

THE MERGER CASE.

States Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Government.

Washington, March 14.—The opinion of the Supreme court of the United States in the case of the Northern Securities Company vs. the United States, regarding the merger of the Northern and Great Northern railways, handed down today, and was in favor of the government. The opinion of the United States circuit court of the district of Minnesota was confirmed. The Sherman anti-trust law is to be applied to railroad combinations of the character in question.

Opinion was read by Justice Harlan, who said that in the merger of the stockholders disappeared and the shareholders in the Securities Company, thus becoming practically one in a holding company, the principle object being to prevent competition or device could certainly be achieved within the prohibition of the anti-trust law, and it is the meaning of the act a trust.

DECLINES TO TALK.

York, March 14.—J. J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities Company, declined to discuss the news of the decision of the Supreme court in this city. Mr. Hill said that he had nothing to say. "There is nothing to be said. The properties of the Northern Securities Company are still in the hands of the government. I have nothing to say as long as the government is in possession of the properties. I have nothing to say as long as the government is in possession of the properties. I have nothing to say as long as the government is in possession of the properties."

UGHT TWENTY ROUNDS.

Hart Secured the Decision Overly Ferguson at Hot Springs. Springs, Ark., March 17.—After a hard fighting in which Hart, of Boston, was given the decision, Ferguson, of Boston, last night, it was before the Whittington Club and drew one of the crowds of the season. Many Ferguson deserved a draw. Hart, forced the fighting all the time, had much difficulty in doing so. On the other hand, Ferguson landed many left jabs to the face of Hart to the floor in the seventh or a count of seven. In the latter, however, Hart was victorious. He landed many telling kidney blows, very hard face and head swings, but Ferguson was much better and had the better of the fight. The fight was a draw. The betting was 2 to 1 on Hart.

IN TWO ROUNDS.

Oriens, La., March 17.—Jimmy Chicago, defeated Dick Wolfe, a jockey, of Philadelphia, in two rounds. On the other hand, Ferguson landed many telling kidney blows, very hard face and head swings, but Ferguson was much better and had the better of the fight. The fight was a draw. The betting was 2 to 1 on Hart.

PEAR ANNEXATION.

Republics Form an Alliance Against Absorption by the United States. Orleans, March 17.—According to reports received here an alliance has been formed by Brazil, Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia to resist absorption by the United States. The alliance is a secret one and is intended to prevent the United States from absorbing these countries.

INDIANS DYING.

Nourishment Resistant for Among Copper River Tribes. gton, March 17.—Representatives made to the Washington authorities, the Copper River Indians, in general are sick and dying from starvation. Assistant Secretary of the War Department, has telegraphed General Funston, commanding the Indians in the interests of the government.

DOMINION HOUSE.

March 17.—In reply to H. to-day, Hon. J. Sutherland the flag which formerly floated parliament buildings was the marine flag. When the departments getting a new flag a Union which was the natural flag over the buildings. (Cheers.) Borden introduced his militia bill which was read a first time.

S, Headache, Catarrh.

ED IN 10 MINUTES BY DR. AG'S CATARRH POWDER. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony and is a firm believer in Dr. Ag's Catarrh Powder. He has tried all of remedies without avail. Dr. Ag's Catarrh Powder relieved at once" all his troubles. It is a powerful remedy and will relieve any head pain in ten minutes and eradicate. It's Heart Cure helps the overworked heart.

REDMOND'S PLAN WAS SUCCESSFUL

HOW HE BROUGHT ABOUT DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Balfour's Supporters Were Caught Napping—Had Majority of 98 in Later Division.

London, March 14.—The government was defeated in the House of Commons this afternoon by 141 to 130 votes on a motion of John Redmond, the Irish leader, for a reduction of the Irish education estimates.

As it was in the nature of a snap division, engineered by the Nationalists, the government refused to resign, but it was defeated by another straw showing the direction of the wind.

Mr. Redmond's motion was made with the object of calling attention to Irish grievances. The division was taken at 10 o'clock. The division was taken at 10 o'clock. The division was taken at 10 o'clock.

The opposition immediately moved to report progress. Here Mr. Balfour opposed the motion. He admitted, amidst much laughter, that it was obvious the government had been defeated on a proposal to reduce a vote by \$500, but there was a considerable amount of financial business to be transacted before March 21st, and he could not see why any time should be wasted. Mr. Balfour added that the honorable member had succeeded in reducing the vote for Irish education by \$500, and the government accepted the opinion of the House on the subject.

Mr. Redmond retorted: "We have defeated the government." "We have defeated the government." "We have defeated the government."

It was then that Mr. Redmond moved to report progress. This was defeated by 171 to 140 votes, the government majority being 25. The government in the interim had succeeded in mustering enough ministerialists to save the situation, as in the event of a second adverse vote the ministers would have been bound to resign.

London, March 15.—The defeat of the government in the House of Commons this afternoon left 141 to 130 votes in favor of John Redmond's, the Irish leader, for reduction of Irish education estimates, was due to the prohibition by Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary of Ireland, of the teaching of Gaelic in the junior grades of the Irish Nationalist schools. Mr. Balfour, though defeated by a majority of 11 on this question, does not regard the vote as a wound of confidence, and he will not resign on this account.

This determination was strengthened by the fact that shortly after the foregoing defeat he was able to secure a majority of 25. The failure of the government to carry the House with it on a question of purely administrative policy in a matter of importance to the country, led to a determination to carry the House with it on a question of purely administrative policy in a matter of importance to the country.

When the House of Commons met at 2 o'clock the Unionist members were scattered throughout the chamber, discussing the war news and everything else except politics. In this session of luncheon hour borders of newspaper boys suddenly appeared yelling "The government defeated!"

Instead of the long discussion Mr. Redmond had spoken briefly, followed by Mr. Wyndham, who spoke with equal brevity. Then came the calls of the Irish members for the division which showed a government defeat. When the news got abroad a wild rush was made for the House of Commons, and many elderly members ran half a mile or more, while others drove recklessly to Westminster.

In the House strange scenes were being enacted. When Mr. Redmond arose the treasury benches were deserted, save for the chief secretary for Ireland and three of his junior colleagues, and barely twenty supporters of the government were in their places. Mr. Balfour chatted merrily in the spectators' gallery with a friend. Then the roll call, discussed the war news and everything else except politics.

Mr. Redmond had said there were to be no speeches, and though the rank and file of the Nationalists did not know the reason, not having been admitted to the secret plan, discipline triumphed and not one word came from the Irish benches. The Liberals, too, sat silently though they were ignorant of the projected coup, and without a word a decision was inevitable. Only then did Mr. Wyndham and the government whips realize how deliberately they had been outwitted.

In desperation the government whips sent messengers in cabs with telegrams and to the telephone, but without avail. "What became known that the government had been defeated there arose a cheer such as Westminster has not heard for many a day. The Irish and Liberal members clambered on the benches and yelled themselves hoarse. The Premier, however, quickly set these doubts as to his resignation at rest by saying that he saw no reason for such action. Thanks to the prolonged exuberance of the government whips got the chance of summoning their absent supporters, and when, ten minutes later, John Redmond moved to report progress on the ground that the government had not a majority able to transact the business of the country the government secured the narrow majority of 25. If the division had occurred a few minutes earlier the government inevitably would have been defeated and compelled to resign. To avert this, old men, who had not run for many a year, came running into the House, painfully out of breath, while Sir Edward Henry Carson had not even waited to put on a necktie.

By a curious coincidence the only other defeat suffered by the Unionist party since Lord Salisbury came to power and which endangered the existence of the government occurred nearly eight years ago on Sir Thomas Esmead's amendment to Gerald Balfour's land purchase bill, when it again fell to the Irish party to declare the government in a minority. The members of the government and their supporters to-night profess that they regard to-day's division more in the light of a joke than anything else. Sir Thomas Esmead in summing up the events of to-day said: "To-day's division may be taken as the handwriting on the wall. Experiences of parliamentary life do not attach undue importance to it, but nevertheless it unmistakably foreshadows an approaching dissolution. The pendulum is already swinging to the right. A Liberal revival and to-day's events will accelerate that movement." Just before the suspension of the evening session a division on a motion to reduce the supplementary vote of the army estimates resulted in 128 for the motion and 226 against it, a government majority of 98.

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The Russians welcome the proclamation as convincing evidence of a more friendly one on the part of Russia. The Boston Herald remarks: "Theodore Roosevelt was the first to respond to the warning cry issued many years ago by Emperor William against the yellow peril." The papers also make a display this morning of a denial of the Newchwang report that the United States intended to support the protest of the commander of the United States garrison Helens, against the plan of the Russian authorities to sink junks at the entrance of the Amur river. This denial is significant in this puts an end to the statement which caused a flurry here yesterday and that further comment is unnecessary.

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Mr. Balfour has for several days been suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia. THE MINING OUTLOOK. T. G. Blackstock Says British Columbia is on Verge of New Era of Prosperity. Toronto, March 15.—The Hon. Gibbon Blackstock, vice-president of the War Eagle and Centre Star Mining Company, who has been in British Columbia for the past two weeks in the interest of Eastern capital, stated to-day that the Western mining districts were on the verge of a new era of prosperity. He said the prospect were that within a very short time Montreal and Toronto capitalists would be asked to compete for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of by-products of the lead mines. The plan was being backed by the Canadian Pacific, which is interested through its smelter at Trail, and wherever the new industry was located it will be assured cheap delivery of lead by the railway company. Mr. Blackstock said the output to begin with would be between seven and eight thousand tons per year.

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