

The President's Connection in So-called Diversion Explained—Not to Secure Political Influence of Catholics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Roosevelt's connection with the diversion of Indian trust funds to the support of Catholic mission schools is explained and justified in a communication addressed to the President by Attorney General Moody, which was filed to-day with the United States Commission on Indian Affairs by Rev. Wm. H. Ketcham, director of the bureau of Catholic Indian missions.

Mr. Moody's communication, dated February 24, 1905, sets forth the record of cabinet meetings held in January, 1904, when the question of the use of Indian funds for sectarian schools was discussed and the President asked for an opinion as to his authority to direct that contracts be made for the use of such funds by denominational educational institutions.

Senator Knox, then attorney general, declared that the act of Congress in declaring it to be the policy of the government not to permit the use of the public moneys of the American people for sectarian purposes did not repeal previous laws giving to the Secretary of the Interior discretion to use the Indian funds in any manner he saw fit.

Mr. Ketcham has made that the Catholic bureau, through Dr. E. L. Schaff, of this city, had made promises of Catholic political support to the administration in return for favors and it was to answer this that Father Ketcham went before the committee to-day.

He denied that Dr. Schaff has ever had any connection with the bureau or with any branch of the Catholic mission work, and declared that whatever Dr. Schaff did was on his own initiative and without authority.

It was not denied by Father Ketcham that the bureau has endeavored to secure aid for mission schools. He said that for years the bureau has been conducting schools on various reservations, notably the Osage, and that the government has been paying for the teaching of pupils the same as in government schools.

Mr. Ketcham asserted that Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal church, knew a year ago that the contracts were being made and at that time made an inquiry of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and had explained to him the authority for the contracts.

It was declared further that Bishop Hare was offered similar opportunities for his schools, but declined to accept them. Reference was made by him to the annual reports of the Department of the Interior, which show that the amount of the appropriation to be hereafter made if the bill passed was \$1,000,000.

The bill contemplates the appointment of an additional committee of five by the President. Foreign nations are to be invited to participate in the military and naval features. A second feature of the plan is government participation in the land exhibit and the construction of either permanent or temporary buildings for this purpose, in the discretion of the President.

Secretary Shaw informed the committee that the proposals for these purposes would be prepared and furnished as soon as possible. The date of the exposition was fixed from May 17th to November 1st, 1907.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

For the Week Ending Friday, February 3rd, 1905.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending February 3rd, 1905:

Table with 2 columns: 1905 and 1904. Rows include Net receipts at all U. S. ports, Total receipts to this date, Exports for week, Total exports to date, Stock in all U. S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, Stock in Liverpool, American cotton for Great Britain.

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st:

Table with 2 columns: 1905 and 1904. Rows include Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, Wilmington, Baltimore, New York, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, San Pedro, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, San Pedro, Los Angeles.

WAM WIRELETS.

Conservation marks all the operations of buyers in the New York goods market and little change in their attitude on prices of cotton or cotton goods is evidenced.

Mr. Griggs offered an amendment providing that no union with any association or organization which has for its object the change of the relation of employees to the government shall be made.

Mr. Griggs denounced the methods of the employees' associations organized in order to increase their salaries, and congratulated the President and Postmaster General for having already dis-

JUDGE SWAYNE MAKES ANSWER.

His Replication to Impeachment Articles Formidable Document in Point of Size.

ACKNOWLEDGES CHARGES.

He Denies, However, That They Constitute Grounds for Prosecution for High Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Through his counsel, Judge Charles Swayne to-day made formal response in the Senate to the articles of impeachment made by the House of Representatives.

The answer was a formidable document in point of size, and in it the twelve articles of impeachment were each answered at length.

In every case the fact charged was admitted, but explained from Judge Swayne's point of view, and in addition it was contended that even if the conditions were true as charged they were not of a character to justify proceedings for impeachment for "high crimes and misdemeanors."

The answer was read by ex-Senator Thurston and when he concluded, the Senate issued an order requiring the House to file its formal reply by next Monday, and directing that all pleadings shall be filed by the 10th of the month if not filed by the 10th.

The proceedings attracted a large audience to the galleries and most of the Senators were in their seats.

After the trial was suspended the just Statehood bill was taken up and Messrs. Stone, Berry and Morgan spoke in opposition to that measure in its present form.

The order for the day included only the answer of Judge Swayne to the accusations of the House, and this was presented by former Senator Higgins and Thurston, on behalf of the respondent, who again failed to appear in person.

Mr. Griggs presented an order which was unanimously adopted, providing that in all matters of procedure the House managers and the defendant's counsel may submit requests to the presiding officer verbally, or if required in writing Senators cannot engage in a colloquy or address the managers of defendant's counsel, but all remarks shall be addressed to the presiding officer.

Mr. Thurston read Judge Swayne's answer, a typewritten document of 80 or 85 pages. He took up the specifications of the charges in detail, contending that they were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate. He said that the charges were not such as should be taken cognizance of by the Senate.

FREIGHT REBATE CASE COMMENCED.

Secretary Morton's Road Conspired With Coal Company in Restraint of Trade.

PAID UNLAWFUL REBATES.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Was So Favored as to Prevent Competition.

Secretary Morton Was Vice-President of F. & S. F.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—"Flagrant, willful and continuous violations" of the law during the past five years is the way in which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is arraigned in a decision promulgated to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the "alleged unlawful rates and practices" of that road in the transportation of coal and mine supplies, involving also the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The main part of the decision, summarizing the way in which it is alleged the law has been violated and disregarded, are as follows:

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the transportation. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned to stand on a wall to retreat to. Be- fore the McKim bill was enacted, you resolved and faithfully were to be disappointed what you aspire to be. Disappointment will make us convert with the noblest part of our nature. We render men the best assistance by letting them see how rare a thing it is to need any assistance.

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. Both the Santa Fe and Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the last five years willfully and continuously disregarded this provision in the law of the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called McKim bill was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case trans- port traffic until a tariff has been published and