PLEADED FOR BOERS

Senator Wellington Spoke on Sympathy Resolution.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE AGAIN

Attack Upon the Industrial Commission as a Republican Campaign Machine.

WASHINGTON, May 28.-In the course of a speech in favor of the adoption of a resolution expressing the Senate's sym-pathy for the Boers today, Wellington referred to a secret understanding existing between the United States and Great Britain. When Lodge demanded proof that such an understanding existed, Wei-lington said that, under the circum-stances, it was difficult to present tangible proof, but he believed the proof could be found in the secret archives of the State Department. Lodge replied that un-der our form of government no such understanding could exist, and, as the Secretary of State had emphatically denied the existence of any alliance or un-derstanding, he believed the country would accept his statement as true. The reading of the sundry civil appropri-

ation bill was completed, but not all of the committee amendments have been disposed of. A lively debate was precipi-tated over the proposition to continue the life of the Industrial Commission until October 31, 1901. Charges were made that the commission was being used as a Re-publican campaign machine, and that im-portant testimony had been suppressed. The committee amendment, however, was

This was a dull day in the House, markthe near approach of final adjourn-nt. The Alaska civil government bill was passed, and some odds and ends of legislation were cleaned up Dalzell gave notice that the anti-trust resolution and bell reported by the judiciary committee would be considered Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week under a spe-

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Senator Wellington's Pro-Boer Talk -Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In urging prompt action by the committee on the District of Columbia in reporting a bill granting a charter to a telephone com-pany, Hale (Rep. Me.), in the Senate, said such action was necessary, as he had no doubt Congress would adjourn June 6, and the bill ought to be acted upon before that

Hale presented a partial report of the conference committee on the Naval ap-propriation bill, the armor-plate question, the course of instruction of cadets at An-napolis, and the insular coast surveys

mapolis, and the insular coast surveys yet being in dispute.
Butler (Pop. N. C.) inquired what had been done about the proposition to authorize the Secretary of the Navy, if he deemed it advisable, to move the Port Royal naval station to Charleston, S. C. Hate replied that it had been agreed to by the conferees. Butler objected to the report, insisting that the question of location ought to

be left open, with a view to securing the best harbor on the Southern coast for a station. He maintained that Wilmington was a better harbor than Charleston.

was a better harbor than Charleston. Hale's motion that the conference report be agreed to was carried, 25 to 11.

Wellington (Rep. Md.) then called up Teller's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and declaring the desire that the Government should extend its friendly offices to both Great Britain and the Transvaal, with a view to bringing the war to a close. Wellington maintained that Congress would not have performed the full measure of its duty if, before adjournment, it did not redeem its pledge to give the people of Cuba a free and independent government; if it did not declare ndent government; if it did not declare its policy as to the Philippine Islands, to the holding of which by the United States he was unalterably opposed, and if it did not take definite action in favor of the Boers. The American people, he asserted, were in profound sympathy with the Boers, who were struggling for liberty against untold odds.

"Unless we wish to be recreant to our duty, we must act," he exclaimed, "and unless we act quickly it will be too late."
He declared that this country, so far as
its government was concerned, had yielded
to British blandishments, and was under the sway of British influence. Engiand dured not, he said, attack us by force, and, realizing this was gaining points against us by diplomacy. So it was during the Hispano-American War, that England professed herself our friend after we had broken the received. had broken the power of Spain.
"That," he exclaimed, "was the beginning of an alliance conceived in darkness

and carried out in iniquity. There has and carried out in iniquity. There has been between the two governments a ked Tribes and the Seminole Indians, to secret understanding—although as yet no open alliance—and a surrender of American interests to Great Britain. Despite vation, Arizona; to exchange gold bars the desire of a vast majority of our people that we should extend our sympathy and good offices to the Boers, the diplo-macy of Great Britain now binds the

macy of Great Britain now hands of our country."

Wellington discussed at length the ori-gin of the pending war, and declared that what Great Britain was unable otherwise what Great Britain was unable otherwise to accomplish she accomplished by "mis-representation and libel." He denounced England for what he declared was its pol-ley of aggression against the Boers, driv-ing them from place to place, each of which had been purchased by the money of the Boers and baptized with their blood. Despite the treatles of friendship between the Boers and Great Britain, they were violated because, he maintained, England never kept a promise where it was to her advantage to break it.

"England had determined to gain pos-sension of the rich gold mines of the Transvasa," said Wellington, "and the computacy opened by Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain soon developed into one of the awfullest tragedles of modern

He declared the United States Govern men need have no fear of acting in the matter, as Great Britsin would not go to war with the United States, and the Unit-ed States Government should give to the Beer envoys the same cordial welcome as had been extended to them by the people of the country. But this reception was being withheld by the Government, be-cause of an understanding between this Government and Great Britain.

Lodge (Rep. Mass.) asked: "What proof has the Senator of a secret understand-ing between the United States and Great Britain?"

Wellington replied that he would reach that point later, but soon closed his speech without reference to the matter. Lodge thereupon said he had intened in vain for any proof of an understanding, secret or otherwise, between this country and Great Britain. Weilington replied that naturally there could be no tangible proof of such understanding until the secret archives of the State Department were on

"Then it comes back simply to this," said Lodge: "The Senator believes a secret understanding exists. The fact is, there is no such understanding. Under our system of government it could not exist The Secretary of State, an honorable and patriotic man, has denied that a secret alliance or understanding exists. I behim, and the American people do

and will believe him."

The Boer resolution then went over.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The item appropriating \$2000 for compensation of the woman commissioner to represent the United States and the National So-ciety of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris exposition was stricken out, Allison (Rep. Ia.) saying the Daughters of the American Revolution

preferred to bear the expense themselves.

When the committee's amendment, extending the life of the Industrial Commission until October II, 1991, was reported. Jones (Dem. Ark.) attacked the Commission because it was not, he said, what had been intended by the law creating it—a nonpartisan body. He thought not to exceed nine members of the Commission should be of the same political party.

Mallory (Dem. Fla.), who is a member of the Commission, at the request of

Maliory (Dem. Fla.), who is a member of the Commission, at the request of Pettigrew (Sij. S. D.) announced the political affiliations of some of the members of the Commission. When he reached the name of Kyle (Ind. S. D.), he remarked: "The Senator from Sourn Dakota can no doubt teil the politics of his colleague."
"I do not know his politics," laughingly commented Pettigrew.

"The unitor Senator from South Da-

commented Pettigrew.

"The junior Senator from South Dakota," retorted Kyle, warmly, "is able to
take care of his own politics, and he is
satisfied the people of South Dakota will
take care of the politics of the Senator (Pettigrew) at the coming election.

(Pettigrew) at the coming election."

Pettigrew complained that the subcommittee of the Commission on labor and capital was composed of five men, including his colleague (Kyle) who were in sympathy with the present Administration.

"This committee," said he, "is to sit until after the election, and publish to the world such bulletins as will be of advantage to the Republican party in the coming campaign."

coming campaign.

This he declared was a perversion of the original intent of the Commission.

Carter (Rep. Mont.) said that of the five members of the Commission appointed from the Senate, only one was a Republican—Penrose of Pennsylvania. Four others represented the opposition to the Repub-lican party. He admitted that Kyle and Mantle were now regarded as Republicans. The several representatives of organized labor on the Commission, he said, had the confidence of the country, and the action of the President in appointing them was guided by the wishes of organized labor; politics did not enter into the matter, Allen (Pop. Neb.) declared the Commission was a sham and a rraud.

Mailory offered an amendment providing that in filling vacancies, amountments Mantle were now regarded as Republi

ng that in filling vacancies, appointments shall be made so that not more than nine members of the Commission all belong to the same political party. This amend-ment was agreed to.

Jones raised what he regarded as a very serious point, via., that the Commission had what was called an "editing commit-tee." He had understood, he said, from persons who had appeared before the Com-mission that their statements had been "outrageously garbled."

Kyle explained that no changes were made in the statements of any witness,

except in mere matters of any witness, except in mere matters of grammar and phraseology. One or twice the entire Commission, in considering testimony, had ordered parts of it struck out. This was true he with control of the contro true, he said, of the testimony of a wit nees named Lockwood, because of its Pettigrew said Lockwood was president

on an anti-trust league. His testimony was substantially and materially change. If that was a sample of the Commission's work, said Petitgrew, it had better be reorganized or abolished at once. After further criticism on the same lines

by Chandler and Caffery (Dem. La.) the committee amendment was agreed to, the amount appropriated being increased from 1122,300 to \$125,500.

Under the paragraph "Territory of Hawall," an amendment was inserted provio-ing for a private secretary to the Gov-ernor, at a salary of \$300. The bill was then laid aside for the day. After a brief executive session, the Sen-ate, at 5.25 P. M., adjourned.

In the House,

Dalzell (Rep. Pa.) gave notice that Wednesday the committee on rules would report a special notice setting aside Wednesday, Thursday and Friday for the consideration of the anti-trust bill and the resolution reported by the judiciary com-

"Wednesday is Decoration day," suggested Richardson (Dem. Tenn.). "at is usual to adjourn on that day." "I do not think we can better observe the day," replied Daizell, "than by de-voling it to public business." The House then resumed consideration of those portions of the Alaska civil gov-erament bill which had been passed over last week

During the course of the debate, Driggs (Dem. N. Y.), who raised something of a sensation about two months ago charging reckless extravagance in the fit-ting up of the transport Sumner, re-curred to that subject. Since then he curred to that subject. Since then he has continued his investigation of the cost of the relitting of that transport, and today he charged that \$650.000 was spent upon her, her original cost being \$160.000. The Secretary of War reported that only \$262.000 had been expended in refitting Driggs said that \$460.000 was expended by the Navy Department before she was turned over to the War Department.

The Alaska code bill was then pressed.

NOT A LOBBYIST.

The Alaska code bill was then passed.

Senate joint resolutions were passed to authorize the President to appoint 10 first lieutenants for the Signal Corps, whose commissions shall expire June 30, 1801, and to provide for six additional officers in the subelstence bureau of the War Department.

Rills were passed to ratify the agree ment of the committee to the Five Civil-ized Tribes and the Seminole Indians, to restore to the public domain a small tract of White Mountain, Apache Indian reser-

for gold coin.

The House took a recess until 8 o'clock to consider the District of Columbia code bill.

RETALIATORY DUTY.

American Legislation to Offset the German Meat Bill.

WASHINGTON, Muy 28.-As the result of conferences today between President J. W. Springer, of the National Live-stock Association, and members of Con-gress, relative to the German meat inspection bill, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representa-tive Bulley, of Kansas, as follows: "That whenever the President of the United States shall be informed that the

Government of the German Empire passed a law imposing prohibitory duties on meat products which may be imported into that country from the United States, he shall issue a proclamation fixing s time when all articles produced or manufactured in the German Empire, when entered for consumption at the ports of the United States, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent in excess of the duties imposed there. on prior to the passage of the act; and all such products and manufactures when so entered for consumption after said time fixed by the President shall pay such

increased duties," The bill was referred to the ways and means committee, and Mr. Springer saw members of that committee with a view to urging early action. He said as to the

"The National Livestock Association the largest organization of its kind in the world, representing over \$80,000,000, and with it are federated on this subject the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the Nutional Hereford Breeders' Association and some 100 livestock organizations. We feel that the livestock inizations. We feel that the livestock in-dustry is singled out by the German Em-pire for direct discrimination, and all the stock people will feel the effect of such action. They feel too, that the time has come for the allied stock interests of the United States to speak out in no uncer-tain tone, and they hope to direct the attention of Courses and the Govern attention of Congress and the Government to the situation. All the livestock states are deeply interested in what is being done and are desirous of having ad-equate measures adopted to overcome this discrimination by Germany.

Nomination Confirmed. WASHINGTON, May 28.-The Senate iny confirmed the nomination of E. B. Waters, as postmaster at Burns, Or.

The Hancock at Hong Kong. HONG KONG, May 28.—The transport fancock has arrived here with the memcock has arrived here with the of the new Philippine Comm on its way to Manila.

DECIDED AGAINST DEWEY

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN MA-NILA BOUNTY CASE.

The Admiral and His Men Are Deprived of Half the Amount Claimed by Them.

WASHINGTON, May 28.-The United States Supreme Court today decided Admiral Dewey's bounty claim against the Admiral's contention. The effect is to deprive the Admiral and the men engaged with him at Manila of half the amount claimed by them. Chief Justice Fuller delivered a dissenting opinion. Justice Harian rendered the opinion of the court, which turned on whether the words "su-periority" or "inferiority" in the statute had reference to the support of the en-emy's vessels by land batteries, mines and

"We cannot do that," said Justice Harian, without going far beyond the ob-vious import of the words employed by Congress. It is not unreasonable that all the difficulties of every kind with which they were actually confronted should be taken into consideration. that is a matter which we cannot pose was overlooked by Congress."

with artillery the Yeomanry and Wilt-shires, and the Middlesex and Lelcester Regiment under Major Dalbjac, has oc-cupied Senekal, whence the Boers were driven out by a few shells. A field cornet and a number of other Boers were killed. The British casualties numbered II. The Boers are believed to be concentrating near Bethlehem.

A Cape Town Rumor. CAPE TOWN. May 28.—It is rumored here that General French has entered Jo-hannesburg.

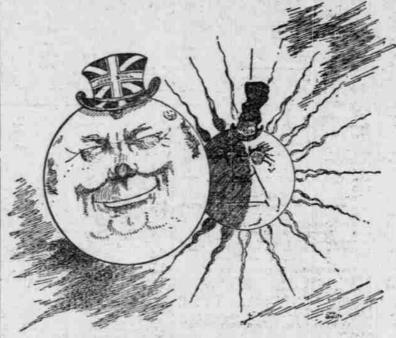
THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

(Continued from First Page.)

from the Toronto (Ont.) Astronomical Sofrom the Toronto (Ont.) Astronomical So-city were also at work.

The eclipse furnished a beautiful sight, and observers unite in pronouncing the conditions perfect. All the principal work was in photographing, and the programme was completely carried out. Many photo-graphs were taken by all the parties at in-tervals, and especially of the corona. Sev-eral telescopes were used in trying to discover more satellites between the sun and the pinet Mercury. Of the actual results, nothing can be told for some time. A special train from Charlotte brought 400 persons to view the eclipse.

Spectacle at Mobile MOBILE, Ala., May 38.-The eclipse was



THE ECLIPSE PROCEEDING IN SOUTH AFRICA. -New York Tribune.

ments of our Navy in the memorable en-gagement at Manila. But this cour-cannot permit considerations of that char-acter to induce it to depart from the esacter to induce it to depart from the established rules for the interpretation of statutes. Nor can we allow our judgment to be influenced by the circumstance that Congress has recently repealed all statutes giving bounty to officers and sallors of the Navy for the sinking or destruction hereafter in time of war of an enemy's vessels, thereby, it may be assumed, indicating that in the judgment of the legislative branch of the Government, the politative branch of the Government the pol-lcy of giving bountles to the Navy was not founded in wisdom and should be abandoned. This court has nothing to do with questions of mere policy that may be supposed to undertie the action

The original claim of Admiral Dewey and his sailors was about \$600,000 Court of Claims reduced it to \$200,000 That decision is sustained by today's decision. The Admiral's personal claim is reduced from about \$20,000 to about \$10,000. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White and McKenna dissented. Ex-Secretary Herbert, counsel for Dewey and his men,

NOT A LOBBYIST.

Chinese Minister Explains His Visit to the Senate.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, expressed regret that a visit of his to the Senate has been misconstrued and that he had been placed in the position of a lob-

"I received a dispatch from the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco several days ago," he said, "stating that it would be wise to watch the appropriation bills, as an effort would be made to attach to one of them a rider of an anti-Chinese character. Before mak-ing any representations to the State Department. I decided to go to the Senate and ascertain if the report was true.
went to the office of the immigration committee and opened the door. Several gendemen there recognized me, and I ob-tained from them the information desired. I certainly did not understand that the committee was holding a meeting, other-wise I would have immediately retired. These gentlemen displayed considerable interest in the subject and I discussed the Chinese situation with them. My action was entirely informal.

"The call I made yesterday on Senator Allison was at the suggestion of the Treasury Department, which has charge of matters relating to the admission of Chinese."

Secretary Hay informed Mr. Wu some time ago that there would be no objection to his dealing directly with the Treasury Department in immigration matters The Minister therefore thinks that he had ample authority for approaching Sen-

MAY FIGHT AT KLIP RIVER Boers Said to Be Preparing for

Strong Resistance. LONDON, May 28.-Although the Federals are said to be preparing for strong resistance at the Klip River, those who have most closely followed the progress of the war since the British and Boer armies came in touch at Brandfort are skeptical as to the burghers seriously disputing Roberts' advance even there. no stand is made at the Klip River, the safety of the Boers' guns at Laing's Nek will be seriously imperilled, for there will be nothing to prevent Roberts from he Johannesburg-Laing's Nek Rail-Indeed, it is already reported that ing the Johann road. Indeed, it is already reported that the railroad has been cut and it is quite possible the first official news will record

occupation of Heldelberg. Vaul River to repair the bridge and get his guns and transport across, but the mounted men will not be delayed. It is said in high quarters that the spe ement of the arrival of the British cavalry at Johannesburg will not sur-prise the War Office.

A dispatch from Mafeking, dated May

23, says the total casualties since the commencement of the siege were 212. Out of 44 officers, 22 were killed, wounded or missing and 190 men out of 975 privates were killed, wounded or miss

ers Driven From Senekal.

Upon the question of policy, the court said:

"All genuine Americans recall with delight and pride the marvelous achievements of our Navy in the memorable engagement at Manila. But this court cannot permit considerations of that character to induce it to depart from the engagement of the court cannot permit considerations of that character to induce it to depart from the engagement of a hyer diamond ring suscended in the of a huge diamond ring suspended in the sky. Birds went to roost, and animals in the Monroe Park menageric became restless. During the period of totality stars were visible almost directly over-At Mount Lowe.

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—The observance of the celipse at the Mount Lowe Observatory, under the direction of Professor Swiff, was a complete success. The first sight of it was at 6:21. The

weather was remarkably clear. Protuberances Noted. WASHINGTON, Ga. May 28.—Observa-ions attending the collass here were high-re satisfactory. The time of totality was no minute and twenty-five and threetenths seconds. Professor Pickering, at the head of the Yale expedition, says two large solar protuberances were noted. The shadow of the moon on the sky and the shadow bands were all well seen. Venus

and Mercury were conspicuous. At Mount Hamilton. LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., May 28.— Professor Kerr said today that the ob-servation of the eclipse from Mount Ham-ilton had been successful, but he could not

At Cabot Observatory.
CABOT OBSERVATORY, Siloam, Ga.,
May 28.—Observations of the ecilpse here were a complete success. The corona ap-peared strikingly like that of the eclips

say more at present.

OBSERVED IN VICTORIA.

Meteorological Officers Report on the Partial Eclipse.
VICTORIA, B. C., May 28.—The meteor-ological officer here makes the following report on this morning's solar ellipse:
"The sun rose amidst a bank of clouds from which it energed just in time for the The sun rose amidst a bank of clouds from which it emerged just in time, for the first contact to be seen. During the cellipse the sun's disc was clear and well defined, until near the close, when a light cloud passed across it, but without materially affecting the sight. The eclipse commenced on the southwestern edge of the sun disc; the first contact was at 515-24-A. M., standard time, and the last contact at 6:20-10, a maximum of alcost contact at 6:20:10, a maximum of about three-tenths diameter being attained at 5:34:45. The entire duration of the eclipse was 1:18:46. No shadow bands were ob-served. The barometer at 5 A. M. was served. The barometer at a A; A, was 30.17, and the temperature was 42. A sudden remarkable drop of 3 degrees of temperature was recorded on the thermograph at 4:40 A. M. The wind was light and from the authorses. from the southwest."

AS SEEN ABROAD.

Flammarion and Other Astronomere Observed It in Spain. MADRID, May 25.—Great interest was nanifested in the eclipse. A number of excursion trains were run to Argamarilia, excursion trains were run to Arganau.
El Che, Navalmoral and Plasencia. Astronomers from all countries of Europe assembled. M. Flammarion represented France, and Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer.

Great Britain.

The Infanta Isabella went to Argamarilla to view the cellpse. Enormous crowds of sightseers occupied the different points of vantage. The influx was so great at Piasencia, that many had to sleep in the railroad cars. Bright sunshine and a cloudless sky prevailed everywhere. The British astronomers arranged to take photographs every 19 seconds.

tographs every 19 seconds.

M. Flammarion estimates that sometime must clapse before the complete results of the observations are known.

Americans in Tripoli. TRIPOLI, May 28.-The eclipse dition under Professor Todd, of Amherst College, completed successful observations with 20 telescopes, including a 24-inch telescope. The corona was seen for 52 secnds, and was an exact duplicate of that of January, 1839, completely confirming the Il years' period of the corona variation with the sun spots. The weather was

Observed in London. LONDON, May 28.—The conditions in condon for observations of the sun's clipse were fair. The day was someeclipse were fair. The day was sor what cloudy, but at 2:47 P. M. the shone out brightly, and the circular shad-ow over the disc was remarkably clear cut. The sun was intermittently obscured,

but the observers had ample opportu-to obtain valuable results. Does Your Head Achef Ask your druggist for Wright's Paragon feadache and Neuralgia Cure. Z cents SENEKAL, May 27.-General Rubdle, Her

ON THE OUTLAWS' TRAIL

SEVERAL POSSES CHASING THE UTAH ASSASSINS.

Kid Curry, Wanted for Robbing a Portland Bank, Is Believed to Be in the Gang.

THOMPSON'S SPRINGS, Utah, May 28.—Several posses today started in pur-suit of the bandils who murdered Sheriff Tyler and Sam Jenkins last Saturday at Hill Creek, 50 miles north of here. It is learned that men answering the description of the outlaws passed through here last Wednesday, coming from Moab. After the shooting they rifled the pockets of the two dead men, knowing that Day and others would return to take the bodies away. The outlaws left part of their camping outfit to make the rescuers believe they were still there.

The men stopped at Turner's cabin in Hay Canyon, eight miles north and 12 miles east of the scene of the tragedy, and took four of Turner's best horses. Before leaving, the leader of the crowd said: "We are going up Hay Canyon iff Tyler and Sam Jenkins last Saturday

sciore leaving, the leader of the crowd said: "We are going up. Hay Canyon and wfil cross the White River. Just as soon as we get some money we will pay you for the horses, providing we ain't killed. One thing is certain, we will never be taken alive."

Much speculation is being indulged in as to who the outlaws are. Some think they are the control of the taken are taken are the control of the taken are taken

as to who the outlawe are. Some think they are the gang who killed the two Mormon boys in Arizona, last April. Bush Casiday, the Jones brothers and Harvey Curry, alias Kid Curry, are believed to be in the gang. There is a standing reward of \$1000 for the arrest of the latter for robbing the Portland, Or National Bark. Or., National Bank.

Turner is along with the posse headed by Sheriff Prece. Day is with Sheriff Howell's party. Before leaving, Sheriff Preece wised Indian Agent Myton, at Vernal, the authorities at Rock Springs, Meeker, Colo., Sherman and Wallace, instructing them to send out posses at once and head off the outlaws. It is almost certain that one or the other of the posses will come across the gang within the next few days when some lively shoother. next few days, when some lively shooting LONE HIGHWAY.

Held Up a Passenger Car, But Did Not Get Much.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—A Star-special from Falls City, Neb., says the passengers on the sleeping car of train No. 1, on the Missouri Pacific, which left Kansas City last night, were robbed this morning, between here and Stella, by a lone highwayman, who commelled the hy a lone highwayman, who compelled the porter at the point of a revolver to aid him. He had to work fast, as he only had from 10 to 15 minutes before the train would slack up a mile cast of Stella. There he jumped off, keeping the passengers back at the point of his revolver, and escaped. There were not many passengers in the sleeper and he did not get

A. J. Frederick, a Kansas-City travel-A. J. Frederick, a Ransas-City travel-ing salesman, resisted the robber's de-mand to surrender his valuables and the letter fired a shot at him. The bullet grazed Frederick's head. The robber was young, and seemingly well educated.

ANOKA, Minn., May 28.—While William Wise, a farmer living 10 miles north of tere, was playing cards with his wife and four children at home last night, shots four children at home last night, shots were fired through the window from a shotgun and a Winchester rifle. William Wise, 7 years old, was shot through the right lung; William Wise, Sr., was shot in the right shoulder, and will die; Mra. Wise was shot in the back and will die. Eliza and Martha, the daughters, escaped by jumping into a closet.

by jumping into a closet.

It is not known who did the shooting. It is not known who did the shooting. The Wise family recently moved here from Wisconsin, where they are said to have been involved in a feud. They had also had some litigation since coming to Min-

CASTELLANE WAS HEARD.

Then Followed a Tumult in French

Chamber, and a Suspension. PARIS, May 28.—There was a crowded attendance in the Chamber of Deputies today in anticipation of an important ses-sion arising from Count Boni de Castellane's interpellation taking the govern-ment to task for its relation with M. Reinach, The Chamber decided upon an immediate discussion of the matter, whereupon the Minister of War, the Marmis de Gallifet, arose and repeated his assertions of last Friday regarding the Fritisch affair. He said he hoped the army would not listen to those who preached insubordination and would not allow itself to be imposed on by an adventurer, as was the case 15 years ago. The denunciation of Boulangerism brought ringing cheers from the Socialists and protests from the Nationalists coni de Castellane fellowed. The roce-dings became so uproarious that the chairman, M. Deschanel, was compelled

to suspend the session.

Before M. de Castellane spoke, M. Poulin-Mery, Socialist, cried: "It is cowardly thus to insult the dead." M. Deschanel, amid a scene of tumbit, called M. Poulin-Mery to order, but the latter loudly repeated: "It is an act of coward-ice. Boulanger is dead." The president of the Chamber again called M. Poulin-

de Gallifet continued in his usual bluff manner, saying: "I alone am responsible for what has occurred in the War Office. If you wish to strike any one, strike me." Socialist cheers greeted this

M. de Castellane asked the Premier, M.

Waideck-Rousseau, what measures he in-tended to take against M. Reinach for the insimuation which he had made that the government had agreed that the Dreyfus case should be revived after the exposi tion, provided the Dreyfusards maintained a truce during that period. M. de Castel-lane intimated that the action of Tomps, the detective, was part of this arrange-ment, because, he added. Tomps could hardly have gone abroad and made money propositions to spy without M. Waldeck-Rousseau knowing it. Other Nationalists continued the debate.

insisting that Captain Fritzch's divulga-tion of the Tomps letters showed the

Cabinet was working with the Decyfus-ards for opening the Dreyfus conflict. M. Waldeck-Bousseau replied to M. de Castellane, denying that there was any agreement with M. Reinach, whose words, he asserted, were entirely contrary to the sentiments of the Cabinet. Continuing, the Premier said Captain Fritzch had divulged the Tomps letters in order to al-able the Nationalists to commit a coup de theatre, and his action was a felony. An uproar ensued. The Socialists in-duiged in rounds of applause, while the Reactionaries and Nationalists loudly provulged the Tomps letters in order to entested. Nearly all the Deputies stood up. gesticulating and shouting. M. Deschanel vainly rang his bell, and General de Gallifet, amid the tumuit, left the chamber. He was feeling indisposed. As he crossed the floor the Nationalists raised a monotonous and ironical chanting of the name of "Gallifet." M. Gallifet took ne ame of "Gallifet." M. Gallifet took ne otice, but the Socialists and Radicals storted with shouts of "Vive Waldeck Rousseau!" "Vive la republique!" and gathered around the Ministerial bench,

M. Deschanel, being powerless to induce flence, suspended the session. silence suspended the session.

11:45 P. M.—During the suspension, the lobbles of the Chamber were filled with Deputites, journalists and the public, excitedly discussing the incidents of the session and especially the reason for General de Galiffet's withdrawal, as to whether the session and especially the reason for General de Galiffet's withdrawal, as to whether the session and the session of the session er it was due to a sudden indisposition or intended as a protest against the Pre-

would lead to the downfall of the Cabi

In view of the reports, the reof the session was awaited with fever-ish interest. When the doors were re-opened, the Deputies and public slocked into the hall and it was immediately remarked that General de Gallifet was absent. M. Waldeck-Rousseau ascended the tribune, and his first words tended to confirm the lobby reports, as he immediately made an apologetic explanation of his previous remarks. He said:

"I declars I never had any intention

"I deciare I never had any intention to incriminate the character of an officer whose service has been particularly brilliant. In expressing myself as I did on his account, I only repeated what the Minister of War had previously expressed, and I join in the eulogies he addressed to the levalty of the Army." the loyalty of the Army."
"We accept your apology," cried M. de Cassagund.
M. Deschanel thea read a number of

orders of the day criticising the government's attitude, and one proposed by M. Leon Bourgeola, Republican Radical, couched thus: "The Chamber, approving the acts of the government and couddent of the devotion of the army to the fatherland and the resultie, names to the color land and the republic, passes to the order of the day." The first part of the motion of Beurgeois, "approving the acts of the government," was adopted by 288 votes ugainst 267, and the second was passed

manimously. The session was then adjourned until Thursday next, and the Chamber emptied amid Ministerial shouts of "Vive la republique." The Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet thus emerged victorious from the most vigorous assault yet delivered against

PARIS, May 29, 4:30 A. M.-It is rumored that Captain Fritzch sent his sec-onds to M. Waldeck-Rousseau at the con-clusion of the session.

Cold-Storage Building Collapsed. SOUTHAMPTON, May 28.—The concerte files of the new cold-storage premis... in ourse of construction at the Southampton docks, collapsed this afternoon. The first reports of the accident were exaggerated. Fortunately 150 men employed at the works were just leaving for dinner, otherwise there would have been a terrible disaster. There were many miraculous escapes. Several men were seriously injured, and one man was killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—For the first time on record, the Caar invited the members of the British Embassy to dinner on the occasion of the Queen's birthday last week. This unpovation is regardeas of great political significan

TAMMANY'S ATTITUDE.

John Carroll Issues a Statemen Understanding With Bryan, NEW YORK, May 28 .- John F. Carroll,

leader of Tammany Hall, in the absence of Richard Croker, gave out the follow-ing carefully prepared statement last "I do not believe that the attitude of the "I do not believe that the attitude of the Tammany Hall organization, at the state convention, will be either doubtful or equivocal. As far as I have been able to consult with the representative men of the organization, they entirely accord with my views of both the propriety and expediency of sending to the National convention a delegation instructed for W. I. Bryan as the Presidential candidate.

J. Bryan as the Presidential candidate. "It is safe to say that every delegate will favor the programme, and whatever influence I may possess will be exerted to impress the desirability of its adoption

upon the delegates from the other localiupon the delegates from the other localities in the state."

Mr. Carroll declined to add a word to the statement, but it is understood it was issued with Mr. Croker's full sanction. It is stated that the Tanmany and Brooklyn Democrats resent ex-Schater Hill's attempt to rehabilitate himself as a leader in state politics, and that there exists a thorough understanding between the Bryan managers and the New York. the Bryan managers and the New York City Democrats.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

Primary Returns Are Favorable to Bryan. BALTIMORE, May E.—Complete turns from the Democratic prima

ceratic primaries which have now been held in II of the El counties in Maryland, show that unless a change of front occurs before June 5, the day set for the state convention, the delegates in favor of a Bryan instructed dele-gation will control that body. All the eastern shore as well as the northern counties favor an instructed delegation, but while the free-sliver sentiment also strongly pervades those sections of the state, the delegates to the state conven-tion will be satisfied with instructing for Bryan and allow the regular organization managers their way in the matter of

the platform.

The primaries in Baltimore will be held next Thursday. In two of the districts the Bryan-Chicago platform men will the Bryan-Chicago platform men will elect their delegates. The organization managers, it is stated, will avoid a fight so far as instructing delegates to Kansas City, but they will do all in their power to prevent any platform declaration in

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Today's state

All Run Down

Many Miserable People Who Exist

Large Demands Upon the Physical Strength

But Do Not Live. But Do Not Live.

Run-down men and women are to be found on every hand. They have over-drawn their account with the bank of vitality. They exist, but do not really live. With them everything is uninteresting and monotonous, and life is a blank. Such people need building up—body, brain and nerves. This must be done by toning the stomach and digestive organs and enriching and vitalizing the blood. Hood's Sursaparilla is the great building-up Sarsaparilla is the great building-up medicine. It creates a good appetite, gives digestive power, makes the blood rich, pure and nourishing, and restores

the exhausted physical system to vigor and vitality. It is just what you need when you feel weak, tired and "run down." Remember HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1. Get only Hood's.

Glassware At Greatly Reduced Prices. Come Just to Sec. Great Bastern Importing Tea Ca. 223 First Street, Portland. Washington Street, Portland.

115 Grand Avenue, E. Portland.

Procristination is the thief of health as well as the thief of time. There are few things in which procrastination is so much indulged as in letter writing. We mean to write, but "to-morrow and to-morrow creep on" and we neglect it. This is bad

enough when the corresocial or business in its character, but when it concerns the vital issue of health it is in-

finitely worse. This touches you, if you are one of the women who have felt inclined to take advantage of Dr. Fierce's offer of a consultation by letter, free. You have studied the evidence which shows how other women have been cured. You cannot doubt but that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does cure diseases peculiar to women; irregularity, ulcesations, inflammations, bearing down pains. You cannot doubt it because of the force of the testimony of hundreds of thousands of weak women made strong, and sick women made well, and you mean to write—to-morrow.

Write to-day. Your letter will be read in private, its contents guarded as a sacred confidence, and an answer promptly mailed you in a plain envelope

promptly mailed you in a plain envelope without any printing upon it. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

"When I wrote you about my ailments I was living in Richland, Iowa," writes Mrs. M. Vastine, of 647 South Liberty Street, Galesburg, Ill.
"Itook six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery and four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Before I had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I was a new woman. I cannot make pen describe my heartielt gratitude, but will confirm the truth of all I say if those who write inclose stamped envelope for reply."

Pierce's Pellets are a natural aid to beauty. They clear the complexion.

BAD



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It will also cure your father, brother, hus-hand or swoothsart of any scalp affection they may have, even baldess, for it works like a churm upon the haldest pates. Use it your-self, then you will surely recommend it. For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores

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Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. 9mall Pill. Small Dose 8-all P-'00.

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