Teller's Boer Resolution Referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee-Armor-Plate Question in House.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A few minutes before adjournment this evening the Sensate added to the sundry civil appropriation bill an amendment appropriating \$,000,000 for the Louisinna Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1900, on condition that \$10,000,000 additional be raised by the exposition authorities. The amendment was effered by Cockrell, and was adopted without debate and without division. Because an amendment offered by him subsequently was stricken out on a point of order, Gallinger of New Hampshire moved to reconsider the St. Louis fair amendment, and that motion now is pending. As it is known that a considerable majority of the Senate favors the fair amendment, it seems reasonably likely that the mo-WASHINGTON, May 29.-A few minutes

it seems reasonably likely that the mo-tion to reconsider will not be adopted. Bacon addressed the Senate at length on the Telier resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, after which the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations by a vote of 40 to 26. Fairbanks endeavored to secure consideration of the endeavored to secure consideration of the bill providing for the extradition of crimirals from the United States to Cuba, but Allian declined to lay aside the appro-priation bill for that purpose. No session of the Senate will be held tomorrow.

The House today, by a vote of 107 to 124, refused to accept the Senate amondment, to the, naval appropriation bill, relating to armor-plate, and adopted a modified

position, reading as follows: That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract ar-mor of the best quality for any or all ves-sels above referred to, provided such con-tracts can be made at a price which, in his judgment, is reasonable and equitable; but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to procure a site for and to erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor, and

the sum of \$4,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory."
With regard to ocean and lake surveys, the House refused any appropriation for surveys by the Navy, and tied up the con-ferces with instructions. It also refused to concur in the Senate amendment to abolish the two years' sea cruise for naval cadets. With the above action the naval bill was sent back to conference, the conference report on the other items having been agreed to.

The conference report on the Postoffice appropriation bill, agreeing on all items except the Senate amendment appropri-ating \$25,990 for pneumatic tube service, was adopted, and the House then concurred in the excepted amendment. The op-ponents of the extended service in the House reconciled their concurrence in this action upon the ground that the \$225,000 simply carried out the existing contract. The bill now goes to the President.

THE DAY IN DETAIL. Consideration of the Sundry Civil

Bill in the Senate. WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the Senate today Jones (Dem. Ark.) reported the House bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to dispose of

the Choctaw Indian orphan lands, in Mississippi, and it was passed.

Hale (Rep. Me.) reported from the committee on appropriations the last of the general appropriations of the general deficiency bill. He gave notice that he would all it up at the earliest moment.

Pettigrew's resolution calling on the secretary of the Interior for information

as to the leasing of grazing lands in Ok.

the Senate, and Hacort (Defi Ga.), addressed the Senate. No Senator could fall, he thought to sympathize with the Beers such Senators, at least as age devoted to liberty and free government. This is a case of two weak republic engaged in a struggle fer life with the greatest emotie in the world of a pastoral gaged in a struggle for life with the great-est empire in the world; of a pastgral, home-loving people, engaged in a death struggle for the protection of their homes and their government; of 20,000 or 20,000 plain farmers in a death struggle with an army of 250,000 men. He could under-stand, however, why Senators, though they might sympathize with the Boers, might not desire to commit the Senate to a promosition that was violative of intera proposition that was violative of intera proposition that was violative of inter-national law. The pending resolution was, in his opinion, conservative, proper and not in any way violative of interna-tional law. Bacon then read an extract from a memorial presented to the House January 5, 1820, relative to the war then pending between Greece and Turkey. At the conclusion of Bacon's speech, Dayls (Rep. Minn.) moved that the res-olution be referred to the committee on plution be referred to the committee on relations. The motion was agreed

4	A-10-A-1911	
Addrich Allison Bard Beveridge Burrows Carter Clark Cullom Deboe Depoe Ekkins Fairbanks Forsker Forsker	Gallinger Hansbrough Hawley Kyle Lindsny Dødge McBride McConns McCumber McMillan Penrose Perkins Pettus Piatt, Conn. NOES.	Platt, N. Y. Proctor Quaries Hoss Scott Sewell Shoup Simon Biewart Thurston Wetmore Wolcott
Allen Baeon Bate Butler	Daniel Hale Harris Heltfeld	Mason Moneys Pettigrew Rawlins

AYES.

to, 40 to 26, as follows:

Consideration of the sundry civil appro priation bill was resumed. The com tee amendment to the paragraph relat-ing to the enforcement of the contract labor law and the Chinese exclusion act was so modified as to read that the en-forcement of these laws should be "un-der the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury." As thus mod-lified, the sinendment was agreed to. Chandler (Rep. N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections.

committee on privileges and elections, moved that Martin Magimus, appointed a Senator from Montana, be admitted to the privileges of the Senate floor.

"How about the other appointee?" In-quired Tillman (Dem. S. C.).
"He is entitled to the floor of the Senate as a former Senator," replied Chap-

The motion was agreed to. The amendment providing for the segregation of mineral from agricultural lands in Montana and Idaho was then considered. Carter made an extended statement in support of the ameridment, pointing out that its adoption would pre-vent the patenting of mineral lands by the railroad companies. The matter was born

In a desire of the people to protect the mineral lands. Pettigrew made the point of order against the amendment that it was gen-eral legislation, but the chair overruled the point. The amendment was then

agreed to. Speaking to the committee amends increasing from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the ap- day at his home in Pontiac.

FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR

propriation for the gauging of streams, investigation of underground currents and other purposes, Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) made a vigorous and humorous attack upon the geological survey. He declared that the work for which \$85,000 had been expended was not worth \$85 conts. It was not a coheme to gauge the streams, but to gouge the people. He denounced the whole scheme as a "gold brick game."

Butt the matter is still pending

But the matter is still pending

A vigorous defense of the geological

A vigorous defense of the geological survey was made by Carter, who declared it was the best institution of the kind maintained by any government in the world. Clay and Stewart supported the amendment. Butler's amendment was then agreed to, 22 to 24. The amendment

as amended was then agreed to.

It was decided to adjourn over Decoration day, notwithstanding Allison (Rep.
Ia.) made a statement that it would delay final adjournment at least one day.

An amendment was agreed to authorising the President to appoint an architect and a landscape architect to be associated with the chief of engineers to report plane for the enlargement of the White House.

Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) offered a con tee amendment, which he said had been reported favorably by the committee, ap-propriating \$5,000,000 for the proposed Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis. The amendment makes the appropriation contingent upon the raising of \$10,000,000 by the City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. The amendment was agreed to, without a word of debate and without

An amendment was offered by Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study and make appoint a commission to study and make full report upon the commercial and industrial conditions of China and Japan, and appropriating \$75.000 for the purpose. Allison made the point of order that the amendment was new legislation, and it went over. Gallinger complained that an amendment appropriating \$5,000.000 had been adopted, the amendment clearly being new legislation. "Therefore, I move," he said, "that the vote by which the St. Louis fair amendment was adopted be Louis fair amendment was adopted be ed that motion," shouted Penrose

(Rep. Pa.).

Before any further action could be taken, the Senate, on motion of Cuilon (Rep. III.), adjourned at 6 o'clock until Thursday.

In the House.

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) presented a special rule ordering the previous question on pension bills, 190 in number, favorably acted upon in committee of the whole last Friday in order not to interfere with the obstructive tactics of the gentleman from South Carolina (Talbert) lest Pri-day. This Talbert denied. He said that had a quorum been present the bilis could have been passed.

have been passed.

Dalzell (Rep. Pa.) attempted to have in-cluded a bill for the relief of Charles B. Dougherty and officers and men of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, but Loud Rep. Cal.) objected.

The special rule was adopted, but was immediately displaced by Fora (Rep. III.), who presented the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. The conference report was agreed to without divis-ion. The House then proceeded to con-sider the items which had not been agreed to. Form moved that the House recede from its disagreement and agree to an amendment striking out all sur-veys, but increasing the appropriation for charts, etc., from \$10,000 to \$20,000. This was agreed to.

was agreed to.

The House inelsted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment abolishing the two years' course at sea for

aval cadets. Foes then moved that the House recode Foes then moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the armor-plate amendment of the Benate and agree to it with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor-plate at a price deemed reasonable to him, and if he cannot procure armor at an equitable price, authorizing him, in his discretion, to purchase a site for the erection of an armor-plate factory, to cost not to exceed \$100.000. wheeler (Dem. Ky.) moved concurrence

inhoma, offered yesterday, was agreed to.

Another resolution offered by Pettigrew
(Sil, S. D.), calling upon the Secretary
of the Treasury for all communications,
reports and charges he has received reintive to the management of the Crow Creek
Treservation, in South Dakota, was passed.
The Teller fresolution, expressing sympathy for the Boots, was then iald before
the Senate, and Bacoff (Defit Ga.), addressed the Senate. No Secaptor could
termselve of buying armor at the price

Impression. We never secured Harvey-ized armor for less than \$47 a ton until impression. We never secured Harveyized armor for less than 1447 a ton until
we limited the price. Admiral O'Nell says
the Government can make armor for
Site a ton and that the Court of the covernment arising from the form the Government can make armor loss \$344 a ton, and that the Krupp process is not patented. If we can produce it for \$344, why should we pay 545? I consider that to pay over \$400 would give the manufacturers exhorbitant profits."

company then reduced its price to show that the total cost of material in anti-trust substitute bill.

minor amendments. As to the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendments. As to the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendments. As to the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendments. As to the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendments. As to the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendments. As to the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendments. As to the substitute minor amendments with the substitute minor amendment with the substit

Foss concluded the debate. It was absurd, he said; for 356 members of the House and 88 members of the Senate to make a contract with the armor manufacturers. Why not give the Secretary of the Navy full authority, as his motion proposed, to contract for armor with the power to build a factory if he could not secure it at a reasonable price?
Wheeler's motion to concur in the Senate amendment was lost, 167 to 114. Fossimotion was then carried without division.

The bill was then sent to further con-terence. In order to back up the con-terees on the ocean and lake surveys paragraph, Cannon moved to instruct the conferees not to agree to any modifica-tion of the amendment agreed to by the House. The instructions were adopted, 114 to 72

Loud then called up the conference re-port on the postoffice appropriation bill. It was a complete agreement except for the single item appropriating \$25,000 for pneumatic tube service, added by the Senate. After a little debate this item was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President.
At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Detroit Capitalist Dead. DETROIT, May 29.-David Ward, plo neer capitalist, lumberman and owner of a fortune upwards of \$25,000,000, died to-

THE TWELFTH

ALL PRELIMINARY WORK IS PRAC-TICACLY OVER.

Fifty-five Thousand Enumerators and Special Agents Will Take the Field Friday.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- After washington, May 22.—After 12 months of preparation, the preliminary work in connection with taking the twelfth census is practically over, the actual field work commencing on the first day of June. Nearly 200 supervisors have been selected, 52,600 enuemators, something over 2,000 special agents, a derical force is now at work numbering over 1000 and examinations are in force. over 1006, and examinations are in force that will provide some 2200 more. Over 15,000,000 schedules have been prepared and sent to different parts of the United

hundred-weight to 50 cents per hundred-weight, until January 1, 1902, and the duty on olive oil from 50 cents to 10 cents per gallon until the same date.

Insurance Rights in Pressia. WASHINGTON, May 28.—After the numbers of the House committee on commerce had conferred with the Secretary of State, the committee today voted to report favorably the following reso-

Resolved. That the Secretary of State "Resolved, That the Secretary of State he and he is hereby required to take all steps which may be necessary and proper to obtain from the Government of the Kingdom of Prussia e revocation of the order of August 14, 1896, by which the privilege of transacting business in that kingdom was withdrawn from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York." The committee also reported the Senate bill amending the quarantine laws by probill amending the quarantine laws by pro-viding for the fixing of limits of quaran-tine, anchorages, etc.

Gaynor Saved by Tie Vote. WASHINGTON, May 28.—An effort was made today in the judiciary committee

GOVERNOR MURPHY JAMES FOSTER.



ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE BY THE LOUISIANA LEGIS LATURE.

tion and acquiring other facts in connec tion with the manufacturing and agricul-tural inquiries. In order to bring about these conditions there will have been

spent June 1 about \$750,000. The field work now commencing, which will involve the use of all the enumerators and special agents, consisting of nearly \$5,000 men, probably will not be finlahed until September. turns are made by this vast aggregation of information hunters, the real work o the census will begin. The count of the population will be hurried through so as to complete it by the time Congress con-venes, in order that a proper apportionment bill may be provided for at the next mession of the National Legisla-ture. The work of compilation, tabulation and printing will follow, and this alone will be a work of great magnitude. It is hoped to furnish the principal parts of the census work within the next two years. It is not unlikely that the cost of the census, when completed, will be be-tween \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS' CAUCUS. Plans Outlined for Anti-Trust and Revenue Legislation.

ternafive of buying armor at the price charged by the factories or building a Government armor-plate factory.

"We know the Secretary is willing to agree to any terms the factories ask," said Rixey (Dem. Va.).

"What orderes have your for that caucus has added to be prought before the House the next three days, and other pending legislation. The said Rixey (Dem. Va.).

"What ovidence have you for that statement?" asked Foss.

"I cannot cite the gentleman to the evidence." replied Rixey, "but that is my resolution. expressive of the party atti-

collected under the war tax act of 1868;

"Resolved, That we favor the reduction of the taxes provided for in said bill, and we do not think the present session of concerns, Rixey had read from the advance sheets of a report by Consul-General Guenther, at Frankfort, showing that the Krupp Company secured over \$1000 for a certain class of guits from the German Government until competition developed.

The company then reduced its piece of the company then reduced its piece of the factory. Underwood produced the figures of the armor manufacturers to allow the constitutional amendment, and a favorable vote on the proposed Democratic constitutional amendment, and a favorable vote on the proposed Democratic constitutional amendment. show that the total cost of material in a ton of armor was \$30 lil; coal etc., \$55 %, and labor. \$45 or a total cost of about \$205 including interest, taxes and insurance.

Wheeler said he was opposed to the establishment of an armor-plate factory, but the Government must be protected against extortion and wholesale robbery. Cannon (Rep. III.), chairman of the appropriation committee, declared his unalterable opposition to a Government ar-The resolution along the lines of the Ball resolution. Ball resolution was finally adopted.

given discretionary power he might get power of Congress to destroy combination for less. He, therefore, favored Foss' motion. Cannon said he did not believe, with the present price of materials, the Government could buy armor for \$445 a ing the amiltary still reported by the maing the anti-trust bill reported by the majority. As to this measure, the resolution

> cratic minority and not likely to remedy the trust evil, this bill does make an effort toward harassing and outlawing these enemies of the public, and Democrats are not willing to vote down any measure tending to that end."

The resolution further urges Democrats to vote against the Constitutional amendment, unless it be so uneroded as to leave the states unhampered in enacting anti-

Against Election by Direct Vote. WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate day, through its chairman, Senator Chandfay, through its charman, senator charles, made an adverse report upon the House joint resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. The same conrect vote of the people. The same com-mittee made a favorable report on Sen-ator Hoar's bill amending the law relative to the election of Senators, so as to per-mit election by a plurality of members of the Legislature in cases where a majority

Porto Rico Wants Lower Tariff.

to reduce the tariff on rice from \$2 per

of the House to take up the Gaynor leg-islation proposed by the Attorney-Gen-eral to secure the removal of Gaynor from New York to Georgia, but it proved un-successful, on a tie vote.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President oday sent the following nominations to

Brigadier-General Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., to be Major-General June 16, 1999, vice

A., to be Major-General June 16, 1900, vice Merritt, to be retired on that date. Court of Private Claims-Joseph R. Reed, of Iowa, to be Chief Justice.

To be Associate Justices—Thomas C. Fuller, of North Carolina; William Murray, of Tennessee; Henry C. Slusa, of Kansas: Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado.

Thomas H. Norton, of Ohio, to be Consul at Harput, Turkey.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Cabinet meeting today developed nothing of im-portance. The President told the story of als trip to Norfolk to view the eclipse President and several members of Cabinet will go to Antietam tomor-to witness the dedication of the maryland monument.

Taxation of Beer,

WASHINGTON, May 29.-The Senate committee on finance authorized a favor-able report on the bill amending the law ing the taxation on beer so as to te packages of less than a quarter

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAGS Matter of Returning Them Is in Con gress' Hands.

CHICAGO, May 29.-The Chronicle says: Whatever may be the views entertained by individual members of the G. A. R. posts of Chicago on the question of mak-ing one of the features of the encampmen the return to the Southern states of the Confederate battie-flags, the local com-mittee will be guided entirely by the ac-tion taken by Congress. That there is a great sentiment in favor of the restitu-tion of the flags was evinced yesterday when it was announced that several prom-inent members of the G. A. R. have a plan in hand to secure the authorization of Congress for the return of the banners which are at present in the custody of the War Department.

The matter was brought to the attention of the executive committee having charge of the arrangements for the en-campment, and at a mass meeting held last evening, it was decided that it would be unwise to take any action at this time be unwise to take any action at this time either for or against the giving back of the flags. It was argued that the matter did not come within the jurisdiction of the Q. A. R. for the reason that the flags are the property of the Federal Government, and cannot be disposed of without a joint resolution of Congress. It was the unanimous oninton of the committee. the unanimous opinion of the committee, however, that should Congress authorize, by joint resolution, the restoration of the standards, the local committee of arrange-ments would do all in its power to make the presentation ceremony one of the touching features of the encampment. It is planned that if the consent of Congress can be obtained, the flags will be lurned over to the G. A. R. and President McKinley will then hand the torn banners to the representatives of the Confederate military organizations, who will be in-vited to Chicago for the ceremony. Colonel W. H. Harper, the chairman of the executive committee of the encamp-ment, explained that the G. A. R., as an organization, could not afford to indorse

or oppose the movement at the present time for the reason that it was a matter entirely in the hands of Congress

STEAMER T. J. POTTER FOR Riverview Cemetery.

The steamer T. J. Potter will make three round trips to Riverview cemetery today, leaving Ash-street dock at 9 and 19:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Riverview at 10 and 12 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents round trip

Oleo Sellers Sentenced. PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Judge Mc-Pherson, in the United States District

Court, today sentenced two offenders against the Government laws regarding the sale of oleomargarine, and has yet to try a large number of cases of alleged in-fraction of the same laws. William Kel-linger was found guilty, and was sen-WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of State has sent to Congress the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce at San Juan, Porto Rico, asking Congress fine. They are greers who sold eleman-

CHINATOWN QUARANTINED

SAN FRANCISCO DETERMINED TO STAMP OUT THE PLAGUE.

Cordon of Police Surround the In feeted Section of the City-Steps Taken by the Supervisors.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 .- In accord SAN FRANCISCO, May is—in accordance with the power vested in it by the Board of Supervisors of this city, today the Board of Health quarantined Chinatown, and that section of the city is now surrounded by a cordon of ponce, who refuse to allow any one to pass in or out of the district unless he is provided with a process permit. The guarantine with a proper permit. The quarastine order also includes the street cars, which are not allowed to pass through the de-

are not allowed to pass through the district.

It was only after a spirited meeting of the Supervisors that it was decided to quarantine Christown in order to protect the residents of other sections of the city and the people of the country at large against the piague which it is alleged is lying dormant here.

At the meeting held today, which was attended by the Board of Health, the Merchants' Association and the Board of Trade and other interested citizens, a resolution was adopted and ordered passed to print, empowering the Board of Health to quarantine Chinatown. The resolution was persed by a vote of 15 tat, the dissenting vote being cast by Supervisor McCarthy, who stated in emphatic terms his belief that plague does not not terms his belief that plague does not not ever has existed in the City and County of San Francisco. Previous to the submitting of the res-

olution, the Board listened to statements of Dr. Williamson, president of the Board of Health; Dr. Baset, of the same body, and Dr. Kenyoun, the Federal quarantine officer, all of whom were positive in their and Dr. Kenyoun, the Federal quaranthe officer, all of whom were positive in their declarations that plague has existed in this city, and that it may exist now, though no cases have been reported to the authorities since May 15. Dr. Williamson stated that the first case was brought to the attention of the Board March 6, and since that time eight more cases have been reported, all deaths, and all Chinese. Dr. Williamson said that bacteriological examinations had been made by Dr. Kellog, the expert of the Board of Hashit, by Dr. Kenyoun and by Professor Montigomery, of the University of California, and by the doctors of the Cooper Medical College, and that the gentlemen named were positive the bacteria were those of the genuine plague. Dr. Kenyoun reiterated much that Dr. Williamson had said, and went into some details of the spread of the disease in Sydney, N. S. W., and at Honolulu and other places known to have been visited by the plague. Mr. Thomae, representing the canning hiterests of California, and Mr. Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific Company, urged that everything possible be done to protect the citizens of California and to care for the interests of the counties and states outside of San Francisco in an endeavor to reinterests of the counties and states outside of San Francisco in an endeavor to re-store confidence in the ability of the local authorities properly to handle the disease

authorities properly to handle the disease and to prevent its spread.

The action of the Supervisors was taken simply to reassure the residents of other sections of the country that there is ny danger of the spread of the disease, as Chinatown will be so thoroughly searched and cleansed and the quarantine so tightly drawn that should the plague still exist it will be impossible for it to spread. In this connection, Mayor Phelan has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The situation in San Francisco is as follows: Between March 7 and May is fine dead bodies of Chinese taken from the Chinese quarter showed evidences of

inine dead bodies of Chinese taken from
the Chinese quarter showed evidences of
bubonic plague. Since the latter date no
person sick of the plague has been found,
nor have there been any deaths. The City
Board of Health keeps up a constant inspection in Chinatowa, and in consequence
of the decision of the Federal Courts
preventing inoculation of Chinese about
to leave the city, the Chinese district itself will be quarantined, in order to protect outside territory from even the remotest possibility of contagion.

"There is no fear whatever among the
people of San Francisco, nor is there any
danger. There has been no infection in
the city proper, although Chinatown has
been open during this period. The measures adopted are merely precautionary.
No fact is concealed, and no danger need

caled, and no danger need The Chinese residents of the quarantined section will carry the matter into the courts, with the view of having the quar-aptine aither dissolved entirely or at least so modified as to apply only to specific places, which are alleged to be infected.

The method of procedure has not yet been determined. They contend that there is no plague in the district.

IN TAMMANY'S HANDS.

some Interviews on the Boer En voys and Their Missions.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The American correspondent for Les Nouvelles, of Paris, has cabled his paper interviews with prominent Republicans and Democrats in the United States on the subject of in the United States on the subject of the relations between this country and the Boer envoys. They will be published as well in Le Temps, L'Eclair, Le Jour-nal, Le Matin and many other newspa-pers, They will say that Senator Depew has the following views: "The Boer envoys Fischer, Wessels and The Boer envoys, Fischer, Wessels and

Wolmarens, committed an act of imwoimaresis, committed an act of impropriety by not presenting their credentials first to the President, or in his stead, to the Secretary of State, before addressing themselves to the American people. They became from the moment people. They became from the moment of setting foot on American soil willing or involuntary tools in the hands of Tam-many, which tried to exploit this Boer question fer the advantage of the Dem-ocratic party against the Administration in the coming electoral campaign.

"The Senate could not admit the Boer cryons to the floor for the simple reason

envoys to the floor for the simple reason that in doing so it would commit an act tantamount to a breach of neutrality, which the United States Government and the people desire to strictly adhere to It is a positive fact that President Me-Kinley and his Secretary of State. Col-onel Hay, have the approval of the peo-ple of the United States in their refusal to go, any further than they have done in favor of the Boers. They went even beyond the limit set by the Hague convention, and none of the other powers, like Russia, France and Germany, have

There is no doubt as to the universal admiration the courageous valor of the Boer has elicited by his bravery in this fight against tremendous odds, being so largely outnumbered by the English, but the United States Government is bound by international obligations and cannot permit foreigners to come here and bring by public meetings and inflammatory speeches a pressure upon the decisions of the United States Government. The Boer envoys will enjoy the privilege of going before the people and pleading their cause in public meetings, but they must not forget the fate of the Frenchman, Genet. Representative Sulzer is quoted as fol-

"The refusal of the United States to intervene for the purpose of establishing peace will form a black spot in the history of the United States. Never, since the formation of this great Republic, have any of the Administrations before this one ever behaved so shamefully. The American people, inspired by lofty principles and generous sentiments, consider liberty and independence the most pre-cious treasures mankind possess. The Administration acted from very low motives in abandoning the Boer cause the encred cause of justice and humanity for the sole purpose of antagonizing the Democratic party, which I represent. To stand by and permit the valorous little people to be crushed by rapacious brutes



Physicians the world over prescribe for patients who lack appetite or vigor or when convalescing from a serious illness, the tonic

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

It puts color in the cheeks, sparkle in the eyes, braces mildly. Assimilable by the weakest stomach, invigorating, refreshing. A boon to nursing mothers.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

NEW YORK, May 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:
The exhibits of the United States at the Paris Exposition will be less complete and interesting as well as less valuable in respect to the extension of the demand for American products in France than would have been the case if so many obsticles had not been placed in the way by the French authorities. This refers especially to the proposed exhibits of American live cattle, and also of dressed meats. It is learned from good authority that after every preparation had been made for a large and important exhibit of live cattle, the application to invested. been made for a large and important ex-hibit of live cattle, the application to in-stall it was either refused outright or the approval of it was saddled with so the approval and restrictions that the exhibit had to be abandoned. This was a severe disappointment to the American cattle industry, as well as to the official representatives of the United States in Paris, who strove earnestly but in vain to overcome the obstacles thrown in their way by the French authorities, and so that feature of the proposed ex-hibit of the United States had to be

abandoned.
Such may also be the fate of the proposed exhibit of American dressed meat and meat products. The United States Government officials also made elaborate and expensive preparations for an imposing exhibit of American fruits and darry and meat products. It was not foreseen that any obstacles would be placed in the way of a complete and networthy exhibit. that any obstacles would be placed in the way of a complete and noteworthy exhibit until the French authorities began to interpose objections and suggest and impose hard conditions which it may be found impracticable fully to meet.

One of the conditions was that fresh dressed beet, etc., should be exhibited only in the form of whole carcasses, containing the heart, liver and other internators and each animal. Inasmuch as the

organs of each animal. Inasmuch as the exhibits were not to be sold or consumed in France without the consent of the authorities and as no such condition had been foreseen and expected, it at first seemed to be one which found not possibly be complied with, but it is understood that efforts are being made by the United States officials to do so, and with some prospect of success.

A FENIAN PLOT.

Detectives' Discovery ta Relation Welland Canal Dynamiting.

NEW YORK, May 29 .- A special to the Herald from Montreal, saye:
The Dominion Government
service has discovered that Dullman, Nolan and Walsh, convicted of trying to de-stroy the Welland Canal, came to Canada for the express purpose of wreaking venguance on the colony for having sent troops to South Africa; that they threw up positions in Dublin to do so, and that at least two of them were provided with funds by the Clan-Na-Gael, which ob-tained the money through Maude Gonne.

As a result of their investigations, the government agents say: The explosions were designed as a reprisal against Canada for having sent troops to South Africa. The plot was conceived, instigated and carried through by orders of the executive officials of the Clan-Na-Gael. It was set on foot at the very moment last Autumn when all Canada was ringing with enthusiasm over the mobilization of the first contingent sent by the Dominion to participate in a war

of the Empire.
"The emissaries of the Clan-Na-Gael were dispatched from Ireland to America almost simultaneously with the departure of the Sardinian from Quebec. The cost of passage of these emissaries of the Clan-Na-Guel was defrayed by a subscrip-tion organized by Miss Maude Gonne, a oung woman who has been designed 'The Irish Joan of Arc, and who has made several visits to the United States in the interests of the 'physical force' section

of the Irish extremists. "Their tickets were purchased by Fred J. Alian, who is said to be the recognized head of the Clan-Na-Gael in Dublin, and who has, within the last four months heen appointed private secretary to the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, Alderman Pile. From the time of their landing in America to their arrival in Canada, a few days previous to the explosion, and pos sibly since, Walsh and Nolin, at least, were in constant communiction with the executive of the Clan-Na-Gael, and in recelpt of moneys from that The agents do not say that Maude Gonne knew the Welland Canal was to be blown

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S FLEET.

Will Keep Away Prom the Vicinity of the Anglo-Boer War.

NEW YORK, May 29 .- A special to the Tribune from Washington says:
Admiral Schely's fleet will remain in South American waters for the next six months at least. The belief that his ships would have to go to Caps Town to be docked, or else come home for that nursues soon has been met by for that purpose soon, has been met by an order from the Navy Department, suspending for his fleet the regulation which compels the docking of every ves-sel once in six months. This period was already overdue for all three ships of the South Atlantic station, but as there appears to be no particular reason for the Chicago, the Montgemery or the Wil-mington to develop great speed at the present time, the urgency of docking is

ot recognized.

It is admitted, however, at the Department that in case docking was imperative in the case of one of these vessels she would be brought to the United States for the purpose, in preference to sending her to Cape Town, as it is well known that no American warship would be wel-come in British South Africa just now.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily,

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

AN INCOMPLETE VISIT.

French Exposition Authorities In-At one time it was feared that the visit of Admiral Schley's little fleet. to Cape Town might induce other maritime powers to send vessels there, but, according to Admiral Schley's friends, this excuse no longer has any application other than to confine the Admiral to South American ports.

New York Goes to Newport. NEW YORK, May 23-The United States cruiser New York, which left the Navy-Yard and anchored off Tompkins-ville yesterday, sailed this morning for Newport, to be present at the opening of the National College, June 15.

Cruiser Albany Commissioned. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 39 .- The United States orujser Albany was commis-doned here today.

Who Was Ibid?

Who Was Ibid?

Salt Lake Herald.

Walter Wolf, the young bookkeeper for T. R. Jones & Co., is said to have one of the best selected private libraries in town, so that when "Trilby" Nicholson and three or four young men friends called upon him in his den recently the talk naturally turned upon books and authors. Naturally, because Nicholson is a book fiend himself, it was not long before he and Wolf were deep in the world of letters, while the others of the company sung low, fearing to expose their ignorance. Books and authors, both ancient and modern, of high and low degree of merit, were trotted out and discussed by these two, who fairly fell into each other's arms on the subject. Finlly Wolf ther's arms on the subject. Finily Wolf

Mr. Nicholson, have you ever read any of Ibid's works. I run across quotations from him so often in my reading and his style impresses me very highly; but I have never been able to get any of his plete works." "Trilby" blushingly admitted that he had read a number of Ibid's earlier books and liked them first class for light read-

ing.

"Well, Mr. Nicholson," broke in Wolf, in raptures, "you are the man I have been looking for for the past 10 years. I've hunted high and low in vain for Ibid's works, now tell me where I can get a complete set of them?"

Nicholson thumped his brow and from the set of them? Nicholson thumped his brow and frown-ed, and his friends could see from his high color that he was thinking hard. At last he said:

"Well, really, Mr. Wolf, since you pin me right down to it, I can't recall at this minute who Ibid's American publisher is: But I know that I have two or three of his books knocking around home, and I will look the matter up for you." This is why the friends of these two talk so much about Ibid when they catch

them out in society together.

Burglars Got \$20. NORTH YAKIMA, May 28.-The office or the Pioneer Lamper Company was broken open last night. The safe was cracked and about \$29 in money taken. The thieves then entered the office of Wing & Mikkelson and attempted to force the safe open. They did not succeed, ap-parently having been frightened away be-fore finishing the job. The officials think

That Beer Drinking Contest. NEW YORK, May 29.—Officers of the Columbia senior class say that there will be no beer drinking tournament on class day; that the proposal was a joke. The so-called joke led to newspaper editorials and sermons denouncing such a contest.

the work was done by local amateurs.

Daily Treasury Statement.

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We Give With Teas, With Coffees, With Spices, With Extracts, With Soda. With Baking Powder

Come Just to Look. Great Eastern Importing To Ca. 223 First Street, Portland. 326 Washington Street, Portland. 115 Grand Avenue, E. Portland.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Save Your Money. One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels. No Reckless Assertion For sick headache, dyspepsia,

malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse TUTT'S Liver PILLS