

ARMY SUPPLY BILL

Consideration Resumed by the Senate.

EXTRA PAY FOR VOLUNTEERS

Pettigrew's Abuse of the President—Effort Will Be Made Today to Take Up the Clark Case.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—When the Senate convened today, Gallinger (Rep. N. H.), chairman of the pensions committee, presented a memorial from the Union Veteran Union, complaining about the Government's pension policy, and made the memorial the text for a speech, in which he maintained that the criticisms were unjust. Gallinger closed by saying: "The \$10,000,000 and odd paid out now for pensions is about as much as the Government ought to expend."

Sewell (Rep. N. J.) secured the passage of a bill to establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent National battle-fields memorial park in Virginia, including the battle-fields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, asked the chairman lay before the Senate resolution No. 284, relating to the unseating of Clark (Dem. Mont.). He said it was a question of the highest privilege. The chairman, rather sharply declined to do this, and, noting that his refusal nettled Chandler, said: "It is proper for the chair to say he holds that it will require a motion to take the Montana resolution from the calendar."

In accordance with previous notice, Mason (Rep. Ill.) then addressed the Senate in support of his proposition to amend legislation to prevent the adulteration of food. He followed closely the lines of his report of the investigations made to the Senate. He maintained that all foods exposed for sale should be marked so that the ingredients might be known, and that all articles deleterious to the public health should be prohibited. He announced that he would ask soon that a day be set aside for the consideration of pending bills as to pure food.

Consideration was then resumed of the Army appropriation bill. In offering an amendment to the bill, which would increase the pay of volunteer soldiers in the Philippines, who had remained there and performed willing service long after they were entitled to discharge should receive travel pay and commutation of subsistence. The actual cost of their transportation to the United States, Turner (Fus. Wash.) made an extended statement. The amendment, he said, applied to about 10,000 officers and men scattered all over the country. He declared that the volunteers brought back to the United States from the Philippines had been packed like swine in dark, dirty, filthy, rotten and antiquated vessels.

Turner said that the Secretary of War had estimated his amendment would cost about \$1,000,000, but he was satisfied the Secretary had been grossly mistaken. He had carefully estimated the cost, and did not think it would require more than \$1,000,000.

Hawley (Rep. Conn.) made the point of order against the amendment that it was a change of existing law, and the point was sustained.

In a sharp speech, Rawlins (Dem. Utah) declared that there was a direct benefit to the Government from the Astor Battery and the Utah Battery. He said that the Astor Battery had been given just what was proposed by Turner's amendment, yet the Utah Battery was not allowed the same pay.

"It was an outrage," declared Rawlins, "which no man loving justice would be guilty of."

Pettigrew (Ill. S. D.) bitterly denounced the Government for keeping the volunteers in service after their time had expired. Nelson (Rep. Minn.) thought if Pettigrew had experience in the Civil War he would not have uttered the words he had against the Government. He told of the veteran bounty offered during the Civil War—a bounty of \$50, two months' furlough and a land grant of 160 acres. He said that the Government had not granted this bounty to the volunteers who had served in the Philippines. He believed that the men of the South Dakota regiment would resent the utterances of Pettigrew as an insult against their loyalty and patriotism.

Pettigrew replied that Nelson's "attack" upon South Dakota soldiers would be resented if he were where they could get at him. "But," said he, "I will have to take it out in an opinion of the Senator's bravery." Pettigrew then had many letters from officers and men of the South Dakota Regiment in support of the amendments he had made. Commenting upon one of the letters, Pettigrew said that hundreds of soldiers who had served in the Philippines were now inmates of St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum, at Washington. At least 300, he declared, had committed suicide. Pettigrew also had a letter read which he wrote to the President, in which he used most violent and abusive language against the Chief Executive.

Pettigrew also asked unanimous consent to print, as an appendix to his remarks, a document he had secured from the United States and the South Dakota Senators proceeded to read them. He yielded the floor for an executive session, promising to conclude his statement at another time. Mr. Harter (Rep. Wis.) gave notice that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the morning business, he would move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution declaring Clark of Montana not entitled to his seat in the Senate. The notice aroused an interesting colloquy, indicating that some Senators would insist upon time in which to examine the testimony given by the committee on privileges and elections.

Bate (Dem. Tenn.) said sufficient time had not been had yet by Senators to examine the case. He was assured by Harter that proper time would be granted without a doubt. Chandler said that reasonable delay would not be given, but unreasonable delay would not be submitted to either.

Chandler said that reasonable delay would not be given, but unreasonable delay would not be submitted to either. He said that it was too important a matter for hurried action. He shall not consent to fix a time for consideration until I have had time to examine the testimony given by the committee on privileges and elections.

Stewart (Ill. Nev.) suggested that there ought to be no attempt to rush the matter, as it would require more time to read the three volumes of testimony to the Senate than it would for Senators to examine them at their leisure.

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AMERICAN GARRISON IN SAMAR ATTACKED BY REBELS.

Twenty of the Party Were Killed—Relief Force Came in Time to Save the Rest.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

As Reported to the House, It Carries \$81,000,000.

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Prevention of epidemic diseases, \$ 500,000
Promotion for soldiers in states, 500,000
Enlargement of military posts, 1,000,000
Among the public building items over \$500,000 are: Butte, Mont., postoffice, \$50,000; Los Angeles, authority to contract at present limit of \$250,000.

Among the river and harbor items over \$50,000 are the following: Gray's Harbor, Wash., 150,000; Everett, Wash., 135,000.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Outplayed Brooklyn at All Points.

BROOKLYN, May 2.—Boston outplayed Brooklyn at all points today and won in a canter. Dineen went up to bat in the third, but after that staidied himself. Kitson was knocked out of the box in the fourth, Howell taking his place. Attendance, 200. Score:

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Boston 10 14 1 Brooklyn 5 7 8
Batteries—Dineen and Sullivan; Kitson, Howell and McGuire. Umpire—Emslie.

At New York.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Grady's indifferent playing at third base and timely batting aided the Philadelphia in scoring victory over the New Yorks this afternoon. The game was played on Flat to the bench in the third, and Donohue, who relieved him, stayed the New Yorks' batting. Attendance, 300. Score:

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Batteries—Flatt, Donohue and McFarland; Hawley and Bowerman. Umpire—Conolly.

At Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—The game today was of the hair-raising sort. Both sides tied the score in the ninth, amid great excitement. In the 10th Beaumont scored the winning run on a single by McCreery. Attendance, 500. Score:

Pittsburgh 6 9 3 St. Louis 5 10 1
Batteries—Leever and Zimmer; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Hurst.

Game Postponed.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The Cincinnati-Chicago game was postponed on account of rain.

The American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Kansas City, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 2; Chicago, 12.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 4.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 19; Indianapolis, 6.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Aqueduct and Other Tracks.

NEW YORK, May 2.—In the fifth race at Aqueduct today, two horses, McGeehan Prince and Lauderdale, ran first and second with 100 to 1 quoted against each of them in places. The odds on favorite were 100 to 1. The results were:
Selling, about seven furlongs—Sparrow Wing won, Wax Taper second, Dutch Comedian third; time, 1:28.
Selling, six furlongs—Edin Congi won, Aft second, Insurance third; time, 1:14 3/4.
Selling, about seven furlongs—Ragged Sailor won, Mercer second, George Lebar third; time, 1:28.
Selling, about seven furlongs—Boy won, Robert Metcal second, Lady Lindsay third; time, 1:14 3/4.
About seven furlongs—McGrathanna Prince won, Lauderdale second, Kinnaige third; time, 1:27.
Five furlongs—Bellara won, Billonaire second, Norse third; time, 1:02 3/4.

Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The weather was fine at Oakland and the track fast. The results were:
Four furlongs, selling—Loneliness won, Loyal S. second, Illusion third; time, 0:58.
Five furlongs, selling—Mama's third; time, 1:07 1/4.
One mile—Nortagee won, True Blue second, Caprice third; time, 1:28 1/4.
Five furlongs, May handicap—Headwater won, Pat Moroney second, Sly third; time, 1:11.
Mile and one-eighth, selling—Gauntlet won, Lema second, Twister third; time, 1:53.
Mile and one-quarter, selling—Coda won, Glen Ann second, Grady third; time, 2:07 1/4.

Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 2.—The weather was clear and the track fast. The results were:
Six furlongs, selling—Shrove Tuesday won, Wed-Ed second, Cilpeeta third; time, 1:18 1/4.
Seven furlongs—The Pride won, Ethelton second, Bohul third; time, 1:27 1/4.
Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Windward won, Reseach second, Lempe third; time, 1:47.
Four and a half furlongs, Street Railway stakes—Cloria won, Denham Thompson second, Tobet third; time, 0:59.
Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Sir Eldon won, Kookio second, Two Anies third; time, 1:22.

Mexican Civil Chief Arrested.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2.—An important arrest has been made in Chihuahua, State of Guerrero, the prisoner being no less a person than Colonel Vega, who is civil chief of that district. The arrest was made by a detachment of United States Marines. He is believed to have knowledge of facts in the case of the assassination of General Canales, a prominent figure in that district some months ago.

It was alleged at the time that Messrs. Courtmont and Dupin got into a quarrel with Indians, who resented their going there yesterday unaccompanied. The government has pushed its investigation into the crime with great energy, and the result is the arrest of Colonel Vega, who yesterday unsuccessfully tried to cut his throat. A partial confession has been secured from the mayor of the town of Topalillo and several Indians.

At New York.

NEW YORK, May 2.—At the season of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York the Grand Master expressed regret that the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington had not restored its edict of nonintercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, a person who cannot enter a single Masonic lodge within the State of New York, may be received with open arms by any lodge within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

The Grand Lodge of New York cannot by any act appear to acquiesce in such doctrines, but, being genuinely desirous that the cordial relations previously ex-

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Secretary Long Publishes His Letter to the Captain.

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rank and experience for inexcusable indiscretion and offense against the Navy regulations. It appears from your letter that in your interview with Mr. Atkins, whom you knew to be a newspaper correspondent, you spoke of a fellow-officer, your senior in rank, in a way calculated to bring him into contempt. You knew this to be a violation of the Naval regulations which forbid the communication by interviews of such comment and criticism. You knew it to be against the good order and discipline of the service, because it is the example of one officer in high rank reflecting upon the honor and character of another—like example which, unbridled and followed, tends to bring the whole service into contention and scandal. You knew that the professional business of your interview is to collect material for publication.

"While he may not have had justification by him to be private conversation, you were in no way to be considered as a confidant in your interview. It is not your duty to put yourself and the welfare of the service to the same risk with the same result. You have thus again and again impaired the confidence of the department in your discretion. It is true that your case differs from some recent cases of offense on the part of other officers in that objectionable remarks made by you were not published. It is true that you were fighting the union for months, in your case the department unreservedly accepts your statement that your remarks were in no way intended for publication, nor considered as an interview. It is for this reason that it takes no other action than this emphatic reprimand, the receipt of which you will acknowledge."

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Equal Representation Extended to the Laity.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The pulp and the pew share equally in the highest government of the Methodist Church. Without dissenting vote, the General Conference at the Auditorium today ratified the action of the annual conference in extending equal representation to the laity. The provisional delegates were admitted without a contest. Mrs. McMahan withdrew her claim to a seat in the conference rather than jeopardize the status of the laity. The step taken makes the Methodist church a democratic body. The rule of the preacher speaks with the certainty. The episcopacy in the church long since has been restricted to a purely advisory position. The settlement of the question of representation to the general and annual conferences.

The ministers were more enthusiastic over the loss of their power than the laymen over their additional power. There were 117 provisional delegates elected to fill up the disparity in their proportional representation. Only 88, however, responded to the roll call following their admission. The limited lay representation gave the pew 128 votes. Four ministerial delegates were absent. As the roll was made up today, there were 100 preachers and 228 laymen on the regular list.

The conference will last a month, and is expected to be the most important since the memorable one of 1844, when the South branches of the church severed relations with the main body over the slavery question. Bishop Merrill presided.

Teller's Beer Resolution.

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A GALLANT SOLDIER.

Suffered from Indigestion and Catarrhal Billousness.

Cured by Peruna.

Major George A. Armes, U. S. A., (Retired.)

Major George Armes, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., has one of the most interesting and romantic histories, which, briefly stated, is as follows: At the age of seventeen he was wounded while guiding a Union raid. In eighteen he was congratulated publicly by Lincoln, and at twenty was made Brevet Major for gallantry. At twenty-two he stamped a horde of Indians. At twenty-three was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel. At the age of twenty-five he became a victim of official persecution. At the age of fifty he was a millionaire through his success in the real estate business in the city of Washington, D. C. At the age of fifty-five he heads an expedition to the Transvaal. In a recent letter written to the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio, he says:

"Peruna cured me of indigestion and biliousness and I continued to take it and have found it an excellent tonic."

George A. Armes, U. S. A.

Major J. M. Laddell, Major of the Fifth

Immunus, recently ordered to the Philippines, and well known in Mississippi, writes: "I have used Peruna for years and I know of a condition known as catarrh of the stomach. As a cure for catarrh I know of nothing better."

Catarrh of the stomach causes a condition known as indigestion or indigestion, it usually results from catarrh in the throat, but sometimes occurs in people who have never had catarrh elsewhere. The symptoms of dyspepsia are liver complaint, biliousness, sour stomach, water-brash, bloating after eating, constipation, piles, and, in many cases, loss of spirits, dizziness, and, seriously injured three men. The explosion was due to escaping gas. Every window in the building was shattered, and many persons were hit by falling glass. A fire followed the explosion, but it was quickly extinguished.

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