LOUD BILL SHELVED

House, By a Decisive Vote, Ordered it Recommitted.

FATE SETTLED IN THIS CONGRESS

Arguments For and Against the Measure - More Object - Lessons-Several Amendments Adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-After a spirited discussion extending over three days, the Loud bill, relating to secondclass mail matter, was recommitted by the House today to the committee on post-The majority in favor of the motion to recommit was so decisive that it is regarded as unlikely that the measure will appear again during the present congress. Loud said, after the vote was an-nounced, that this was the third time and out, so far as he was conterned. The vote motion was 145 to 96, with 16 present and not voting.

The Routine Report.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Loud bill was taken up. This was the concluding day of the debate on

the measure. Moon (Dem. Tenn.) opened the discussion (Dem. Jenn.) opened the discus-sion for the opposition. Loud (Rep. Cal.) in chrage of the bill, announced that Moody (Rep. Mass.) would close the de-bate for the supporters of the bill in an hour's speech.

discussed at length the handling and transportation of mail matter, main-taining there could be no evil effect from permitting second class matter to retain the privileges it has now. He made a ng plea for the retention as second s matter of the literature which he said was so valuable to the people and such a means of instruction and education to the people. The education of the people was more important, he said, than a small

bit of revenue to the Government.

Taibert (Dem. S. C.) declared the present law sufficiently covered the subjects touched upon by the bill, and said the country ors would be the heaviest sufferers by the passage of the bill

ilnus (Dem. N. Y.) in a characterstic speech, opposed the bill in the inter est of every man who wants cheap liter-ature, every type-setter and every book binder in the City of New York. He declared that by the enactment of the pend-ing bill Congress would take work from every man interested in the printing trade. Moody (Rep. Mass.) closed the general chate in support of the bill. He carefully

analyzed the provisions of the bill, pre as he proceeded, arguments in each provision. The weight of With the money which the Government had lost on second-class mail matter during the past 10 years, Moody declared it could have constructed the isthmian canal or a fleet of modern battleships. In ion, Moody made a strong appeal for the passage of the bill as a me the side of the bill as a measure special and selfish interests."

Ridgely (Rep. Kans.) declared that rallroad companies were today telegraphing members to support the bill. He deemed this particularly significant of the interest the railroads had in the matter. The ight, he said, would never end until Government ownership of railroads had

Cowherd (Dem. Mo.) speaking in sup port of the bill, said every official who had investigated the subject had given his investigated the subject man given approval to the measure. He held up to approval to the House a copy of "The the view of the House a copy of "The Veivet Hand, or the Life of Injun Dick," paper bound, which he said was entitled to second class rates, while a cloth bound copy of "Rob Roy," which he had purchased for five cents could not be sent as second class matter. His argument much applause.

Clark (Dem. Mo.) proposed and the which he said was in the interest of the country editor, allowing sample copies to 180 per cent of the subscription list and not exding 2,000 sample copies.

Snodgrass (Dem. Tenn.) offered a sub-titute for section 2, doing away with all itations on sample copies; it was lost,

liege and school papers and periodicals including business and commercial col-leges and the periodicals of student fraternities, not to exceed 2000 conies to he mails at second class rates. Heatwole (Rep. Minn.) offered an amendthe mails at sec

ment providing that all publications which by this act are admitted as second-class mail matter, "having a subscription list exceeding 5000 copies, shall separate the same by states, cities, towns and counties; Morris (Rep. Minn.) offered an amend

ment to section 4, including in the periodicals admitted to the bill as second-class mail matter publications of "all regular); incorporated institutions of learning, all strictly professional, literary, historical and scientific societies, including bulletins issued by state boards of health and state experiment and scientific stations; provided, that such publications or any particu-lar issue shall not be designed for adver-tising purposes." The amendment was

Moon moved to recommit the measure to the postoffice committee without in structions. The motion to recommit pre-vailed on an aye and no vote, 145 to 96, 16 being present and not voting.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was sent to conference, with Hitt,

Adams and Dinsmore as confered The House then, at 4:55 P. M., ad-

AN "OPEN-DOOR" RESOLUTION. Congressman Cummings Calls for

the Correspondence. WASHINGTON, March 22.-Representative Cummings, of New York, today introduced a resolution of inquiry for correspondence relating to the "open door" in China, as follows:

Whereas, The commercial community of the United States is deeply interested ascertaining the conditions which are to govern trade in such parts of the Chi nese Empire as are claimed by various foreign powers to be within their 'areas of interest'; and,

Whereas, Bills are now pending before both Houses of Congress for the designa tion of a committee to China to study its economic conditions; therefore, be it "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with the public service, such corresponde ay have passed between the Department of State and various foreign governments concerning the maintenance of the 'open-

To Investigate Land Sales,

WASHINGTON, March 21 - Senator Pen rose, of Pennsylvania, today introduced a bill reciting the history of the Northern Pacific Railway, especially with reference to its recent reorganization, and declaring that the sale of certain property was ille-gal, resolving "all transfers of land to or by the said Northern Pacific Railway Company to be illegal and void, and that the committee on Pacific railroads be hereby empowered to send for persons or Pacific railroads be papers, and are requested to examine into these charges and report thereon at an

Frank Jones Deserts the Democracy. NEW YORK, March 22—A special to statement of the Treasury balance in the he Tribune from Washington says: the Tribune from Washington says:
Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, undisputed leader of the Granite State De-

during the latter's 12 years of political activity, has renounced all connection with the Democratic perty, and will vote and work for McKinley this year.

For 16 years, up to 1896, Mr. Jones was the chairman of the delegation from New Hammehtre to the Democratic National

Hampshire to the Democratic National Convention. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Bryan, but when he found that free silver was a cer tainty in the platform, he broke away from the party before the convention and voted for Mukinley.

He has been elected a delegate to the

Philadelphia convention by the New Hampshire Republicans.

A REVOLTING CRIME.

Young Woman Burned to Death by Four Men in South Carolina.

WADESBOROUGH, S. C., March 22. Particulars were received today of a revolting crime committed in Chesterfield County a few days ago. Cassie Boone, a young woman, was entited from her home by four white men, carried to the wo near by and assaulted with knives. woman was gashed with knives in the fleshy part of her body, the cuts being from four to twelve inches in length. The coal oil was poured over her and she was set on fire and released in the woods, to run screaming until she fell dying. When found a small braid around the forehead was the only shred of clothing left on her

Casale Boone was 20 years old, th daughter of George Boone, a farmer. She was one-quarter Indian. The girl's reputa tion, it is said, was not good. Last Sun day evening she left her home with San Woodward to visit on Vince Melton. She left there later in the evening with Tom Steen and James Jackson, presumably to return to her father's house. Nothing more was heard of her till she was seen Monday night running through the woods. Doss Jackson, John Jackson, Abb Kirk y and Jim Verner reported that they ly and Jim Verner reported that they heard the screaming, and, collecting the crowd, went into the woods and found th Some one threw an overcoat over the charred and dying woman, and then summoned help. When a doctor arrived she was deed.

The result of the inquest was the arres

of Harvey, Ben and John Jackson and J. T. Steen. These men are now in jail.

A NEGRO'S SIX VICTIMS.

Mother and Daughter Murdered and

Four Other Children Cremated. RALEIGH, N. C., March 22-A negro Tom Jones, commonly known in the cot try as "Preacher Jones," this morning murdered Elia Jones and her oldest daughtor, Ida, with an ax, and then set fire the beds in which lay the bodies of his victims and four sleeping children, rang ing in years from a babe one month of to the largest boy, who was not mor than 5. The four children were burned to death. The crime was committed at Garners, a little town five miles east of his early argument was in support of the bill because it would save to the Government an enormous sum of money per anescaped with her younger sister, deliber-ately struck the mother four times and then made two cuts into the body of th oldest child. He then fired the house. When the people heard the story of the murder, they went to Jones' house to arrest him. They found that his clothe still bore stains of fresh blood, and that

HELD UP A TRAIN. Bold Work by a Lone Highwayman

in Missouri. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 23.-A "los bber, wearing a false face, with a huge black moustache painted on the mask, held up the southbound Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs train, four miles south of Hamburg, Ia., at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The train was in charge of Conductor Billy McGee. Flagman Moore was first accessed by the robber at the rear end of the train. Using Moore as a shield, the robber went through the sleeper and chair car exting 130 in costs and and chair car, getting \$300 in cash and r gold watch. gold watch. He pulled the bell cord, and when the train slowed down jumped off

and escaped in the darkness. The rob-bery was reported to the Burlington gen-eral office here from Langdon, the first station south of Hamburg. Bounty on Robbers' Bodies. KANSAS CITY, March 22-R. J. Mc Farland, Chief of the Kansas City Polic Department, has hung up a bounty for the bodies of all highway robbers killed in the city while in the act of committing obberies or directly thereafter. The price the Chief offers to give for the b ach highwayman, the money to be paid out of his salary, is \$25. The reward is

many highway robberies on the Kansus Finch Was Exonerated.

open to members of the force as well as

any citizen. There have recently been

CHICAGO, March 22.-A coroner's in uest has exonerated Bertle Finch, 6-year-old Austin boy who, to protect his nother's life, shot and killed his father George Finch, Tuesday night. Finch was in the act of stabbing his wife, when Bertie fired the shot into his father's breast, killing him instantly. The verdict was given by the jury without leaving the

ENGLAND MAY ACCEPT IT.

Favorable to the Davis Amendmen to the Canal Trenty.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special to the Heraid from Washington says: There are good reasons now for believing that Great Britain will accept the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty under which the United States shall have the right to place the same safeguards around the Nicaragua canal as the British Government enjoys in respect to the Suez canal. It was strongly intimated to your correspondent by a diplomat usually well informed, that Great Britain, with some show of reluctance at first, will, in the end, accept the amendment. The in-formant also expressed the opinion that all of the European nations will join in the neutrality agreement contemplated by the treaty, notwithstanding the Davis

Senator Davis will urge consideration of the treaty at an early date, as it is his belief that Great Britain will agree to the amendment. The object of the Davis amendment is in effect to place in the hands of the United States the same aucrity for the control of the Micaragua canal which Great Britain enjoys in re-spect to the Suez canal—that is, the United States shall have the right to take easures it may find necessary for secur-United States and the maintenance of

The Central American Republics heartily applauded the Hay-Pauncefote treaty ur til the Davis amendment was adopted. Then they developed fear that this Government might acquire a desire for inc expansion and that they might suffer as a

Will Not Accept Government's Figures.

CHICAGO, March 22.-Western railroads have practically decided not to accept the Government's proposed settlement for mil-itary business, provided there is a possible chance of successfully attacking the ruling in the courts. While no resolution was passed at today's meeting, an initiative step was taken which will probably result in bringing a test case in the United States District Court

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 22. - Today's gold reserve in the division of redemp-

DEBATE IN THE SENATE

DISCUSSION OF CONFERENCE RE-PORT ON RELIEF BILL.

Democrats Criticised the Restoration of the House Provision Covering Future Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, March 22-Almost the entire session of the Senate today was spent in the discussion of the conference eport upon the Puerto Rican appropria tion bill. The Democratic Senators manifested a disposition to criticize the resto ration of the House provision covering fu-ture collections of revenue, professing to find in this action the desire to continu the Dingley tariff. Speeches were made on these lines by Bacon, Cockrell, Berry, Jones and Allen. The Republicans met the taunt with a proposition to take a vote immediately upon the House Puerto Rican tariff bill, and it looked at one time cured for a vote on the tariff measure tomorrow. Proctor objected, however, on behalf of the Republican free-traders, and when he indicated a willingness to agree to a vote next week, Pettus put an end to the proceeding by calling for the regular

The Proceedings. At the opening of the session the follow By Allen, requesting information as to the tariff rates in force in the Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

By Butler, asking the Secretary of the charters granted since the passage of the concerning the operation of the bill.

Pettigrew (Sil. S. D.) introduced a reso

temized statement of expenses of the

calling upon the President for an

Philippine Commission and each of its members, but Davis (Rep. Minn.) objected to present consideration, and it went over. The Senate then took up the conference report on the Puerto Rican appropriation bill. Bacon (Dem. Ga.) objected to the changes made in the conference. The report would, he said, indicate that mutual oncessions had been made on behalf of oth the Senate and the House, but he held that an analysis would show that the Senate had yielded practically every-thing, and the house nothing. Bacon objected especially to the concession on the part of the Senate to the House contention that the appropriation should cover future collections as well as those accruing up to January 1. Beneath what ap peared, he said, a very harmless change, he found very radical action, declaring that it was the purpose of the bill to provide for the contingency that the tar-iff now pending may fall. In that event the revenue arrangement would continue Bacon launched into a general argu ment upon the Republican policy with reference to trade between the United States and the islands acquired in the war with Spain. No such outery, he said,

had been witnessed recently as that which has gone up from all over the country after the passage of the House bill, which ntended to oppress an unprotected people Naturally, the Republican leaders had sought to find a protecting shelter from this storm, and this bill was intended as a peace offering to appease the indigna-tion of the people. Bacon declared that to adopt this conference report meant to leave the tariff wall standing, and if Congress should adjourn without passing an other law, those who should vote for the conference report would be responsible for leaving this great burden upon a people for whom there was so much expressed commiseration. The talk of charity and humanitarianism was derided by him as a mere pretense. He also contended that the money to be returned would not go to the people from whom it had been collect-ed. What the people of the island wanted was free intercourse with the people of this country, and not misdirected charity. He favored a free territorial government.

Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) also opposed the "For the first time in the 19 years that I have been a member of the committee on appropriations," he began, "I have been pelled to decline to sign a conferno eport on an appropriation bill. I so refused because the report reverses the entire policy of the appropriation as it passed the Senate, and because I believed it morally and politically wrong-wrong from a Christian standpoint, and in vioation not only of our solemn pledge and plighted faith, but also of the best im-pulses of the Republican party."

like Okiahoma and New Mexico, and said

the Democrats would vote at once for a

Continuing, Cockrell said that to accept this report would fix the Dingley tariff as the controlling factor in arranging the tariff for our commerce with Puerto Rico, He quoted Governor-General Davis, Secretary Root and President McKinley is ort of a free-trade measure. "I wish to God I could inscribe this utterance in delibly upon the tablet of the memory of the sleeping, dreaming Senators on the Republican side of the chamber." asked what mysterious though potent in-fluence made the Republicans seek to compel the President to stultify himself by

sesting him to sign this bill. Sulltvan (Dem. Miss.) criticised the report, saying that the Puerto Ricans she he taxed any more than the people of Louisians or Missesippl. Having made Puerto Rico a part of the United States ere was no reason why the industries of the Puerto Rican people should be

Allison (Rep. Ia.) defended the conference report and criticised the remocratic attitude of delay. So far as free trade was concerned, he said, we must take into consideration the fact of the relations of our productions with those of Puerto Rico. such as rum, tobacco, etc. The mass of the people there were poor and the greater share of the property was in the hands of a few men, "and," said Allison. must so adjust our relations as to make them prosperous and at the same time let them contribute to our prosperity. We must deal generously with the Puerto Ricans and do all that we can to enable them to sustain their dense population. Hearing the arguments from the other side, one would think that all these questions could be settled within five min by spreading the blanket of our laws over the island."

Referring to the amendment made in

conference. Allison said the change for the enlarged use of money was made because of the insistence of the Democratic party. He could not see the difference between appropriating money already paid in and that to be paid in so long as the principle was recognized, and he declared the conference change did not change the bill. Berry (Dem. Ark.) criticised Allison' assertion that there was no difference in principle between the bill as it passed the Senate and as it was reported from the conference committee. Allison, he said, had been largely instrumental in amending the bill in the Senate so as to make it apply only to past collections of revenue, and he expressed surprise that the comalttee should have consented to the hange that was made in conference. lowever, if he had changed his mind very suddenly this was no more than the President himself had done, and it was in keeping with the Republican program do indirectly what it would not undertak

Allen (Pop. Neb.) contended that the appropriation bill was merely a makeshift to allow the Republican party to escape from an awkward dilemma. The Repub-lican ship was leaking and was about to founder, and it must be rescued and re-paired. He predicted that the general bill would be allowed to drift until the temper of the people could be ascertained and a way out of the difficulty discovered Allen referred to the fact that Bever-idge (Rep. Ind.) had given notice of a speech today on his amendment for free trade with Puerto Rico, and added that

the gentleman had not appeared to address the Senate. This was only one evidence of the wonderful system which con-

troiled the movements of the Republican party, that party being the best organized of any he had ever known.
"The Senator from Iowa," said Allen, "is the greatest political general of the age, COEUR D'ALENE RIOT. comparing in politics with Napoleon in war; he will never permit these general bills to see the daylight, and under his leadership they are now and forever

Martial Law Necessary in Dealing With the Insurrection-Telegrams Read at the Hearing.

port that the Republican party was raising \$30,000,000 for the next campaign, and in this connection fell into a somewhat spirited colloquy with Beveridge. Pointing to the Republican side of the Senate, Allen said: "You dare not bring the House will fixing a tariff of 15 per cent before the Senate and put it to a vote. Your pur-pose is to let that bill sleep, and you Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, was the only desire to deceive the people."
Foraker (Rep. O.) asked Allen if he would agree, on behalf of the opposition, to a vote today on the House bill. His

withdraw the Senate stitute, which is the governmental bill for Puerto Rico and permit a vote on the House tariff bill alone before adjournment Allen replied that so far as he was con cerned, he was entirely willing to consent to the proposition. "I join most heartly in the request of the Senator from Ohio,"

Allen then referred to a newspaper re

he said.

Proctor (Rep. Vt.) objected to immediate action. He said the turn which affairs had taken was unexpected, and that Reproceeding the complete of the publican Senators who were unfavorable to a tariff on commerce between the

United States and Puerto Rico had not been prepared for so early a vote. "We want no unreasonable delay," he "but we do object to a vote this After further colloquy between Procto and Foraker, the latter agreed to Proctor's proposition. This did not suit Allen, who proposition. This did not suit Allen, who said: "I don't like the Senator from Ohlo to run away from my proposition. He at-tempts to run a bluff, and his own party

At this point Pettus (Dem. Ala.) called for the regular order, saying: "I don't think the gentlemen should come in here and consume the entire time in bragging one against the other."

This brought to a close the effort to fix a day for a vote. Allison then attempted to secure an agreement to vote today on the acceptance of the conference report on the appropriation bill, but Tillman (Dem. S. C.) objected, and the matter went over The Senate then went into executive ses-sion, and when the doors were reopened, Foraker attempted to proceed with the consideration of the Puerto Rican govern-mental bill. The point of no quorum was raised by Sullivan (Dem. Miss.), and the Senate, at 3:50 P. M., adjourned.

EIGHT-ROUND KNOCK-OUT.

Nell Defeated McConnell at Sar Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.-Al Neill tonight knocked out Frank McConnell in the eighth round of what was to have been a 20-round contest. Nell had the best of the fight all the way through. In the fifth round he had McConnell on the ropes and hit him where he pleased.

SPORTS AT PARIS EXPOSITION. Rules and Regulations Governing

the Games. CHICAGO, March 22.-Rules and reguations governing the athletic games and contests at the Paris Exposition have been received at the headquarters of the United States Commission in the Auditorium Building from Assistant Commis-sioner-General Woodward. The events provided for in the official programme in-clude all the customary trials of physical prowess and in addition a series of auto-mobile contests. Besides the rules governing the physical contests and sports. Commissioner Woodward forwarded the conditions under which music will have a part in the exposition.

In the field events for athletes the international tournaments are classed as professional and amateur. The professional events are to be held July 1, 3 and 5, and the amateur July 15, 17, 19 and 22. International contests in Rugby foot-ball will be held October 14, 21 and 28; lawn tennis beginning July 6; bowling, August 15; baseball exhibition by American teams. September 2; lacrosse, July 29; golf, October 2 to 8. The cycling events will be held September 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 Music will be represented at the expost

tion from the point of view of both com-position and execution. The musical works of all nations will be recognized and admitted, subject to the approval of a music commission. The compositions admitted will be rendered by 250 performers (orchestra and chorus), an organ and some soloists selected by the commission of official renderings, the pro-gramme consisting of four concerts with orchestra and vocal or instrumental sol ists; six concerts with orchestra soloist and chorus; organ recitals; salon music, both vocal and intrumental. The part of the works to be given will be hose of living composers.

The musical societies, French as well as foreign, will organize their own concerts at their own expense. One of the provisions concerning all concerts is that no selection of music of a political character will be allowed to appear on any programme. It is stipulated also that in the composition of their programmes, each

foreign society will produce particularly the music of its own people. THE RUNNING RACES. Yesterday's Winners at New Orleans

and Tanforan. NEW ORLEANS, March 22.-Wild P. rate, who won the 2-year-old race easily was the only successful favorite today The track was sloppy. After the heat W. W. Lyles claimed Cortalls for \$25, and after the last race J. H. Smith secured Koenig in the same way for \$35. The re-

Six furiongs, heats, selling-First heat, Tortugas won, Banrica second, Corialis third; time, 1:174. Second heat, Banrica won, Tortugas second, Mouselton third; won, Tortugas second, Mouseltoff third; time, 1:17%. Run-off-Banrica won, Tortugas second; time, 1:20%.

Five furlongs, 2-year-olds-Wild Pirate

won, Blink second, Anxious third; time, 1:064. Mile and an eighth, selling—The Bo man won, Warrior second, Lola third;

Seven furlongs, handicap—Compensation won, Lady Callahan second, Egbart Landy third; time, 1:32%.
Mile and 20 yards, selling—Harry Luces. o won, Ben Chance second, Oriandin

third; time, 1:50%.

Mile and an eighth—George B. Cox won Nailor second, Koenig third; time, 2:01%.

Races at Tanforen SAN FRANCISCO, March 22. weather was fine and the track fast at anforan. The results were:
Four furlongs, 2-year-olds-Poliick won combermere second, Floranthe third; time,

Six furlongs, selling—Peace won, Afghan second, Jennie Reid third; time, 1:14%. One mile—Constellator won, Dalsy F. second, The Fretter third; time, 1:41%. Mileand three-eighths-Catastrophe Popmast second, Tappan third; time, 2:21. miles-Weller won, Forte second, Tom Calvert third; time, 3:354.

One mile—Flamora won, Dr. Nembula second, Norford third; time, 1:43.

Repairs to the Boston Ordered.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-The Navy Department has issued orders for the re-pair of the cruiser Boston, now at the Mare Island Navy-Yard, the cost of which TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All dr tists refund the money if it falls to cure. E.

STEUNENBERG'S ACCOUNT OF THE

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Unusual in-terest attached to the Coeur d'Alene in-vestigation today, as the prosecution, after presenting testimony almost interruptedly for five weeks, closed its case and gave way to the defense.

first witness called in rebuttal of the charges made. As he took the stand, he spread before him several hundred tele-graphic dispatches. The examination was conducted by J. C. Cheney. He read telegrams dated several days prior to the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mill on April 28 and leading up to that event. On April 28, Fred K. Burbridge, of the Bunker Hill mine, telegraphed than an armed meh had storged the Bunker Hill armed mob had stopped the Bunker Hill men from working and called for protecon to property interests. He also read many telegrams to and from the Sheriff and others showing the steps taken to saintain order. The Governor suggested arbitration of the differences, but in answer, Burbridge stated there was nothing to arbitrate, and again called for

On April 29, the day of the blowing up of the mill, Steunenberg said he received at 16:37 A. M. a dispatch from Burbridge tating that all the miners of Canyon Creek had laid off and were coming to Wardner to menace the Bunker Hill men-This was accompanied by another reques for protection. At the same time dis-natches were received from A. L. Mohler, of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, first stating that an armed force had taken possession of the railforce had taken possession of the rail-way tracks at Wardner, and then at 4 P. M. stating that the rioters had set fire to the mill; that they had placed dynamite under the mill and that it would be blown up. Sheriff Young also telegraphed him from Wardner that the mill was blown up and giving the gravity of the

At 6 P. M., the Governor said, he sent a dispatch to the President, calling for Federal aid, as the Idaho troops were absent n the Philippines. The Governor said he had been ill prior to the Coeur d'Alene excitement and, being unable to go in per son, he sent, as his representative, Bart-lett Sinclair to the seat of the disorder. On April 30 Sinclair telegraphed urging that the President be advised to rush troops rom the nearest post. He also telegraphed that he had thoroughly investigated the need of martial law; that the local administration of law was a farce and amounted to maladministration; that the people were afraid to testify and that masked men were prowling about town terrifying the people.

Many like telegrams, showing exciting

levelopments from day to day, the arming of citizens, making of arrests, etc., were read by the Governor. On this information and from his own knowledge of af fairs, for six years, including repeated outrages with apparently no effort to apprehend the guilty persons, the Governor said he proclaimed that a state of insur-rection and rebellion existed at the scene of the disturbance. Steunenberg said he cautioned Sinclair not to align himself with either side, em-

ployers or employes. Sincinir had, made speeches in New York for Henry George, so that the Governor said he regarded him as qualified to give fair consideration to the labor situation. Representative Lentz objected at this point to the line of inquiry by Cheney and questioned the propriety of having private

counsel direct the investigation. Chair-man Hull replied that the prosecution had selected Lentz to direct its side. Robinon, an attorney for the miners, had assisted and the defense was entitled to have counsel. The committee voted to permit the question to stand as the attorney pro-pounded it. As there were frequent ob-jections to questions, the committee agreed to a motion by Sulzer that the Governor e allowed to tell his story in his own way, without interruption.

Steunenberg then related in detail the steps taken to carry out the proclamation. Arrests were made of those reasonably suspected of complicity in the disturbance. The Governor said he took such precautions as were possible to look after the prisoners, but the conditions of insurrecon were most unusual, and at every point the authorities were embarrassed by the insurrectionary element. He visited the barn and the stockade occupied by the olrsoners, and sought to have the stockade permanent quarters completed. said he talked with the prisoners, who told him that the bread was too light, but everything else was all right. The chief ommissary of the state informed him that the persons who furnished bread had been waited upon by a committee and warned that they must not continue the supply. A bakery was thereafter built by the authorities and good bread furnished Governor Steunenberg was asked where the insurrection had its inception, and what mining camps engaged in it. He said that in his opinion the mining district of Shoshone County had been in a state of insurrection since 1892. The insurrec-tion of April 29, he said, started at Burke, where a meeting was held in the hall of the Western Federation of Miners. The participants proceeded to arm themselves and went by train to Wardner. At Gem, he said, a similar meeting at a similar hall was held, and arms and masks were distributed. He described the gradual concentration of the men at Wardner, where, he said, they waited in a disorganized state until a single engine arrived from Wallace. Then systematic orders were given, the first being "Wardner to the front." A man secured dynamite, which was placed under the mill and fired. Firing began indiscriminately, and one of the invading party was killed. Some of the Bunker Hill employes were taken

prisoners by the masked men.

The Governor's description was extended and circumstantial, and brought out frequent objections on the part of Mr. Lentz on the ground that it was hearsay. Governor Steunenberg was asked what part the United States troops took in the arrest and detention of imprisoned miners. He said the position they occupied was the same as that which the state militia would have occupied if they had been available. The Governor said the course of the

United States troops, as coming under his observation and investigation, was at all times proper and considerate of the men they had in charge and in obedience to their superior officers. He said he did not see any abuse of prisoners, although he had mingled freely among them, and while complaints were made on other matters, there was no complaint as to the conduct of the troops. He had investigated a report that a Grand Army man named Miller was prodded by a bayonet when arrested, and was told by brother, who is a member of the Legis-lature, that the prodding did not occur,

although there was a controversy.

The cross-examination of Governor Steunenberg was conducted by Mr. Robson, attorney for the miners. rnor stated that he considered his proc amation as to an insurrection equivalent a declaration of martial law. He was asked by what right arrests were made without warrant prior to May 3, when the proclamation was issued. It was done, he said, under the general requirement of the Governor to protect life and property. Mr. Robinson also asked if thi ermit arrests without warrant. The Governor said he was not aware that any when the Governor stated that he wrote

the proclamation, Mr. Robinson read from the testimony of Mr. Sinclair before the Industrial Commission that he had pre-pared a proclamation and a permit. The Governor explained that there were two

one proclaiming an insurrection, while a later one as to the permit system was that referred to in Mr. Sinclair's testimony.

PLAGUE UNDER CONTROL.

Encouraging Report Received From

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The steamer Hong Kong Maru arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama, via Hon-olulu. The correspondent of the Asso-clated Press at Honolulu, writing under date of March 15, says;
But one case of plague developed during

the past II days. This encouraging sit-uation has caused the Board of Health to modify a number of rules, and now all classes of American and European goods are allowed to be shipped to outside islands. Passengers have been allowed to depart for the first time in many weeks. Reports from both Mau! and Hawaii are to the effect that both islands are clean again. There have been no fresh out breaks at either Kahului or Hilo. The ex pense of fighting the plague has reached over \$500,000 to this date. The Cot State will be asked to appropriate \$250,600 additional. Two hundred and twenty-one native Ha-

wallans, men, women and children, crouched on the floor in the hall of the Executive building yesterday, importuning for food. Officials of the Hawaiian Relief Society were present and addressed Minis-ter Young and Minister Damon on behalf of the petitioners. Following the confer-ence, Minister Young replied that the hands of the government were tied, for nausted, and it was not possible to have legislation on the subject at present. Not a cent for relief could be given. The government has exhausted its appropriation in caring for the large number of people in the camps after their periods of quarantine were over, and could not carry on the work any longer. Minister Young advised he Hawaiian Relief Society to spend its balance of \$7000 for the emergency. The adles of the society decided that the noney must be spent.

F. Hirai, secretary of the Trade Bureau of the Foreign Department of the Japan ese Government, arrived here by the steamer America Maru, specially sent to inquire into and to report to his govern-ment on the question of the losses suffered by Japanese subjects in connection with the quarantine and the sanitary fires, and the accidental fires following them. Mr. Hiral's mission has nothing to do with the settlement of claims arising from the exi-gencies of the situation or the amount of ompensation to be allowed. There is a feeling, more or less widespread, in Japan, that the Japanese in Hawaii were discriminated against in the measures adopt-ed to stay the plague, and in the matter of compensation to be allowed for their

The Japanese Government has taken steps to prevent any further immigration of its subjects to the Hawaiian Islands while the present situation lasts, are at present more than 1000 Japanese in Honolulu without employment, and therefore the Japanese authorities think it advisable to send no more Japanese to Hawali under the circumstances. The local agents of Japanese immigration comof the issuance of passports, and state that they do not expect any more immi-grants of any kind until the plague is eradicated. The stopping of passports is likely to be revoked as soon as the present difficulties are over.

PLAGUE REPORTS. several Suspicious Deaths at Sa Francisco.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-A repor WASHINGTON, March 22.—A report has been received at the Marine Hespital Bureau from San Francisco to the effect that several susplicious deaths have occurred in that city, but that a medical examination gave only negative results. and it was not positively known whether the patients died from plague or some other disease. The health authorities have placed guards at the railroad and water exits of the city to examine Chinamen who may attempt to leave.

to the and it is thought there have been no new cases there since the death several weeks ago of a passenger of the Japanese vessel Nanyo Maru.

The British Columbia authorities have scided to quarantine against vessels from San Francisco.

Why Americans Are Quarantined. OTTAWA, March 22-In reply to a Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, stated that there was no case of bubonic plague British Columbia, but there were in Port Townsend, Wash., and therefore the Dominion Government was quarantining American vessels as well as vessels from the Orient.

The Plague at Cape Town CAPE TOWN, March 22.-The transpor Cilborn has been released from quaran-The only fatal case of the plague was that of the Captain. All the patients are convalescent.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Hundred Men Are Out Cleveland,

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.-In accordance with the decision reached at a meeting which lasted practically throughout the night, the machinists employed in more than 50 establishments laid down their tools today. It is stated that abou 1500 men are out, including the nonuni workers. Should the strike continue a few days, several thousand men in other trade dependent on the machinists will become idle. President O'Connell has issued the ving statement: "If the nine-hour day is not granted by

the employers of machinists throughouthe country by April 1, there will be a general strike, involving 200,000 machinist and not a wheel will be turned until that concession is made."

Eastern Manufacturers Organize. NEW YORK, March 21.-The threat of the Western leaders of organized labor to the up machine shops throughout the country unless the nine-hour day is granted to all employes, has carried such weight with local members of the National Metal Trades Association as to cause them t take immediate steps toward organization.
The National organization is only partially formed, but when completed will machine manufacturers of this city and adjacent towns.

MICHIGAN MILITIA SCANDAL State Bought Back the Clothing It Had Sold as Second-Hand

LANSING, Mich., March 12. - Colone Harold M. Smith, formerly Assistant Quartermaster-General of the state troops, was on the witness stand most of today in the trial of ex-Inspector-General Marsh. Smith acknowledged that Quartermaster-General White had told him that the Il-linois Supply Company had been organized to buy the state's clothing; that its bid was to be accepted, and that he (White) had a scheme afoot to buy the goods back again. The \$10,500 received from the sale was turned into the State Treasury as received for "second-hand military stores and camp equipage." Witness

Headache

Billousness, sour stomach, constipa-tion and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

proclamations. The Governor wrote the that he afterwards advertised for bids for furnishing the state with similar military supplies, and that, by direction of General White, he opened the blds received and gave them to the agent of the Henderson - Ames Company, of Kalamazoo, who was thus enabled to bid below all ompetitors. This company then sold to the state, at a price approximating \$60,600, what are alleged to be the identical goods shipped away from this city not long pre-

JONES WANTS COLONIES. Sevada Senator Favors a High Tariff

With Puerto Rico. NEW YORK, March 22,-"I do not believe in free trade with Puerto Rico," re-marked United States Senator Jones, of Nevada, lest night, "I am opposed to Inited States: It was a mistake to make Hawaii a territory. We should have Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Archipelago colonies of this country, with

colonial form of government, Just as soon as we establish free-trade relations with the island named, just so oon do we bring hundreds of thousands of heap laborers into competition with the ree labor of this country. I favor the alghest kind of a tariff for Puerto Rico. "About Bryan! Well, his piatform is all light enough in the main. I do not know that he will be elected, but his renominaion cannot be prevented."

Philadelphia Convention Hall. PHILADELPHIA, March 22.-Chairman Manley and H. C. Payne, of the sub-committee of the Republican National Campaign Committee, today definitely ap-proved the plans which will transform the main building of the recent National Export Exposition into a suitable hall for the Republican convention next June.

FIFTY YEARS OF SUC-CESS BETTER THAN WHOLE CYCLES OF PROMISES.

The House of Sozodont completed its fiftieth year December 31,1898. Sozodont has been an uninterrupted success for over forty years, beginning with 1859.

Sozodont is today a success, not a promise. Give it a fair chance to succeed with you. NEW SIZE of the Liquid, without the Powder, 25c. Large Liquid and Powder together, 75c. At the stores or by mail for the price.



GOOD HIGHT!

Sweet Soothing Slumber Man's Greatest Blessing.

Nothing Kills So Quickly as Loss of Sicep-Rest Needed for Repairs-How to Obtain it With-out Fail. When you don't sleep well look out for yourself.
Nothing breaks down a person so quick-ly as loss of sleep, that boon of mankind which gives the exhausted system rest for

No time for repairs means destruction of the machinery. It is so with the hu-You are nervous, have a load on your chest, are troubled with unaccountable anxiety and forebodings of evil, and roll

and toss all night.

Towards morning you have fitful napsfrom sheer exhaustion, awake in a cold
weat, unrefreshed, pullid, trembling, with
a bad taste in your mouth and a feeling
of great weakness.

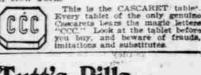
It's your stomach, your liver, your how-Keep your digestive organs all on the move properly and your sleep will be rest-ful and refreshing and all repairs will be attended to.

ful and refreshing and all repairs will be attended to.

The way to do it is to use a mild, postive, harmless, vegetable laxative and liver stimulant—Cascarets Candy Cathartic, They make the liver lively, prevent sour stomach, purify the blood, regulate the bowels perfectly, make all things right as they should be.

Go buy and try Cascarets today, It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that will please you. All druggists, 10c, 25c or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago; Montreal, Can; or New York.

This is the CASCARET table.



Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say; Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic dis-

tricts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of

ranged and disease is the result. Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

man, and when it is out of order,

the whole system becomes de-

Chronic Nasal Catarrh Poisons every breath drawn into the lungs. Don't neglect it. There is a remedy for this trouble. It is

Ely's Cream Balm It relieves immediately the painful inflamma-tion, cleanses, heals and

Cream Baim is placed into the nostrila, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate, and a cure follows. It is not dry-ling—does not produce sneezing. Large size, Sec; at druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10c, by ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Are acknowledge by thousands of peasons who have used them for over forty years to ours a SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, CONSTIPATION, Torpid Liver, Weak Stomach, Pimples, and purify the blood.