Democratic contestants for the Montana senatorship ar not trying to steal the place.

The trouble with the Boers is that they cannot multiply as fast as England can divide them.

The British soldiery is showing symptoms f becoming acclimated in South Africa.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Tricksy March. Go, happy wind, and wake my dear That she may fly and meet me here: Then blew so wild a gale about The damsel would not venture out.

Going Half-Way. "Now, Dicky, don't you want to give up aking sugar with your medicine during

"No, ma; but I tell you what-I'll give up akin' the med'cine.' Summing Up Vivid Impressions. "Well, what did your clergyman friend

who tried to run a newspaper say when was all over?" "He said the printer's devil was the best mitation he ever saw."

Stranger Neighbors. "Mrs. Snizzer visited you yesterday,

didn't she. Delia?" "Oh, no; she sent in her card, with a mes sage that she wasn't calling on me-she just wanted to use our telephone."

TARIFF FOR PORTO RICO.

The great trouble at Washington seems to be that the ways and means committee seem somehow to have acquired the idea that they are the whole Republican party.-Minneapolis Tribune.

In this particular matter it is right and fair to give the Porto Ricans what they want and what best informed observers declare they need—free American markets It can be given without injury to American nterests. Let them have it .- Buffalo Com-

The Porto Rican tariff bill has passed the House with a majority of 11 votes. This majority was secured with the most extraordinary whipping-in ever seen at the national capital, and it may be doubted that the private sentiment of a majority of Republicans favored it .- Pittsburg Dis

It is to be hoped that the Senate will to us. reject the bill, that its Republican members will take a broader view of party policy and not imagine that the fortunes of half a dozen individuals are of more importance politically than a wise consistency and devotion to principle.-Chicago Times-Herald.

The moderate rate of duty which the bil imposes will be no hardship to the island ers, while the money which it will bring will be expended for the benefit of the Puerto Ricans, and will reconcile them to the tax burden. No serious fault will, therefore, be found with the measure by any Republican, whatever his views on the theoretic aspects of the question may -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The only right way to settle this question is to reject all compromises offered by members of Congress who would deny the products of Puerto Rico free entrance into reduces the duties and to insist upon one which abolishes them; to reject a measure which limits their operation to two years or one year and to insist upon complete and immediate free trade.-Milwaukee

The bill is still to be considered by the Senate and may be considerably changed questionably in its present shape it is lame mutilated in its passage through the House that it will not meet the just expectations of anybody. We shall have to look for genuine legislation upon this subject to the onference committee which will be eventually appointed on behalf of the Senate

and the House.-Chicago Tribune. True, a rate of 15 per cent. will be mor elpful to them [the Porto Ricans] than their accumulated crops much more rapidly them, and it is our interest, as well as our duty, to put them on a prosperous basis at once We can better afford to pay the ion of Ricans. They will soon become self-sup-

OWNERLESS MONEY RETURNED TO MONTANA'S TREASURER. friendly governments may offer to act as

> Will Be Locked Up for Five Years and Then Turned Over to School

CAMPBELL'S TESTIMONY

Fund if Not Claimed.

SENATOR CLARK'S PROSECUTOR AGAIN ON THE WITNESS STAND,

Letters Written by Him to Detective McLain Read Before the Senate Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The \$30,000 used by Mr. Whiteside in his exposure in the Clark case before the Montana Legislature, and which was brought to Washington when the hearing in that case was begun by the Senate committee on elections and has been held by it ever since was returned to-day to State Treasurer Collins, of Montana. The money was brought to this city for the purpose of identification and for any other use to which it might be put by the committee. Concluding that the fund could be no longer used it was turned over to Mr. Collins. The money will be held by the treasurer for five years, and if in the meantime it is not claimed by any one it will be covered into the state school fund.

Representative Campbell was cross-examined by Mr. Faulkner at the opening of the session to-day. He told of the organization of the movement for the investigafirst meeting was held in Butte last March, OUR MERCHANT MARINE those present being Mr. Hartman, Dr. Campbell of Livingston, Marcus Daly, H. L. Myers, Speaker Stiff, Mr. Tuohy, Mr. Metts, Mr. Toole and Mr. Finlan. A committee was then appointed, with Mr. Campbell as chairman, to gather facts. "Mr. Daly said at that time that he would furnish any necessary means for the investigation," said the witness, "but that he would expect others to also make contributions." He said there was no limit placed upon the amount to be expended, except that Mr. Daly said "we had millions for defense but not a cent for tribute."

Continuing, Mr. Campbell said that no sum had been deposited to his credit, and that when he wanted money he went to Mr. Daly for it, except upon one occasion, when Miles Finlan gave him a check of his own for \$1,000, and one of \$500 from Mr. Leggett. Both these checks had, however, been retained.

At this point Mr. Faulkner presented let ters which Mr. Campbell had written to detectives whom he had employed in the case, first drawing from the witness the fact that detectives had been engaged in Montana, in Washington and in New York. In Montana they were engaged to work up evidence and in Washington and New York to keep an eye on witnesses believed to be unfaithful. Mr. Campbell identified several letters to detectives from himself, but they were not read.

WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE. "Were your witnesses in Washington," he was asked, "instructed to visit dentists, surgeons, doctors, etc., who were connected with senators?"

"No, sir; positively no," was the reply. "If such a course was pursued it was without my knowledge or consent. I never gave any such instructions and I now have no knowledge of such proceedings. If I knew of such a course being pursued I would stop it immediately.

"Did you instruct the detectives to in-

gratiate themselves into the good graces of

Mr. Clark's friends?" he was aske "I did," was the reply. "I told them to get employment from them or to get into their good graces in any way they could." The witness was questioned is connection with "Swede" Murphy, the witness who has been so long missing, and also with Tom McLaughlin, Mr. Campbell said that Murphy had sought him out and had agreed to make an affidavit in the case; that he (Campbell) had put the statement in affidavit form, but that he made no suggestion as what he or McLaughlin should testify to. He told of Murphy' disappearance from Washington and said that McLaughlin had not been put on the

Governor to grant special immunity to Murphy. affidavit to be signed by Murphy the name of the legislator had been left blank, but that this was done at Murphy's instance. He also denied that he had instructed Detective McLain while in his employ to stop at nothing. "Nor." he said. "did I ever give him or any one else instructions to use any unfair means in working up the He had seen McLain since rival in Washington and had given him \$50 here, but had not told him that the prosecution had a "dead cinch" in the case before the committee. In like manner he denied similar statements which he was aleged to have made about the Montana Su-

stand because his statement could not be

corroborated. He had never asked the

Mr. Campbell said his salary as attorney for the Washoe Mining Company is \$5,000 a year. He also stated that he would supply the committee a statement of his expenditures, but preferred to have it examined y a subcommittee and not made public Still, if the committee desired that it should be made public he had no objection. To Mr. Faulkner the witness said that he id paid nothing for the Ector letters, but hat Whiteside had procured 'Weren't they offered to both sides for a onsideration? "I don't know whether such an offer was

preme Court to McLain.

made to your side or not. Such was made LYONS WAS GIVEN \$300. Mr. Campbell repeated that he had never romised to pay the witness Lyons \$5,000 to give testimony in opposition to Clark, and

said that after learning that Lyons had given an affidavit on the other side he had abandoned all intention of calling him as a witness. He had paid Lyons \$300 to get certain facts about State Senator Warner. Mr. Campbell denied that Ben Hill had ever told him that his (Hill's) affidavit was not true, but said that, on the contrary, he (Campbell) believed the facts to be as set forth in that document, except in one or two instances. All told, he had paid Ben Hill about \$1,700 since the adjournment of the Montana Legislature for salary and expenses. Hill had been in his employ practically all the time since the adjournment. His reason for not putting Hill, Minshal and Wright on the witness stand was that they had received money when they made their original affidavits, and he feared that on this account the committee would think there had been a purchase of testimony Detective McLain, whom he had employed n the case in the summer and fall of 1899. were then read. They were notes, most of them without date or signature. In the first of these he referred to a friend of Charles Clark, saying that "he is a firstclass crook," and adding: "It may open up way for you to get to work for them. Make the acquaintance of B. as soon as possible without meeting with any sur-The second note, dated July 19, told Mr. Lain that on that day Hill was to go

Charles W. Clark's office. He asked Mc-Lain to keep a watch on him, but said: 'Don't let him see you if you can help it.' A note written on July 9 made an engage ment to meet the detective at the end the West Side car line at 9:30 that night and gave directions for reaching the spot "If any one is there or near there that ion't wish to see and you hear some whistle you can look for me where the pheli did not keep that en pbell said he was fairly well sa that Hill was all right, "but," he adde "he likes to swell himself and does not be

itate to tell a lie to do it." After reading this letter Mr. Campbell said he considered this a correct estimate.

In another letter he told McLain to look up McDermott and get him to introduce im to Bickford. With Bickford he wanted him to get "chummy," "but," he added "don't push matters too fast." formation that the grand jury was investigating some matters that might implicate himself, Whiteside or W. A. Clark, of Virginia City. "Perhaps," he said, "you can get a list of the grand jury and find some fellow you can jolly." Adjourned.

CONDUCIVE TO LONGEVITY

Active Life of the City Better Than a Country Habitat.

NEW YORK, March 1.-Addressing the Hundred Year Club last night on the causes of natural death and how to attain an active and useful old age, Dr. Cyrus Edson said that longevity is due to unusual powers of assimilation. Dr. Edson spoke of the trades and professions in which statistics had shown the fatalities to be earliest. Among the most fatal of the trades were those of steel polishers and potters. Merchants came well up in the list for early deaths and it had been shown that the mortality among butchers after the age of twenty-five is large Among physicians, also, he said, there a high mortality rate, much above the average, due to irregularity of living. On the their open air life, often attain old age. "But," he added, "if the intellectual parts of the brain of the farmer had proper activity and exercise, he would live longer. tapid thought leads to longevity. Men in the city in this respect have a distinct advantage over the farmer." From this Dr. Edson deduced that "nature is a relestless foolkiller. "Statistics show," he added, "that men of genius live a remark-

There should be no more than eight hours sleep, he said, as too much sleep makes the sluggard. Excessive sleep resuits in degeneration from disuse of mental faculties. After thirty-five years of age we never need more than eight hours unless it is to "catch up." The cry of doctors ten years ago was build up the body, but building the mind is equally if not more important.

MR. FRYE'S REPORT ON THE SEN-ATE SHIPPING MEASURE.

Bill That Is Intended to Promote the Ocean Carying Trade at a Cost of \$9,000,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The report prepared by Senator Frye on the shipping bill reported by the committee on commerce of the Senate was made public today. The report begins by asserting "the self-evident value of a national merchant marine," explains and deplores our most entire dependence on foreign shipping for our ocean carrying, suggests the danger of reliance upon the merchant ships of other nations which may become involved in war, the possible complete exclusion of American exports from their regular foreign markets in such a contingency, and points out that the wholesale transfer of the tonnage of a belligerent nation to a neutral flag would unquestionably involve such shipping in difficulties, seizures and detentions. The British-Boer war has materially reduced our means of transportation and embarrassed our ocean mail service. The humiliation of our reliance upon foreign vessels bought and chartered during our war with Spain is re ferred to, and the broad ground is taken that under those sections of the Constitution which empower Congress to provide for the common defense and general wel-Three prime reasons are given for the de

fare is found the highest authority for the promotion of our merchant marine. cline of the American shipping in the foreign trade, namely, the greater cost of building ships in the United States than elsewhere; the greater cost of operating American as compared with foreign ships: and causes based on foreign legislative encouragement. The suggestion that this situation may be overcome by the free dmission of foreign built ships to American register is met by pointing out that if such admission were unconditional it would result in destroying existing American shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific

states, agree that this bill, if enacted, will involve a large increase in the American merchant marine. The passage of this bill, it is claimed, would probably effect a reduction of \$25,000,000 a year in ocean rates on American commerce, through the that would be created. "Foreign opposition," the report says, "is being concentrated upon the bill, because foreign shipping interests clearly see that they will be seriously injured by the replacing of American for the foreign vessels now in our

foreign trade. "The maximum annual expenditures are fixed at \$9,000,000 in the bill. About \$1,500,000 is now being paid by American ships under normal conditions for carrying our mails, a sum which should be deducted from the additional expense of the operation of this bill. About 400,000 additional tons of new shipping, approximately \$40,000,000 and occupying several years in its construction, would have to be built in the United states, if this bill is passed, before the maximum expenditure of \$9,000,000 could be reached. It is expected that some 340,000 tons of foreign built vessels now owned or building for American citizens will be admitted to American register under the terms of this hill, their owners being reuired to build equal tonnage in the United States before receiving any compensation "The provisions of the bill from every int of view," adds the report? "are verwhelmingly in favor of new and more ressels, more shipyards and greater facilities for ocean transportation eemed unnecessary, a provision has been inserted that a vessel cannot receive full compensation unless she carries onehalf of a cargo. This," says the report completely answers criticism to the effect that a vessel might run under the bill for the compensation given without carrying a cargo. The report states: "As the most prom-

ton plantations will gain in greater proportion for the enactment of the law than the seaboard ship building and ship own-Computations are given showing the exact amount vessels of various rates of speed would get under the bill as compared with the cost of operating them. A 21 knot ship making 88,200 miles per annum d get, over and above the cost of coal and the handling of it, a net compensation under the bill of \$22,932, while a 10 knot making 42,000 knots per annum of than half the distance of the fast would receive a net compensation over the cost and the handling of the coal of \$15,120 per annum. The fast steamships the bill. A computation is given as to the used by the Standard Oil Company, would receive in compensation if admitted to American registry under the bill. These ressels, carrying oil, can only take an outward cargo, and as tney are foreign built,

sing field for the future development of

our markets for agricultural products is

believes that our grain fields and cot-

northern and temperate Asia, the commit-

compensation allowed under the bill. Mrs. Balke May Die.

hey would, because of carrying a cargo

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1.-The con ition of Mrs. J. Balke, of Cincinnati, injured in Tuesday's wreck at Indep was reported critical to-day, and the hor physicians fear for her life. W. R aughan, the Cincinnati newspaper corre pondent, was also much worse to-day.

M. Schmidlapp, the millionaire, is imroving. A coroner's jury will be imaneled to place the blame for the wreck.

MANUACTURERS PURCHASING ARTI-CLES IN CRUDE CONDITION.

Statement Giving the Figures for the First Seven Months of Each

Fiscal Year Since 1889.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS

ANOTHER RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY WILLIAM SULZER,

Who Would Have the President Stop the South African War at Once -Samoan Claims Treaty.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The growing demand of American manufacturers for the class of materials which cannot be prohand, farmers and hunters, from | duced at home is likely to make the importations of the fiscal year 1900 larger than those of any preceding year. The increase in the importation of ten great articles, comparing the seven months ending with January, 1900, with the corresponding

months ending with January, 1897, follows: Hides and skins......\$12,625,844 \$33,387,143 hemicals 23,025,971 30,337,553 18,798,771 Tin in pigs and bars ... 10,821,903 10,218,814 obacco, unmanuf'd ... 3,818,494 6,919,489 Silk, raw 27,000,061 Fibers, unmanuf'd.... 5,498,892 12.557.9088,672,480 Cotton (Egypt.) unman 2,289,266 4,576,236 It will be observed that there is a large increase in all of the classes except wool, of which the United States is a large propractically all of the other articles

being of classes or grades not produced in the United States. The following table shows the importaions of articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry in the first seven months of each fiscal year since 1889 and the percentage which they formed of the total importations. It will be observed that the importations of this class of material have grown with much greater rapidity than the total imports, the percentage which manufacturers' materials form of the total imports having risen from less than 25 per

cent. to nearly 35 per cent. of the total: Seven months ending January 24.74 34.79

The secretary of the treasury has been nformed authoritatively that the people of indianapolis are not entirely pleased with Supervising Architect Taylor's plans for a new federal building, and that the prevailng desire for competition is stronger than ever. This wish will be gratified, and in due time the terms and arrangements for the competition will be announced. This will not be done, however, until the exact size of the site is determined upon.

Mr. R. O. Hawkins, who has been in Washington for a couple of days, left for Indianapolis this afternoon.

The President to-day, in transmitting to the Senate a volume on commercial relations of the United States for the year 1899 said: "It is gratifying to be able to state that these reports show a marked increase in the practical utility to our exporters and manufacturers of the services of our official representatives, both diplomatic and consular in promoting trade, and present a mass of evidence as to the stead; growth in popularity in foreign markets of our manufactured goods as well as o our food supplies, our raw materials and the products of our mines.

Baron Sternberg, the German charge called at the State Department to-day to arrange for the final exchange of ratifications of the treaty which has just secured the approval of the Senate, providing for the arbitration of claims preferred by individuals on account of property sustained during the last Samoan aprising The time allowed by the treaty itself fo final exchanges expires on the 7th inst., so there is need for haste on the part of the department. The exchange copies from Germany and England are now on the way, and are expected to be here in season. The exchanges will take place imultaneously in Washington, London and Berling as was done in the case of the treaty providing for the division of the Samoan group. A curious feature of the guages are used in the drafts of the treates the convention is written down in three parallel columns. This course was adopted secause there is a difference in spelling certain words used in the treaty and neither party was willing to accept the spelling of

The House committee on foreign affairs, by a vote of 7 to 5, to-day reconsidered its former action and then, by the same vote, agreed to a favorable report on the bill of Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania "to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States and provide for the reorganization of the consular service." At a former meeting favorable action was prevented by a tie vote and the meeting to-day was for the special purpose of reconsidering this action. The bill, as favorably recommended, is slightly amended from its original form, the salary of consulgeneral of the first class being increase from \$6,000 to \$8,000, and that of the second class from \$5,000 to \$6,000. The bill provider for a nonpartisan commission to assist the President in the reorganization of the consular service. Consular offices are graded with fixed salaries and a system of examination and promotion is provided.

Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has decided that conveyances of realty to trustees or by trustees without valuable consideration are not taxable under the war revenue act. This ruling is in accordance with the recent decision of Circuit Court Judge Phillips The commissioner has also decided that deeds of partition executed by and between eralty are not taxable. If a grantee acquires an amount of real estate in excess of his share, the deed vesting title in him is held to be taxable on the basis of the value of excess amount

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$298,362,823; gold reserve, \$232,225,335.

The bodies of nine y-six soldiers who died in Cuba since the end of the Spanish war were buried with military honors at Arlington Cemetery to-day. A detachment of soldiers from Fort Myer acted as an escort of honor and fired the last salute over the graves. Rev. D. J. Stafford and Rev Father Dolan read the ritual for the dead of the Catholic Church and Rev. Mr. Patton read the Episcopal service. The majority of the soldiers were attached to the Fifth and Fifteenth Infantry, Eighth Cavalry and the Second and Ninth Volunteer infantry. Among the number buried were Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. J. B. McLaughlin, volunteer signal corps, and Assistant Surgeons A. S. Tyner and F. W. Fabricious, of the volunone way receive only 25 per cent. of the teer army. The bodies were brought from Cuba on the transports Sedgwick and Mc-Pherson.

Acting on a suggestion of President Mc-Kinley, the Merchants' Association of New ommittee on revision of the customs laws of the United States. This committee has changes in the tariff laws, and the rep