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Have You Rheumatism, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Providence in the bosom of equality under just laws, freed from errors of superstition and the scourges of bad Pain or dull ache in the back is un- i constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessgovernment.' He who represented the nation with whom we negotiated, when mistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show he afterwards gave to the world his account of the transaction declared: you that the track of health is not clear. The consequences of the cession of If these danger signals are unheeded, Louisiana will extend to the most dis-tant posterity. It interests vast regions that will become by their civilization and power the rivals of Eurone before more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon another century commences;' and warmed to enthusiasm' by the developvou.

ments already in view, and greater ones promised, he added: 'Who can contemplate without vivid emotions, this spectacle of happiness of the pres-ent generation, and the certain pledges The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder emedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the higest for its wonderful cures of the most dis-tressing cases. A trial will convince of the prosperity of numberiess genera-tions that will follow? At these magnianyone-and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail. ficent prospects the heart beats with joy in the breasts of those who were permitted to see the dawn of these bright days, and who are assured that so many happy presages will be accom-

Backache, Uric Acid and Urinary Trouble

permitted to see the dawn of these bright days, and who are assured that so many happy presages will be accom-plished.' VOICE OF PROPHECY. "There was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest—who, higher up the mount than others, heard whose heart and soul were full of whose heart and soul were full of destiny. whose heart and soul were full of destiny. She has felt no return of the old trouble since. F. THOMAS, 427 Best St., Buffalo, N. Y. and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Salt Lake City Daily Deserst News. If you are already convinced that Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble-one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and onedollar size bottles at drug stores every-where. Don't make any mistake, but water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, I Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



governmental affairs, that the course of deliberate caution and waiting, which up to that time had appeared to be the only one permissible, might be insuffi-cient to meet the situation; and that whatever the result might be, a more pronounced position, and more urgent action should be entered upon. Presi-dent Jefferson wrote to a friend on the of February, 1803: 'Our circum stances are so imperious as to admit of no delay; as to our course, and the use of the Mississippi so indispensable, that we cannot hesitate one moment to haz-ard our existence for its maintenance." He appointed an additional envoy to co-operate with our representative already at the French capital, in an attempt to btain a concession that would cure the lifficulty and in a communication to tim, after referring to the excitement aused by the withdrawal of the right deposit, he thus characterized the ndition which he believed confronted the nation: 'On the event of this mis-sion depend the future destinies of this

ness, nervousness, irregular heart-beat-ing, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss distant, it behooves us immediately to be preparing for that course-though not hastening it.' f flesh, sallow complexion. If your water when allowed to remain OPEN METHODS PURSUED. undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or "I have not recited these details for

ettling, or has a cloudy appearance, it s evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of

Dr. Kilmer, the emigent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and se-vere cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in



DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903.

the treaty might open the way to a cossion on the part of France. these circumstances not daring risk the delay of an rendment to the Constitution recession In these necessary, and referred to the maxim that protection and allegiance are recipamendment to the Con prior to such final action he proposed reconciling consistency with duty by procuring a confirmation of the treaty by the senate and com-passing its unquestionable validation by a subsequent constitutional amend-POWER TO ACQUIRE TERRITORY.

"In view of the conclusive settlement since that time of this constitutions question by every branch of the gov-ernment against Mr. Jefferson's origin-al opinion and in favor of the nation's power to acquire territory as was done under the treaty of 1803, and considering the fact that we have since that time immensely increased our area by the acquisition not only of neighboring

the arguistion hot only of heighboring lerritory, but of distant islands of the sea, separated by thousands of miles from our home domain, we may be in-clined to think lightly of President Jefferson's scruples concerning the ac quisition of lands, not only next adja ent to us, but indispensably necessary o our peace and development.

"There were wise men near our presi-lent in 1893, who differed with hin ouching the nation's power to acquir new territory under the original pro-risions of the Constitution; and these en did not fail to make known their sent. Moreover in the senate to hich the treaty was submitted fo rmation, there was an able discu tion of its constitutional validity and effectiveness. The judgment of that body on this phase of the subject was mphatically declared, when out of 3 votes, 24 were cast in favor of confirmation. An amendment to the Constitu-tion was afterward presented to Congress, but its first appearnce was its last. It does not appear that the presi-dent interested himself in its fate, and it died at the moment of its introduction

"While in this day and generation w may wonder at the doubts which so perplexed Jefferson in 1803, and at his republic. If we cannot by a purchase of the country, insure to ourselves a estimate of the limitations of our fun-damental law, and may be startled when we reflect that if they had been nllowed to control his action we might course of perpetual peace and friendship with all nations, then as war cannot be have lost the greatest national oppo tunity which has been presented to our people since the adoption of the Con-

stitution, we cannot fail at the sam-time to be profoundly grateful that the purpose of claiming that this ac-celerated speed and advanced position on the part of our government had any important effect in bastening final re-sults. I have thought it not amiss, howthese doubts and this estimate wer those of a man sincere enough and pa triotic enough to listen to wise an counselors and to give his try the benefit of his admission of the fallibility of his judgment. ever, to call attention to the fact that a century ago the people of this country

GREATNESS OF JEFFERSON.

were not seeking to gain governmental benefit by clandestine approach and cunning pretense, but were apt to plain-by present their wants or grievances, and to openly demand such considera-"Thomas Jefferson never furnished etter evidence of his greatness the then just before the submission of th caty to the senate, he wrole to a db tion and care from the general govern-ment as was their due under the maninguished senator who differed him on this question: 'I confers that I think it important in the present case date of popular rule, and that in mak-ing their demands they relied on the mutual obligations of the relationship between the governed and those investo set an example against broad construction, by appealing for new power to the people. If, however, our friends shall think differently, certainiy I shall ed with authority, and invoked the reciprocity in political duty which en-joins that for the people's obedience and support of government, there shall be given in exchange, by the governacquiesce with satisfaction-confident that, the good sense of our country will

by hundreds of thousands of freed blacks, fighting against their re-enslavement, and they suffered so ter-ribly from climatic conditions and dead-ly fever, that after the sacrifice of 25,000 soldiers, many of whom were intended for the subsequent occupation of Loui-siana, Bonaparte's plan for the occupa-tion of both colonies miscarried. NAPOLEON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

"This disappointment, and the conception of new schemes of war and conquest by the restless dictator of France, and his need of money to carry out these schemes, were controlling circum-stances in leading him to throw in our lap the entire Louisiana territory. None of these circumstances were within our

procurement or knowledge; but who shall say that God was not accomplish-ing his designs in our behalf amid the turmoil and distressing scenes of San Domingo's revolt? And how can it be said that there was no Providence in the unexpected, unyielding and successful fight for continued freedom on the part of the negroes of San Domingo, or part of the negroes of san Donning, of in the fatal pestilence that view with bloody warfare in the destruction of the army of subjugation, or in the fever of war and aggression which heated the blood of Bonaparte, all combining to turn him away from the occupation of the Louisiana (erritory? All these

things, so remote and so far out of our sight, pointed with the coercion that belongs to the decrees of God, to a con-summation which restored to our people peace and contentment, and secured to our nation extension and development

beyond the dreams of our fathers. "Thus we may well recall in these surroundings, the wonderful measure of rophecy's fulfillment within the span f a short century, the spirit, the pat clotism, and the civic virtue of Ameri cans who lived a hundred years ago and God's overruling of the wrath o man and his devious ways, for the pleasing of our nation.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

"We are all proud of our America we are an proud of our American citizenship. Let us leave this place with this feeling stimulated by the sen-timents born of the occasion. Let us appreciate more keenly than³ ever how vitally necessary it is to our country's weal that every one within its citizen-ship should be clean minded in political aim and aspiration, sincere and honest in his conception of our country's mission, and aroused to higher and more responsive patriotism by the reflection that it is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God."

HORRIBLE BRUTALITIES. Indulged in in Riots at Kischeneff,

Bessarabla.

Vlenna, May 1.-Horrible brutalities are reported to have occurred during the recent riots at Kischeneff, Bessgra-bla. Many women and children were victims of the mob which included ever the better classes of the inhabitants. Some of the victims were thrown from windows to the payements. The riot-ers also millaged and defined the serve. ers also pillaged and defiled the syna-gogues and killed the caretakers. What the looters of houses were unable to carry off they saturated with parafine and burned. The damage done to prop-erty is estimated at several million

The Jews who escaped from Kischen eff are seeking refuge at Odessa and elsewhere.

Chinese Attack Railroad Party.

Pekin, May 1 .- The United States conat Canton has notified Minister Conart that a mob recently attacked a trty of engineers at work on the Can-n-Hankow railroad. The United ates gunboat Callao was dispatched the hearest point up the river to aid he engineers. Mr. Conger has requested the Chinese

oreign office to investigate the matter nd instruct the viceroy to give the engineers protection.

Gen, Luke Wright in Manila,



"About a year ago my hair was falling out badly. I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and the falling was promptly checked. I still use it once or twice a week to keep my hair soft and glossy." Marcus L. Chism, Ford, Ky.

You certainly cannot have thick hair if it keeps coming out by the combful. But you can do as Mr. Chism did; you can stop this falling with

Ayer's Hair Vigor It will probably serve you better than that, for it makes the hair grow, and keeps the scalp free from dandruff. Always restores color to gray hair.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

BRITISH IN

SOMALILAND

U. S. Supreme Court Renders an Secy. Brodrick Announces Aban-Important Decision. donment of War There,

CONCERNING THEIR RIGHTS OPERATIONS INEVITABLE.

NECRO VOTERS

DISFRANCHISED

Justice Holmes Says the Court Can Give No Bellet-Giles Must Appeal To Other Departments.

Washington, April 30 .--- The text of the pinion of the United States supreme ourt in the case of Jackson Giles of Montgomery county, Alabama, versus the Board of Registration of that county, which was delivered by Justice Holmes last Monday, was made public. today.

The opinion says that Giles, a negro male adult, on behalf of himself and tary, having defended the government's 5,000 others similarly situated, sought course, Mr. Brodrick arose and decia ed 5,000 others similarly situated, sought by bills in equity, to secure registra-tion as voters in Montgomery county, which had been refused them, and thus test the validity of the suffrage provi-sions of the new constitution of Ala-bama. bama. Justice Holmes says it was alleged by

Giles "that the refusal to register blacks was a part of a general scheme

Under No Treaty With Italy Regarding Matter-War Secretary flocs Some Quibbling.

London, April 30 .- In the house of commons tonight War Secy, Brodick announced the virtual abandonment of the Somall campaign. In a discussion of the army estimates members of the opposition attacked the government for muddling the Somali affair and doing

unnecessary police work for Italy. Lord Cranborne, under foreign secrecourse, Mr. Brodrick arose and decise ef-that the Somall operations were inev-itable, because of Great Britain's treaty obligations. He denied that the government was pulling chestauts on of the fire for Italy, and explained tha Capt. Plunkett had been carried too fa by his cagerness to Task. His advancy he said, was undertaken on his own re-sponsibility and was no part of Gen. Manning's scheme.

prophecy, and whose every faculty was tense and strong as he wrought for our

instrument, thus declared its effect and

CHIEF ACTOR'S WORDS.

signed will cause no tears to be shed. It prepares ages of happiness for innu-merable generations of human crea-tures. The Mississippi and the Mis-

souri will see them succeed one another truly worthy of the regard and care of

"The instrument which we have just

for-reaching consequences.

nation's advancement and for the peace and contentment of his fellow country. From the fulness of gratitud and joy he thus wrote to one who had assisted in the consummation of this great treaty: 'For myself and my coun-try, I thank you for the aid you have given in it; and I congratulate you on having lived to give these aids in a transaction replete with blessings to unborn millions of men, and which will mark the face of a portion on the globe, so extensive as that which now com-poses the United States of America." and when as president, he gave notice in a message to Congress of the actual occupancy by the government of its new acquisition, he happily presaged the future, and gave assurance of his complete faith and confidence in the beneficent results of our nation's ex-tension, in these words:

JEFFERSON'S WORDS.

"'On this important acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of r western citizens, so auspicious to e peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country ter ritories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens' new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government, I offer to Congress and country my sincere congratulations.' "Our prophets do not live forever.

They are not here to see how stupend-ously the growth and development of the American nation, on the domain newly acquired in their day, have during a short century, outrun their anticipations and predictions.

CLAMORING FOR STATEHOOD.

"Almost within the limits of the territory gained by the Louisiana pur-chase, we have already carved out 12 great states-leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even now

loudly clamoring for statehood. "Instead of the 5,000 white settlers who occupied this domain in 1803, it now contains fifteen millions of industrious, enterprising, intelligent Americans, con stituting about one-fifth of the populadon of all our states; and these are deflantly contesting for premiership in wealth and material success, with the oldest of our states, and are their equals in every phase of advanced intelligence and refined civilization, "The states which composed the

Union when its possessions were so greatly extended, have since that time een the center of the nation's population carried more than 500 miles ward by the swift an con-stant current of settlement toward this new domain; and the citizens of those states have seen flocking thither "new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government

BECOMING MOTHER

of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other dis-



in multitudes greater than even Jeffersan would have dared to foretell. "I shall not enter the field of statistics for the purpose of giving details of the development of the territory acquired under the treaty we commemorate. I have referred to such development in some of its general features, by way of suggesting how distinctly the cen-tury just ended gives assurance of a ing and superabundant final fillment of the prophecies of its begin-

IMPORTANCE OF PURCHASE. "The supreme importance of the Lousiana purchase, and its value as a national accomplishment, when seen in he incidents of its short history and in the light of its present and prospective effects; and judged solely by its palpable and independent merits, cannot be better characterized than by the adoption of the following language from the pen of a brilliant American historian: "The annexation of Louisiana was an event so portentous as to defy measurement. It gave a new face to politics, ranked in historical impor-tance next to the Declaration of Inde-

pendence and the adoption of the Con-stitution-events of which it was the logical outcome. But as a matter of diplomacy, it was unparalleled because It cost almost nothing. A FITTING CELEBRATION.

"How fitting on every ground it is

that the centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appro-priately celebrated; and that it should be celebrated here in the most popu-lous of the states created from the territory which the Louisiana purchase gave to us. And how in keeping it is with the character of this acquisition, and with its purpose and mission, th our celebration should not waste itself on the pomp and pagantry that belong to the triumphs and spoils of war or to

the rapacious dispossessions of ruthless conquest. Every feature of our celebration should remind us that we falize a peaceful acquisition of terri tory for truly American uses and pur poses; and we should rejoice not only because this acquisition immediatel



of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother

comforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Book



gave peace and contentment to the spirited and determined American settlers who demanded an outlet of trade to the but also because it provided homes and means of livelihood for the milllons of new Americans, whose coming tread fell upon the ears of the expecant fathers of the republic, and whose stout hearts and brawny arms wrought the miracles which our celebration should interpret.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

"We are here at this hour to dedicate beautiful and stately edifices to the purpose of our com-memoration. But as we do this, let us remember that the soil whereor stand was a century ago dedicated to the genius of American industry and thrift. For every reason, nothing could be more appropriate as an important part of the centennial commemoration we have undertaken, than the gathering together on this spot of the things that are characteristic of American effort, and which tell the story of Ameri-can achievement; and how happily will this be supplemented and crowned by the generous, magnanimous and in-structive contributions from other and older lands, which standing side by side with our exhibits, shall manifest the high and friendly regard our repub-ile has gained among the governments

the earth, and shall demonstrate w greatly advancing civilization has stered and stimulated the brotherneed of nations,

A RETROSPECTION.

"I cannot, however, rid myself of the eeling that the inspiration and valu ttending such an exposition may b nticipated and increased, if on this ledicatory occasion we promote ap repriate reflections by a retrospection " some of the incidents which accompanled the event we celebrate

"We all know that long before the we an know that long before the negotiations of the treaty of 1863, our government had a keen appreciation of the importance to American settiers in the valley of the Mississippi of an ar-rangement permitting their products to be deposited on a products of the cobe deposited and exported at the en ance of that river to the sea. It will e remembered that this need of ou settlers had been met in a imited and not altogether secure manner by a treaty with Spain, allowing such de-posits and export to be made, at the city of New Orleans. This privilege was entirely withdrawn in October 1802, the territory appertenant to such privilege having been in the meantime transferred to France. The situation thus created was extremely delicate There was presented to the govern ment, on the one hand the injury to western settlers through the loss o their trading outlet, and on the other the perplexing question of affording them relief by means of diplomatic agreement, or in some other method. The abandonment of our settlers to

their disheartening fate was of course not contemplated. AMERICANS CHAFFED.

"It cannot be denied that the condi-tions plainly pointed to cautious and deliberate negotiations as the way of prudence and safety. It very soon benine apparent, however, that delay nd too much deliberation, did not suit the temper and spirit of sturdy Ameri-cans chaffing under a sense of wrong and convinced that they were entitled to prompt assistance. The inhabitants

ment to the defense of thei personal rights, and the assurance that in safety and peace they shall surely reap the fruits of their enterprise and abor. It may also be well to note th efficacy of the people's call upon the government in those early days, and how guickly the response came-not by yielding to temporary gusts of popular whim and caprice-not by conferring benefits on the few at the expense the many-but by a quick observation of the fact that the withdrawal of certain rightful privileges by another na-tion from American settlers had caused them distress, and by a prompt deter-mination to relieve their distress even the unwelcome visage of war frowned in opposition.

A PERPLEXING SITUATION.

"Another incident which it seems to me we may recall today with profit and satisfaction, grew out of the con-duct of the president when the treaty of 1803 had been formulated and was returned to him for ratification and final completion. He was, as is well

known, originally quite firm in his be-lief that the Constitution as it stood did not authorize such an extension for the acquisition of the Louisians territory contemplated. Holding this opinion and at the same time confront. ed with the clear conviction that th treaty with all its stupendous advan ages, could not be allowed to fail ut positive peril, if not to our national ife at least to its most vital object and aspirations, his perplexity was increased by the receipt of an authoritative infimation that any delay in final action on



Badly Swollen, Could Scarcely Walk.

Smoked to Excess-Heart Affected.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine Cured Me.

"I send you my testimonial hoping it will influence someone to use your remedies for the relief and dure of the diseases for which the relief and dure of the diseases for which they are recommended. I am constantly recommending them in this locality—often indirectly to strangers. The worst case of nervous prostration I ever saw or rather heard of was that of a young man, a stranger who sent me word thanking me for the in-formation and, sitsting that to his certain knowledge, D., Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure had saved his life. As to my own case I was afflicted with heart trouble and nerv-numers due to the excessive use of tobacco ousness due to the excessive use of tobacco which I had used from boyhood. A man whom your medicine had cured of tobacco heart net me en the street in Bakersfield one day when my feet were so badly swollen I could scarcely walk and I was suffering con-tantly from smothering spells, choking sen-

correct the evil of construction when it shall produce ill effects.' "A recent writer on America diplo-macy who is not suspected of partiality for Jeffersonian political doctrine, gave in strong and graceful terms a good for our cratitude today, when in referring to this subject he wrote It was fortunate for the future of America that we had at the head of af. fairs a man of such broad views of our ountry's future. A less able president with the same views entertained by Jefferson as to the constitutionality of the measure would have put aside the opportunity. Jefferson put aside his preconceived views as to the funda-Jefferson put aside his mental law, or subordinated them to the will of the nation, and welcomed the

reportunity to open up the continent to he expansion of American democracy nd free institutions. We are glad at this hour that Jeferson was wrong in his adverse con-truction of the Constitution, and glad hat he was liberal-minded enough t that he was interal-minined choich to see that he might be wrong. And yet may we not profitably pause here long enough to contrast in our thought the careful and reverent manner in versch the restrictions of our fundamental lay vere scrutinized a hundred years age with the tendency often seen in late times to flippantly attempt the adjust

ment of our Constitution to the purpos-es of interest and convenience?

PROVIDENCE OF GOD. "In conclusion I hope I may be permitted to suggest that our thoughts and surroundings on this occasion should lead us to humble recognition of the providence of God in all that has made us a great nation. From our beginning as a people our course has been mark-ed by occurrences and incidents, so

striking, so significant, and so constant that only superstitious duilness or intel lectual blindness will place them to the credit of luck or chance. "In the midst of our rejoicing today, it is peculiarly fitting that we recall with soberness and meekness some of the happenings in connection with the soberness and meekness some of

We

great event we celebrate, which impres-sively illustrate the interposition of Divine Providence in our behalf. We sought from a nation ruled by on whose ambition was boundless and whose scheme for aggrandizement knew neither the obligations of public moral-ity nor the restraints of good faith, the free navigation of the Mississippi river and such insignificant territory as

would make such navigation use-ful. While our efforts toward the accomplishment of this slight result languished and were fast assuming hopeless condition, the autocrat of France suddenly commanded one of his ministers to enter into negotiations with our waiting and disspirited representa-tives and exclaimed: 'I renounce Loui-It is not only New Orleans 1 stans. cede. It is the whole colony without reservi

"It was only 19 days thereafter that the treaty transferring to us the mag-nificent domain comprised within the Louisiana purchase was concluded.

AN ASTONISHING CHANGE.

"This astonishing change in our pros pects, which dissipated the fears and apprehensions of our government and revived the promise of our perpetuity and happy destiny, came at the very moment that Bonaparte was organizing a force to occupy the Louisiana terri-tory in the prosecution of colonial occutory in the prosecution of coronal occu-pation and development, which, if con-summated, would probably have closed the door even to the slight acquisition which we originally sought. The French colony of San Domingo was, however, a prime factor in this scheme of occupa-tion, and it was essential to its success that this colony and Louistang should that this colony and Louisiana should both be included and should supple-ment each other. A serious revolt then raging in San Dominge delaying proceedings, the occupation of Louisiana was postponed until this revolt should be overcome. The troops sent from France to accomplish this apparently easy task, were so stubbornly resisted

Manila, May 1 .-- Gen. Luke E. Wright vice governor of the Philippine islands has just arrived from San Francisco He was accorded an enthusiastic public reception. A marine procession escort-ed him ashore and the shipping was deccrated for the occasion. The proces-sion ashore included the troops of the garrison and several thousand natives Gen. Wright was escorted to the palace where addresses of welcome were deliv-ered. The city was decorated with flags and many arches were erected along the route of the procession.

Car Hurled from Track. Chicago, May 1,--While on the triple

grade crossing at One Hundredth street and Avenue L last night, a Calume electric street car was struck by : electric street car was struck by a Lake Shore express train, hurled from the track and demolished, and six passengers were injured, two of them seri

The motorman said he saw the train oming, but thought he could cross he tracks ahead of it. The car was amashed to pieces

Gets Part of Tevis Estate.

San Francisco, May 1 .-- Mrs. Cornella McGhee Baxter Tevis has been declared by Judge Murasky to be entitled to the share in her husband's fortune which Alice Boalt Tevis, the little daughter of the late Hugh Tevis left when she died on Jan. 15 of thi year. The Mercantile Trust company, which held the child's fortune in trust uring her lifetime, sued Mrs. Tevi-o settle the question as to whether the property under its control passed to her or to her young son Hugh Tevis Jr. The court declared the widow: laim to the estate to be the more valid and gave judgment accordingly. The action was a test of the laws of in-heritance of California and the court's decision practically disinherits a post-humous son where a father had made to special provision for him in the

Irving's Production of Dante.

London, May 1 .- Sir Henry Irving never had a more enthusiastic welco than was given him last night in the Drury Lane theater when he first ap-peared upon the stage in the long-awaited production of "Dante" by MM. Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau There was a ring of affection and encouragement in the aplause and cheers with which he was greeted which was significant to all those who knew the rather pathetic circumstances of Str Henry's reappearance in any other heater than the Lyceum.

The theater was crowled with a dis-tinguished audience. The drama was beautifully put on and the first two acts vere of great dramatic interest, The third act, however, which is entirely given up to Dante's visit to the inferno, was very uninteresting, but the last again revived the interest of the audience

CABLE TO PHILIPPINES.

Direct Communication Will be Established by July 4.

Chleago, May 1 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: By July 4 there will be direct cable communication between the United States and the Philippine islands. This promise has been made by Vice President Ward of the Postal Cable company during an extended conference with the assistant secretary of the navy. Since the cable was opened to Hono-ulu the work of laying the cable from Hawaii across the Pacific has proceeded with great rapidity. The present plan

is to time things so it will be possible to make the Fourth of July, 1903, in Ma

to disfranchise them," and the federal court for the Middle district of Alaba-

Justice Holmes announces the im- the

constitution is a fraud upon the Consti-tution of the United States, and asks us to declare it void. But, of course, he could not maintain a bill for a mere declaration in the air. He does not try to do so, but asks to be registered is a party under the void instrumen if, then, we accept the conclusion which it is the chief purpose of the

bill to maintain, how can we make the court a party to the unlawful scheme by accepting it and adding another vote o the fraudulent lists? "In determining whether a court of

"In determining whether a court of equity can take jurisdiction, one of the first questions was, can it enforce any order that it may make? This is al-leged to be a conspiracy of the state, although the state is not and could not be made a party to the bill. The circuit court has no constitutional power to control its action by any direct means, and if we leave the state out of consideration the court has little power to deal with the people of the state in a body. The bill imports that the great

nass of the population intended to keep the blacks from voting. To meet such intent something more than ordering the plaintiff's name inscribed upon the lists of 1902 will be næcded. If the conspiracy and the intent exist a name piece of paper will not defeat Unless we are prepared to supervise

he voting in that state by officers of the court, it seems to us that all that the plaintiff could get from equity would be an empty form. Apart from the damages to the individual, relief from a great political wrong, if done, as alleged, by the people of a state and the state itself, must be given to them by legislative and political department the government of the United ing against the changed date of examthe legislative and political department States.

Manning's scheme. We are under no treaty engagement ma dismissed the bill for want of juris-diction. with Italy to hold Mudug." continued Mr. Brodrick. "With regard to future, there is no inten-to hold or to administer the

possibility of granting the relief sought, because of lack of jurisdiction. The decision says further: "The plaintiff alleges that the whole registration scheme of the Alabama are bound by treaty. We shall do every-thing possible to break the Mad Muilah's power, but we shall not send a large force to pursue him, as we have already dealt him a heavy blow by the capture of his catile, the principal source of wealth.

Mr. George Lloyd (Welsh National-ist) said it was a relief to hear that the expedition had been abandoned, "if the Mullah is mad," said the member. "I would like to know what the war offlue is at.

Mr. Brodrick objected to the use of the term "abandoned." "What I said." erate further in that direction."

Havana University Students Riotous

New York, May 1.-The law students of the University of Havana have become riotous, says the Havana correspondent to the Tribune, because the pondent to the Tribune, because the date of the examination was changed from September to June. The students refused several days ago to attend their classes until the order was changed. Yesterday five students entered the classroom with the professors. The rest of the students tried to persuade them to return. When the five refused the others began stoning the doors and windows of the building. Dean Lanuza left his room to entreat the students to

desist. A stone knocked him down, The-students threw stones at the windows of the university breaking nearly all of them and destroying several valuable old paintings on the walls. In the afternoon they paraded before the where a commission waited on Presi-

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