WORK OF CONGRESS

What Has Been Accomplished at Present Session.

APPROPRIATED ABOUT $500,000,000

Government for Hawaii and Porto Rico—Nicaragua Canal and Ship Subsidy Bills Unfinished.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The record of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress is now practically closed, and it is possible to survey the important work it has accomplished during the last six months. It has been a busy Congress, the busiest, according to veteran officials, in years. The work has been less exciting than that of the preceding Congress, which covered the dramatic period when war was declared against Spain, and also the period of reconstruction and treaty making with Spain, following the successful close of the war. But in work actually accomplished and started toward accomplishment the record of the present session stands well in comparison with the most energetic Congresses.

Our new territorial possessions have received much attention and, while there has been no definite action as to the Philippines or Cuba, a form of Government and a means of raising revenue has been provided for Porto Rico and a comprehensive territorial form of Government has been given to Hawaii. The financial act has made important changes in the laws relating to the parity of metals, the bonded indebtedness, National banks and the security of the treasury by a gold reserve. The Nicaragua Canal bill has passed the House and is on the calendar of the Senate ready for attention when Congress shall reconvene. The anti-trust bill is similarly advanced; the anti-trust constitutional amendment has a defeat recorded against it. The Pacific cable measure has passed the Senate and is waiting final action in the House. The exclusion of B. H. Roberts from a seat in the House because of polygamous sentiments, the refusal of the Senate to admit Mr. Quay on the appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the sesantional charges, investigation and developments in the Senate in the case of Mr. Clark of Montana, have added some exciting phases to the two houses. Investigations have been prolific, including the inquiry into the Coeur d'Alene mining riots in Idaho, the various inquiries on polygamy growing out of the Roberts case, and, more recently, the Senate investigation of the postal and other irregularities in Cuba.

Appropriations Half a Billion.

The total of appropriations cannot yet be stated with exactness as five bills are pending, but it is approximately $500,000,000 for the session.

The Senate, in executive session, has been occupied to a considerable extent with important treaties. Of these the treaties with Great Britain and Germany, closing the tripartite government in Samoa and awarding to the United States the Island of Tutuila with its valuable harbor of Pango Pango, has been ratified, while the commercial reciprocity treaties with France and the British West Indian Islands and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the inter-oceanic canal go over without action.

Of the legislation actually accomplished and now on the statute books, the financial act is regarded as the chief achievement of the year. The noteworthy feature of the debate on this measure in the House was that party lines were broken to some extent, a number of Democratic members from the Eastern and New England States joinig with the majority in passing it. In the Senate, also, party lines were not entirely regarded, Senators Lindsay and Caffery voting for the measure, and Chandler against it. As it became a law by the President's signature on March 14, it makes specific the declaration of the gold standard, provides a Treasury reserve of $150,000,000, establishes a division of issue and redemption of the Treasury, provides for the redemption and re-issue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and makes new regulations as to the National banks, their circulation, their capital in small communities and the tax they pay. The act also contains a specific declaration that its provisions "are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of internal bimetalism."

That Porto Rico Bill.

Porto Rico legislation has been the most fruitful theme of controversy in and out of Congress during the session. The discussion first turned on the revenue bill, levying a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on Porto Rico goods. The majority of the ways and means committee urged the Constitutionality and necessity of this course, while the minority, reinforced by McCall (Rep. Mass.), a member of the majority party, maintained that the Constitution of the United States extended o Porto Rico, and that Congress was inaugurating a new and dangerous precedent by giving the island any other law than that of the rest of the country. Excitement ran high under the spur of widespread public attention. The debate in the House was energized by the division of the majority, which for a time made the result doubtful, but the bill ultimately passed. The contest in the Senate was animated, but less acute, the Senate changing the entire scope of the measure by adding a complete form of civil government. In this form, raising revenue and establishing an island government, the measure became a law. Subsequently it was amended so as to limit corporate franchises, and on the President's recommendation, an act was passed appointing for the use of Porto Rico the $2,095,455 collected from the island resources since its acquisition.

Next in importance in the accomplished work of the session is the act "to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii." The debates on it in the Senate and House aroused little division save on matters of detail. The act provides a system of government much like that of territories, with a Governor appointed by the President, a Legislature of two houses, and franchise rights practically the same as those of voters in the United States, with the additional qualification that a voter shall "be able to speak, read and write the English or the Hawaiian language." Administrative and judicial officers are provided, and the island is given a delegate to the House of Representatives, to be chosen by the people, with a right to debate in the House, but not a right to vote.

The Philippines and Cuba have occupied much attention in the way of debate and the adoption of resolutions of inquiry. The Spooner bill, providing that when all insurrection against the authority of the United States shall be at an end, then the military and all judicial powers shall, unless otherwise provided by Congress, be carried on under the direction of the President, formed the basis of the Senatorial debate on the Philippines, but was fruitless of action. The only legislation as to Cuba is a comparatively minor character, relating to Cuban shipping.

The extradition bill, applying to all insular possessions and dependencies, has passed both house and doubtless will become a law. It is designed mainly to reach cases like that of Charles F. W. Neely.

Bills Partly Advanced.

The Nicaragua Canal bill, and the shipping subsidy bill are notable instances of legislation party advanced during present session, but not enacted into law. The canal bill has passed the House, and has been made the special order in the Senate beginning December 10 next. The shipping bill is on the calendar of each house with favorable recommendation from a majority membership of the House committee.

Anti-trust legislation has come prominently into attention of the House at the close of the session, the House having passed a new anti-trust bill, and defeated a Constitutional amendment.

The Senate has passed a bill for a cable to the Philippines and beyond, to be constructed and maintained under Government aid, but no action has been taken on it in the House.

The restriction of oleomargarine has been productive of considerable agitation, mainly in committees, and a radical restrictive bill has been reported to the House.

The general pension laws have been materially changed by the present Congress, largely as a result of the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, which secured the passage of a bill amending the law of June 27, 1890, so as to permit the "aggregating" of disabilities, and changing the provision as to widows so that a widow may receive pensions when she is "without means of support other than her daily labor and has an actual net income not exceeding $250," etc.

The "free homes" act has at last become a law. It provides for the patenting of homesteads on the public lands acquired from the Indians on the payment of the usual fees, and no other or further charges. This opens to free homestead entry many millions of acres of public lands in the West, heretofore sold at stated figures per acre.

Another measure passed, of some general interest, permits the Secretary of Agriculture to restore game birds which are becoming extinct, and provides for the restriction of traffic in dead animals, birds, etc., from state to state, the latter provision being in part designed to limit the destruction of song birds for the sale of their plumage.

Among other miscellaneous acts of the session are those for the preservation of the historic frigate Constitution, and for extending the work of the 12th census.

Considerable general legislation is carried on appropriations. These provisions include the amendments to the Military Academy bill, making the commanding General of the Army a Lieutenant-General, and Adjutant-General of the Army a Major-General; also the amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis exposition. Both of these bills are still pending. The naval appropriation bill adds two battle-ships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers and five submarine boats to the naval strength, and may include special legislation as to armor-plate and a Government plant. The other appropriation bills, in the main, carry the usual Government supplies.

The Alaska code bill, giving a complete civil system of laws to the territory, has passed both houses and undoubtedly will become a law. Other measures which have passed one house or the other, but are still pending, include those for the election of Senators by the people; authorizing the President to appoint a commission to study commercial conditions in China and Japan; for increasing the efficiency of the Army by making service in the staff corps temporary; extending the eight hour law; increasing the annual allowance to the militia of the country from $400,000 to $1,000,000.

PREPARING FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Armor-Plate and St. Louis Appropriation May Cause Delay.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There is now hardly any doubt that the Senate will agree to the House resolution to adjourn the session next Wednesday. The passage of the last of the appropriation bills leaves no obstacle in the way of final adjournments except the amendments made to those bills by the Senate, and the opinion is now almost universal that these differences can be adjusted and all the business of the session concluded by the time named.

The only two items of difference which might cause material delay are the armor-plate amendment on the naval appropriation bill and the amendment on the sundry civil bill in the interest of the St. Louis exposition. The leaders of all parties apparently are united in the wish to bring the session to a close on Wednesday, and by beginning the daily sittings early and allowing them to continue late they will succeed.

The remainder of the session will be given up to conference reports on appropriations, to the consideration of comparatively unimportant bills on the calendar and to the making of speeches on political questions. There are a half dozen Senators who want to be heard at some length, and they will be accommodated.

Grout Bill in the House.

Conference reports on appropriation and other bills promise to occupy the attention of the House to the exclusion of everything during the closing days of the session. Only one piece of general legislation seriously threatens the programme—the Grout oleomargarine bill. The friends of this measure have been very insistent and have threatened in case the Senate does not agree to the resolution for final adjournment on Wednesday to hold up any amended resolution until they can have an opportunity to vote on their bill. A way out of the difficulty was suggested yesterday which may be put into operation tomorrow. Tomorrow being suspension day, Tawney may be recognized to move that an hour of Tuesday be given to the oleomargarine bill. As this motion will require a two-thirds vote, the powers that be are willing that the measure be considered if it can command such an overwhelming majority of the House.

There are a considerable number of disputed items on the appropriation bills which the House will probably settle by direct vote—the appropriation for the St. Louis exposition and some less important items, which the Senate placed upon the sundry civil bill; the armor-plate provision and the paragraphs relative to ocean and lake surveys and the abolition of the sea course for naval cadets in the naval appropriation bill and the Miles-Corbin amendment on the Military Academy bill. Final adjournment will undoubtedly come Wednesday.

DIAZ RECIEVES GEVERS.

Cordial Friendship Expressed—Money Trouble in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—President Diaz, in receiving officially Baron Gevers, representing the Netherlands, said, among other things:

"The sentiments of friendship to which, in the name of your sovereign you have been pleased to give utterance, are identical with those which I, on my side, entertain toward her august person, and they are likewise reciprocated, in sympathy with which the Government and people of Mexico regard the industrious and valiant people of the Netherlands, whose virtues and ardent love of independence are so conspicuous in history."

The Guatemalan advices bring news that cannot be published in that country, which say the stringency of the money market has caused a complete standstill in business. Importations have stopped from all parts of the world. Guatemala is at present flooded with paper money. The acting Government is losing the confidence of the people daily. It is reported the President cannot hold the reins much longer, and that a few weeks will probably see a repetition of the affairs of 1898.

REDUCED RATES.

June 12 and 13.

On above dates the Great Northern will sell tickets to Philadelphia and return; rate, $88 50; tickets good 60 days. City ticket office, 268 Morrison street.

Every Republican in the County should be sure to vote for Russell E. Sewall for District Attorney.

Vigor and vitality are given to the whole system by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

STILL FAR FROM QUIET

SEVERAL DISTURBANCES BY THE ST. LOUIS CAR-STRIKERS.

Two Women Who Rode in Cars Were Assailed and Clothes Were Torn From Them.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—A riot of small proportions, during the progress of which a boy was fatally shot and a dynamite explosion occurred, marred what would have otherwise been an uneventful Sunday. As a car on the Tower Grove line was passing the corner of Twelfth and Calhoun streets, a crowd of strike sympathizers threw rocks at it. An unknown man in the car fired a revolver into the crowd. The bullet struck Peter Frank, 16 years old, who was sitting in the doorway of his father's house. A detachment of police dispersed the rioters. The boy will die.

At a late hour this afternoon an explosion of dynamite shattered the cable conduit and switches of the Olive-street line, at the intersection of Maryland and Boyle avenues. No one was injured, but traffic on that end of the line had to be suspended. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

More than the usual quota of police was furnished today for the protection of passengers and crews, and as a result the number of cars on the various lines of the Transit Company was materially increased. Cars were operated on 16 lines.

This morning the nucleus of the first regiment of special deputies forming Sheriff Pohlmann's posse comitatus, consisting of 10 companies of 60 men, each armed with shotguns, were assigned to active service in preserving order. Their duties consisted in patroling the streets and doing guard duty at the various powerhouses and car sheds.

The work of subpenaing citizens continued uninterruptedly today. Sheriff Pohlmann had intended to issue subpenas for the members of the First Regiment, N. G. M., as individuals, not as an organization, but the officials changed their minds, and today it was announced that the soldier boys would not be sworn in.

Two Women Assaulted.

Street-car strike sympathizers this evening vented their wrath upon two defenseless young women, tearing their clothes and otherwise maltreating them because they had ridden on street-cars.

Christine Thiere, 18 years of age, a servant, was attacked by a crowd of 2000 men and boys, when she alighted from a Geyer-avenue car at 5 P. M. A young man called her a scab, and others joined in the chorus. Another young man tore off her jacket, and another her hat. She was struck by the fists of men and bruised about the face and body. A pocket-book was snatched from her hand and the money taken. Piece by piece her clothing was torn away, while she appealed for entrance at the nearest house. The occupants, however, were afraid the mob would tear down the building and refused her admittance. She succeeded in reaching an alley and ran down it, followed by the hooting men. There was a little window leading into a cellar. She broke the glass and jumped in. Finally her persecutors went away. Then she called for help and received it, finally being taken to her home.

At 1216 South Twelfth street, Stella Broderick got off a car only to be assailed and hooted at by a mob. Her jacket was torn from her by men. She ran down an alley into the home of Mrs. Folk. The mob surrounded the house and began throwing stones through the windows. Mrs. Folk got a revolver and opened fire on the mob from her front window, and the men scattered.

The Strike in Chalon, France.

CHALON, Sur Saone, France, June 3.—The strike here reached a critical stage last night, and today the city is studded with soldiers. The trouble began during the afternoon, and at night the street lamps were extinguished and missiles of all sorts were thrown at the cavalry and gendarmes, who fired, killing one of the rioters and wounding 20, some of them seriously. Fifteen gendarmes and two cavalrymen were injured. The trouble is not yet ended.

Sugar-Workers Go Back to Work.

NEW YORK, June 3.—As a result of the agreement between the various sugar interests, between 500 and 600 sugar-workers will be taken back to work tomorrow in the big Mollehauer refinery in Brooklyn, which will be run at its full capacity. The Doscher refinery, on Long Island, will continue running, and with an increased force.

REFUGEES AT TIEN-TSIN.

Nine Still Missing—Outlook Is More Serious.

TEIN-TSIN, June 3. — Three men and two ladies, French and Belgian refugees from Pao Ting Fu, have arrived here. Nine are still missing.

A body of mounted Cossacks has gone in search of the missing and to take food to Yan Liu Ping for the relief of the party there.

It is reported from Peking that Mr. Stevenson, of the Church of England Mission at Yem Ching, has been murdered, and that Mr. Norman, of the same mission, is missing.

German Money and Industry.

BERLIN, June 3.—Money rates towards the end of the week rose unexpectedly through the large offerings of commercial paper from the provinces. Foreign exchange receded slightly, removing all fear of gold exports. The most striking feature on the bourse last week was the sharp rise in Prussian consols and imperial 3s, the former 155 and the latter 176. The week's bourse showed ups and downs in industrials. Irons and coalers advanced sharply, but weakened later, the markets closing dull. Transactions were few. Monthly settlement was accompanied by the failure of several small firms.

The iron situation has improved. The manufacturers of colored cottons have been in conference here with reference to raising prices from 20 to 30 cents.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, June 3.—The stock exchange responded promptly to the hoisting of the British flag at Johannesburg and the Whitsuntide holidays will be spent with the expectation that the flag will be raised over Pretoria before the exchange is opened Tuesday. The situation is regarded as one of great promise. Money is cheap, despite the shadow of the forthcoming issue of some large loans. Canadian Pacific, African mining shares show new life. American railways are extremely firm, the chief feature being the advance of B. & O. ordinary 5 per cents, while B. & O. preferred went 2½ points higher. Money yesterday was plentiful at from 1½ to 1 per cent.

Meeting Held While Police Slept.

NEW MARKET, Ireland, June 3.—Two hundred police were sent here last evening to suppress a prohibited United Irish League meeting called for today. While the police were asleep this morning, James C. Flynn and E. Crean, members of Parliament, slipped in unobserved, addressed a meeting of 200 in the town square, and burned the proclamation prohibiting the meeting.

Orderly French Steeplechase.

PARIS, June 3.—The grand steeplechase at Auteuil, last year the scene of a turbulent outburst against President Loubet, passed off today without a sign of political disturbance. M. Loubet, unaccompanied by a military escort, drove to the races without incident. The diplomatic corps was in full attendance, including United States Ambassador Porter and his family. The race was won by Mel Bee, with Fragoleto second and Quittee double third. Ten ran. Reflector and Taillebourg fell. The former's jockey, E. Flint, was badly hurt.

Military Movements on West Coast.

LONDON, June 3.—The Daily Express has the following from Cape Coast Castle, dated Saturday:

Fifteen hundred men are here, and 500 others are in Nigera. It is expected that these and eight guns will go to Kumassie. One thousand men have crossed Krah River. It is reported that Captain Hall has already relieved Kumassie, but this report is not confirmed.

Painless Healing of Disease.

LONDON, June 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

A discovery by Herr Zierler, a dentist, has been reported to the Hygenic Institute of Wursberg University, whereby certain electric currents will destroy bacteria, thus painlessly healing disease.

Prospect More Serious.

LONDON, June 4.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that well-informed natives in Shanghai think the position of affairs in the north will become more serious.

McKinley's Congratulations.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—President McKinley has cabled congratulations to Prince Albert, of Belgium, on his engagement to the daughter of the Duke of Bavaria.

Quiet Election in Rome.

ROME, June 3. — The Parliamentary elections passed off quietly today. Signor Crispi was re-elected.

INDIA'S SICKENING SCENE.

Famine Camps Swept With Cholera and Smallpox.

BOMBAY, June 3.—Louis Klopsch, of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who has arrived here after making a tour of the famine-stricken districts, makes the following statement:

"Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scattering in all directions and stricken in flight, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. The numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day.

"At Godhera there were 3000 deaths from cholera within four days, and at Dohad 2500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhera and Dohad was 90 per cent.

"Air and water were impregnated with an intolerable stench of corpses. At Ahmedabad, the death rate in the hospital was 10 per cent. Every day I saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse.

"The thermometer read 115 in the shade. Millions of flies hovered around the uncleansed dysentery patients. I visited the smallpox and cholera wards at Viragam. All the patients were lying on the ground, there being no cots. Otherwise their condition was fair.

"I can fully verify the reports that vultures, dogs and jackals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's limbs in their jaws.

"The Government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, the plague and the cholera, the condition of the Bombay Presidency is now worse than it was at any previous period in the Nineteenth century. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken, and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks."

Russell E. Sewall deserves the vote of every Republican for the important office of District Attorney.

GREENLEAF'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Cost of Assessor's office for a period of 16 months, ending May, 1900	$15,700 17
For corresponding period immediately preceding	9,384 00
Increase	6,376 17
For the month of May just passed, this office has cost the taxpayers of Multnomah County for salaries alone, the sum of	1,857 89
Number of deputies, May, 1899	12
Number of deputies, May, 1900	22
Increase	10

These additional deputies have been employed at the county's expense, under the plea of urgent necessity.

As Mr. Greenleaf is a candidate for election to the Assessor's office for a fourth time, the reasons for this large increase in the clerical force are obvious.

The election of Captain McDonell to this office will result in a correction of this abuse.

A QUESTION

The political complexion of the next Legislature rests with Multnomah County. It is for voters here to say whether we shall have a Republican or a Fusionist for United States Senator. The Republican Legislative ticket ought to have the votes of all who believe in Republican policies. A vote for the "Citizens" ticket is a vote against the great principles advocated by the Republican party; and their maintenance every Republican believes is necessary to the continued welfare of state and Nation. The issue is not one of men. It is a time when the voter must disregard all consideration for persons and place himself on one side or the other of the great questions confronting the country. Let every Republican voter vote for all 18 candidates for the Legislature. He can do no less and discharge his full duty.

of Measures, Not Men

COTTON AT NINE CENTS

HOW THE SOUTH FARES UNDER THE ACCURSED GOLD STANDARD.

Sharp Advance in Price of the Staple Is Noticeable in the Exports—The Foreign Demand.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Europe is anxiously reaching out for whatever remains of last year's cotton crop in the United States. hTe exportation of cotton in April, 1900, the details of which have just been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, amounted to 264,044,318 pounds, against 134,397,328 pounds in April of last year, and the value to $34,694,078, against $8,435,097 in April last year, while the average price per pound in April, 1900, was 9.3 cents, and in April, 1899, 6.3 cents, an increase of about 50 per cent. The United Kingdom increased her importation of American cotton from 52,000,000 pounds in April, 1899, to 89,000,000 in April, 1900; France, from 9,000,000 pounds in April, 1899, to 13,000,000 in April, 1900; Germany, from 15,500,000 pounds in April 1899, to nearly 88,000,000 in April, 1900; and other European countries, from 40,000,000 pounds in April, 1899, to 84,000,000 in April, 1900. Japan, which has been busy in the earlier part of the year obtaining her supply, did not take as much in April, 1900, as in April, 1899, the figures being in April, 1899, 13,797,648 pounds, and in April, 1900, 5,935,573 pounds. During the 10 months ending with April, however, Japan took 155,583,547 pounds, against 71,778,701 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, while England had during the 10 months taken but 1,082,230,118 pounds, against 1,707,242,462 pounds in the corresponding months of last year, the total for the other European countries in 1900 being about equal to that of the corresponding months of 1899.

Meantime the American manufacturers are also taking time by the forelock and laying in their share of the stock in sight, even at the advanced prices which are now very much in excess of those a year ago. The latest quotations received by the Bureau of Statistics show the price of cotton in New York to be 9.31 cents on May 25, and on April 30 9.13 cents, while the figures for one year earlier were 6¾ cents for May 30, 1899, and 6¼ cents for April 15, 1899, an increase of 50 per cent during the 12 months.

This brings the price of cotton to a higher figure than at any prior time during the decade. The average price per pound in the year 1891 was 8.6 cents, in 1893 8.5 cents, and since that date has ranged downward, being in 1898 5.9 cents, and in 1899 6.8 cents. Meantime prices of cotton goods have been correspondingly reduced, standard sheetings which in 1891 were 6.8 cents per yard falling to 4.2 in 1898, and 5.2 cents in 1899; while standard prints which were 6 cents in 1891 were 3.9 cents in 1898, and 4.2 cents in 1899; and printing cloths which were 3.3 cents per yard in 1893 were 2 cents per yard in 1898, and 2.6 cents in 1899. The recent advance of more than 50 per cent in the price of cotton used in manufacturing, coupled with the advance in wages, is already making itself apparent in the price of cotton cloths, the average export price of uncolored cotton cloth in March, 1900, being 5.1 cents per yard, against 4.1 cents in March, 1899, and that of colored cloth 6.2 cents per yard in March, 1900, against 5 cents in March, 1899.

The effect of this sharp advance in price of cotton, and consequently of cotton cloths, is perceptible in the export trade in cotton goods. Exportations of cotton cloth in April, 1900, were but 16,143,188 yards, against 31,751,837 yards in April, 1899, and the total exportation of cotton manufactures was but $1,614,812 in value, against $1,911,511 in April, 1899, though for the 10 months of the fiscal year the exports exceeded in value those of any corresponding period, being $30,202,246, against $18,506,300 in the same months of the fiscal year 1899, and $13,901,439 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1898.

FIRST REPUBLICANS ASKED

Survivors Who Started the Party Invited to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The suggestion adopted by the committee in charge of the Republican National Convention, that the survivors of the first National gathering of Republicans held at Pittsburg on February 22, 1856, and later at the convention held at Philadelphia on June 18 of the same year, be especially honored with invitations to this year's convention, came from William Paul Weyand, of Pittsburg. The idea met the approval of Senator Hanna, who has sent the following to each of the surviving delegates:

"The Republican National Committee presents its compliments and congratulations to you as one of the few Republicans now living, who participated in the Republican convention of 1856, at Pittsburg and Philadelphia; and on behalf of the delegates to the coming Republican National Convention extends to you and your surviving associates in those historic conventions a cordial invitation to be present at and occupy a seat upon the platform of the convention which meets on the 19th day of June, 1900, in the City of Philadelphia.

"Nearly half a century has elapsed since you participated in laying the foundation of the Republican party; you have witnessed its magnificent growth from a popular vote of 1,341,264 and 114 electoral votes cast for Fremont in 1856, to a popular vote of 7,104,779 and 271 electoral votes for McKinley in 1896, and therefore the Republicans of today, profoundly appreciating the work of yourself and other pioneers of our party, will feel honored by your distinguished presence, and we assure you a most cordial welcome.

"With considerations of high esteem, very truly your,

"M. A. HANNA, Chairman.
"CHARLES DICK, Secretary."

So far as known, there are only 14 survivors. Twenty-seven states and territories were represented at the mass convetion and at the National convention, June 18, 1856, held in Philadelphia. Old La Fayette Hall, where the mass convention was held, is now demolished. Horace Greeley made one of his famous speeches, and that advised that a convention be held later to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. His advice was followed, and the first Republican convention was held in Philadelphia, June 18, 1856. This year's convention will be held in the same city, just 44 years later.

COLOMBIAN REBELS ACTIVE.

Only Six Miles From Panama, and Very Threatening.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 3.—The British steamer Orinoco, which arrived here today from Colombia, reports that on May 31 the rebels were within six miles of Panama. The British Consul and others had left with their families for Tobago for safety, all the Colombian soldiers had left Colon to strengthen the Panama garrison and 280 soldiers brought from Savanilla by a French steamer had gone to Panama.

The United States steamer Machias was at Colon when the Orinoco left, under orders to land marines if the city were threatened by the rebels. The authorities of Colon had been impressing into the military service large numbers of native youths.

The Orinoco brings also a report that a Colombian gunboat, the Cordova, was sunk by the rebels between Carthagena and Colon.

The Famine in India.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Rev. Edward S. Hume, a missionary of the American board, who has seen 25 years of service in Bombay, arrived last week, direct from India. Speaking before the executive committee of the committee of 100 on India famine relief, Mr. Hume said:

"I have read the accounts of the famine published in the American papers; I have seen the pictures; I have seen the conditions in the famine districts, and I can assure you that the actual state of affairs is much more terrible than printed or pictured. And the worst of it is that even if the June rains are entirely favorable no relief can be expected till the crop is gathered in October."

PRETORIA AN ENIGMA.

(Continued from First Page.)

the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired and the Queen was cheered. The name, 'Orange River Colony,' was well received.

"Received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria."

THE ACTION AT SENEKAL.

Wonderfully Picturesque Scene—The Object Was Accomplished.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senekal, dated May 29:

"The scene during the battle was wonderfully picturesque, rolling billows of smoke, higher than the highest kopje, obscuring the combatants. The roar of artillery and the crackle of musketry under the light of the flames of the burning veldt combined to produce a picture of appalling grandeur, but terrible for those engaged within its field.

"Tonight the surroundings of the Boer position are blackened and waste. We expect the enemy to vacate the hills before morning and to retire. Their desperate efforts during the day were directed to getting a force to the kopje which General Rundle threatened last night and today, in order to enable Colonel Spriggs to extricate the Duke of Cambridge's Yeomanry.

"The whole army of Free Staters is now between Senekal, Lindley and Ficksburg. It is reported to be composed chiefly of desperate men, who would not go to the Transvaal to fight and who are too proud to surrender. Their total number is believed to be from 3000 to 4000."

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senekal, dated May 30:

"General Rundle's action, made yesterday, entirely secured the object for which it was undertaken. The Boers have now withdrawn from Lindley, and Colonel Spriggs has been able to extricate the Duke of Cambridge's Yeomanry from their difficulties."

CAUSE OF BOER WAR.

Set Forth in Letter From General Blake to Texas Friend.

DALLAS, Tex., June 3.—General J. Y. P. Blake, commander of the Irish brigade in the Boer army, was a Texas cowboy in early life, and was known as Beau Blake. Alexander W. Robertson, of Denton County, received a letter from General Blake today, in which the General says:

"This war is to destroy the liberty and independence of the Dutch and deprive them of their gold fields to satisfy Rhodes, Chamberlain and Milner. He that would serve humanity best would have hung for their perfidy the above trio of political rascals. The Dutch are too liberal, too humane and too strict in their observance of the rules governing civilized warfare to contend with the English, who abuse the armistice, the Red Cross, the white flag and murder wounded captives with the lance on the battle-field.

"The Irish brigade which I have the honor to command is composed of Irish and Irish-Americans, and a braver and more determined lot of men you will not find anywhere. I was wounded in the right arm below the elbow by a shrapnel shell on October 30, in front of Ladysmith. I never left the battle-field, although I was laid up for six weeks."

May Quit Laing's Nek.

LONDON, June 4.—The Newcastle correspondent of the Times, telegraphing May 31, says:

"It is possible that the Boers will abandon Laing's Nek without fighting. There are reports of demoralization. The presence of a six-inch gun on Pongwana was a surprise. We thought when Lord Roberts' advance threatened the railway that all the guns in position were withdrawn."

Guerrilla Warfare Intimated.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Montagu White, the Transvaal's agent at London, who came to Chicago today, in advance of the Boer envoys, said, when asked if the Boers would continue the war to the extent of waging a guerrilla conflict:

"What else can they do? They can get no terms from the English. Salisbury will not leave them a shred of independence. Even if the situation is impossible in a military sense, politics dominates it, and the mountain warfare is the only alternative. They can keep up some sort of resistance there for a year."

Will Require a Big Garrison.

BERLIN, June 3.—Dr. Reitz, the Boer State Secretary, says in the Cologne Gazette that England will require a permanent garrison of 50,000 soldiers in the Transvaal, and that the rebellion may be expected to continue for centuries. He believes that many Boers will trek to German South Africa.

Boer Envoys at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 3.—The Boer envoys arrived here tonight from Buffalo, and were met at the train by a big reception committee and a delegation of citizens, headed by a band. Tomorrow the envoys will address a mass meeting.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

To Be Established in San Francisco, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Brigadier-General Greely, chief signal officer, said last night that he has directed the establishment of wireless telegraph stations in the Harbor of San Francisco and in Porto Rico and the Philippines. In New York Harbor it is possible that the wireless telegraph system may take the place of the cable connecting Fort Hamilton and Fort Hancock. This cable was recently found to be cut in 11 places. It is desired to connect the various points in San Francisco Harbor at which guns are located.

Wireless telegraphy, it is believed, will give better results than a cable. In Porto Rico, Crab Island will be connected with some port on the coast of the larger island. In the Philippines the system will take the place of the heliograph, which now flashes messages between Corregidor Island and Manila, Bohol and Cebu and other points.

Found the Agora.

LONDON, June 4.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

The excavators of the American schools have discovered the only fountain mentioned by Pausaniasin, the "Agora." It is absolutely intact. The bronze lion's heads, through which flowed the water, are still in their places in the wall.

REDUCED RATES EAST.

June 12 and 13, the Union Pacific will sell round-trip tickets to Philadelphia, good until August 31 returning, for $88 50. Choice of routes. City ticket office, 135 Third street.

John Clark Ridpath Gaining.

NEW YORK, June 3.—John Clark Ridpath, the historian, is progressing favorably, but is not out of danger.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are

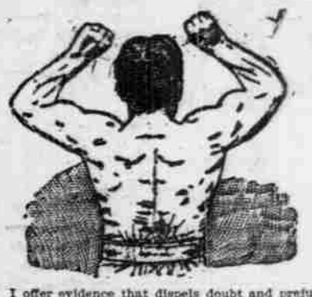
an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Don't Use Drugs for that Rheumatism and Backache

I have a remedy which entirely knocks out that lowering and persistent pain—it forces the kidneys to filter the poisons from the system and drives away lumbago and other pains from every part of the body. That remedy is my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



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In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

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Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

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Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failures. Cures guaranteed.

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BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES. Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, enlarged prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver troubles, cured WITHOUT MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent Free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

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THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO