the world who is not proud to recount it as the grandest era in Spain's history, and one of the proudest chapters in relation to

We not only seized a ship that the minteter notifies our judicial officers is about to leave, before it gets out of the harbor, as was done with the Bermuda, but we sent

"If the Cubana are recognized as belligerents, they will have the same rights

countries that I do not think this recognition can excite ground of complaint, this war has existed a year, with great bloodehed. Spain recognized the southern confederacy a month before the battle of Bull Run. The Spanish pretend that the Cubans are in their favor. We do not believe it. We wish them to have a govern-ment of their own choice. We believe it will be a free government. We cannot ask, no government can ask in a friendly spirit, for the independence of a part of monarchy.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN INTEREST The last provision in regard to intervention is one that has been the usage of all nations, that has been practiced by our-selves twenty times, and wherever American interests are imperiled, we land marines if necessary. And if it is necessary for the protection of a great property in the midst of extreme confusion and disorder, we can land a sufficient force for protection. The great arm of this republic ought to be ready always to follow its people, to protect their interests, their property and their lives anwhere in the world. (Applause.)

Mr. McCreary, ex-chairman of the foreign affairs committee, followed Mr. Hitt with a hearty endorsement of the resolutions. The island, he said, was confronted with ruin, and the Cuban people with extermina-tion. He was ready, he said, to do all in his power consistent with honor and with the integrity of our country to give inde-pendence to Cuba and free the struggling patriots from a cruel and relentless des-This was no time for sympathy or for the denunciation of the brutal outrages and the barbarous atrocities that have been committed in Cuba. The time had come for the American congress to act.

Mr. Adams, the member of the foreign af-fairs committee who drew the resolutions, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the struggling Cubans. The spirit of liberty which we had invoked in 1776, he said, was not bounded by the metes of continents nor the vast ocean itself. He referred with pride to the fact that he, while minister to Brazil, had received instructions from Mr. Blaine. then secretary of state, to open diplomatic relations with the provisional government of Brazil, when Dom Pedro was dethroned. Now, sirs, chall we hesitate, when this other child of freedom calls upon us to grant it recognition in its struggle for liberty. Shall people of the United States hesitate? I hope and pray that the great ruler who guides the destines of men and controls the fate of nations will plant in the hearts of our rulers today the same spirit that dwelt in that of James G. Biaine. (Loud

TURNER LEADS THE OPPOSITION. Mr. Turner made the principal speech in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions. He expressed at the outset surprise that the committee had furnished no information on which to base a resolution of so much gravity. The correspondence sent to congress by the State department, he termed a "dreary record of mutual incendiarism and assassination.' The precedents cited, he said, were extremely unfortunate.

spoke in favor of the resolution.

When recognition was accorded to the southern states," said he, "the people of the south had possession of every post from the mouth of the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and had an army against which the combined legions of the Caesar and the phalanxes of Alexander would have been utterly unavailing. (Applause.) I have been amazed that an effort has been made today in this country, by reason of what yesterday, to appeal to the war spirit of our ountrymen by arousing a torrent of horror and indignation. (Applause.) 'No sooner than the incident had occurred

on yesterday, Spain apologized for the outrage and promised reparation. They may be a hot-blooded people, but there is in their nature the spirit of ancient chivalry. In reference to the outrage spoken of here and elsewhere. I believe that the stories that have heard are utterly incredible. I do not deny that atrocities have been committed in this as in other wars, such as occur be tween men in gallent and manly conflict. Who is the president of the Cuban republic so-called? I understand that he is a citizen of the United States and that he is now in the United States instead of taking his fate along with the patriots fighting for freedom. Where is the capitol? How many have they in arms? Who knows? What battles hav hey fought? Where are their gallant chieftains who have met the enemy in the ope plain and fought as we are accustomed to see heroes fight for freedom? I am not de-ficient in that patriotism which actuates the gentlemen who are the friends of free-But can we," he concluded, "afford to outrage the ethics and decencies which prevali between friendly nations in a cause so momentous as that of peace?" (Loud ap-

WOULD REGENERATE SPAIN. Mr. Smith, a member of the foreign affairs committee, in reply to Mr. Turner, said he had listened with profound amazement to the denial of our right under the law of nations to confer upon the insurgents belligerent rights. "The gentleman from George ligerent rights. "The gentleman from Geor-gla," continued Mr. Smith, "objects because the president of the new republic is a foreigner. Would he ask you, Mr. Speaker, to take down that picture of the patriot Lafayette hanging on the wall, a man who came to this country, God-inspired, from the land of France to lift the banner of freedom during the struggle for independence of the United States? (Applause.) Would he go out in the statuary hall and pull out of its place the statue of Pulaski and that of Kos-

"The Spanish government for many years." concluded Mr. Smith, "was engaged in con-structing the palace of the Escurial in Spain There were but three openings for the ashes of royalty in that Spanish last home. Sir, all of those openings have been closed but one, and I hope that one may be filled by the queen regent and the young emperor of that land, and that in the future the Spanish people may join with France and Amer-ica in upholding the most advanced senti-ments in the civilized world, proclaimed by republicans now and forever guaranteed."

Mr. Boutelle was granted three minutes expediency or propriety of the house of representatives adopting, under a suspension of
the rules, a practical declaration of war
against a power with which we are now at
peace. I am not enamored of the prospect
Taylor, United States minister at Madrid. of war. I am not afraid to stand here and state that I deprecate war. War is horrible, and it is only to be endured when honor pressed deep regret at the Barcelona affair. and necessity demand it. I do not say that the adoption of these resolutions will of necessity produce war. I say that it is the to accord the United States legation protec-entering wedge."

Mr. Cummings expressed surprise at the Later Information shows that the cable-

Mr. Cummings expressed surprise at the ground of Mr. Boutelle's objections. If he had read the proclamations of General Weyler he had all of the information that was desired. (Applause.) "I will not compare Weyler with Alva. nor will I even compare him with Balmecida. I will not call him a wolf, as he was called in the senate the other day; but I do say he is the Gila monster of despotism, poisoning with his measure of despotism, poisoning with his monster of despotism, poisoning with his breath the atmosphere of American civiliza-tion." (Prolonged applause.)

SOUTHERNERS WANT PEACE. After some brief remarks by Mr. McCall and Mr. Moody against precipitate action.
Mr. Tucker accured the floor and closed for the opposition. The resolutions, he argued.
were contrary to our well settled and historic policy of noninterference in the do-mestic concerns of other nations. The south-ern people were not for war. They had had enough war. If the proper time came they would spring to the support of this govern-ment and defend her interests against any

splendid army. And it was the defeat of Napoleon's forces in that mighty war, conducted by this harassing and irregular system, that deprived him of his resources, so that after the final blow in the retreat from Moscow that greatest power of modern times crumbled and fell. Was that war? Can a Spaniard deny it? There is not a Spaniard deny it? There is not a Spaniard to the support of the support of the naturalized citizens of that Minister de Lome was early informed of the trouble at home and lost no time to the people of Cuba, who were struggling to the support of the naturalized citizens of that Minister de Lome was early informed of the trouble at home and lost no time to the people of Cuba, who were struggling to the world who is the support of the naturalized citizens of the Minister de Lome was early informed of the trouble at home and lost no time to the people of Cuba, who were struggling to the world who is the support of the naturalized citizens of the support of the naturalized citizens of the think may be, it is certain that Minister de Lome was early informed of the trouble at home and lost no time yesterday in communicating to Secretary Olivey the facts with an assurance that his pendence.

Mr. Hitt closed the debate with the eral assurance that we were not on the brink and in support of this assertion he read to the house a copy of the cablegram eccived from Minister Taylor at Madrid. Mr. Tucker and others argued whether the

that we now give fully to Spain. By recognizing the Cubana' helligorency they will in the negative were: Atwood, Boutelle, have a flag and can purchase in our mar-Gillette, Grout, McCall (Mass.), Moody, Simpts.

Kins, Walker (Va.), and Wright, republicans, and Will may to gentlement who are fearful and Black (Ga.), Cobb (Ala.), Culberson, Elthe relations of our country with foreign liott (S. C.), Harrison, Russell (Ga.), Tucker (Va.), and Turner (Ga.), democrata

The resolutions were adopted, 236 to 17. The announcement was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration, in which the galleries heartly joined. For fully a minute

the committee arcse, and at 4:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

BILL TO INCREASE NAVAL FORCE. Commissioning of the New Ships Renders This Necessary.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The bill passed by the senate today for the increase of the navy attracted considerable attention in view of the tension over Spanish-Cuba affairs. In explaining the measure, Mr. Hale, who reported it from the naval committee, said that while he did not believe the United States would be involved in war as a result of the present troubles, yet he considered it desirable to give the president authority in case of emergency to call out the naval militia and charter private ships for naval transports. The bill, as passed, au-thorizes the addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy, the enlisting for not more than two years of the naval militia forces in case of emergency, and the chartering of transport ships in case of emergency. The bill passed under the five-minute rule and by unanimous consent.

Another bill was passed which establishes a retired list for the revenue service system of the army and navy. Most of the day was given to the senate calendar and many minor bills appearain what the facts actually are. It were passed.

The Spanish-Cuban question came to the attention of the senate soon after the day's session opened, when Mr. Call urged the of the following resolution:

session opened, when Mr. Call urged the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the senate, that the president of the United States is requested to demand of the government of Spain a statement as to the truth of the charges made in a letter published in the newspapers purporting to be from Senor Gomez, late editor of the La Lucha, a newspaper published in Havana, that he had been tortured while confined in a dungeon on the bare ground, for two months in Ceuta, the penal colony of Spain, to extort from him evidence against Julius Sanguilly, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and subsequently killing the said Gomez; also to insist on a full report of the evidence and all the proceedings in the alleged civil trial of Julius Sanguilly, in which it is charged that the said Sanguilly was condemned to imprisonment for life at Ceuta, on suspicion only and without evidence; also to demand the release of Charles Michelson and Lorenzo Betancourt, correspondents of New York newspapers, who are charged only with entering within the insurgents' lines to obtain information; also to demand of Spain entering within the insurgents' lines to obtain information; also to demand of Spain that all American citizens who shall be captured by the Spanish troops shall be treated as prisoners of war and be accorded humane treatment and to inform the Spanish government that the United States will insist on this demand.

Mr. Call read from newspaper extracts the reported barbarities perpetrated on Gomez and others. These set forth that merce. the wife of Gomez had received a letter from him, written in his blood, shortly be-fore he died in the Spanish penal colony in Africa. The senator declared that Ameri-

Mr. Sherman moved to refer the resolution in European waters, was agreed to.

A resolution by Mr. Allen was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information on the earnings of the Pa-cific rallroads from the time of their or-

The president's veto of the bill concern ing Arizona lands, with a report from the house that the bill had been passed over the veto in that body, was presented, and the entire subject referred to the com-

mittee on public lands.
The bill was passed to prevent the carry ing of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory to another.

The following bills were passed: Providing certain requirements for vessels propelled by naptha, gas, fluid or other motors; establishing a navall training station on Goat Island in the harbor of San Francisco; authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri river between its mouth and the mouth of the Dakota or James rivers, and other bridges; also appropriating \$11,000 to the Fort Donelson National ceme-tery, Dover, Tenn.; to authorize the St. Louis & Oklahoma City Railroad company to construct a railway through the Indian and Oklahoma territories; for the promo tion of Commodores L. C. Sartori and O. C. Badger to be rear admirals; granting medals to survivors of the Port Hudson, La., "Forlorn Hope" storming column; appropriating \$150,000 for a revenue cutter for service in the gulf of Mexico and tribu-taries, and amending the law as to the conspicuous marking of vessels' names on their bows and sterns, and for marking the

The bill to prevent the desecration

ession, and shortly after adjourned.

SPAIN PROMPTLY MAKES AMENDS.

outburst of mob violence at Barcelona. This action, and especially the fact that it was taken immediately upon the news of the fact reaching the government and without waiting for any suggestion from the United States, doubtless will tend greatly to relieve by Mr. Tucker, in charge of the opposition. States, doubtless will tend greatly to relieve it have grave doubts," he said, "as to the the situation and prevent a serious outcome

and has offered complete reparation. The lispatch adds that measures have been taken

reparation. He informed me that the gov-ernment on its own motion has taken every

precaution to guard the legation and my residence. I have asked no protection." It is perhaps in part owing to these offi cial advices that the excitement in Spain over the action of the United States senate leading up to the insult to the United States consulate at Barcelona fails to find a corresponding reflex in Washington, at least in official circles, and almost everywhere the feeling is generally that the affair is not one which necessarily must lead to hostilities.

From the terms of Minister Taylor's mesage, it would seem that either himself or United States Consul Bowen at Barcelona the French government to protect them."

Olvey the facts with an assurance that his government could be relied upon to do everything that the proprieties required to atom for the insult offered to our consulate. Of ccurae President Cleveland was at once advised of the state of affairs in Spain, and later in the evening Secretary Olney com-municated the facts to a few members of

Mr. Tucker and others argued whether the resolutions were devisible or could be amended or recommitted to allow inquiries. The speaker replied that the vote must be taken on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole.

On the demand of Mr. Cummings the vote was taken by yeas and nays. Those voting in the negative were. Atwood, Boutelle, Gillette, Grout, McCall (Mass.), Moody, Simp-Gillette, Grout, McCall (Mass.), Moody, McCall (Mass.), Moody, McCall (Mass.), Moody, McCall (Mass.), Moody, McCall (Mass.), McCall (Mass.), McCall (Mass.), McCall (Mass.), McCa

It were felt that an emergency existed.

The prompt action of the Spanish govern ment in so completely meeting the demands of outraged international etiquette no doubt is the reason for the assumption by our govorr.ment of this serene and forbearing attithe handclapping continued.

The house then went into the committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The bill to abolish the fee system was offered as an amendment to the bill, but without action and the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system was offered as an amendment to the bill, but without action able terms our acceptance of the Spanish disclaimer. apology for the incident which was clearly disclaimer.

The news of the Spanish disavowal con-tained in an Associated press bulletin sent to the capitol was read with interest by senators and representatives. Senator Gray of the foreign relations committee said that course was the only one for Spain to pursue. He added that it was not the place for the United States, a big strong nation, to beome excited over the ebullitious of the people of Spain, but calmly and dispassionately to do our duty without regard to anything that might be done by the people of certain communities in Spain.

UNITED STATES IS TO BLAME. WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister, in the course of an interview here today, said: "The rebellion in Cuba would never have been a serious matter at all had it not been for the interference of the United States. It never would have passed the limits of a mere riot had it not been for the money, supplies, arms and men that were sent from this country. Men have gone from this country with the as-surance that the United States would grant belligerent rights to the Cubans and in all probability send a fleet to Cuban waters to support the insurgents. tA no time have appertain what the facts actually are. It has been said that all Cubans are interested rebellion, but the truth of the matter is that there are seven Cuban general: and several hundred Cuban officers fighting in the Spanish army in Cuba. In fact, I am sure there are more Cuban officers in the Spanish army than there are white leaders among the insurgents.'

PRESS COMMENT FROM ABROAD. Inclined to Think War is Quite Likely

LONDON, March 2.-The afternoon news papers of this city today comment freely upon the Cuban situation.

The Globe says: "American common sens is again beginning to chill American chauvin ism. Under its refrigerating influence there has been a tardy preception of the possibility of war when any nation declines to submit to the bullying of the American jingo.
But, less heroic methods than resorting to government hen to the first mortgage, "but," arms are apt to be brought to play. There their hold of Cuba at American bidding. Nor would they be blameworthy if in such an unequal contest, they resorted to privateering to destroy American ocean-born com-

The St. James' Gazette remarks: "If Spain and the United States go to war, it does not follow that the Americans will have such a mere walkover as they anticipate. The The cans serving in the Cuban army were being shot to death without trial. He declared that the recent action of the senate should be supplemented by steps to secure humane treatment of prisoners taken by the Spanish troops.

that one of America's political chickens is ity to creditors of the corporate body Senator Gear presented Senator Allison's coming home to roost. Spain followed ceased. Congress, by its legislation, encredentials for the term beginning March America's example in refusing to recognize couraged and invited the investment of prithe abolition of privateers. Thus not even the slight obstacle of international agreement exists to prevent the Spaniard from equipping a swarm of steamers to prey upon American shipping, which the Americans threaten to do to the British if they are ever at war with the United States."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Congress, in the Cuban business, is taking the course to be expected in view of the excite-ment upon the part of Spain and upon the part of the United States. A large section of the public is beginning to wonder whether the senate has not been too precipitate. The president and the executive are carefully 'lying low' and saying 'nuffin,' and are subject to party prospects at the approaching election which is permeating every discussion of the international situation, all of which is entertaining, but it is not war."

The relations between the United States and Spain over the Cuban question continue to occupy a large share of attention and the newspapers of all classes comment on the situation.

The editorial of the Times on the says: "Some people might think Mr. Hitt's resolution more offensive and bellicose than the senate's, but the point is of little consequence, considering the largeness of the majorities and the rapidity with which the resolution was adopted, almost amounting to precipitancy. Our correspondent ascribethis haste to the Barcelona disturbances But Spain apologized for these with a promptitude worthy of a Chamberlain (referring to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude on the question of the Jameson raid into the Transvaal.)
"President Cleveland has now to decide

The bill to prevent the desecration of the national flag was made the special order for Friday next at 2 o'clock.

The house resolutions on Cuba were reported, and, on motion of Mr. Lodge, were referred to the committee on foreign resolution. We may suspect the Cuban agitation of being to some extent factitious because of the large financial interest involved and the president, daring to disregard the concurry to the committee on foreign resolve the country thanks. On the other ations.

At 4:40 the senate held a brief executive hand, America is manifesting a tendency to activity in foreign affairs wholly alien to their past traditions. President Cleveland will carefully weigh both sides and reflect Expresses Deep Regret Over the Attack Upon the Consulate.

on what he supposes to be the opinion of the majority of the electors. Spain has undoubtedly noted that the sudden outburst of Amertack Upon the Consulate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Spanish ican zeal coincides with the Spaniard's first government took steps very promptly to make amends to the United States for the may infer that it is the best policy outburst of men violence at Barcelona. This dare to suggest yielding to a foreign dicta-tion. Should President Cleveland decide upon more peremptory action, there is every reason to anticipate a war, which may prove more trouble than the Washing politicians expect. Spain may have little chance of inflicting a decisive defeat upon the United States, but it is doubtful whether the United States can inflict a decisive de-feat on Spain, without an expenditure far greater and more prolonged than entered into the calculations of the sympathizers with the rebels. There are other continental nations whose sympathies at all events would be entirely on the side of Spain in such a struggle. 'Proximus ardul,' etc., is such a struggle. 'Proximus ardul,' etc., is a caution never lost sight of in the conduct

PARIS, March 2.—The Temps believes 'It will help the government to suppress the rebellion in awakening Spanish patriotism. This noble nation will never permit a stranger to intervene." La France saye: "We owe all our sym-

pathy and help to Spain in defense of her rights against the covetous Americans." BERLIN, March 2—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from New York says great distrust has been created there by the report that secret negotiations are in progress between France and Spain, which, it is said refer to the diplomatic attitude of France against intervention by the United States in Cuha. The dispatch adds: "The contingency has been reckoned with in New York of Spain's securing the support of France by the cea-sion of islands such as the Canaries or at the

Supreme Court Hands Down a Decision in the Central Pacific Case.

RULING OF THE LOWER COURT AFFIRMED

Individual Stockholders Not Liable for the Dobts of the Central Pacific other Opinions

WASHINGTON, March 2.- The supreme court today decided the Stanford case in favor. of Mrs. Stanford

The title of this case is the United States against Jare L. Stanford, executrix of Leagainst Jare L. Stanford, executrix of Le-land Stanford, deceased. It involved the stockholders of such corporations to Hability individual Hability of stockholders in the for its debts, it is to be presumed that con-Central Pacific Railway company for the debt due to the United States on the bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific under the California constitution. Mr. Starford the California constitution. Mr. Stanford held 144,387 shares of the Central Pacific States was properly dismissed, and that the stock, and it was claimed by the government order of the circuit court of appeals affirming in instituting its suit that the government was entitled to collect \$15,237,099 from the estate. This contention was resisted by Mrs. Stanford on the ground that the California constitution was not self-ruling, and also on the plea that it was the intention of congress in granting aid to the Central Pacific comto put it on a footing different fro the footing on which other government-aided

roads were placed.

The case was brought originally in the circuit court of the California district, where the decision was favorable to Mrs. Stanford, and was then appealed to the circuit cour of appeals for the Ninth district, where the decision was also against the government. The government appealed to the supreme court, and as soon as the case was docketed affirm moved to have it advanced for hearing. This motion being granted the argument was made during January, eminent counsel appearing on both sides. The suit has attracted great attention from its initiation because of the effect the decision will have on other Central Pacific stockholders and also because the fortunes of the Stanford university will be determined largely by the decision.

Justice Harlan delivered the opinion in the

case. He held that individual stockholders were not liable for the government debt of the Central Pacific company. He said the congressional acts of 1863-64-65, regarding the Pacific railroads must all be regarded as one continuous fine, congress employing the different railroad companies only as in struments. Security was given in the government mortgage on the property of the rail-road companies. It was, he said, not too much to say that if in the building of the Northern Pacific, for instance, the stockholders had been made liable the purpose of congress to secure national highways would have been materially retarded, and it was plain that no obligation was meant to be put on one company that was not put on the other. Any other construction would be in-consistent. The decision of the court below was therefore affirmed.

INTENDED AS ONE LINE The opinion proceeded entirely upon the heory that the Pacific railroads were intended to constitute a continuous line and that the government was protected by mortgage upon these roads. It is admitted arms are apt to be brought to play. There is no question that the Spanish people are fairly interpreted, excludes the idea that resolved to fight to the death rather than quit stockholders of the companies receiving subsidy bonds were to be personally liable to the United States for the principal and in-terest accruing on their bonds, the legislation of 1864, however unwise, did not have the effect of imposing such liability." The fact that none of the Pacific acts

contain a clause imposing personal liability is commented upon as important. It was competent for congress to provide for such liability, "but as it did not do so, it canfeel the results not only on the Atlantic, but tion. They were bound, of course, to make a European waters,
"The prospect of Spanish privateers recalls that being done, their personal responsibilvate capital in the construction of a high-

way, which, at that time, was deemed of vital importance to the whole country. Using the Union Pacific as an illustra-tion, the opinion continues: "As the stock-holder of a corporation is not liable, be-yond the amount of his unpaid subscriptions, for its debts, until such liability is imposed by statute, and as the acts of congress in question are silent on that subject, every subscriber to the stock of the Union Pacific must be deemed to have become such upon the condition prescribed by law, that he would not be personally liable for the debts of the corporation. It is not too much to say that if the acts of 1862 and 1864 had made the stockholders of the corporations therein named personally liable, in proportion to their stock, for the repayment of the principal and interest of the bonds is-sued and delivered to such corporation, the accomplishing of the objects which congress had in view would have been seriously re-tarded, if not wholly defeated."

CONTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"It is said, however, that these principle: no application to stockholders fornia corporations that came into existence under statutory provisions, making a stockholder of a railroad corporation liable, in proportion to his stock, for its debts and obligations. This position cannot be sustained except upon the theory that congress intends to take a larger security in respect of that part of the Pacific road which the California company undertook to construct and maintain than it took in respect of the Union Pacific railroad. But it cannot be inferred from the legislation of congress that it intended, for the protection of the nterests of the United States, to impose a heavier liability upon the stockholders of the California company than was imposed upon the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad company. Why should it have so intended? Why should it be supposed that congress would purposely make it more difficult to construct one part of the proposed national highway than another? The su-preme end sought to be attained was, by means of private capital and governmental aid, to secure the construction of the whole line for the benefit, primarily, of the United States, and for the use of all the people. If, instead of making use of the Central Pacific railroad of California, congress had itself created a corporation with authority to construct a good from San Francisco. through the territories of the United States to meet the Huton Pacific Railway company, no one would buggest that the stockholders of such a corporation would have been liable for its debte, unless congress expressly imposed liability upon them."

The opinion goes on to say that to im-pose an obligation upon the California corporation, not imposed upon the Unic cific, would be inconsistent. Justice Harlan was particular to state that the question of whether the stockholders can be made liable for its debts to the United States, arising in some other way than under the Pacific railroads acts or by the acceptance of the United States bonds in aid of the construction of its roads, is not involved in this care. "Nor, are we," he continued, "to decide whether the adoption of the Call; this care. fornia corporation as an instrument of the national government in accomplishing a national object, exempted its stockholders from liability under the constitution and laws of California to ordinary creditors."

ONE RULE TO BOTH. Reference is made in the opinion to the obligation of the Pacific railroads to pay the United States bonds at maturity, which obligation, the opinion holds, affords "cogent reasons," apart from the words of the act of congress, why a rule should not be applied to the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad company, which confessedly cannot be applied to stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad company. Though the cor-Although the Central Pacific railroad of previousl California became an artificial being under of years

VERDICT FOR MRS. STANFORD the laws of that state, its road owes its existence to the national government, for all that was accomplished was in the exercise of privileges granted by and because of the aid

derived from the United States.

A brief argument is then entered upon to show that the Central Pacific accepted the conditions imposed by the government and to show that national aid was necessary to its construction of the line, thus place the it also in this parameter it also in this parameter. leg it also in this respect on the same footing as the Union Pacific. The opinion condudes as follows:

"The relations between the California cor-poration and the state were of no concern to the national government at the time the purpose was formed to establish a great highway across the coutlinent for govern-mental and public use. Congress chore this existing artificial being as an instrumen-tality to accomplish national ends and the relations between the United States and that corporation ought to be determined the enactments which established those relations, and if these enactments do not exsuch dismissal was correct. The judgment is therefore affirmed."

Justice Gray deciared the opinion of the court in the case of Mrs. Amanda W. France against John W. Connor and W. R. The case came to the United States supreme court from the Wyoming supreme court and involved the question as to whether the right of dower conferred by the Edmunds act upon widows in Utah applied to other territories. The Wyoming court decided that it did not and Justice Gray's decision confirmed that view. Chief Justice Fuller handed down the

the supreme court e Nogales land grant case from Southern Arizona. He did not go into the general merits of the case, but affirmed the decision of the court of private land claims on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction as the grant had not been located at the time of the Gadsden treaty.

Justice Brewer rendered the decision of the supreme court today in the case of Samuel Marks against the United States and Bannock Indians, involving a claim for Indian depredations. The decision involved the construction of the part of the statute of 1891 concerning depredations committed by In-dians in "amity" with the United States. The case was appealed from the decision of the court of claims when it was held that the words "in amity" mean a state of actual peace and when no hostilities are in progress The supreme court took the same view, affirming the decision of the court below. case is a test one and the decision is favor-

able to the United States.

Justice White announced the decision of the court in the Elmira Savings bank case. This case was brought to the supreme court on a writ of error from the New York state on a wind court of appeals by Mr. Charles Davis, received of the Elmira National bank. The question inwelved was whether the deposits of a savings a failed national bank could be cheering for McCoy.

The charles Davis, received McCoy landed his left hard on the chin and Ryan went to his knees. There was loud cheering for McCoy. given preference over other deposits, in accordance with a state law. It was decided

Atttorney General Answers Some

Queries of a House Committee. WASHINTGON, March 2 .- Attorney General Harmon today sent the following letter to Chairman Powers of the house committee on Pacific railroads:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASH-INGTON, Feb. 28, 1896.—To Hon, Henry Powers, Chairman of Committee on Pacific Railroads, House of Representatives: Sr— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 26th inst, enclosing resolutions adopted by your committee requesting my views upon the questions therein put, and to submit my answer thereto as follows:

First Question—Whether the officers and directors of the bond-aided Pacific railroads incurred any liability to the United States by the unlawful issue of the stock of said companies.

Answer If the officers and directors of have

by the unlawful issue of the stock of said companies.

Answer—If the officers and directors of any company knowingly made or permitted any unlawful issue of the stock thereof, they become personally hapfe to the company, or to its lawful stockholders, but not to the United States, which was merely a creditor. The rights of cerditors could not be affected by the improper issue of stock, which merely represents the property of the company, but does not dispose of or encumber it.

Second Question—Whether the said officers and directors in urred any liability to their respective companies or to the United States for the profits on contracts made with themselves, or persons representing them for

Looking After Labor Bills.

PEORIA, March 2—F. W. Arnold, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has just returned from Washington, where, with W. F. Hynes, president of the board of trustees, he interviewed senators and representatives touching legislation pending in the interest of laboring and railroad men, and they met with much encouragement. Mr. Hynes will remain there throughout the session of congress and Chairman Phillips, chairman of the house labor committee, said he was glad of it. All the members of that committee were said to be friends of labor. Of two bills pending in the senate committee aimed to prevent abuses in punishing contempt of court, assurances were given that one was satisfactory. A senator said he believed an inquiry should be made, and if power had been abused he would see to it that a bill is framed that will provide a remedy. Looking After Labor Bills.

The Stanton Register has passed into the hands of the populist central committee of Stanton county and in its last issue stated that it would be run in the interests of "populism and the editor." The Register is the oldest paper in Stanton county and for courteen years was run as a combilion wheel porations part cipated in the execution of the purposes of congress, each received franchises and powers from the federal government to be exerted for objects of national concern.

Although the Central Pacific railroad of

TOMMY RYAN NEVER IN IT

Kid McCoy Had Him on the Run from the Opening Round.

Rynn Badly Battered While McCos

Ryan Badly Battered While McCoy

Did Not Show a Mark—Couldn't

Even Keep Out of the

Way.

MASPETH, L. I., March 2.—The Empire
Athletic club house was filled tonight by an
enthusiastic crowd, many of whom came a
ting way to see the two bouts which were
to the program. Tim Hurst acted as referee.

The principal go was the twenty round contest at 154 pounds between Tommy Ryan of
Syracuse and Charley (Kid) McCoy, late of
Memphis, but now a resident of Astoria. L.
L. The minor bout was an eight-round mill
at 125 pounds between Larry Burns of Cohoes
and Jack Downey of Brooklyn. At the end
of the eighth round honors were even and
the bout was declared a draw.

The event of the evening was then called.
Ryan jumped into the ring at 2:55 o'clock,
accompanied by Charley White, Kid Lavigne,
Sam Fitzpatrick and Tom Crawley of Syracuse. McCoy followed thirty seconds afterwards, accompanied by Steve O'Donnel,
Mavrice Hagerstrom and "Brooklyn" Jimmy
Carroll. The betting was all in Ryan's
favor. The men shook hands at 11:25
o'clock. There was a lively fight on from
the first round Ryan rushed the fightNew Orleans Race Results. the opinion that the bill filed by the United at 125 pounds between Larry Burns of Cohoes

the call of time.

In the first round Ryan rushed the fighting, but both men landed several light ones. Fast fighting followed in the second and third founds, both men landing frequently, though at the close of both rounds "Kid" was chasing Ryan around the ring. In the fourth round neither man had any advantage. Both began rushing in the fifth round, landing right and left on body and face. The round closed with Ryan racing around the ring with McCoy hitting him right and left until Ryan fell. Ryan began the sixth round by continuing

the race around the ring until he fell down. McCoy fell on top of him. When they were up again McCoy landed his left on the neck and the right and left on the face and was cheered by the crowd for his clever work. Ryan attempted to rush and McCoy got in a left hand jab in the neck and a straight eft on the face.

In the seventh round honors were about even, though near the close McCoy slipped to one knee and took his time in getting up. Both men fought furiously in the eighth. After an exchange of blows on the face Mc-Coy put in four straight lefts on Ryan's body and Ryan got in a hot right on the wind. In a mixup McCoy got his right and left to Ryan's neck and his left on the jaw. In the ninth Ryan rushed and McCoy hit flush on the face twice. McCoy landed right

cordance with a state law, it was decided against the state law, giving preference to savings bank deposits, and putting them on the same footing as other deposits. Decision of the court below reversed.

LIABILITY OF COMPANY OFFICERS, feed and body and had him blesding from face and body and had him bleeding from the mouth and ear at the end of the round. McCoy opened the tenth round by jabbing Ryan right and left on the face and neck. Ryan then received some fearful blows right and left on the face and jaw. It looked as if McCoy would put Ryan out with a right and left hand smash, but the gong still found

Ryan on his feet.

In the eleventh McCoy kept up his right and left hand jabs. Ryan's face was all puffed up and his mouth was bleeding profurely. McCoy was as clean as when they began and there was not a mark on his face body. Ryan managed to get in a right on the neck, but McCoy had it all his own

way. McCoy led in the twelfth with right and lef on the head and then sent his left twice very quickly on the neck and his right on very quickly on the neck and his right on the face. Right and left hand swings from McCoy on Ryan's face made the Sylacuse man groggy. McCoy knocked him down with a right hand upper cut. Bear stald and a right on the neck and his right on a right hand upper cut. Ryan staid down nine seconds. He hugged McCoy until the end of the round.

In the thirteenth McCoy landed a right hand upper cut on the neck and put his left on the side of the head. McCov kept chasing Ryan around the ring and hit him on the head and neck repeatedly. In the fourteenth round, after exchanges on the body, McCoy jabbed his left twice on

shound (question). Whether the said officers Sacond (question) and any liability to their respective companies or to the United States for the profits on contracts made with themselves, or persons representing them for Answer-1 officers and directors made contracts with themselves or persons representing them for the company, they become liable to it unless such contracts were therein or the company, they become liable to it unless such contracts were therein, or by the stockholders, but they are not become liable to the United States.

Third Question-Whether the United States can maintain actions in their name against said parties for the enforcement of said liability, it if exists, until all remelles the said company, family in the contracts were have been exhausted?

Answer-It was held in the case of the Railroad company, family library known as the Credit Mobilier case (88 U. S., p. 589), that maintain any action thereon against the guilty parties, but could assert the rights of the company, by a proper suit in equility to exhaust other remeles, if a showing were made of probable loss by delay.

Fourth (pastion-Whether il such haltity to exhaust other remeles, if a showing were made of probable loss by delay.

Fourth (pastion-Whether il such haltity to exhaust other remeles, if a showing were made of probable loss by delay.

Fourth (pastion-Whether il such haltity of mixture and the chart of the company's asserting the rights of the company's assertion the applied to the payment of their creditors, any statute of limitation and stated by the Pacific Railroad commission, unon which they found the companies would be admissable in a court of posicie?

Answers-W the questions met ask admissable in a court of posicie?

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Answers-W the questions and admissable in a court of posicie?

Answers-W the questions whether the company's assertion, u

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SCROFULA

SWIFT SPECIPIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Time: 1:50. Rebellion, City Girl and Carmo

WESTERN LEAGUE MAGNATES MEET, Consider Conflicting Claims for Sev-

ST. PAUL, March 2.—The Western base ball magnates arrived in the city on the morning trains today, but the directors' meeting was not called to order at the DOWN AND OUT IN THE FIFTEENTH Windsor hotel until nearly noon, following which came the regular meeting. Watkins and Manning spent most of the morning in conference on the schedule and up to the

New Orleans Race Results. NEW ORLEANS, March 2.-Weather fine and track fast. Summaries: First race, mile and one-sixteenth, selling, for 4-year-olds and up, purse \$300: Rossmore

for 4-year-olds and up, purse \$300: Rossmore (8 to 1) won, Nicollni (16 to 5) second, Terrapin (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:48.

Second race, one mile, selling, for 3-year-olds and up, purse \$300: Mopsy (9 to 5) won, Blackbail (10 to 1) second, Equinox (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:43.

Third race, six furlongs, for 4-year-olds, purse \$250: Hl Henry (2 to 1) won, Cossack (9 to 2) second, Bowling Green (9 to 5) third. Time: 1:314.

Fourth race, the Lauislana handicap, seven furlongs, for 3-year-olds and up, purse \$500: Howledge (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:184.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling, for 3-year-olds and up, purse \$500: Masonic Home (4 to 1) won, Queen Boss (4 to 1) second, Midstar (6 to 2) third. Time: 1:284.

Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth, selling, for 4-year-olds and up, purse \$200: Panway (20 to 1) won, Master Fred (2 to 1) second, Spendoline (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:4815.

Not Friendly to International Sports, LONDON, March 2.- The University Athletic club has decided not to support the Sports' club in its efforts to induce the Lonion Athletic club to reconsider its determ ation to engage in international sports for

Omaha Man Commits Suicide. COLORADO CITY, Colo., March 2 .- At 250 this morning a man who claimed to have been prospecting in West Creek shot himself in a room in the Argyle block, dy-ing in a few minutes. A note on his per-son asked the authorities to give him a burial, as he had no re'atives. It was signed "J. H. Smith, Omaha, Neb." He came here last Tuesday.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

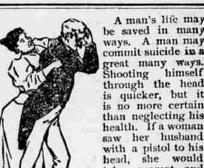
Charles Pustalka, the New York wife murderer, has been sentenced to be electro-cuted April 29.

cuted April 29.

A 2-year-old child which wandered away from Cedarburg, Wis., was found three days after in a swamp, frozen to death.

Three dynamite bombs have been found on the doorstep of John Gardener at New Haven, Conn. Gardener is forman of the Haven, Conn. Gardener is for cartridge department in the works.

Claude Powell of Pony Postoffice, Okla., killed James Myers with a billet of wood Monday. Powel had eloped with Myers daughter and the latter pursued him. P&well is under arrest.



commit suicide in a great many ways. Shooting himself through the head is quicker, but it no more certain than neglecting his health. If a woman saw her husband with a pistol to his head, she would take prompt and vigorous measures to save him; but

the same woman might see her husband on the down-grade to disease and death without seeing the seriousness of it. Onesixth of all the people who die, die of consumption. Consumption doesn't come all at once. It is insidious. The seed? of it are seemingly insignificant. Most people do not know how it starts. Thousands of people are on the road to consumption and don't know it. ever there is loss of flesh—paleness—wasting away—look out. Consumption easily finds a foot-hold in a weakened body. Low vitality, impure or poor blood, imperfect digestion, nervousness, sleeplessness-all these lead to consump-

Taken in time, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent the de-velopment of the disease. Taken accord-ing to directions, it will positively and perfectly cure ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption, whether in-cipient or fully developed. Consumption is a disease of the blood. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is a cure for all blood diseases, no matter in what part or how

they manifest themselves. If you want to know all about it, and what it has done for other people, send twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps to cover the cost of mailing only for a FREE COPY of Dr. Pierce's great 1008 page work, "Common Sense Medical Adviser."
Every family should have a copy of this book for ready reference. World's Dispensional Publish N. sary Medical Association, Puffalo, N. Y.

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THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS 140 rooms, baths, steam heat and all moders conveniences. Rates 41.50 and 42.00 per day, Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular boarders. FRANK HILDITCH Mgr. AMUSEMENTS.

THE CREIGHTON TEL 1531-Paxton & Burgess, Mgrs. TONIGHT AT 8:15.....

FRANK BUSH

"GIRL WANTED" NIGHT PRICES-15c, 25c, 25c, 50c and 75c MATINEE WEDNESDAY-Any seat 25c. MARCH G-7,

RICHARD MANSFIELD, FRIDAY NIGHT-

Beau Brummell. SATURDAY NIGHT-A Parisian Romance. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Lower floor, \$1.50; balcony, Sec. 75c and \$1.60; gallery, 25c. BO / D'S Commencing Sunday Matines,

The Woodward Theater Co.

15-PEOPLE-15.

Prices: 19 Cents to All Parts of the House. Change of play every performance.