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THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE WHISKY TRUST.

Gerstell and Hennessy Give Bail in the Sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.

AN INDICTMENT OMINOUS IN CHARACTER.

The Defense of the Officials of the Trust—Here Arrests—Gerstell Speaks.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

WAR ON A TRUST.

Members and Officers of the Whisky Combine Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Word is received here certain sealing that Gerstell was arrested and gave bail in $10,000 to appear in court in Boston next Monday. Hennessy did likewise. The indictment is in substance and character a sweeping charge against the officers and directors in a body. It is returned as of date of the second Tuesday in January last. The violations of law are stated as having been continuous since February 11, 1890. It charges that during that time the defendants participated in and assisted in the formation of, and became members of, and acquired property of, competing distilling companies to the amount of seventy. From August 1, 1890, up to the time of finding the indictment they controlled the output of nine distilleries and sixty-six million gallons of spirits fixed by them. This legal old subpoena, unlawfully and opprobriously to monopolize the distilling and rectifying business, and the manufacture and sale of high grade, standard, spirits, was the violation. The instruments then set out the agreements between the Trust and Lucius T. Mills, Preston Claflin and John Ayers, whereby, in consideration of their purchase of the trust goods, they were to receive ten cents per gallon.

The case charged, the indictment was largely in excess of the old pleasant which goods of the kind can sell previous to the organization of the trust. The defendants in so doing, did, it is alleged, unlawfully and oppressively prevent and coerce other persons or firm competition in the price of said spirits, and did unlawfully cause and procure great sums of money to and distributed from and illegally to be distributed, from the Ayers and Dunn diverse other parties.

It said that Gilson has gone to Paris, and it seems the trust offered to arrest him. Morris is in California. The papers will either be forwarded to the federal authorities in Chicago for service on Morris, or he will be notified and allowed to make his way to Boston and give bail there.

It is believed that the arrests of the officials of the trust will so that they are a regularly incorporated company on a large scale and doing business under a charter from the state of Illinois, and that one company cannot combine to create a trust or monopoly.

MORE ARRESTS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—Treasurer Ellis and director of the Cable Piating and Distilling Company was found here today by taking possession to appear before Commissioner Hooper. The warrant requires their appearance at Boston Saturday. Hubert says that was stolen in Boston, who handled some stocks have also been indicted.

TOLEDO, Feb. 29.—Greenhut says that he knew nothing about the work of the sheriffs on anti-trust law, and is all probability, based on the stock system. He thinks the matter will simmer down to a civil suit, and does not propose a postponement of his European tour. The cases, he says, will be fought to the end.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—This evening District Attorney Allen said the arrest, did he believe in the history of courts, and that been a case precisely where so large a number of men had to bear upon the district attorney and to prevent as in the whisky trust case. The indictments were reported in the City of February and placed on the secret files.

The "No Quorum Case."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The "no quorum" case, in which the legality of the Dingley Wooster act is attacked by the importers, was today decided by the United States Supreme Court. The Dingley act was passed through the action of Speaker Reed in counting a quorum, when a quorum of members was present but not voting. The importers maintained that Speaker Reed's action was in violation of the Constitution, and that an act passed in this manner was void. The court, in an opinion by Justice Brewer, holds that the "no quorum" rule is valid and that the House of Representatives had a right to make such a rule.

The Constitution provides, says the opinion, that a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, in other words, where a majority is present, the House is in position to do business. Its capacity to transact business is then established, evidenced by the mere presence of a majority, and one does not depend upon the disposition to work or action of any single member or fraction of the majority, and, when a majority is present the power of the House is complete. The Constitution has prescribed as method of ascertaining the presence of a majority, and it is, therefore, clearly within the competency of the House to prescribe any method that may be reasonably certain to ascertain the fact. There was a quorum present when this bill passed, and the question is whether a quorum being present, the bill received a sufficient number of votes, and here the general rule of all parliamentary bodies is, that when a quorum is present the act of a majority of the quorum is the act of the body. In the United States Constitution there is no such limitation as is found in some of the state constitutions, that a majority of all the members elected shall be present and necessary to the passage of a bill, and therefore the general law at common law obtains.

The Oil Rate Case.

SCHUYLERVILLE, Ill., Feb. 29.—Judge Allen, in the United States District court, today sustained a demurrer to the indictments against Milton Wright, general freight agent of the Wabash Railway, and J. M. B. Kehoe of St. Louis, young broker, charged the name of Kehoe firm, for violation of the interstate commerce act by cutting rates on shipments of flour from East St. Louis to Montreal, Canada. The court held that Congress had no power to make any law regulating railroad rates between points in the United States and foreign countries. The decision ends the matter so far as Wright and Kehoe are concerned, the indictments being quashed by the demurrer.

The Barbed Wire Fence Patent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The supreme court affirmed the validity of the barbed wire fence patent held by the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company. The court reversed the judgment of the lower court in the case of the Washburn Manufacturing Company vs. the "Best Can All" Barbed Wire Company. The court says it is disposed to construe any doubts in favor of the patent. The Washburn Company, upon the ground that the invention through which it claims title made what had before proved a failure a success.

Trust of Precedent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Thomas Gilson, one of the best known lawyers of this country, died today of paralysis.

Gould Seems Better.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—George Gould said this morning that his father's affairs was not serious and that he passed a comfortable night and seems better this morning.

A Crazy Shoemaker.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—A crazy shoemaker, named Hewell, and living at Brookesworth, killed his one children yesterday by cutting their throats. He then fatally wounded himself.

A MEDIEVAL CASTLE.

Being Remodeled into the Castle of the Hapsburgs, Archduke of Hungary.

We have left behind us the grand Duchy of Hohenstein on passing through Hohenstein, now associated with the present greatness of the German empire as a constituent state of the Kaiser's empire. Hohenstein is a small Kaiser, where and castle area have given way to sugar mills and the orchards of Media. The name has been carried far from the little Duchy which is mentioned in the Russian borderland to Holland, to the west it has driven its arms around Germany, and connect it has driven the lady Emma empire to legend the owner of Germany influence.

The castle to which all the branches of this much divided stock look to as the ancestral home has a few miles from Sigmaringen, the road winding along a building, a very ancient castle is near the foot of the mine of Berlin castle, to a point where the water comes side Gosen the Danube and on the other into the Rhine.

In the broad valley shortly beyond the junction of the two rivers, crowned with the battlements of Burg Hohenzollern. For miles on every side it is the most striking feature of the country, and rising as it does straight up out of a broad plain with commanding on the surrounding country. It represented down to our century a military position easily supported.

It has been twice in ruins, and twice built up again by the noble officers of all the family. The present castle was commenced in 1850, with a view not merely of preserving the cradle of the Prussian kings, but equally to represent in a noble fashion the ancient and a military stronghold of some value. While, therefore, the architect has been given a free hand, in order to make the outward appearance harmonize with the geographical situation, all the requirements of modern warfare have been taken into account in the construction of the massive zigzag of defensive wall.

A company of infantry were tramping out to drill as we neared the walls which made as rather quaint where they could all find nothing than together for the purpose, and we discovered a little terrace cut out of the side of the slope, somewhat like the one on the Quebec citadel.

The day was hot, our coats were off, our waistcoats loose and sleeves rolled up as we sought the public room of the castle, where a retired sergeant provided us with beers food at somewhat high prices.

Of course the "Kasellan" allowed us the castle, but the rooms being modern the interest is rather with electric arc exclamation with Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the rooms there are. The present emperor has not visited the place since his accession to the throne, and it has never been much loved in by any of the royal family. A reason naturally suggests itself in the Hohenzollern line. In the emblems of the space available for an imperial suite and the absence of entertainment in the neighborhood.—Poultney Bigelow in Harper's.

Met His Match at Last.

He had climbed Mont Blanc's smooth, icy heights and stood upon the top. he had traced the Nile clear to its source, with all sorts of strange adventures, he had tramped across Sahara's wastes till he was like to drop, he had fought as many a bloody field and heard the bullets pipe, he'd chased red gangs of ruffians and never talked a step, he'd brought full many an elephant to another earth, he'd kept his cool in the savage tiger to pipe in fear, he had his bravery had cost him many a scare.

But when he returned to Boston here's humor he is shorn, he wield like a cow when it was on his job to mount his pins and hide behind the trees, and lick would raise his hair, he'd trouble to hold shake and tremble, he reckoned he spare his heart would bust, he even would judge and he would say, "Forward" He meet this a coward all the time and cowardice and the thing that frightened him, you'd be surprised, was just a mouse, that very gentle, harmless little mouse, a plain domestic cat.—Boston News.

In parts of India where serpent worship is common it is considered a great honor to die from the bite of one of the poisonous creatures.

FIELDEN AND SCHWAB

The Decision of the Illinois Courts Sustained by the United States Supreme Court.

JUDGE HARLAN DELIVERS THE OPINION.

He Holds that No Constitutional Rights of the Prisoners Were Violated.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

ANARCHISTS CASES.

The U. S. Supreme Court Sustains the Decision of the Lower Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—In the cases of the anarchists Fielden and Schwab, seeking the rendition of Judge Gary, the Supreme court today, in an opinion by Justice Harlan, the United States Supreme Court affirmed the decision of a circuit court of the United States that their sentence was not in violation of the Constitution.

Judge Harlan, who delivered the opinion of the court, first took up the ground that the prisoners had been denied the due process of law, because they were not present when the Illinois supreme court passed on their cases. The supreme court of Illinois, says the opinion, was not one of original jurisdiction. Thereunder was commenced by the court of Cook County, and the supreme court of Illinois merely had the case in authority with the criminal code of the State. No question of the right of the prisoners was raised by the State supreme court in refusing to enter on the record the fact that Spies and Fielden were not present when the judgment of the court was pronounced. The sentence of death was not pronounced by the Illinois court, but the court merely affirmed the judgment of the Cook County court. No well-considered case supports the contention of the appellants. Neither reason nor justice can require that the defendant should be personally present, pending proceedings in an Appellate court, whose function is to determine whether there were errors in the record to the prejudice of the accused, and to certify where, as in this case, he had counsel to represent him in court of review. The judgment of conviction was not reached by the will of error. He contended it was only suspended, pending proceedings in the Appellate court. The Joliet penitentiary is not a place for the nonpresence of persons sentenced by the courts, as that the detention of the appellant by the warden of the penitentiary is not in violation of any right secured to him by the Federal Constitution.

In reading the opinion, the justice made no mention of the point taken by counsel that the governor could commute a sentence, but could not provide for its execution.

The above decision was given in the case of Spies. In the case of Fielden the same doctrine is applied by the court to meet the point of the absence of the accused when sentenced. The court also considered Fielden's case. Constitutional points raised, that the rights of the defendant under the Constitution were violated by the refusal of the supreme court of Illinois to amend its record to show that he was not present in person or by counsel at the time it affirmed the judgment of the Cook court. The opinion upholds the Illinois supreme court in its declaration that the law of that State is that amendments of records of a court in derogation of or in final judgment are not permitted after the expiration of the term at which the judgment was rendered.

Children Burned.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 29.—Three children, Orpha Sinder, Zoe Sinder, aged 4 and 6 respectively, perished in the flames which destroyed the residence of John Simpson early this morning.

Driven Off by a Storm.

ST. JOHNS, Feb. 29.—Saturday 200 men were caught while seal hunting by a fierce storm and driven off the coast.

It is reported this afternoon that 10 of the seal hunters have been found frozen to death. All have been accounted for but fifteen.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 29.—The explosion of a boiler at the roundhouse here this morning killed three men and wounded many others. The debris was scattered all over the city.

The New York Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The loss by yesterday's fire is between $500,000 and $750,000.

An Interview with O. W. Wright.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—A Cincinnati special dispatch contains an interview with O. W. Wright, member of the national executive board of the Knights of Labor, in which he is reported as saying the presidential candidate for the third party is decided on, and the choice is Judge Gresham. Judge Gresham is the man. Judge Gresham refuses either to deny or affirm the story.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Feb. 29.—The House bill passed prohibiting prize fighting, and providing a fine of $500 to $1,000 for participating or assisting in such affairs. Recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Negotiations Between the United States and England.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, looking to the submission to arbitration of the controversy between the two countries in regard to the Behring Sea seal fisheries, reached a favorable conclusion today. Pauncefote, British minister, signed the treaty of arbitration today on behalf of Great Britain. He said he was fully authorized by Lord Salisbury to take this action. Blaine signed the document on behalf of the government, and the matter is consummated so far as the diplomatic part of the business is concerned. The treaty is still subject, however, to the action of the British Parliament and the United States Senate. The exact terms of the treaty cannot now be stated, but it is known that the board of arbitration will consist of seven persons, two representing Great Britain, two of whom is to be a Canadian, two representing the United States, and two each representing the governments of France, Sweden and Italy.

The Contingent in Strike Settled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—The street railway strike was practically settled late tonight, when Judge Taylor of the superior court appointed Tom. Taylor, president, and Frank Fletcher, receiver of the company. The petition for a receiver was filed by W. H. Fletcher, who is a stockholder in the company and petitioned in duty as a common carrier until Frankel was elected President, that he is wholly unfit for the place, and that the continuance of the strike will result in insolvent and the destruction of property. Both the counsel representing Frankel are in the employ of the company. Receiver Steele will start the cars in the morning.

Aid for Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Gold sets to amount of $1,000,000 has been secured for the use of the country for shipment to Europe tomorrow. The total engaged since February 18th is $2,750,000.

Senator Sherman Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Senator Sherman this morning denies the report that he is to resign from the Senate.

THE JOCKEY WORK.

The Young Turfite Knows Hoder's Big Needs, but He Tells Everything.

The self saying that the German plow on greenbacks where the American sets out for the protection is strikingly illustrated in a story from Kankakee county. Mr. John Lewis, an ex-sheriff of that county, was here into the county one day and inquired the name of twenty-seven of Isaac Young Eli Hoder, of whom he made the inquiry, and who had inherited a fine farm and being a bachelor bright of at him. "A twenty acre farm" he said, "why, that wouldn't support a man and chickens." "Chickens" remark of the German.

Fritz bought his twenty acres of land and went to work. Day after day, as Mr. Hoder drove to town he had a gang of boys, he saw Fritz weeding the garden, cutting thistles or loving corn. The German's land yielded more to the acre, his corn grew taller than his neighbors. Every Mr. Hoder, eating the German's prosperity, said to himself:

"You ought to take a wife, Fritz."

"Ach one would fat me," he said, laying aside his hoe.

"Some little Dutch girl might."

"Ach!"

Years rolled on. Fritz, prudent and industrious, was making money. Mr. Hoder still rode to town behind the span of boys, but he often heard mention from the frugal German, and before long the farm and stock were mortgaged to the man who had proved that a twenty acre farm would support something besides a hen and chickens.

Mr. Hoder died, and Fritz examined his property of the farm. There was little left for the widow and her two boys, aged ten and twelve.

"Der lectle boys can drive oop der cows and dig taters," said Fritz. "Let dem live with me."

The widow consented, and the boys, fond of Fritz, threw up their hats and turned somersaults on the grass.

One day in July Fritz took refuge at the Hoder farmhouse during a thunder shower. The widow, never one at such times was glad to see him, and question as easy chair and offered him a pipe and tobacco. As the smoke from his pipe curled up over his head, Fritz remarked:

"Der farm vhas mine!"

"Yes, Fritz."

"Der span of boys vhas mine!"

"Yes, Fritz."

"Der lectle boy vhas mine!"

"Yes, Fritz."

"I no vhas to have weddings. Vhat der widdow mine!"

She looked through the window at the rainbow arching the retreating storm cloud, and she answered in a low voice:

"Yes, Fritz."

The next day they drove to the parsonage behind a span of boys.—Youth's Companion.

How Russian Peck Their Food.

The Russians indulge at their banquets on spatches, all supporting themselves on one silver, and eating with their fingers from dishes placed in the center of the table. Each was supplied with a napkin, and knives were used, though it does not appear that every one was supplied with one. Nothing, it would seem, could be more fatiguing than to partake of a repast in such an awkward posture or less conducive to comfort, it being almost impossible to keep the hands clean, even with water supplied by the dishes, or to prevent the food and wine from falling on the clothing and the dispersion of the much.

The manner of eating disappeared during the Dark Ages so far as the south was concerned, but the popularity of taking the food with fingers from a common dish continued after it had ceased for more than 1,000 years.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A German museum has patented a system of employing the trolley electric system to propel boats on canals or rivers.—New York Journal.

MRS. NEVIN'S STORY.

She Says Blaine's Statement Concerning Their Interview is Largely Erroneous.

MRS. BLAINE, SHE SAYS, WAS BRUTAL

And Ordered a Servant to Show the Ladies Out.—A Scene Followed.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

MRS. NEVINS

Says Secretary Blaine's Account is Erroneous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—An evening paper says: Mrs. Nevins, mother of Marie Nevins Blaine, in an interview today said the story told by Secretary Blaine of their interview with her and Mrs. Blaine is largely erroneous. Mrs. Nevins says she accompanied her daughter to the house, the nurse and child being with them. When Mrs. Blaine came in, they asked to see her husband, but she replied they couldn't see him. Mrs. Blaine insisted upon the nurse leaving the room, and then matters were talked over for some time. "When Marie spoke of going away again," said Mrs. Nevins, Mrs. Blaine said 'Well, you can leave your baby here, if you want to.' If Mary had been some poor outcast whom Jim Blaine had seduced," added Mrs. Nevins, "Mrs. Blaine could not have spoken in a more brutal manner. A moment or two later Mrs. Blaine turned to Marie and said, in an extremely significant way, 'Well, your marriage was all wrong, anyway.' 'Then,' said Mrs. Nevins, 'I professed.' Mrs. Blaine then talks a long time, I was told, and a servant appeared with surprising speed. 'Show these persons out,' cried Mrs. Blaine, and then she added, 'and watch them.' At the door a servant, a young man, who was crying out of sympathy for Marie, said: 'Mrs. Blaine, you are a good to go away like that, you are like wild, go right up to the room to see her a right to stop you.' Marie went back into the house, while Mrs. Nevins slept in the carriage. Then it was that the scene took place."

An English Sweetheart.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—John Gadall, the evangelist, was arraigned today on the charge of committing an assault in a railway carriage upon Mrs. Ann Sutcliffe, in January, by an act of indecent liberties. He denied the assault. He told the story of the outrage practically as it has been heretofore given.

Gladstone to Use Cloture.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—In the Commons today, the bill promulgated by the London county councils, proposing to connect the tramways of north and south London, and which is opposed by the Conservatives, passed the second reading—101 to 70, the majority being tantamount to a Liberal victory.

Gladstone entered the House during the proceedings, and was greeted with hearty cheers.

THE IRISH CONTEST

Senator Pugh's Overwhelming Argument in the Dalton Contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Senator Stanford introduced a bill to determine the value of silver bullion. It provides that the value of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains gold shall be the standard by which shall be determined the value of silver bullion. All dollars shall be received and paid out at the discharge of debts, both public and private at the nominal value thereof, whether the stamp of the government making the dollar be on gold, silver, paper or any other material, also, the legal tender value of each dollar issued by the United States shall be paid alone on the stamp of the government, and there shall be an obligation on the part of the government to exchange one dollar for another."

Senator Mills introduced a bill to amend the pension laws. Referred to the committee on pensions. It proposes to have the pension of invalid pensioners who desert their families paid to their wives, if any, or to the guardians of their children.

Senator Voorhees presented a petition from Stillwell Pool, G. A. R., for the defeat of the free coinage of silver.

The Idaho election case was again taken up and Mr. Chagett resumed his argument in support of his claim to the seat.

Senator Dubois gave a detailed account of his election. Senator Pugh, who claimed the majority report in favor of Dubois, made an argument in defense of it.

While he was speaking the chair of Senator Vance, who sat close to him, broke down. Senator Pugh, the Northern Senator fell to the floor with some force and much noise. As Senator Vance picked himself up, apparently without serious injury, he said, "I beg pardon for interrupting you." To which Pugh replied that he had not expected his argument to be so energetic.

After the conclusion of Senator Pugh's speech the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

Senator Mitchell gave notice that he would ask the Senate to set out the Idaho case tomorrow.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—On motion of Mission, of Maryland, the following resolution was agreed to authorizing the House and Senate committees on transportation to jointly investigate the workings of the transportation laws and the importation of contract labor.

Catchings, of Mississippi, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that Tuesday, March 22, immediately after the morning session, the House proceed to the consideration of the river bill, and pending said bill not be sooner disposed of, the House shall continue to consider the resolution during Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the 24th. The resolution was adopted, Catchings gave notice he would ask the House to consider it Monday next.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriations. Holman, of Indiana, moves an amendment making appropriations for that Article school applicable to people now in allotments. Rejected. Pending action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Bond's Estate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—A reporter today asked Blaine for a copy of the reply from Father Dorey. Blaine replied it was Father Dorey's privilege to publish it. He added, casually, the letter did not amount to anything.

Binding Twine.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 29.—A Jamestown correspondent states that the price of binding twine for the coming year will be advanced from three to four cents.

Officers of the Whisky Trust Indicted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—It is definitely known that the federal grand jury at Boston, on Feb. 11th, indicted all the officers and directors of the Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company, the "Whisky Trust" in Illinois, and of the Distillers and Cattle Feeding Company, the "Whisky Trust" in Ohio. Today United States Marshal Hitchcock's deputies were engaged in serving the warrants for the arrest of the leading men. The following are indicted: Joseph B. Greenhut, Peoria, president; Herbert L. Terrell, New York, vice-president; William H. Ayers, Cincinnati, treasurer; Warren H. Crossing and James E. French, Cincinnati; Lewis H. Greene, Cincinnati; Nelson Morris, Chicago; Lucius Tuttle, Chicago; John C. Hennessey, Chicago, directors. Hennessey is also secretary. He was arrested this morning.

The World's Champion Skater.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 29.—The final game for the world's skating championship between Hamed and Hagen resulted in a victory for the latter.

THE [illegible] CONTROVERSY.

In The Magazine of American History Rev. Arthur Harvey, president of the Columbian Institute, throws a light on the character of the great Genoese discoverer which is quite different from that hitherto which appeared in connection to what him. In his defense of himself Columbus spoke of himself as a sapient who by divine will not conquered a new world and put it under the dominion of Spain, adding these significant words: "Through which Spain, which said to be called poor, is now rich."

In that but theme is a cumbing up of immense outrages and crimes for which Columbus and Spain, not of Christian kind, ought to shield while the world stands. Columbus coloured from their properties of Spain his enjoining money wholly on the strength of the idea that he would find gold for them—gold, gold, gold. It was an idea and theme from first to last.

One of the first pieces of enterprise on the part of Columbus was to seize from the natives of the islands, to be sent to Europe and sold. This was done in the beginning on the excuse that they were cannibals. Then thousands of them were seized and put to another and washing gold. In the province where gold was found each Indian above fourteen was forced to bring to the Spaniard every three months a certain amount of gold, and those who failed to do so had their hands cut off. The Indians rebelled. They grew so desperate that they fled in the mountains and hind between the Spanish conquerors and. In vain they were pursued and treated with unpardonable severity. The place Columbus himself on his conquering course leaves. In the name of the Holy Trinity there was to send as many slaves as could be found for it Spain, and they told me that a million had sold, since some days ago, reaching together about 400,000."

Now mark the end: Today the best part of all the lands Columbus so proudly claimed for Spain is owned and peopled by English speaking nations, and none of the best of the rest some date time also to put into their hands. Old Spain found one but everything worth having in the New World except Cuba, and it seems to be troubled in the last place. Will may Mr. Harvey quote the words of Canon Doyle

What is the use to shove and Wherever there have been nations lately settled there have been nations lately settled. Lady Brassey and others tell us that the Fiji Islands, for instance, are now in a state of the world is given to them, and is seemingly with the taking of their lands and the thing that they have taken from the people, and the many miners and the rich there has war in Africa, the war in Egypt, the war in Burma of the people. Well, we ended after what where what has been never yet settled. Wherever there has been a nation settled there will be war and there will be war in England. Where there is nothing to gain? What is the use to shove and to shove? Why, the reason is everywhere is the sin, the sin against the lands, and for shelter is over the land.

Probably there is some responsibility attached to Newfoundland. One of the papers there says an American fisherman of smuggling quantities of goods into the island of Fogo "to the detriment of our revenue and of Newfoundland traders." The American fishing schooners touch at the island of St. Pierre, off the coast between Fortune and Placentia bays. They go there to find out where the herring catch is. The searchers when they come to Newfoundland they land on some large uninhabited island, gin, tea and tobacco." They did not carry these articles from the United States with them, but the said goods never paid duty at St. Pierre. The American fishermen more hired those up out of the sea.

Carnegie.

R. T. Lombard told at a meeting of the American Economic society that in finds a carnation of the rate such as we get from Grover Wilder, Frederick Douglass and Parker about all the market reports. He said: "Tears never will be so large a sale this a lot carnation of these is for the ordinary use carnation of today. It will cost too much. However, it may be had as a specimen plant and as such we may are be raise it."

THE McKINLEY LAW.

Three Cases in Test Its Constitutionality Decided by the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE HARLAN READS THE OPINION.

Justice Lamar and Chief Justice Fuller Dissent in Part.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE McKINLEY LAW.

Its Constitutionality Decided by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The three cases in which importers sought to test the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act were today decided by the United States Supreme Court. It affirms the judgments of the New York and Illinois circuit courts of the United States in favor of the constitutionality of the act.

The three cases in which the importers sought to test the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act were those of Hugh Hampton & Co., and Bertram, Sudnitsch & Co., each versus the United States, and Joel Bernhardt vs. the collector of the port of New York, and Marshall, Field & Co., vs. Clark, collector of the port of Chicago. The grounds on which it was maintained that the tariff act was unconstitutional, were that the income relative section of the act had been committed in its enrollment after passage by congress, and therefore the bill signed by the President was not the bill passed by the Legislative department of the government; that the reciprocity feature was a transmission to the executive of the lawmaking power and therefore void, violating the whole act; and last, that the act was void because of the sugar bounty provision.

Justice Harlan read the opinion. He said that the court had given the most careful and deliberate attention to the question now raised for the first time, as to the court's determining whether an act signed by the President was actually the law passed by Congress. The object of the journal required to be kept by Congress was not, that it might be consulted to determine the authenticity of an act of Congress, but that there might be publicity of the proceeding. The signatures of the two presiding officers and the President was a matter of legislative evidence of a bill, providing that the forms required had been complied with.

The suggestion that there might be a deliberate conspiracy between the presiding officers and the President to make a law not passed by Congress, the courts said, could not hold an enrolled act, the court held was conclusive.

As to reciprocity, the Court says that various statutes of the land and the the practice of years established the right of Congress to give the President power by proclamation at a future day to remove prohibitions in clauses of an act. It holds that it was not a transfer of legislative power, but simply gave the President power to determine whether the time had arrived when the requirements of Congress as to the act taking effect specified had arrived. The President, the Court says, is not vested with any real legislative power. Congress prescribed the conditions under which the President should act. All he had to ascertain was that a particular fact existed, and then it was directed that he execute the act. The President was a mere agent of the law-making power.

With respect to the sugar bounties, the court says that the argument, that the validity of the whole act is interwoven with the sugar bounty or not the clause is valid, less obviousan error as not to warrant such an argument. There is no such connection between the parts of the act and the other sections as to warrant the court in assuming that the rest would not have been adopted but for the adoption of the sugar bounty. They are entirely separate in purpose.

Justice Lamar and Chief Justice Fuller concurred in the finding of the court, but dissented from that part holding that the reciprocity treaty was constitutional. They held that it was a transfer of legislative power, but concurred in the conclusion on the ground that there was not a vital connection between the reciprocity section and the tariff portions of the act.

Chile and the War Ships.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The Herald's Valparaiso cable says: The final condition of affairs relative to the purchase by Chile of warships from Great Britain is, that this country has an option until June. One of these is in the Armstrong yards, the other at Laird's at Birkenhead. It was built for the Portuguese government, but not taken.

The charges against Consul McCreery and Lieutenant Harlow, which have been mentioned in the cable dispatches, have been forwarded to the United States by mail. Dr. Trumbull has also in his possession a statement that McCreery was the person to whom Admiral Brown was blamed, about the landing at Quintero bay.

Frozen to Death.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 29.—Saturday 200 men were caught, while seal hunting, by a fierce gale and driven off the coast. It is reported this afternoon that 10 of the seal hunters have been found frozen to death. All have now been accounted for but thirteen.

Commercial Treaty With France.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Whitelaw Reid, American minister, and Jules Roche, minister of commerce, today arrived at a definite agreement for the establishment of a commercial treaty between France and the United States. Roche will, Tuesday next, introduce a bill in the chamber of deputies to ratify the agreement.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The secretary of State has given official notice that a definite agreement for the establishment of a commercial reciprocity between France and the United States.