ARMY BILL PASSED

Senate Provides for Many Changes in the Service.

MILES TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

Changes in Staff Arrangements—Fortifications Appropriation Bill Was Also Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Today's session of the Senate was rendered especially notable by the passage, after a debate lasting three hours, of the Army reorganization bill. In military circles the measure is regarded as one of the most important of the present session. It practically revolutionizes the present staff arrangements of the Army. It proposes to change the present system of permanent appointments in certain staff corps to one of detail by a gradual process as the officers in those corps go out of active service. As vacancies occur in the department of the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General, they are to be filled by details from the line, the details to be temporary and not to exceed four years.

The new system is not applied to the corps of engineers, medical department, pay department or Judge-Advocate-General's department. The bill discontinues the regimental organization of the artillery, and establishes an artillery corps of two branches, viz: 126 batteries of coast artillery and 18 batteries of field artillery, with a total of 17,448 men. It provides for an increase of 100 in the corps of cadets at West Point, two at large from each state and 10 more to the present number of 20 from the United States at large.

The rank of the Commanding General of the Army is raised to that of Lieutenant-General, and that of the Adjutant-General to Major-General, the latter being during the incumbency of the present Adjutant-General, Corbin.

The President is empowered to place on the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by sentence of court-martial, or by Legislative order in mitigation of such sentence, for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age. This is well understood to apply to Commissary-General Eagan. An amendment creating a veterinary corps for the Army, consisting of a Colonel and 35 other commissioned officers, was attached to the bill after a spirited debate, the amendment being adopted by a vote of 25 to 22.

The fortifications appropriation bill, carrying about $7,500,000, was passed.

The Day in Detail.

Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) reported the Post-office appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on the 16th inst.

Teller (Sil. Rep. Colo.) gave notice that he would call up his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers after the routine business tomorrow.

A bill to establish a branch Soldiers' Home at Denver was passed.

Proctor (Rep. Vt.) then called up the Army reorganization bill. One provision of the bill increases the rank of General Miles to Lieutenant-General, and General Corbin to Major-General. After one or two amendments to the phraseology of the bill had been made, Tillman (Dem. S. C.) moved that the 15th section be amended so as to read as follows:

"That the senior Major-General commanding the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-General, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay and allowances authorized for the staff of a Lieutenant-General."

The amendment had the effect of striking out the provision making the section apply only to General Miles, the present commanding officer of the Army. It was agreed to.

Berry (Dem. Ark.) moved to strike out the section as amended. He did not think any good could be subserved by increasing the rank of the commander of the Army.

Bate (Dem. Tenn.) also objected to an increase of rank, and designated what he said was a tendency to increase the strength of the Army.

Sewell (Rep. N. J.) pointed out that the Confederacy had 19 Lieutenant-Generals and eight full Generals. He paid a handsome tribute to General Miles. He said that in any European army of 100,000 men, the present strength approximately of the United States Army, there would be two Lieutenant-Generals and one full General. History, he said, would look upon the increase of our Army from 25,000 to 275,000 in 30 days as one of the greatest of military achievements, yet little credit was given the organization which enabled this result to be accomplished.

Lodge (Rep. Mass.) had read a letter from Major-General W. S. Hancock, warmly praising General Miles.

Teller thought the proposed rank ought to be given to the commander of the Army. In the course of a tribute to General Miles, he said that, if the General had been called into the councils, as he should have been, during the recent war, some difficulties that were encountered might have been avoided.

The motion was defeated, 8 to 44, as follows:

AYES.

Bate	Clay	Money
Berry	Culberson	Vest
Butler	Kenney	

NOES.

Allison	Gear	Pettigrew
Bacon	Hale	Pettus
Baker	Hansbrough	Platt, Conn.
Bard	Harris	Proctor
Burrows	Hawley	Quarles
Chandler	Hoar	Rawlins
Cockrell	Jones, Nev.	Ross
Davis	Kean	Sewell
Debse	Kyle	Shoup
Elkins	Lindsay	Simon
Fairbanks	Lodge	Stewart
Foraker	McComas	Teller
Foster	Mason	Wellington
Frye	Nelson	Wolcott
Gallinger	Perkins	

Bate delivered a speech in opposition to the increase in the army, proposed by the bill. He thought the people would regard it as a frank movement to advance the spirit of militarism.

Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) antagonized vigorously the position of Bate. He said the increased number of men was absolutely required to care for and man the artillery in the coast fortifications of the country. He did not regard the bill as a step toward militarism, but on the opposite.

The bill, as amended, was passed without division.

Senate bill to pay $2808 to Rachael Wilson, of Harrison County, W. Va., for the services of her father, Colonel Benjamin Wilson, in the Revolutionary War, was passed. The beneficiary of the bill is one of 29 children of Colonel Wilson.

The fortifications appropriation was passed as reported to the Senate. It carries $7,753,628, an increase of $640,140 over the House measure. Before passage, an amendment authorizing proportional payments for pneumatic dynamite guns, carriages and ammunition was agreed to.

The bill was passed extending the time for proof and payment on lands claimed under the desert land law of the United States by the members of the Colorado Co-operative Colony in Southwestern Colorado.

After a short executive session, the Senate, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

THE WARDNER INVESTIGATION.

Taking of Testimony Has Been Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Captain H. G. Lyon, of the Army, testified before the Coeur d'Alene investigation today relative to the protection given by the troops to the mining property in the disturbed district. He said his orders contemplated the protection of life and property, and particularly to prevent the destruction of the mines on Canyon Creek. One of these mines, the Tiger-Poorman, was threatened with flood if the pumps quit, and as the Burke Miners' Union ordered the men to quit work, he stated, at a meeting of the Union, that he would give five minutes for the revocation of the order, subsequently giving 10. He contradicted previous witnesses that the five minutes was allowed the pump men, with the threat that, if they did not work, they would be put back at the point of the bayonet.

The hearing today was at times quite exciting, owing to personal exchanges between members of the committee. Representative Hay, of Virginia, asserted at one point that efforts were being made by the majority to suppress testimony. Representative Mondel, of Wyoming, said that this assertion impugned the motives of members, and was due to a failure by the minority to get answers they desired. Hay hotly retorted, throwing back the insinuation and declaring it was "an absolute falsehood." The frequency of these encounters made the progress of the testimony slow.

Captain Lyon is the last witness, except those in rebuttal, to clear up minor points. The taking of testimony closed tonight, after having continued uninterruptedly since February 19, a period of nearly three months. Captain Lyon closed the testimony for the defense, and, after hearing some rebuttal evidence, both sides rested and the committee excused all witnesses. Monday the arguments of counsel will begin, probably concluding that day.

THE GAYNOR BILL.

House Judiciary Committee Gave a Hearing Upon It.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The House judiciary committee today gave a hearing upon the Senate bill introduced, at the suggestion of Attorney-General Griggs to provide for the removal to the proper district for trial of persons indicted for offenses against the United States. The bill was prepared to cover the cases of Benjamin D. Green, John F., William T. and Edmund H. Gaynor and Mike Connolly, who were indicted by the grand jury of the Southern District of Georgia for conspiracy to defraud the United States in the contracts for the improvement of Savannah harbor and Cumberland Sound.

Chairman Ray said the real question involved was whether it was good policy to remove a person indicted from one jurisdiction to another upon the simple presentment of an indictment. Colonel Dudley expressed the opinion that it would be against public policy, and did not think the business interests of the country should be subjected to the dangers that lurked in this bill.

WALCOTT GOT THE DECISION

But "Mysterious Billy" Smith Put Up a Stiff Fight.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Joe Walcott and "Mysterious Billy" Smith fought 25 rounds at catch weights before the Broadway Athletic Club tonight and Walcott got the decision. This was their fourth meeting. They fought two draws and Smith gained the decision the third time they got together. Smith did not fight with his usual snap tonight, but he put up a very game battle. Walcott was the favorite at 2 to 1.

Smith had the better of the opening round, being faster and more aggressive than Walcott, but the negro made a better showing in the next round, and in the third, Walcott was the aggressor. Walcott scored first blood in the sixth round when a right hand smash opened Smith's left eyebrow. In the following round, Smith swung a heavy right on Walcott's jaw, forcing him to clinch, but Walcott was fighting cleverly at the close of the round.

They mixed it up fiercely in the twelfth and thirteenth rounds. Smith grew wild in his delivery, and at the close of the thirteenth, five to one was freely laid on the negro.

The fifteenth was in Smith's favor, but in the sixteenth, Walcott woke up again and forced the pace. His stiff lefts landed repeatedly on Smith's ribs, causing Billy's right side to look very raw. Walcott broke ground three times in the twenty-first, but fought out of reach each time, and sent in a few rib roasters with his left on Smith's right side. Fighting at short range was the feature of the next round, and both men were very tired when the bell rang. Both men lost their heads in the twenty-second round. They slugged each other regardless of science, and Smith had the call at the bell. Billy was heartily cheered as he went to his corner.

Walcott fought furiously in the twenty-third, and cut Smith's ear with a right hand smash. Smith was slow in the early part of this round, but he spurted toward the end of it and pummeled Walcott with both hands on head and body. Smith's ear was bleeding profusely when he came up for the twenty-fourth. Walcott kept on the aggressive and had a very decided lead when the gong called the men to their corners. Both were well played out when they got together for the last round, but Walcott still was the aggressor. Smith was always ready to take a chance, and countered heavily, but the negro had the upper hand of him and at the end of the bout both men shook hands very good naturedly. Smith's body was covered with blood, and his face was besmeared, while Walcott's black body did not show a mark. The Barbadoes negroe's face wore a broad smile as he went back to his corner and was awarded the decision.

It was learned in the tenth round that a rib in Smith's right side had been broken in the fourth round. This is said to have accounted for his poor showing.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Avalanche of Memorials and Resolutions.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Struggling under an avalanche of memorials and resolutions, the Methodist General Conference began today the real business of its long session. With excited debate it took action to check the alleged mercenary tendencies of some of its bishops. Then it appointed committees to make special investigations of some of the great departments of church work. The question of amusements and the time limit for the ministers were both the subject of reform proposals, but these, as well as other questions of deeper importance, were submitted to the standing committees of the conference for thorough consideration. The debates today were sharp, quick and exciting.

Dr. Henry Brown, of the Columbia River Conference, brought the amusement question to the front early in the day by offering a resolution which, in substance, was that the conference, by proper action, show the world that the church had not changed front on the amusement question. He asked, to forestall action by those in favor of greater liberality in this matter, that rule 248 of the book of discipline be for the next quadrennium left substantially unchanged.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. J. Cozine, of Puget Sound University.

No Reply From the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—The situation regarding the American indemnity claims is unchanged.

As a result of representations by Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Charge d'Affaires, two Armenians, who had been prevented from embarking by the authorities at Alexandrietta as suspects, have been allowed to leave, and the incident is closed. The statement that the United States Vice-Consul at Alexandrietta was maltreated by the police there is untrue.

A fourth New Zealand contingent is to be sent to South Africa. The Bushman's Corps fund in Melbourne now amounts to £7000, and at Sydney to £15,000. The New South Wales patriotic fund amounts to £17,000.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

HOUSE MAKES FAIR PROGRESS WITH IT.

Naval Committee Unsuccessful in Trying to Cripple the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The House made fair progress today with the sundry civil appropriation bill, completing 73 of the 132 pages of the bill. Much of the time today was consumed in an effort by the members of the naval committee to cripple the coast and geodetic survey in retaliation for the refusal of the House to agree to their recommendation when the naval bill was before the House, to place the survey of the waters of our insular possessions in the hands of the navy. They tried to strike out the item in the bill authorizing the coast survey to survey the coasts in the jurisdiction of the United States, but were defeated. They made a point of order hold against a new vessel for the survey and against an appropriation of $182,745 for enlisted men on survey vessels, but the latter appropriation went back in the bill in another form.

After some routine business, the House resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill. Amendments were adopted to increase the pay of surf men at live-saving stations to $65 per month.

Dayton (Rep. W. Va.) moved to strike from the item for geodetic and coast survey the provision for a survey of the coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States. It was arranged that there should be 45 minutes' debate on both sides. After prolonged debate, the appropriations committee was again victorious, Dayton's amendment being defeated without division.

REACHING WESTWARD.

The Rock Island Intends to Build to Portland.

It has not been generally known in Portland that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific had decided to build towards the Coast. Such, however is the fact. Portland, will, in time, be like Rome, in that all roads will lead to it. The present Western terminus of the road is at Denver. The survey between that point and Ogden, Utah, has been fully completed, and the work of grading and laying rails will be actively commenced this Summer. The distance to be covered is approximately 600 miles. Reliable information shows that the line does not intend to stop at Ogden, however. Preliminary lines have already been laid by the company's surveyors into Southeastern Oregon, and they will extend their lines northwest, with Portland, it is reported, as their objective point. As it is the intention of the company actually to push the work along, it is not only the question of a few short years when the line will find entrance here. The entire distance between Ogden and Portland by the proposed route is about 1000 miles.

TRANS-PACIFIC RATES.

Traffic Managers Reach an Agreement on the Freight Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—At today's session of the trans-Pacific conference, it was decided that the proposition to pool and divide the incoming freight tonnage from the Orient was inadvisable. It was decided not to disturb the present rate of $6 on 100 pounds of silk. Hitherto, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is the ocean connection of the Great Northern Railway, has been permitted to charge 50 cents less than the other companies. Early in the conference, Vice-President Morton, of the Santa Fe, demanded the same rates as those enjoyed by the Japanese line for the California & Oriental Steamship Company, the ocean connection of his road. He declared that the Santa Fe was willing to maintain equal rates, but if the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was allowed a differential, his company should be given the same privilege. After long deliberation the officials decided to put the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the California & Oriental on an equal footing. This concluded the business of the session.

The various steamship companies, with their rail connections, now expect to reap a big harvest from the expanding trade of the Orient, as they will not be hampered by disastrous rate cutting. The rates as formulated are greater than those at present in force, and are practically those of two years ago.

Passenger rates have been considered at length, but their final disposition will be intrusted to the local agents of the steamship lines. The first meeting will be held tomorrow by the agents. They are now discussing steerage rates, which, it is claimed, are considerably lower from the Orient to Puget Sound points than to this city. The companies with terminals in this city are trying to get concessions from Puget Sound lines that will put them on a more even footing in securing steerage business.

R. Koudo, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and one of the wealthiest merchant princes of Japan, arrived from Yokohama on the steamship Coptic. It is stated that he has come to look over the situation here with a view to extending the business of his line to this port.

WILL LAST.

Opinion of a Passenger Official Anent New York Agreement.

A local passenger official yesterday, in referring to the railroad presidents' agreement, said:

"The agreement went into effect March 15, east of Chicago, and on March 20 became effective west of that city. March 25 the Canadian Pacific announced its intention of becoming a party thereto. Though less than two months old, the agreement is working satisfactorily. So far as known every line is strictly living up to the contract. The best evidence that this is so is the strict maintenance of rates. It looks as though all lines intend to live up to the measure and strictly abide by both the letter and spirit of the compact.

"If the agreement can be held inviolate for a year, it will become a settled rule. I consider it will establish a precedent for all the future time, in the government of traffic. When it becomes a settled fact that every line is living strictly up to the agreement's provisions, confidence in untried fidelity of the numerous lines will become widespread. Energy hitherto expended by the lines watching each other will be expended for the general betterment of the traffic problem. I am not an optimist, but I really believe that this agreement is here to stay."

RAILROAD PENSION SYSTEM.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company May Adopt It.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Chronicle says: An elaborate relief and pension plan will be submitted to the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, June 1. The plan will embrace all the best features of the relief department of the Baltimore & Ohio and the pension fund of the Pennsylvania Company.

According to the St. Paul plan the fund for the relief and pensioning of employes will be obtained by specified installments from the men and a yearly cash contribution from the treasury of the company, to establish a fixed annual sum of available money. After serving a specified number of years, employes will have an option of retiring on pensions when they reach the age of 60, and none will be permitted to serve after he is 70 years old. The pensions will be based on the salaries received at the time of retirement.

The relief feature of the department is intended to benefit employes who are incapacitated temporarily for service, by reason of accident, sickness or other cause.

The fund will be under the control of a relief committee, consisting of three members appointed by the president of the road, the latter being an ex-officio member of the body, and an advisory board, composed of three members representing the employes. The advisory board at first will be appointed by the president of the road, but after the department has been established, the members will be elected by the employes.

Length of service necessary to retirement on a pension is the only feature of the plan not yet decided upon. Between 21,000 and 24,000 employes will be affected.

FULLY PROVIDED FOR.

City Ticket Offices Have Found New Quarters.

All the local railroad ticket offices affected by the erection of the new brick building at the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets have arranged for temporary quarters. At noon today, the O. R. & N's city ticket office will begin moving to its temporary location, at the southeast corner of Third and Oak streets. V. A. Schilling says that the new offices will be open Monday morning, if not sooner.

The Oregon Short Line will also remove today to its quarters with the Illinois Central, at 142 Third street. Commercial Agent Trumbull has the space prepared for the Short Line people.

General Agent Mead, of the Omaha, announced that he had selected an office at 248 Alder street, in the Chambers building, adjoining the office of the Rock Island. He expects to be entirely settled in his new home by Monday.

General Agent Harder, of the Great Northern, will not remove to his new quarters at 268 Morrison street, until about May 25.

Car Famine in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.—What practically amounts to a car famine exists among the roads centering in this city. There is not one of them that has cars enough to take care promptly of the business that is being forced upon it. Some of the roads are absolutely refusing to receive freight subject to delay. During the last year or 18 months all the roads have issued large orders for additional equipment, and each has added thousands of cars to its previous stock, and yet all appear to be in as great need of cars as they were before these orders were issued.

Traffic has increased at a much more rapid rate than the augmentations to their rolling stock. There are 28 roads centering here, and it is estimated that they are 100,000 cars short in the aggregate, or nearly 4000 each on an average.

Idaho Southern Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—The Idaho Southern Railway Company was incorporated here today with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The company is empowered to construct and operate railroads and telegraph and telephone lines in Idaho. The incorporators are James W. Adair, E. S. Jacob and Harry S. Baltz, all of Jersey City.

Railroad Notes.

Fred Rogers, of St. Paul, chief clerk for Vice-President Darius Miller, of the Great Northern railway, and also the Northern Steamship Company, was here yesterday. He was formerly located at Walla Walla, and has not visited this section of the country for a number of years.

John P. Weimer, of Milwaukee, Wis., who is connected with the Great Northern in that city, received a telegram yesterday which curtailed his visit. His mother is ill, and he started for the East yesterday. He was accompanied by Charles Agnew, also of Milwaukee, who came West with him.

W. A. MacInness, of Winnipeg, general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific, is in the city. He is accompanied by Allan Cameron, the company's assistant general freight agent at Vancouver, B. C. These officials will remain here until Monday, at which time they will meet G. M. Bosworth, the freight traffic manager. Mr. Bosworth has been in attendance upon the meeting of the trans-Pacific steamship agents and transcontinental railroad men at San Francisco.

PRAISE FROM A CRITIC.

The President Will Get Full Credit for Good Appointments.

New York Evening Post.

The approach of the Presidential election seems to be exerting a most beneficent influence upon the character of Mr. McKinley's appointments. The nomination of William Wirt Howe for United States District Attorney in Louisiana needs only to be contrasted with that of Henry Demas for Naval Officer at New Orleans, a few months after Mr. McKinley became President in 1897, to illustrate the great change for the better. Demas was the most disreputable negro politician in the state, a man whose character was so bad that all the decent elements of the city rose in indignant revolt against the proposition to give him the chief Federal office in Louisiana; while Mr. Howe is a lawyer of National reputation, who served with distinction as a Judge years ago, has been president of the American Bar Association, and is so far removed from the type of spoilsman usually given office in the South that he is now president of the Civil Service Commission of New Orleans. Equally marked is the contrast between Mr. McKinley's first selection for Assistant Secretary of the Interior and his recent choice. "Web" Davis, as everybody knows, was a Missouri machine politician, without one qualification for the office that was given him; while Frank L. Campbell entered the civil service at Washington in 1870 as an employe in the Census Bureau, did such good work as to be made an examiner in the Pension Bureau two years later, soon won promotion there, and a transfer to the office of Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, where he has served with such efficiency as to command retention through all the changes of Administration in the last 15 years.

Mr. McKinley could not do a shrewder thing than to make such appointments as those of Campbell and Howe. The appointing power is one of the chief prerogatives and responsibilities of the Presidential office, and when two candidates appeal to the Nation for support, it is an important question which would be the more likely to use this power in the public interest. A President seeking re-election has the great advantage that the people judge him chiefly by his latest appointments. If Mr. McKinley had begun with Campell and Howe and then dropped to Davis and Demas, the credit for his earlier action would have been wiped out by the odium of his later conduct; whereas, worthy appointments now make people forget the harm that he did to the Interior Department and the customs service three years ago. As to selections for offices in our new possessions, Mr. McKinley has no record to thrust into the background, and he can fill the clean slate with good names without rubbing out a bad one. Moreover, he cannot in any other possible way do such a good turn to the makers of Republican platforms as by picking out for all of the places such admirable men as those whom he has just chosen for Auditor and Treasurer of Porto Rico—an expert from the Treasury Department and Johns Hopkins instructor, neither of them a politician, but both men to whom any party can "point with pride" as personal illustrations of its policy.

Probably Fatal Shooting.

SEATTLE, May 4.—News was received here today of a probably fatal shooting at Cascade tunnel, on the Great Northern Railroad. In a quarrel over money matters, Thursday, Thomas Murphy, a gang foreman, shot Frank Driscol, a laborer, three times with a small revolver. The wounded man is in a precarious condition. Murphy escaped. Sheriff's deputies are looking for him.

TEN THOUSAND CHILDREN

SANG TO ADMIRAL DEWEY IN ST. LOUIS.

Public Reception in the Big Exposition Building—A Drive Through Streets of the City.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Ten thousand Sunday school children waving 10,000 American flags cheered and sang sacred and patriotic songs in honor of Admiral Dewey at the public reception at the Exposition building today. The song service, which was the last of a series of luncheons and informal receptions that took up the time of Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey from early in the day, took place this afternoon at a public reception given in the big building, in which four years ago President McKinley was nominated, and was attended by an audience that packed the edifice almost to suffocation.

The celebration began this morning with a short informal reception on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange, trading being entirely suspended in the pit during the visit of the distinguished guests. This reception was limited to members of the exchange and their families, but the big hall and galleries around it were packed when a wild cheer announced the arrival of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and the remainder of the Admiral's party.

Immediately after the reception at the exchange, the party took carriages and were driven along the boulevards and private driveways leading through the beautiful residence district of the West End and thence to Forest Park. Near the entrance to the park, just opposite the Blair monument, the Admiral's carriage was stopped for a moment while 100 girl students of Forest Park University presented him with an immense bunch of American Beauty roses and gave their college yell in response to his thanks. The drive along the park boulevards was a continual ovation for the Admiral.

At 1 P. M. the party was driven to the University Club for luncheon and an informal reception, and shortly after 3 the carriages were driven to the Exposition building for the public reception. For hours a crowd inside the building, numbering fully 20,000, including the Sunday school children, had waited patiently the coming of Admiral Dewey, while thousands of others, denied admittance, filled for blocks the streets leading into the building. The Admiral was greeted with wild cheering by the crowd outside, but his real reception came when the children inside the building saw him walking down the steps leading to the section reserved for the Admiral's party. In an instant every person in the building was standing up shouting and cheering, while in the hands of the frantic children the waving flags looked like a sea of the National colors. Then, led by Bufunno's band, 10,000 childish voices started "The Red, White and Blue," the children at the same time waving their flags. The song was at once taken up by nearly every person in the building, even the Admiral, standing and holding a small flag in his hand, joining. Then "America" was sung. In this, too, everybody joined, and as the grand words of the National anthem rang out in a tremendous volume of music, the Admiral, visibly agitated, bowed his acknowledgments right and left. At the conclusion of the song, two little children of Bandmaster Bufunno presented the Admiral with a silk flag and to Mrs. Dewey a portfolio of the songs of the children, printed on white silk. Then the Admiral surrendered. Taking the children in his arms, he kissed them heartily and thanked them, while the thousands of less fortunate youngsters looked on and in shrill voices yelled their delight. Two more songs, "Columbia" and "Dixie," brought the Admiral to attention and started the cheering again.

At their conclusion the Admiral and party were driven to the planters' Hotel, and from then until 8 o'clock Admiral and Mrs. Dewey remained in their apartments.

The last and most notable of the social features in connection with the two days' celebration occurred tonight when a banquet was given at the Planters' Hotel in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, and a magnificent silver punch bowl, the gift of citizens of St. Louis, was presented to the Admiral. The banquet, which was by invitation only, was one of the most elaborate ever held here. The tables, set for 200 guests, were laden with cut flowers of all kinds. At the conclusion of the banquet Right Rev. Bishop Tuttle arose and in a few words of praise of the Admiral's deeds presented, on behalf of the City of St. Louis, the punch bowl and ladle. Admiral Dewey did not attempt to make a speech in reply, simply thanking the people of St. Louis warmly for their kindness.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners on Oakland and Eastern Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Winter season of racing in California will close with tomorrow's races at Oakland. The weather was fine, and the track fast. The results were:

Futurity course, selling—Flush of Gold won, Kitty Kelly second, Homestake third; time, 1:12.

Four and half furlongs—Lilly Diggs won, Game Warden second, Screenwell Lake third; time, 0:55¾.

Mile and sixteenth, selling—Elmido won, Perseus second, Allenna third; time, 1:47¾.

Four and half furlongs—Andrattus won, Articulate second, Ravassa third; time, 0:55.

Seven furlongs, selling—Gusto won, Spike second, Coming Event third; time, 1:28.

Seven furlongs, selling—Laborgia won, Dolore second, Sugden third; time, 1:27¾.

Mile and sixteenth, selling—Wyoming won, Lady Meddlesome second, Silver Tone third; time, 1:47.

Races at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 4.—The weather was clear and track fast. Results were:

Six furlongs, selling—Miss Shanley won, Takalala second, The Light third; time, 1:13¾.

Half mile—Invictus won, Small Jack second, Tristran third; time, 0:49¾.

Six and half furlongs, handicap—Tom Collins won, Scrivener second, Compensation third; time, 1:18¾.

Four and half furlongs, selling—Censor won, Donna Seay second, Lightning Flash third; time, 0:56½.

Mile and eighth, selling—Lady of the West won, Bellamy second, False Lead third; time, 1:55¾.

Six furlongs, selling—Quaver won, San Durango second, Nancy Till third; time, 1:14¾.

Races at Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The results at Aqueduct were:

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Cupidity won, Sir Christopher second, Jamaica third; time, 1:08 2-5.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Laureate won, Harry Reed second, The Amazor third; time, 1:08 4-5.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Golden Rule won, Insurrection second, King Full third; time, 1:08.

About seven furlongs, handicap—First Whip won, Robert Metcalf second, Royal Sterling third; time, 1:26 3-5.

Mile and 70 yards, selling—Matt Simpson won, Diminutive second, Mary Landen third; time 1:48 1-5.

Four and a half furlongs, selling—Audacious won, Gladerun second, Frank Hall third; time, 0:57 2-5.

Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—The results of the races were:

Seven furlongs—Foneda won, Scarlet Lily second, Anthracite third; time, 1:26¼.

Half mile—Cluster won, The Auditor second, Knuckledown third; time, 0:49.

One mile, selling—Talma won, Little Billy second, Possum third; time, 1:41½.

Debutante stakes, $1200, half mile—Sinfi won, Rab second, Bonnie Lissak third; time, 0:48.

Six furlongs—Alcedo won, Helmet second, Praetorian third; time, 1:41½.

One mile, selling—Samover won, Lennep second, Clara Mead third; time, 1:42½.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Won From Brooklyn by Superior Batting.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The New Yorks managed to win a game from the Brooklyns today by superior batting. Dahlen got into an argument with the umpire, and he was removed from the game. Attendance 3000. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York	6	10	3	Brooklyn	5	9	0

Batteries—Carrick and Grady; Dunn and Farrell. Umpire—Connolly.

At Boston.

BOSTON, May 4.—Lewis started in to pitch for Boston, but after giving five passes to first and making two wild pitches, retired in favor of Pettionger in the second inning. Attendance 2500. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	4	10	6	Philadelphia	12	12	0

Batteries—Lewis, Pettionger and Sullivan; Bernhardt and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Garvin pitched a fine game for Chicago today, but his work went for naught because of the ragged fielding back of him, all of the Cincinnati's runs resulting from misplays. Attendance 1000. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	2	10	6	Cincinnati	5	8	1

Batteries—Garvin and Donahue; Newton and Wood. Umpire—Swartwood.

Game Postponed.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—Pittsburg-St. Louis game postponed, cold weather.

The American Association.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 3; Milwaukee 4.

At Cleveland—No game, cold weather.

COMMERCE ON GREAT LAKES

Large Increase of Tonnage Passing Through St. Mary's Canal.

No feature of the commerce of the United States shows a more wonderful development than that carried upon the Great Lakes, where navigation is about to resume for the season of 1900. The articles entering into the commerce on the Lakes are wheat, flour and other grains, coal, iron and lumber. In 1871 the number of bushels of wheat passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal was 1,376,705, while in 1899, the number of bushels was 58,397,335, or more than 40 times as much as in 1871. The receipts of wheat at Buffalo increased from 14,000,000 bushels in 1872 to 83,000,000 bushels in 1898, while the total receipts of grain of all kinds (including wheat in the form of flour) received at Buffalo by Lake increased from 62,000,000 bushels in 1872 to 267,000,000 bushels in 1898.

Meanwhile the exportation of wheat and wheat flour increased from 29,000,000 bushels in 1872 to 222,000,000 bushels in 1899, the increase in transportation by Lake thus being much greater proportionately than the increase in exports from the seaboard. Transportation of flour through the Soo Canal has increased with even greater rapidity, growing from 136,411 barrels in 1872 to 7,114,147 barrels in 1899, while grain other than wheat increased from 445,774 bushels in 1872 to 30,000,000 bushels in 1899.

In metals and minerals the growth on the Lakes is quite as striking as in breadstuffs, the quantity of coal carried on the Soo Canal having increased from 80,815 tons in 1872 to 3,940,887 tons in 1899.

The product of the Lake Superior region, which is poured through the Soo Canal in increasing quantities every year, is, after grain and flour, chiefly iron ore, copper and lumber. The iron ore shipments increased from 383,105 tons in 1872 to 15,328,240 tons in 1899; copper from 14,591 tons in 1872, to 120,000 tons in 1899, and lumber from 1,742,000 feet in 1872 to 1,038,057,000 feet in 1899.

Science and Providence.

Contemporary Review.

Some years ago the present writer remembers reading a letter relating to the death of a friend who had perished in the wreck of an ocean liner which had gone ashore on the Spanish Coast. The writer of the letter, in referring to this friend, rightly, from the Christian point of view, laid stress on the fact that her death was the will of God, and was therefore best for her. A scientific writer, looking at the same event, might have viewed it as part of an immense context of phenomena. He would have taken the proximate causes—the strong shoreward current in the Bay of Biscay, the mists that at that season envelop the sea and land, the deflection of the compass, perhaps, caused by the geological composition of the Finisterre Rocks, and so on. He would have shown that these again had their antecedents, climatic, geological, chemical, and so on, and these again their antecedents, reaching back through the ages. He would have shown further that these proximate causes must also have their consequents, and these again their consequents, and so forward throughout the future. He would have shown us, in short, a great system of things reaching onward from the primordial Fire-Mist to the ultimate Crack of Doom, and maintained that to alter any one part would be to alter the whole, and then would have turned on us triumphantly and asked us if we actually believed that all this vast process was set in motion to drown a particular person on a particular day for her own good. The difficulty certainly seems a serious one, and so long as we stand by the barely Positivist view of science and the barely Individualist view of religion, it would seem to be insoluble so far as the intellect is concerned.

Kid Parker's Good Showing.

DENVER, May 4.—Kid Parker, Colorado's lightweight champion, demonstrated that he is among the topnotchers in the lightweight class by fighting Matty Matthews, of New York, who holds the title of light welterweight champion of the world, to a draw in 10 rounds at the Colorado Athletic Club here tonight. Both men were aggressive throughout the go, and if there was any advantage it was that Matthews landed oftener, though his blows were not possessed of any greater steam nor were they put in more telling places than Parker's.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Today's Treasury statement:

Available cash balance	$145,427,790
Gold	78,993,297

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are everywhere.

Every woman knows some woman friend who has been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. What does this friend say about it?

Read the letters from women being published in this paper. If you are ailing, don't try experiments. Rely on the reliable.

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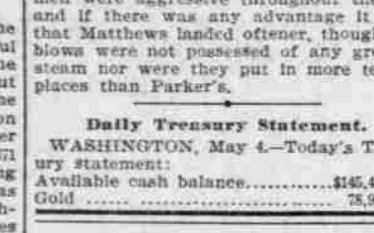

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Works marvels in the human body. Combats disease in every form and chases it away. Cures have been effected that border on impossibilities and sound like a dream. If you have not the price of a treatment I will give you a trial free of cost. No one can claim that I forsook him in the hour of distress.

Four months' treatment of Vegetable Compound cured me of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Stomach Troubles and Female Weakness of eight years standing.

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You are made aware of the necessity for cleansing your blood in the Spring by loss of appetite, humors, eruptions and other outward signs of impurity. Or, that dull headache, bilious, nauseous, nervous condition and that tired feeling are due to the same cause—weak, thin, impure blood. America's Greatest Spring Cleanser is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It brushes away the cobwebs, makes the blood rich and pure, gives a clear, healthy complexion, good appetite, sweet sleep, sound health. In medicinal merit, in wonderful cures, in enormous sales, it is peculiar to itself. Get the best—Hood's—and get it TODAY.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.