

2 PANAMA CANAL PLOT

Senator Morgan Says a Gigantic Conspiracy Exists.

HE CALLS FOR AN INVESTIGATION

McCumber's Speech for Expansion—Continuation of the Pneumatic Tube Discussion.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Soon after the Senate convened today, Morgan (Dem. Ala.), chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, offered a resolution directing the committee to make an investigation, sweeping in its character, of the dealings of individuals or corporations with a view to monopolizing a canal at Panama or in Nicaragua, and whether individuals or corporations propose to obstruct the United States in the construction of an isthmian canal. Morgan said that the object of the inquiry proposed is to enable the President of the United States to check and destroy a conspiracy founded on fraud, corruption and arrogance, against the highest rights and privileges of the people and Government of the United States.

Discussing the resolution, Morgan said the old Panama Canal Company was chartered under the laws of France. A syndicate four years ago purchased the assets of the old company and reorganized under the name of the new Panama Canal Company. This syndicate had offered to permit the United States to share in its work so far as it was able without violating its contract, which would have to be scrupulously observed. This proposition was made, he said, when it was realized that the new Panama Canal Company was approaching bankruptcy. It could not be considered by the United States, he said, without involving the United States in serious trouble with France, as the 600 or more French shareholders of the old company would share in the new company, and the United States could not, anyhow, identify itself with a corporation organized, as had been suggested, under the laws of New Jersey.

"The proposition," declared Morgan, "is so absurd that it would not receive a minute's consideration were it not that it is being pressed at every possible point, and at every possible juncture." He invited attention to the charters of the canal companies organized in New Jersey, saying Congress should make a rigid examination of the subject and break down and check the greatest and most comprehensive monopoly ever organized under the laws of New Jersey. Senator Morgan said he did not propose to delay action upon the pneumatic tube Canal bill until this investigation was concluded. The resolution was referred.

McCumber (Rep. N. D.) addressed the Senate on the Philippine question. He said it was vital to the national and naval interests to retain the islands. Having incidentally remarked that he thought all the people of the Union were happy now, he declared that the Government, Tillman (Dem. S. C.) interrupted McCumber and declared that not 10 per cent, he might say not 5 per cent, of the white people of the South were today glad that the war is over, and that they were defeated, or what they fought for had been rejected.

Butler (Pop. N. C.) interrupted to say that he could not corroborate the statement of Tillman.

A minute later, when Caffery (Dem. La.) rose to make an inquiry, Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) asked him if he shared in the opinion that 50 per cent of the Southerners were people regretted now the rebellion had failed, and that the Union remained undivided.

"I do not," replied Caffery.

Mason (Rep. N. C.) resumed his discussion of the committee amendment providing for the extension of the pneumatic tube service. He defended Millholland against insinuations.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.) declared this useful invention should not be abandoned any more than we should abandon electric lights or automobiles.

Chandler commented upon the extraordinary delay in the pneumatic tube service. He believed the railroads had much to do with the difficulties Congress encountered in dealing with these questions.

Hale (Rep. Me.) protested against lending down the bill with "a mere fanciful scheme" which had been advanced before Congress with the most "brazen effrontery."

Carter (Rep. Mont.) said the difficulties of the chairman of the postoffice committee (Wolcott) with the members of the committee did not create a precedent that Senator. He had attacked private character with that immunity given those speaking in public debate, and instead of presenting facts had indulged in pompous declamation.

Wolcott said he would not be diverted by the grossly unjust and unfounded remarks of the Senator from Montana (Carter), who had charged the extension of the New Hampshire (Chandler) pneumatic tube service behind the Senator. The railroads had no more to do with it than they had in fixing the color of the stamps.

Wolcott offered an amendment providing that in any extension of the service the rental shall not exceed 10 per cent of the actual cost of construction and maintenance, plus the actual cost of operation. The matter went over without final action.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local law, was passed.

The Senate, at 5:50 P. M., adjourned.

TO MEET THE NEELY CASE.

Bill Introduced in the House by Congressman Ray.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In accordance with the request of the Attorney-General, the Judiciary committee of the House considered means to deal with the Neely case and like offenses arising in Cuba. The need of action was argued by the Attorney-General in a letter to Congressman Ray, of the committee, in which he said:

"Recent offenses of a criminal nature committed by an employe of the postal service in Cuba, who has fled from justice there and taken refuge in the United States, make it my duty to call your attention to the fact that the application of the present extradition laws of the United States is in condition of doubt and uncertainty which makes it embarrassing to the Department of Justice to secure the prompt return of such offenders to the jurisdiction in which they should be tried. It is obvious that the laws of the United States ought to provide a sure and speedy means of fugitives from justice who flee from Cuba and seek refuge in the United States. I have drafted an

act which will make the course of procedure in such matters sure and certain, and I respectfully ask that it be considered by your committee, and, if found expedient, that it be introduced and passed as speedily as possible."

The Attorney-General's bill, besides providing for extradition in the case of all felonies and other crimes, past and future, against the penal code or the laws in force on the island of Cuba, contains a section relating to the extradition of fugitives between the states and territories and the islands in the possession of the United States under the treaty of Paris.

The discussion before the committee took a wide range, covering the status of those officials who are performing civil functions while the island is under military control. Some of the members regarded this military authority as so complete that it covered the cases of Neely and others and would permit the military branches to take Neely in this country and return him to Cuba. The view was general that the situation in Cuba was most extraordinary and complicated, and while Spain had relinquished sovereignty, the United States had not assumed a sovereign government.

Chairman Ray laid before the committee a brief bill, having but one section, and providing for the surrender of offending officials of Cuba, when fleeing into the United States. This and the Attorney-General's bill were considered at length.

Representative Brownell of Ohio, made an earnest speech in favor of immediately reimbursing the Cuban postal fund by the amounts misappropriated. He said good faith required this to be done, and that the Cubans must be made to understand that Cuba was being dealt with in the strictest honesty. Brownell believed such a course would speed the day of annexation, if such was to be the outcome, by giving the Cubans confidence in our fair dealings. Pending the inquiry by the subcommittee, no action was taken on the proposed legislation, and the subject will come up again next Tuesday.

Chairman Ray, of the Judiciary committee, later perfected his bill and introduced it in the House. It adds to section 5270 of the statutes the following:

"Provided, that whenever any foreign country or territory or any part thereof is under the control or temporary government of the United States, and the United States, by act of Congress or through its military power or otherwise, has established or authorized Government control over the same, in whole or in part, any person who commits an offense and flees to the United States shall be surrendered to the authorities of the United States and returned and surrendered to the authorities in control of the territory for trial under the laws recognized and in force in the place where such crime was committed."

IN THE HOUSE.

Bill Passed by Pay Confederate Soldiers for Losses in Civil War.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—For the first time since the Civil War, the House today passed a measure to pay Confederate soldiers for losses growing out of the Civil War. It was a bill introduced by Cox (Dem. Tenn.) to pay the Confederate soldiers for losses growing out of the Civil War. It was a bill introduced by Cox (Dem. Tenn.) to pay the Confederate soldiers for losses growing out of the Civil War.

June, at Sewickley, Pa., and the appointment by the general assembly of 1896 of a special committee on the same subject, are among the tokens of this unusual interest. What one cannot but be impressed by the high standing of almost all members of the present ministerial force, occasional exceptions are to be found. No amount of care will prevent such exceptions altogether, but the church looks to Presbyterians, to the faculties of our colleges and seminaries, and to the Board of Education, as the parties on whom she must depend in her effort to reduce such exceptions to a minimum.

The following recommendations of the Sewickley conference are especially worth the consideration of Presbyterians: First—Enlarge and strengthen the committee of education, second—insist to them by the examination of candidates as to piety and motives for seeking the ministry. Third—Hold special meetings for the examinations of candidates for licensure and ordination. Fourth—Provide for a general sermon on ministerial education. Sixth—Maintain correspondence with other presbyteries that a common standard may be preserved. "Co-operation in the adoption of common measures for keeping up a high standard of piety and learning is of the first importance. It should be no easier for a candidate to be admitted to the ministry in one presbytery than in another; and it ought never to be forgotten that an imperfectly qualified man, though less ordained for the exigencies of some particular field, may in a month or two, be asking a letter of dismission to another presbytery, which will be expected to accept him with all his disabilities.

The calculation as to receipts and expenditures was made last year, and formed the basis of appropriations for the year. It was assumed, as a matter of prudence, that the receipts from ordinary sources would not exceed those of the previous year, and that no large individual contributions were to be expected. The contributions from the churches, Sabbath schools and societies proved to be about \$200 more than the year before. This sum, together with an individual contribution of \$500, recently received, enabled the board to close its accounts with all obligations met and a balance of over \$500 in the treasury. This state of things gives us cause for satisfaction, and continued good receipts from the churches, there may be release in some measure from the painful restrictions which have hampered the work of the board for several years. The total receipts for the year were \$77,774.70.

Treasurer's Report.

"Receipts and expenditures of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian church in the United States for the year ending April 30, 1900.

"Receipts—Balance from previous year, \$31; from churches, Sabbath schools and young people's societies, \$4,131.14; from individuals, miscellaneous, \$972.18; special for debt, \$10,000; from interest on investments, \$1,940.29; from interest on bank balance, \$215.72; from legacies (\$2500 for permanent fund), \$626.01; from monies refunded, \$117.21; from investments paid in, \$15,573.23. Total, \$25,139.96.

"Expenditures—To candidates, \$5,449.82; share of deficiency in Assembly Herald, \$51.21; annuities (during lifetime of donors), \$67; share in publishing and mailing joint annual report, \$32; expenses on investments (taxes, insurance, assessments and legal), \$376.75; confession of faith (copies for students), \$38.88; publishing a summary of receipts in Assembly Herald, \$25.75; the next lot of \$100,000, \$666.91; permanent fund account—Investments, including the Banks scholarship, \$23,457.50; debt, to cash, balance, \$125.41. Total, \$25,139.96.

Report of Board of Publication.

The Sabbath school and missionary department has prosecuted its work in 24 synods, in portions of 23 states and territories, in Cuba and within the bounds of 72 presbyteries. It has now in the field 80 missionaries. The whole number of schools organized by it this year was 838; reorganized, 128—1115. The number of teachers gathered into these schools was 387; of scholars, 25,775—31,113. The missionaries also performed patient work as evangelists in visiting families and holding religious services in spiritually destitute neighborhoods. An exceedingly interesting and important work, commenced last year, is in the island of Cuba, which has been successfully prosecuted throughout the year covered by this report. The department commenced the operations of the year with a balance in the missionary fund of \$2,669.51. It received, during the

HEARING OF REPORTS

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Administration Praised for Closing the American Buildings at the Paris Exposition on Sundays.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—A very considerable part of today's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was spent in considering the report of the special committee on Sabbath observance. During the discussion high praise was accorded to President McKinley and Secretary Hay for the instructions sent to Commissioner Fack of the Paris exposition, and to Ambassador Porter at Paris, touching the closing of the United States pavilion and offices at the exposition on Sundays.

Rev. Dickey, the new moderator, appointed James H. Conroy, of Philadelphia, vice-moderator. He also announced the chairman of several committees.

Report of Board of Education.

The eighty-first annual report of the board of education was read. "The year has been marked by unusual interest in the cause of ministerial education. Some speak of an oversupply of ministers, while some express the most serious anxiety and alarm over the fact that for several years there has been here and abroad a steady decline in the number of candidates. Some, again, are raising the question whether the present ministry is equal to the necessities which have arisen in the business, social and religious world of our time. The Inter-Presbyterian Conference on the subject of education for the ministry, held in

The Methodist Conference.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Dr. Spellmeyer was in the lead on the third ballot taken for Bishop in the Methodist conference this morning, but was still far from a majority. The name of Dr. Bowen, the colored candidate for Episcopacy, was withdrawn. The committee's report providing two additional bishops, one for Asia was adopted. The ninth ballot was ordered, but the result will not be known until tomorrow.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Intended to Weaken the Position of the Irish Party.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The Irish Parliamentary party leaders, John Redmond and John Dillon, regard the recent anti-home rule speeches of Salisbury, Balfour and Chamberlain as simply a broadside against the party. It is possible, the position of the Irish party, which in the next Parliament will command a solid phalanx of from 50 to 55 votes.

That Salisbury is not committed to either the Liberals or the Tories, but in the natural course of events its strength must mainly be thrown for the Liberals, and may be the deciding factor. There always is some secret movement in Ireland, but certainly it is not sufficiently alive at the present time to give the least ground for alarm.

Lord Salisbury and his colleagues were getting anxious about the possible electoral effect of the wave of pro-irish sentiment caused by the gallantry of the Queen's visit. So they wished to check the spread of the idea fostered by the Daily Mail and other Unionist papers that the golden moment had come at which some large section could be made in response to the Irish National demand.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Spain Will Profit by the Loss of Her Colonies.

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from all sources (other than the contribution from the business department received on the last day of the year), \$300,784.67, which, together with the balance mentioned above, made a total of \$14,414,141.14 paid out during the year 1899-1900, leaving a balance of \$637,065 on the last day of the year. To this is added, in the treasurer's report, the contribution of the business department, made on the same day, of \$15,567.15, making a total balance of \$652,632.29.

The editorial department issued during the year 14 new publications, including the school hymnal, the last of the series of hymnals; and revised editions of "What is Presbyterian Law?" by the Rev. J. Asplwall Hodge, D. D., and "The Government, Discipline and Worship of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A." Reprints of 35 former publications have also been issued. The number of periodicals published was 12—eight lesson helps and four illustrated papers. The business department closed the year with net profits amounting to \$4,854.77, of which two-thirds, \$3,236.51, were passed over to the Sabbath school and missionary department in accordance with the order of the general assembly, and \$1,618.26 were added to capital, increasing it to \$1,800,101.14.

The Methodists Conference. CHICAGO, May 18.—Dr. Spellmeyer was in the lead on the third ballot taken for Bishop in the Methodist conference this morning, but was still far from a majority. The name of Dr. Bowen, the colored candidate for Episcopacy, was withdrawn. The committee's report providing two additional bishops, one for Asia was adopted. The ninth ballot was ordered, but the result will not be known until tomorrow.

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Brain-Tired Body-Weary

This condition of lassitude is positive proof of poor or impure blood. You cannot think, your nerves are unstrung, it is hard work to walk or work, you have no endurance, no staying power—simply because your blood does not furnish the required vigor and vitality. The very first thing you should do is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to drive away the bad in the blood; vigor and strength will follow, bringing color to the cheek and firmness and elasticity to the step; the head will become clear, the brain active, the nerves steady and the muscles strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will make you feel at peace with all the world. Try it.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

ALL LABOR UNIONS IN ST. LOUIS WILL SUPPORT THE CARMEN.

Rioting Broke Out Afresh in Various Parts of the City—Labor Conventions at Denver.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—A meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union executive board was held last night at Walden Hall, for the purpose of considering a strike in support of the railway employees who are on strike against the St. Louis Transit Company. The delegates from the city, and several casual employees who are on strike against the St. Louis Transit Company, and resolved to recommend to all members of trades and labor organizations in St. Louis that they hold their hands off the strike, and that they call upon them to do so by the executive committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, Building Trades