# CANAL BILL AT LAST

House Begins Consideration of Hepburn Measure.

VOTE WILL BE TAKEN TODAY

Unexpectedly Powerful Opposition Was Developed-Burton, Hitt and Cannon Against the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-For the first time during the 50 years of agitation of the project for the construction of an interoceanic canel, the House of Representatives today entered upon considera-tion of a measure actually to authorize the building of a canal. Many times prior questions bearing upon the subject have been before the House, but this is the fore adjournment.

debate today was memorable be The debate today was memorable because of the unexpectedly powerful opposition it developed. Burton (Rep. C.), chairman of the rivers and harbors committee; Hitt (Rep. III.), chairman of the foreign affairs committee, and Cannon Rep. III.), chairman of the appropriation committee, threw the weight of their influence against it, not because they are opposed to the building of the canal, but because they considered that the time for because they considered that the time for authorizing its construction was not ripe. Burton and Hitt contended that the bill would violate the Clayton-Buiwer treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of the canal, and Cannon quoted Admiral Walk-er, chairman of the Isthmian Commission, prepared to say which was the best route. as gaying the commission was not yet Cannon contended that the authorization of the construction of the canal over the Nicaraguan route at this time would delay its building for years, and cost the Gov-ernment \$50,000,000.

insisted that the amendments striking the words "defend" and "fortifications" from the bill are designed to make it harmonias with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and that it is, therefore, objectionable, and Shackelford (Dein, Mo.) desired the bill amended so that if the treaty is ratified the bill will not go into effect. The anamolous situation is therefore presented of practisituation is, therefore, presented of practi-cally every member on the floor professing his friendship for the canal and yet of powerful opposition arrayed against it on

The bill was ably and vigorously cham-ploned by Chairman Hepburn, of the in-terstate commerce committee; Lovering (Rep. Mass.), Ransdell (Dem. La.), and Corlins (Rep. Mich.). Pletcher (Rep. Minn.) was the only member of the commerce committee who opposed the passage of any bill at this session.

During the debate today, ex-Secretary of State Sherman was one of the inter-ested listeners on the floor, and Admiral Walker followed the proceedings from a seat in the reserved gallery.

#### The Routine Report.

On assembling, the Speaker announced the appointment of King (Dem. Utah) to succeed Shafroth (Sil, Coio.) on the Irriga-tion committee. The Nicaraguan canal bill was then called up, and Hepburn of-fered the amendments of the committee substituting the word "protect" for "de-fend" and the words "provision for de-fense" instead of "fortifications for de-fense."

Hepburn, opening the debate, said it was almost exactly 54 years since the project of an interoceanic canal was first broached, but this was the first day a bill to carry such a project into effect had received the attention of the House of Representatives. There had always been some way to defeat action.
"And now again today," he continued,

"we see some gentlemen, notably the gentleman who has twice before defeated ction, standing here protesting that this a not the auspicious moment." Hepburn reviewed the whole history of

the canal project and said the reports were practically unanimous in favor of the Nicaragua route. Speaking of the Claythat whenever the treasuries of Nicaragua and Corta Rica were low, these countries sold frapchises. In all, 27 had been granted during the last 50 years. This bill recog-nized and dealt with none of them. As to the Panama canal, Hepburn expressed the opinion that it would never be feasible for the United States.

"I want" said he, "and I think the American people want, an American canni, which can, if necessary, discriminate in favor of our own people, giving our com-merce the advantage over the commerce of other countries. (Applaise.) We are entering upon the most intense contest in the history of time, and it is the in-tention of the American people that they shall have their full share of the world's (Renewed applause.) I want the canal when completed, under our con-I do not want our hands tied before we enter the contest."
"If we passed this bill and the Senate

parts of the hall.

"If we decide to protect the canal, the Hay-Paumedote treaty would give Eng-land the same rights," persisted Clark, "I am afraid," responded Hepburn, "that such action would be unfortunate for the provisions of my bill. But if the House of Representatives, by an overwhelming wote, declares the policy of the American people to be for an American canal, un-(Applause.) I do not think there is a disposition by the Administration to thwart the will of the American people thwart the will of the American people."

If it is not the intention to press the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, why is it not withdrawn? said Clark.
"We must not stop now for fear of something in the future," replied Hep-

burn.
"If you will put that word 'fortify' back in the bill, it will have the unanimous vote of this side," said Clark.
"I did not think the changes the committee consented to make in the interests of harmony, as we supposed, made any radical differences in the bill," responded Hepburn.

ded Hepburn, ded Hepburn, the Clayton-Bulwer o you think the Clayton-Bulwer o you think the Clayton-Bulwer tracty can be abrogated by an act of Congress?" asked Dolliver (Rep. la.).
"I doubt not it would be better were the abrogation to be arranged through the State Department, but I entertain no doubt of our power to abrogate it by leg-labilion inconsistent with its continuance." islation inconsistent with its continuance. Shackelford, who made the minority report in favor of an additional section proing that the canal should not be built if the Hay-Pauncefore treaty was railled, said he was carnestly in favor of the canal; but, great as its benefits to the American people would be, there was one question dearer to the American heart-the Monroe Doctrine. No exigency should compel us to depart from that doctrine, which would always be our shield against foreign encroachment. If England is to have the benefits of the canal, why should it be built with American money? if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratined It be built with American money?

Lovering said the time for discussio had passed. The desire of the American people for the canal was unanimous, and

e feasibility of the routs was prove Ransfell made a general argum-favor of the immediate construction canal, and was followed by Fletcher in opposition. The commission appointed by the last Congress, he said, had made an exhaustive investigation. He did not be exhaustive investigation. He did not be-lieve the findings of the commission should be forestailed. He and his constituents favored the canal, but premature action was undestrable. At the next session, when the commissioners' report was be-fore Congress, action should be taken for the building of an American canal. Burton, who was one of the leaders of the opposition, said: "I yield to no one in my desire for the

the opposition, said:
"I yield to no one in my desire for the early connection of the two oceans by an infamian canal, but this measure does not provide the business methods of accom-plishing it. It ignores solemn treaties. It commits us to one route, when the advantages of all routes should be consid ered and compared. If the United States were to engage in a business enterprise, it ought to go about it in a business-like

way. If we were definitely committed to the Nicaraguan route, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would fix an extortionate price for right of way and non-concessions." He laid special stress upon the argu-ment that the canal should be neutral. and said that not only had our Govern-ment advocated neutral channels, but had one so particularly with reference to an thmian canal. Beginning with Henry lay, in 1838, we had until very recently favored equal privileges to all nations. He maintained that the Ciayton-Bulwer treaty was adopted rather upon our insistence than that of Great Britain, and that it is still as hinding as any treaty or statute of the United States, however touch it wight to applied the consideration. much it might be assailed. As a solution of the whole matter, he suggested the making of provisional treaties with the governments through which the different routes for canals may go, obtaining opons on rights of way and concession and the postponement of the selection of the route until next December. At an-other point Burton said: "Nothing else than a neutral canal is in

accordance with the spirit of this nge: nothing else is in accord with our con-science and benefit in managing it; noth-ing else is in accordance with the safety with which it can be maintained. We in-The debate also developed other lines of opposition. Some of the Democratinistic that the amendments striking the words "defend" and "fortifications" from the bill are designed to make it harmonias with the Hay-Pauncefort treaty, and that the the Hay-Pauncefort treaty, and that the theorem of the striking the bill are designed to make it harmonias with the Hay-Pauncefort treaty, and that part where it flows exclusively through it is, therefore, objectionable, and Shackelford (Dem. Mo.) desired the bill amended as that if the treaty is ratified the bill great canals on the Canadian border, which is maintained to this time. We sisted on the removal of the sound dues which is maintained to this time. We have fought for this principle. The triumph of Decatur and Bainbridge against the Barbary pirates did not inure to our benefit alone, but to the whole world. We cannot afford to lie down upon this rec-ord. Teday the Administration has ob-tained from the powers of Europe assur-ance of ar open door in China, a diplo-matic triumph. Does no one see the hunor that appears in asking concessions there and yet proposing to close the waterway between the two oceans to the other nations of the world?" Hepburn insisted that this Government

specially refused to participate in the series of treaties that secured the neu-tralization of the Suez Canal, being the only nation that specifically did refuse to

Burton responded that the refusal was not at all because we were opposed to the winciple of neutralization, but was be-vause it involved an implication of par-icipation in the affairs of the Eastern temisphere, in which we did not wish to ngage.

Corliss answered some of the sugges-tions of Burton. He insisted that it should be strictly an American canal, and that there was no occasion to delay the authorization until after the Walker com-mission made its report.

Hitt opposed the bill on account of the provision for construction of the canal after obtaining from Nicaragua and Costa Ricofull control over the territory through which it passed. The provision, he said, was in contravention of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, which he maintained was In force. The faith of the Nation was pledged in that treaty. It had been en-tered into largely at our own solicita-tion. He believed that we had the right during the 'fifties,' when Great Britain was encroaching in Central America, to notify her that she was violating the treaty, and that if she persisted the ton-Bulwer treaty, he declared, amid a general outburst of applause, that the interest of the Americans in the canal had become so great that they would refuse to be bound with a barrier imposed by another generation half a century age. Regarding existing franchises, Hepburn said that whenever the treasuries of Nicaragua that whenever the treasuries of Nicaragua treaty, and that if she persisted the presented the treaty would be abrogated. Instead of the treaty would be abrogated. Instea Hitt used strong words in his denunciation of the attempts to violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He styled it a cynical disregard of the moral law and an attempt to commit the Amerionn people to open perjury.

afternoon with a brief, but vigorous speech against the bill. He was in favor of the canal, but said it was his duty, as of the canal, but said it was his duty, as a Representative, to see that the canal was constructed as economically and as early as possible. During the last season. Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 for the investigation of the various routes. One thousand engineers had been at work—500 on the Nicaraguan route, 300 on the Panama route, and 200 on the Darien route. Should Congress go ahead and disregard that prodigious work done by the Walker Commission? Cannon stated that an investigation was being made now as to the advisability of cutting off the United States, preference shall be given, all other things, including price and quality, being equal, to those producers, menufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given, all other changs, including price and quality, being equal, to those producers, menufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given, all other changs, including price and quality, being equal, to those producers, menufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given, all other changs, including price and quality, being equal, to those producers, menufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given, all other changs, including price and quality, being equal, to those producers, menufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given, all other changs, including price and quality, being equal, to those producers, menufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given and quality, being equal, to those producers, menufacturers, merchants and dealers of the United States, preference shall be given and quality, being equal, to those producers, and quality, being equal, to those producers, and quality, being equal, to those producers, and quality, being equal, to those producers and qu "If we passed this bill and the Senate now as to the advisability of cutting of known as trusts, he said, in many in then ratifies the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the provisions of which conflict with it," interrupted Clark (Dem. Mo.), "which would take precedence?" "I do not know," replied Hepburn. "If they absolutely conflict, the law would be superior to that treaty."

"I we passed this bill and the Senate now as to the advisability of cutting of known as trust, when he said, in many in stunces had proved to be public benefactive which, it was possible, might save half the cost of the canal. He had talked with Admiral Walker within two days.

"I do not know," replied Hepburn. "If they absolutely conflict, the law would be superior to that treaty."

Was Congress not to take cognizance of which had cheapened their products to the people. This "Populatic sentiment" about trusts, he said, in many in stunces had proved to be public ore. He designated the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining which had cheapened their products to the people. This "Populatic sentiment" about trusts, he said, in many in stunces had proved to be public ore. He designated the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining which had cheapened the products to the provide the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining which had cheapened the products to the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining which had cheapened the products to the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining which had cheapened the products to the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining which had cheapened the products to the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining the products the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining the provided the standard oil company and the American Sugar Refining the provided the standard oil company and the A to that treaty."

cried gentlemen from various at the mercy of Nicaragua and Costa the hall.

Rica. Cannon created something of a sensation by quoting Admiral Walker, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commis-

"We are not prepared to say now when the canal across the Isthmus should be constructed, or which is the best route. and it will take us the remainder of the year to determine those two facts." Cannon said that the proper way to get

the concession would be to play one gov-erament against the other, "Gentlemen erament against the other, "Gentlemen talk of trusts," said he, "God in his infinite wiedom could not create such a trust as this bill creates." He said he had een informed the gentlemen pressing this tion of the canal. He did not believe it. but he did believe they were too sealous. Honesty, without caution and wisdom, was as bad as dishonesty. He declared the enactment of the bill would put a weight on it that would hinder its construction for years and cost the Govern-ment \$50,000,000.

Stewart (Rep. N. J.) asked why Admiral Walker had not furnished the "secret" information given by Cannon, to the

"It is not secret information," replied annon. "I sought it, and I got it as my gentleman could."

Admirst Walker sat in the gallery dur-

Admirst warner sat in the gallery dur-ing Cannon's speech.

At 5:25 P. M., the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. At the night session, Levy (Dem. N. Y.) and Adamson (Dem. Ga.) opposed the bill. Sparksman (Dem. Fin.), Mesick (Rep. O.), Ball (Dem. Tex.) and Berry (Dem. Ry.) favored the bill. Other speakers at the night session were Other speakers at the night session were Newlands (Sil. Nev.), Ridgely (Pop. Kan.), De Vries (Dem. Cal.), Hepburn, Stewart (Rep. N. J.), Waters (Rep. Cal.), Daly (Dem. N. Y.), Polk (Dem. Pa.), Penrce (Rep. Mo.), Ryan (Dem. N. Y.), and Par-ker (Rep. N. J.) At 19:36 the House adjourned.

Plague at Port Said. PORT SAID, May 1.—Three new cases of bubonic plague have been reported

## ALASKA CODE BILL PASSED

AMENDMENT RELATING TO ALIEN LOCATIONS WAS WITHDRAWN.

Berry's Anti-Trust Amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill Was Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- After baving seen under consideration more than two norths, the Alaskan civil code bill was sed by the Senate today. Carrier, to this, withdrew the amendment relat-to allen location of mining chams and ing to alien location of mining charms and all other points in dispute. The army appropriation bill, carrying supplies for the military establishment, was then taken up. The feature of the discussion of the measure was a debate on trusts, precipi-tated by an amendation offered by Berry tated by an amendment offered by Berry of Arkansas, providing that the Quarter-master's Department should not purchase supplies from any recognized trust. The amendment was defeated. The bill had not been completed when the Senate adjusted.

A resolution offered by Tillman (Dem. S. C.), calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to tests of Krupp armor at Indian Head, was agreed to.
Harris (Pop. Kan.) had passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the
Interior for information us to the flow of
the Arkansas River and as to conserving

the waters of that stream for the benefit of Colorado and Kaness.

The Alaskan civil code bill was then before the Senato, and Carter (Rep. Most.) amounced the withdrawal of the pending meradments relating to the location of nintug claims. He said he did this be-ause of the urgent necessity for legisla-tion at this resiston. The most claborate and remarkable preparations ever made for the development of a new country were in progress in the District of Alaska. The absolute necessity for the enactment of civil laws applicable to Alaska was rec-ornized by everybody, but it was ob-vious, however, that some Senators felt o deeply on the pending question that bey would debate the bill to death. He, cents thereto, including his own amendnts, be withdrawn. The passage of the

bill followed soon after.

Proctor (Rep. Vt.) called up the army reorganization bill, and the Secute agreed, without objection, to proceed to the con elderation of the measure. Proctor, how-ever, had the bill hid aside, and the Son-ate took up the ermy appropriation bill, carrying \$114,50,500.

Stewart (Sil, Nev.) offered an amendment providing that nothing of what is known as the Foraker amendment to the army appropriation bill of 1859, prohibiting the arouting of franchises or concession Cuba, should 'be construed to apply to the landing in Cuba of submarine cable from the United States, or as to author iring the military authorities to obstruct or prevent the landing of such cables." He and Mason (Rep. III.) supported the amendment as tending to prevent a Cuban cable monopoly, but Plati (Rep. Conn.) made the point of order that the amend-

made the point of order that the amendment was general legislation, and the chair sustained film.

Hawley (Rep. Count), in charge of the bill, secured the adoption of an amendment increasing the supropriation for paymasters' clerks at \$1400 cach from \$125,000 to \$133,000, and fixing their compensation on a service basis, thus: Those who have served 15 years, \$1800; less than five years, \$1600; five years, \$1500; less than five years, \$1600. Another amendment fixing traveling allowances for officers and men discharged in the insular possessions at 4 cents a In the insular possessions at 4 cents a mile was adopted.

arthing out the last paragraph of the hill and inserting the following: "That the act approved January 12, 1898,

granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers, shall extend to all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer organization who have served fastirfully in the Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain and have been honorably discharged prior to January 12, 1899, with their organizations without furlough or by reason of their services being no long-

Quartermaster's Departs making contracts and purchases of arti-cles and supplies for the military service. shall give preference, all other things, incan people to open perjury.

Cannon concluded the debate of the afternoon with a brief, but vigorous speech against the bill. He was in favor of the canal, but said it was his duty, as morchants and dealers of the United

Company as two combinations of capital which had chespened their products to the people. This "Populatic sentiment" about trusta, he said, was the adoption of the small ways of the past of trumsacting business, and was not in any respect based upon good sense.

ell to be in symoathy with any effort to curtuil or destroy the power of great combinations of capital. He knew, he combinations of capital. He knew, he said, that the lenders of the Republican party were not, in favor of trusts, and pointed out that the Republicans of Ohio only last week had abouted a platform condemning trusts. "Of course," said Berry, "the plank was a feeble one, but it was a plank."

Hawley opposed the amendment on the ground that the officers of the Army had to option but to accept the lowest bid for

forts against trusts had been "perfectly wild and crazy," and the proposed amend-ment was one of a comedy of errors on Pettigrew (SIL S. D.) attacked Sewell's

statement that the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining Com-pany were benefactors of the people and had cheapened products. He figures which, he maintained showed that neither of the companies mentioned had cheapened their products, their action at all times being directed toward crushing out competition and increasing their own

Stewart maintained that the only rem-edy for trusts was competition. If a legis-lative remedy could be found he would favor it. There were combinations of capital that were bad, and others that were

good.
Teller-Will the Senator tell us what is the difference between bad trusts and good "The Senate of the United States is a

trust," replied Stewart, "and I believe a good one." (Laughter.) Some of the trusts, he said, were monopolles, and they were had. "Leave competition untrammeled and the people will rid themselves of all had trusts." Teller believed the trust question was Teller believed the trust question was immensely important, and one that must be net aquarely. It was destrable, he thought, that it should be dealt with by the states, but the difficulty was that many Legislatures were controlled by the trusts themselves. National legislation of gia Cure. All druggiets, 25 cents. Try it,

a kind that could or would be enforced was therefore, desirable. "If the Sher-man law were enforced," said he, "as I ought to be, there would not be the cry ought to be, there would not be the cry
there is now against trust. If a law
should be enacted providing that the officers of any trust or combination should
be imprisoned for contributing to the fund
'of any political party, a stop would soon
be put to an alliance between trusts and
political matters." Teller said the subject
was a delicate one, as it was desirable
that proper corporations should not be
made to suffer.

The amendment offered by Berry was defeated, 18 to 25, as follows: AYES. Harris Heitfeld Jones, Ark, Bate Berry Butler Clay Davis NOES. Hoar Jones, Nev. Kean Lodge McBride McComas oraker

An amendment offered by Foraker, ex to draw one month's extra pay, served in the Army during the Spanish war within this country, and two months' pay if they served in Cuba. Porto Rico or the Philippines, was adopted. Lodge (Rep. Mass.) offered the following

"For the purpose of establishing mili-tury telegraph and cable lines in Alas-ka, \$50,000; provided, further, that no tele-graph or cable lines owned wholly or in part operated or controlled by persons not citizens of the United States or by any oreign corporation, shall be established in

or permitted to enter Alaska."

He said his amendment did not bind the Government to any route, but left the subject open to be adjusted in conference. He said it was important that the United States should control the telegraph lines in Alaska, and it was important, too, that cable lines entering Alaska should be under control of the American Government. The idea of his proposition was to prevent any foreign government or corporation from entering Alaska with corporation from entering Alaska with cither telegraph or cable lines. A Canadian company was now constructing a telegraph line with the idea of crossing Alaska and laying a cable from the Alaska that maissed their mark and fallen in the atreet. When there were no flowers there were cheers and afterward the flowers China. It ought not to be permitted to land its cable on the Alaskan Coast.

Carter said he could see no reason why any number of cable lines should not be constructed across the Pacific.

After traversing the business part of the city the parade was reviewed by Admiral Dowey in the presence of thousands

constructed across the Pacific.
Lodge's amendment was agreed to.
Without completing the bill, the Senate,
at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

Naval Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate committee on mayal affairs today took up the naval appropriation bill and made some progress. The provision inserted in the House for barracks at New York and Mare Island for enlisted men, instead of training ships, costing \$200,000 each, was struck out. struck out.

Coeur d'Alene Investigation. WASHINGTON, May 1.—Captain Frank Mawards continued his testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation today, going over the details of the prison administraover the details of the prison administra-tion and expining and defining the course

## CHADWICK'S BOLD TALK.

ecretary Long Will Formally Reprimand Him.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long will formally reprimand Captain Chadwick for his recent criticisms of Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley. This will probably be the extent of the depart-ment's action. Captain Chadwicks' excel-ient record and the frankness with which he acknowledges the ofference while which he acknowledges the offense, while at the same time disclaiming responsibility for it, have favorably impressed the depart-

that Captain Chadyick be courtmartialed especially as he has told the Department that the interview in which he was quoted as criticising the RearAdmiral was cor-rect. Captain Chadwick admitted that he had criticised Rear-Admiral Schley, but said the statements he had made expressed his personal views and he had no intention n public through

He charges that a breach of failt was committed when he was quoted. Friends of RearAdmiral Schley desire that Captain Chadwick be court-martialed, especially as he has told the de-partment that the interview in which he was quoted as criticising the Rear-Admi-ral was correct. Captain Chadwick ad-mitted that he had criticised Rear-Admiral Schley, but said the statements he had made expressed his personal views, and he had no intention of making them public through the press. He charges that a breach of faith was committed

when he was quoted. Secretary Long looks upon the Chadwick matter as similar in some respects to the case of Captain Coghlan, who was repri-manded for his criticism of the German Emperor. Many officers, however, point out that the Department accused Rear-Admiral Schley of reprehensible conduct in a communication to Congress, and as Captain Chadwick substantially reiterated this statement in a personal conversation they do not see how he can be severely

### SOLDIER SHOT.

While Walking With the Wife of Another Private.

SAN FRANCISCO, May L-Robert WII on, a private in the Sixth United States Artillery, was fatally shot tonight while he was walking with Mrs. William Den-ner, wife of a private of Company H. her, whe of a private of company in Eighteenth Infantry. A young man named Kissick, who was with the couple at the time of the shooting, ran away while the woman screamed for help. The ooting is generally thought to have been an attempt at murder, though there are some suggestions of suicide.

Roberts Jury Disagreed. SALT LAKE, May 1.—The jury in the case of B. H. Roberts, on trial for unlawful cohabitation, disagreed, and was

Trans-Pacific Rates. SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 -At the con-ference of officials of overland railways and their steamship connections today a committee submitted a report recom-mending that a minimum rate of \$1 35 per bundred pounds be charged for tea ship-ments from all Oriental ports to all comments from all Oriental perts to all common points in this country, such as St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and New York. The present rate is 80 and 55 cents. A committee selected to report upon silk rates was not ready to make its recommendations. It will undoubtedly report in favor of an increased minimum charge. Other rates will also be advanced. The committee on rates on outgoing cargoes was given until tomorrow to make its report. It is said several selight reductions will be recommended. Rates on the immense cotton shipments from the South to Japan are not to be disturbed.

disturbed. WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Controller of the Currency today issued a call for the report of the condition of National banks

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

The Admiral Took Part in the Procession and Then Reviewed It -Will See the Canal Today.

CHICAGO, May 1.-Today's celebration CHICAGO, May 1.—Today's celebration, the first in America at which Admiral George Dewey could be present on the anniversary of the Battle of Manila Bay, was worthy of the famous victory. Fully 600,000 people were gathered along the line of march of today's parade, and for four hours the Admiral was busy bowing acknowledgments of the cheers that met him from all sides. When the parade entered the thickly crowded streets down-town the thickly crowded streets down-town the Admiral met with his real reception, and it was most enthusiastic. The cheers made practically one continuous roar, at many times so loud that it was difficult to hear the music of the band, which marched ahead of the Admiral's carriage. The sidewalks were tacked from each to The sidewilks were packed from curb to wails, and every window which afforded a sight of the parade was filed with as many heads as could be thrust through it. On the tops of the buildings were other distinctions. sightseers, and all joined in giving the Admiral a welcome, which in point of enthusiasm has never been surpassed by that extended to any man who has ever been the guest of the City of Chicago. On the steps of the Art Institute on Michigan avenue, were gathered 300 young women, a number of them clad in white, being so placed as to spell the word "Dewey." As the carriage containing the Admiral approached, their voices burs forth into, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the march was stopped un-til the song was finished. The Admiral expressed great pleasure at the sing

Naval, military and civic organizations followed the carriage, carrying the Admiral through miles of streets, decorated with flags and bunting. If the Admiral's carriage came near enough enthusiastic women threw flowers from the windows of high buildings, and the saliors around the carriage picked up many bouquets

miral Dewey in the presence of thousands of people wedged in a literally solid mass for blocks on either hand. A luncheon at the Union League followed, and at 8 P. M., Admiral Devey and his aids were the guests of the University Club, while Mrs. Dewey and the members of the women's results against the second of the second women's reception committee were enter-tained at dinner by Mrs. Arthur Caton. At 11 P. M., Admirsi Dewey and party visited the Naval Reserve Veteran Asso ciation Hall at the First Regiment Arm-

The stand from which Admiral Dewey reviewed the parade was built out from the grand-stand erected along the south end of the unfinished Postoffice building on Jackson boulevard, and here thousands on Jackson boulevard, and here thousands of people stood in the street for hours waiting for the Admiral to appear, at the head of the parade. A number of women fainted in the crush. The coming of the Admiral was made known by the special parade except, a detachment from the United States Army galloping up to the reviewing stand. When the detachment had formed, a carriage carrying Admiral Dewey, Mayor Harrison and ment had formed, a carriage carrying Admiral Dewey, Mayor Harrison and Charles A. Plamondon, of the reception committee, drove up, giving the crowd its first view of the Admiral Admiral Dewey bowed to Mrs. Dewey, who sat at one of the broad windows of the Union League Clob, directly opposite the reviewing stand, and then the reviewing party ascended the stand, Mayor Harrison standing in front with Admiral Dewey. The long parade then began to file by. General James F. Wade, U. S. A., was General James F. Wade, U. S. A., was hief marshal. The parade was in eight livisions, and required two bours to pass he reviewing stand, and Admiral Dewey was kept occupied acknowledging salutes and saluting the various flags, some of which had been carried in battle, and

showed the marks of actual fighting. Although everybody wanted to see Dew-ey, there was great interest in Mrs. Dew-ey, and many persons got as near as possible to the Union League Club window to see her. When the parade had passed lines of police opened a narrow line through the crowd, and Admiral Dewey and the reviewing party crossed Jackson boulevard to the Union League Club, where a luncheon and reception were given to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and

Tomorrow the Admiral will see the \$33,-000,000 ship and drainage canal from the rallroad alongside for part of the distance, and from a boat on the canal for the renainder. Receptions, luncheons and other entertainments will consume the rest of the day. Mrs. Dewey will be the guest

of honor at two functions.

Admiral Dewey has decided not to accept
the invitation extended him yesterday by
a delegration of Canadians to visit Canada
in July. The Admiral's time will be so ccupied for the next few months that he

### FOREST FIRES.

Great Destruction in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

MARINETTE, Wis., May 1.-Forest fires in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin have destroyed one village and several others are threatened. The dry timber is proving easy prey to the flames, which the high wind has spread over a wide area. Ames, the town entirely destroyed, had a popula-tion of 20. There was a store, cedar-yard, station and 15 or 20 houses.

station and is or 20 houses.

Along the right of way of the St. Paul railroad north of Ellis Junction, the fites are still raging. A passenger train on the Wisconsin & Michigan road, which left Fisher, Mich., Sunday morning, has not Fisher, Mich. Sunday morning, has not been heard from since and is somewhere in the burned district. The wires are all down north of Fisher. Forcet fires are also said to be burning all along the Soo road to Minneapolis. The property and timber destroyed already will probably mean a loss of over 100,000.

A dispatch from East Tawas, Mich. says that forcet fires are running through the that forest fires are running through the er lands and cedar swamps in that lo-

Fourth Town Destroyed. MENOMINEE, Mich., May I.—The town of Arnold has been wiped out by forest ires. This makes the fourth town to be destroyed. A passenger train reached here today, being the first in two days. The wires are all down, and railway traf-lic is suspended. The forest fires cover an area of 30 miles, extending westward as far as Swanson and northward to Car-bondale, Mich. They are spreading, Much concern is felt for small towns in Menominee County along the Northwestern Wisconsin & Michigan and Northern Pa roads. Serious damage must result as high winds prevail.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., May 1.—A feather sent from here reached Niagara a time to save that place from destruction by forest fires. The woods are all ablaze, and an immense amoun able timber is belog destroyed.

Logging Train Imprisoned. DULUTH, Minn., May 1.—Pierce forest free are raging in this vicinity. A train

CHICAGO'S DEWEY PARADE on the Sauntry logging road of the North-ern Pacific road, 13 miles from Duiuth, Ja hyprisoned in the woods at the end of the branch, The bridges burned while the train was in the timber. The train was abandoned and the crew made thei way out.

Wall Paper Factory Burned. STEUBENVILLE, O., May 1.-Fire about midnight nearly destroyed the plant of the Steubenville Wall Paper Company and a haif million rolls of wall paper. The loss is \$50,000, fully insured.

Flour Mill and Elevator Burned, MARIETTA, O., May 1.—The Phoenix ouring mill and grain elevator burned today with all the contents, Loss, \$100,

ROOT'S HINT OF WAR.

Caused by an Intrigue Concerning

NEW YORK, May 1.-The Times pu lishes an elaborate article declaring that Secretary of War Root's address at the Grant dinner last Friday night, in which he hinted at the possibility of war to maintain the Monroe doctrine, was called forth by an intrigue concerning the Dan-

ish West India Islands.
It appears that H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, made a verbal agreement with Denmark that if he should negotiate a sale of the islands, he shou receive a commission of 10 per cent of the purchase price. Captain W. von Christmas Dirickineck-Hehenfield has al-so been acting as agent of the Danish Government. All accounts agree that Denmark is very anxious to get rid of her West Indian possessions. Mr. Rogers and Captain Christmas hav-

ng quarreled, and the former having deing quarreled, and the former having de-clared that it was in his power to de-feat any negotiations that did not recog-nize his rights as agent, Captain Christ-mas advised Secretary Hay of a plan to exchange the Islands with Germany for territory in Europe. He states that unless Congress acts on the Danish West Indies Islands matter before June 1 a scheme Islands matter before June 1, a scher will be carried out to exchange the islands with Germany for the whole or a part of North Schleswig, which, with Holstein, was taken from Denmark by Germany In 1887, and which country it has always bee the fundest hope of all Danes to recover The sudden appearance in this coun try of Secretary White, of the American Embassy, in London, has also to do with this matter of the saie of the Danish West India Islands, according to the Times. Mr. White was the agent of the United States in Denmark during the negottations and to him the Danish Government named the price it wanted for the islands, between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Mr. White, it is said, falled to tell the State Department that the United States would have to buy the Islands during this session of Congress, or abandon all hope forever of getting possession of them, and that he also did hot impress upon the State Department the fact that falling the negotiations with the United States, Gernany was sure to get possession of the islands, either through cession or lease is to make these matters more clear to the State Department while Congress is still in session that Mr. White was sum-

moned here. It was not until the early part of 1820 that negotiations concerning the Danish West India Islands was taken up. At that ime Captain Christmas was so Germany as a retired Captain of the Danish Navy. He had just returned from a trip to the Danish West India Islands, where he had been making maps of the harbors and fortifications there. He was approached by a syndicate of Germans, who asked him to use his influence in Copenhagen to obtain from the Danish Gov ernment a contract with Germany by which the latter could purchase the Island of St. John. Captain Christmas was not slow in asserting that this would be next to impossible, for the reason that the United States would neither allow Denmark to sell the island to a foreign power nor would it allow Germany to purchas it because of the Monroe doctrine.

nor would it allow Germany to purchase it because of the Monroe doctrine.

In his report to the Danish Government Captain Christmes attaches the proposition of the syndicate to his papers. This shows that the head of the syndicate was Admiral Von Zirzow, of the Boyal Germany many Navy, and that he and others of the syndicate had, in anticipation of the rel-ing or sale of the islands to Germany, bought up options on all the land adjacent to the harbors, and so, in the event of the acquisition of the island by Germany, he and the members of the syndicate stood in the position of virtual owners of the land, and it could dictate terms to the purchasing power.

When the impossibility of this scheme was pointed out to Admiral Von Zirzow, he asked Captain Christmas to obtain other concessions for the applicate, among other concessions for the syndicate, among them to form a German colony on the leisend under the Danish flag, and permission to use the harbor as a coaling station for German war vessels. Captain Christman, while apparently falling in with their scheme, laid the whole matter before Minister Hoering in its true light. The outcome of this was that the permission was denied on diplomatic grounds, the Danish Government measurements. Danish Government recognizing the abould any such complications arise, is sale of the islands to the United Stawould be next to impossible. This led to Captain Christmas coming to America. Captain Christmas, according to the Times, has had an interview with Presi-dent McKinley and pointed out the impor-This led to nce of purchasing the islands. As a consequence, Secretary White was sent from London to negotiate directly with Denmerk. His mission became known to Mr. Rogers. Insisting on his 10 per cent commission and declaring that he would prevent a sale to the United States unless he received \$300,000, Rogers became in-volved in a querrel with Captain Christmas. Thereupon the Captain revealed to

ecretary Hay the entire story of the German intrigue.

It seems that Denmark is now disposed to make the deal with Germany. It has been said by those who are close to the Danish Government that King Christian will not allow the United States to plead the Monroe doctrine as a bar to negotiations with Germany for the ceding of the blands to other countries. He will main. slands to other countries. He will main tain that he has already given the Monroe dectrine sufficient consideration in that he offered a number of times to sell the islands to the United States, and every time the negotiations have fallen through unt of the failure of Congress to

#### MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS. Want a National Ticket Headed by

Bryan and Towne.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 1.-The first state political convention in Michigan was held here today, when the Democratic rep-resentatives from 7 countles elected dele-gates to the National convention, and dopted resolutions embodying their view on the various political issues of the time on the various political issues of the time. The following are the delegates-at-large; Daniel J. Campau, of Detroit; Thomas B. Barkworth, of Jackson; Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw; Dush Culver, of Marquette. The platform, as adopted without debate, contains the following:
"We instruct the delegates from this state to cast the vote of the state for the Hon. W. J. Bryan for President; we heartly approve of the nomination of the Hon.

harles A. Towne to the Vice-Preside

Bryan in Columbus. COLUMBUS, O., May 1.-Colonel W. J.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Hood's Pills



The world is deep in debt to the DOC-TOR of DENTAL SURGERY and

millions of beneficiaries prove it. Believe this:

A skilful dentist and a reliable, efficient dentifrice are necessary. Neither one nor the other alone can do it all.

Give them a fair trial. Wherever you find a good dentist you can buy Sozodont.

I ry it. NEW SIZE of the Liquid, without the Powder, 25c. Large Liquid and Powder together, 75c. At the stores or by mail for the price. Try it.



Bryan tonight addressed an audience of 19,000 people in the Columbus Auditorium. Congressman Lenti presided at the meat-ing. Colonel Bryan discussed the money question, imperialism and trusts. Later, by invitation, Mr. Bryan attended a ban-quet being given by the Columbus Board of Trade.

Democrats Carried St. Paul. ST. PAUL, May 1.—The municipal elec-

on here today was a regular Democratio tion here today was a regular Democratio landelide, as compared with two years ago, when the Republicans canced every-thing. The Republicans concede the elec-tion of Robert A. Smith, Democrat, for Mayor, by at least 1000. Dam May Give Way.

DENVER, May 1.-Chief of Police Farley was notified at 11 o'clock tonight by a telegram from J. W. Alsop, superinten-dent of Castlewood reservoir, that an un-tenually large leak had developed in the dam, and there is danger of its giving way. The Castlewood reservoir is 22 miles up Cherry Creek from Denver, and contains 139 acres, with a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons, and is brimming full on account of recent rains and mows. The dam is 600 feet long and 30 feet high. All farmers living in the valley above Denver have been warned, and Superintendent Alsop has horsemen ready to give further warning if the dam goes out

Natal Boers Active. LADYSMITH, Tuesday, May 1.-There is renowed activity among the Boers on this side of the Drakensberg Mountain, Preparations here to check an advance are

#### AN OBJECT LESSON.

In a Restaurant.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at unch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; nen whose ages run from 60 to 30 years; many of them baid and all perhaps gray, at none of them feeble or senile? Perhaps the spectacle is so common as

to have escaped your observation or com-ment, but nevertheless it is an object les-son which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor

singerly picking their way through a menu card of new-fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a fulcy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous

old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dleting and an endeavor to live upon bran There is a certain class of food cranks

who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, stokly-looking indiuals are a walking co their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dys-pepsia Tablets after each meal will re-

move all difficulty because they supply just what every weak stumach lacks, pep-sin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not stricta medicine, as they act almost entirely, n the food eaten, digesting it thor-thly and thus giving a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next Of people who travel nine out of ten

use Stuart's Dyspensia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time, and also having found out by ex-perience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tab-

ets.
All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia. Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

DANDRUFF CAUSED BY A GERM. New Discovery That Kills the

Germ and Prevents Baldness. Pretty nearly all the hair preparation or dandruff have some merit in allaying Itching of the scalp, and in being a fairly good dressing for the hair, but there is only one that recognizes what causes dan-druff, falling hair, and baldness, and that destroys that cause, a little germ-and that is Newbro's Herpicide. This germ eats its way into the scalp, down to the hair root, where it saps that vitality, causing dan-druff as it digs up the scalp into little white scales. Unless it is destroyed there's no permanent stopping of falling hair and cure of dandruff and baldness. Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Save Your Money. One box of Tutt's Pills will save

many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels. No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and bilio-

usness, a million people endorse TUTT'S Liver PILLS