# MORE FOR RIVERS

## Senator Mitchell Speaks for Oregon.

### TALKS TO SENATE COMMITTEE

**Increased Appropriations for Columbia Would Allow of Work Being Pursued to Better Advantage—Word for The Dalles Project.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senator Mitchell was given a hearing today before the commerce committee on behalf of the appropriations for the Columbia River and the smaller Oregon projects. He asserted that in some instances, while rather liberal allowances had been made in the House bill, the work could be pursued to better advantage if the items were increased, notably the cash appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia River, from $500,000 to $800,000. He also contended that the aggregate appropriation for extending the jetty should be increased from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. He urged an increase in the appropriation for the Lower Willamette and Columbia below Portland from $250,000 to $300,000.

The Senator asked for more liberal treatment of the improvement at The Dalles, suggesting an appropriation of $500,000 for procuring a right of way for a canal and the authorization of the work when a final survey is obtained. He urged upon the committee the desirability of having early action at this locality in order to give a water outlet to the great Inland Empire. Other changes favored by Senator Mitchell were: An appropriation of $3000 for the Coquille River between Myrtle Point and Coquille; an increase from $30,000 to $50,000 for the Columbia at the Cascades; an increase from $26,000 to $50,000 for the Siuslaw; an increase from $10,000 to $142,970 for Coos Bay; an increase from $68,000 to $70,000 for the Willamette above Portland, and a survey of Yaquina River from its mouth to Elk City, instead of Toledo; also an estimate of the cost of revetting the bank of the Willamette near Albany, and a survey and estimate of the cost of improving the Willamette River between Portland and Oregon City.

**More Time for State War Claims.**

Senator Hansbrough's bill extending until January 1, 1903, the time for the presentation of claims of the several states for reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in raising and equipping volunteer regiments for service in the war with Spain, was today favorably reported to the Senate.

### ROOT WILL NOT GIVE UP FIGHT.

**Undismayed by Committee — Miles' Opposition to His Bill.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Although it seems that a majority of the members of the Senate committee on military affairs are disposed to favor Miles as against Root, in the matter of reorganizing the staff of the Army, yet the Secretary has determined not to give up the fight, and will push the staff bill with all the vigor he can. There are men who are not on the military committee that are fully convinced that something should be done to bring about a better condition in the Army. The argument of Miles that the President, under the Root bill, can promote anybody to be a Brigadier-General, and then assign him to be chief of staff, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, cuts very little figure, when it is known that under present conditions the President can promote any man he chooses to be a general officer. The appointments of Wood, Bell, Grant and Funston to be Brigadier-Generals illustrated this point. Any one of them could be appointed Lieutenant-General, if the President so desired, when the vacancy occurs.

The power of the President under the Root bill is no greater than at present. The constant friction that has manifested itself between the Secretary of War and the commanding General is one reason given why something should be done to change the existing conditions, and avoid the difficulties that have been experienced since the beginning of the Spanish War. Root is quite severely criticised by some military men as being a civilian who does not know anything about the Army, and some Army men, as well as Senators, say that the constant agitation is tending to disorganize the Army.

### BRIGHTER FOR CUBA.

**Roosevelt's Waiting Policy on Reciprocity Is Having Its Effect.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The waiting policy pursued by the Administration and the ways and means committee of the House is having its effect, and one by one the members who have been talking so loudly for beet sugar are being picked off, and the prospects for Cuban reciprocity grow brighter day by day. This change in sentiment well illustrates the point that it is hard to beat an Administration when it once determines to bring about some decided result. The reciprocity plan of the ways and means committee is a makeshift at best, and will amount to very little, even when adopted. The longer it is delayed, the less damage it can possibly do the beet-sugar interests, and the less good it will do the Cubans.

### JONES AGAINST THE LACEY BILL.

**Washington Man Opposes Change in Control of Forest Reserves.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representatives Jones, of Washington, Mondell, Shafroth and Fordney today filed a minority report against the Lacey bill to transfer control of forest reserves from the Interior to the Agricultural Department. This transfer is opposed on the grounds that complete transfer is impracticable because legal questions relative to the settlement of the rights, lieu land selections, mining rights, etc., must necessarily be determined by the Interior Department; further, that the Interior Department is well adapted to administer all features of forest reserve management, including policing, while the Agricultural Department, whose duties are scientific, is not well qualified for administrative functions.

The report contends that great additional expense would be incurred by the transfer, as the Agricultural Department would be compelled to appoint receivers of public money and special agents to perform duties within the reserves, now performed by General Land Office agents. It is also held the transfer would result in two systems of forest control under the Government, inasmuch as the bill provides that all transfers are not to be made immediately. Both departments in the meantime would have complete forestry service within the reserves, in addition to the service on unreserved public timber land. The proposed transfer is pronounced as impossible of operation, impracticable and expensive, and would lead to friction and conflict of authority.

The minority approves the feature of the Lacey bill providing for game protection, and on this point submits a substitute bill providing that on the request of the Governor of any state, the whole or part of any forest reserve may be constituted a game preserve.

### SAYS IT IS NOT JUSTICE.

**Lawyer Patrick Surprised by the Jury's Verdict.**

NEW YORK, March 27.—Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted last night of the murder of William M. Rice, had a consultation today with his father, Colonel Patrick, and his counsel from Chicago, Mr. Turner. In discussing his case, Patrick said:

"As a lawyer I do not see how, upon the testimony given, the verdict of guilty could have been found. I do not believe, had Recorder Goff and Assistant District Attorney Osborne known what effect their addresses would have upon the jury, that they would have made them in the terms they did."

Patrick discussed the handwriting testimony and the testimony which was excluded concerning the actions of Rice when he made the will. He spoke also of the testimony which he said would have been given in his favor by Schepfell, who was the dead millionaire's friend for 15 years, and also the testimony offered by Adams regarding Rice's views on cremation. Speaking of the handwriting testimony, Patrick said that the signatures to the four disputed checks varied only in the same way as the signatures to any similar number of papers would vary. He said that only an expert could detect that difference. Concerning other testimony, the convicted man said:

"How can the declaration and determination of a dead man bear evidence, except through the testimony of a third party? It is done every day in the Surrogate's Court."

After expressing the belief that both the Recorder and Assistant Attorney were astonished at the verdict, Patrick said:

"I believe the jury to be composed of honest men. I have no reason to believe otherwise. I practically selected the jury myself. But this I do know: Every witness, every one connected with me who could be bribed, cajoled or influenced was approached, and if influence could possibly be used upon any member of the jury, I believe it was used. I do not believe for a moment that this verdict will stand. It will go to the Court of Appeals, where the questions of law and fact will be passed upon."

Patrick said further that there was no one action on his part he regretted, not one thing he would not do over again.

Asked if he would go on the stand in the event of a new trial, Patrick said he was in his lawyers' hands and would do whatever they directed.

District Attorney Jerome was asked what he intended to do with Charles F. Jones, who was Rice's clerk and attendant, and who testified that he killed Rice at Patrick's request. Mr. Jerome replied:

"It is frequently necessary to allow men manifestly guilty to go free. In this case, we never could have got a conviction without Jones' testimony, and in such cases it is often well to grant the witness immunity. I cannot say definitely just what this office will do, but, as I said, Jones' testimony convicted Patrick, and it might be very inexpedient to prosecute him. In some cases, unless there was just such testimony as the valet gave, we would not bring to justice the really guilty prisoner."

**Woodward May Be Lynched.**

CASPER, Wyo., March 27.—General indignation is felt on all sides on account of the delay of the execution of Charles Woodward, convicted of the murder of Sheriff Rickers. The most conservative people believe he will not be lynched, but others declare he will be taken from the jail Friday night and hanged on the gallows that had been prepared for his legal execution. Casper is filling up with people who came in to witness the legal hanging of the man, not knowing that the Supreme Court had granted a stay of execution, and many of them express the hope that there will be no delay. Woodward is extremely happy over the action of the Supreme Court, for he believes he has several years yet to live.

**Joseph Cox Acquitted.**

M'ARTHUR, O., March 27.—After being out all night the jury today rendered a verdict of acquittal in the case of Joseph Cox, charged with murder in the first degree. Cox had killed Raymond Ratcliffe in a sensational manner at a country church January 26 last, because Ratcliffe assaulted him for persisting in paying attention to Ratcliffe's sister after repeated warnings. The parties were both school teachers and Ratcliffe's wife was a sister of Cox.

**Prosecuting La Junta Lynchers.**

LA JUNTA, Colo., March 27.—The authorities claim to have the names of some of the leaders in the lynching of W. H. Wallace, the colored railroad porter charged with assault on Mrs. Henrietta Miller and it is said prosecutions will be begun against them at the April term of court. The Coroner's jury found that Wallace came to his death by "gunshot wounds and stranguiation at the hands of unknown persons."

**The Clayton Shooting.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Postmaster-General Payne received the following cablegram today from Postmaster John R. Guyer, of Clayton, N. M.:

"I was attacked in the postoffice yesterday, and in defense of myself and my office, shot and killed a man. Particulars by mail."

**Convicted of Bribery.**

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Emil E. Mysenburg, member of the House of Delegates, was convicted of bribery in connection with suburban street railway franchise legislation, and his punishment fixed at three years in the penitentiary.

**Mine About Played Out.**

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 27.—John Hays Hammond, the well-known mining engineer, general manager of Stration's Independence mine, has sent to the London directors the following cablegram:

"Recent developments have confirmed last report. Regret to report lowest developments unfavorable."

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Hammond said:

"Yes, it's true. I have cabled London to the effect that the ore reserves are exceedingly low, and that the body of the mine is looking very bad."

Mr. Hammond refused to discuss the matter any further.

From Superintendent Shipman it is learned that the production at present is from 250 to 300 tons a day.

**The Quickest Cough Eradicator.**

From the Shortsville (N. Y.) Enterprise.

This is the month that one takes cold so easily and quickly—secures that "hacking" cough, which is so persistently disagreeable, as we know by personal experience. And we also know that the quickest eradicator of such cough has been Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and which has been our stanch standby for several years. This is no paid "puff," but merely a just recognition of an invaluable remedy for coughs, colds and all lung affections, and, like the editor, it has scores of other stanch friends in this town. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

# BRIBERY IS CHARGED

(Continued from First Page.)

ardson, "that these charges do include members of the House, and will amend the resolution to that extent."

Speaker Henderson thereupon ruled that the matter held was privileged.

"This is a matter of high privilege," said the Speaker, delivering his ruling. "Exactly what status a report to a foreign government would have here might be questioned, but the gentleman from Tennessee having stated upon his honor as a member of the House that the charges are true—"

"Oh, no, Mr. Speaker," interrupted Richardson, "I did not say the report was true. I vouched for the fact that Mr. Christmas had made it."

"The gentleman having vouched for the authenticity of the charges," continued the Speaker, "the chair holds the matter is one of privilege and recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee."

By this time the interest in the House was intense. Almost every seat was occupied, and the members listened eagerly as Richardson proceeded to present his case. First he read extracts from the press at Copenhagen. These were followed by an affidavit from Nelis Gron concerning his dealings with certain people here, but they were not particularly sensational.

**Christmas' Report.**

The real sensation came when he started to read from what purported to be the report of Walter Christmas concerning the negotiations. He prefaced the reading by the statement that it would show a "corrupt bargain," worthy of the consideration of the House. The report was too long to read in full, he said.

"I will only read the luscious extracts, which, if true, should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American," said he, "for the statement will disgrace this country in the eyes of every foreign country in the world. This is what this corrupt bargainer says."

He then proceeded to read Mr. Christmas' account of his interview with the Prime Minister of Denmark, in which he was said to have told the Minister of the necessity for the use of money to bring the negotiations for the sale of the islands to a successful termination. He told of his acquaintance with Abner McKinley, President McKinley's brother, and his law partner, Colonel Brown, two gentlemen whom Mr. Christmas described as "having the entry to the White House and being familiar with the ways of American politics, and what members of Congress would have to be paid to accomplish the results desired."

The report then described how Mr. Christmas had enlisted not only President McKinley's brother and his partner, but two press associations, one in New York and one in Washington, and a prominent banking house in New York, in the sale of the islands. In the report Mr. Christmas said, among other things, that he had as his special assistants C. W. Knox, an intimate friend of Senator Hanna, and a Washington lawyer named Richard P. Evans, who represented "Mr. Gardner and his friends in the House."

The Danish Foreign Minister was reported as disgusted with the methods which had to be pursued, but as finally giving his acquiescence.

Richardson said that Christmas was speaking of inviting members of Congress to dine with him at the Hotel Raleigh, in this city. He then quoted from the report as follows:

"It was not alone the members of Congress I had to invite. I had as my special assistants two men, C. W. Knox, who was an intimate friends of Senator Hanna, and Richard P. Evans, a lawyer in Washington, who represented Mr. Gardner and his friends in the House. These took an active part in the personal agitation, since they talked with a large number of members of Congress and agitated for the purchase of the islands. I had contracts with them both, according to which they and through them certain members of Congress should have a share of the commission if the sale took place, but the two gentlemen's expenses, etc., bills in restaurants and hotels, I had to pay. The two press associations, Abner McKinley and Brown, Evans, Knox and others had promised that their contracts should be guaranteed by the house of Seligman. To this the banking-house had agreed, as it should in one way or another have to be recognized by the Danish Government."

**Arraigns Secretary Hay.**

Richardson then proceeded:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I could make more of these quotations, but I will not take the time of the House. It is enough to show what a report this creature has made to the Danish Government, this man whom our Secretary of State used as an agent—I was about to say, too, but as an agent—to carry a trusted diplomat from our legation in London to the court at Copenhagen and there entertain this trusted agent and procure him admission and introduction to the Prime Minister of Denmark, which resulted in putting on foot the negotiations leading to this treaty.

"Now, I am not here to charge, and I do not charge that any American Congressman or Senator has been bribed in this matter; but here is the declaration of this agent of the Danish Government and of our own Government, that he had contracts for $500,000 of the money which we supposed we were paying into the treasury of Denmark for these islands, to be used, as he said, for the corrupt purpose of bribing American Congressmen.

"Does this not demand an investigation at our hands? Are we to sit here and permit this paper to be published in the leading papers, not only of Denmark and the United States—because a portion of this report, making these charges, has already been printed in a Philadelphia paper and in some other papers of this country, also in the London Times? It has been printed, I venture to say, in the leading papers of every capital of Europe. Those charges have gone forth to the world that there is a condition of affairs in the United States Congress, as described by this Minister, that is simply horrible, and that he had known it for a long time.

"Does such a state of affairs exist, Mr. Speaker? Every member of Congress can be called and interrogated upon his oath if he met this man, Christmas, if he dined with him at the hotels, if he sought, in any way, to make public opinion in favor of the ratification of this treaty for the purpose of the Danish Islands.

"I have so far made no reflections upon any American official; but I do say this, that these facts that I have submitted here, the extracts from these Danish papers, show that all this corrupt contract business has been exposed and published since the 28th day of January in the Danish papers. I take it that the Senate of the United States did not know on the 17th day of February that $500,000 of that money had been bargained away for the corrupt purpose of buying them and you and the balance of us into the support of this measure, and yet, on the 17th day of February, the American Senate almost unanimously, as I believe, and as has been published in the newspapers, ratified this treaty. Did they know, Mr. Speaker, when they ratified this treaty, that these things were being published in Copenhagen, Denmark? Did these United States Senators, did the committee on foreign affairs of the Senate know this? I do not know but this is the first time the attention of this house has been called to this disgraceful state of affairs. It seems to me there is one thing unpardonable in this whole business, and that is the Department of State must have known of the publication of these infamous charges in Denmark, and in Copenhagen, for two weeks, or nearly three weeks, before this treaty was ratified."

**Facts Were Asserted.**

Hitt pointed out that as framed the resolutions asserted facts on the responsibility of the House, whereas they were mere charges of an outside party.

Richardson thereupon changed the preamble so as to read: "Whereas, it is alleged," etc.

**Cannon Makes Reply.**

Cannon (Rep. Ill.) made the first rejoinder of any length. He pressed Richardson to know whether the report gave the name of a member or members of the House said to have been bribed, and they engaged in a very sharp clash. Cannon was plainly laboring under considerable excitement.

Richardson insisted that the report did charge members of the House and Senate. "I have mentioned several of the names," said he. "I will repeat them if need be."

"I do not believe," said Cannon, "that there is a man in the House who wants to investigate the mere statement of an acknowledged thief. I would be glad if the whole matter would go over until tomorrow, when members can have an opportunity to examine the documents. I make this suggestion in the greatest good faith."

Miers (Dem. Ind.) protested that tomorrow is pension day, and asked that Cannon modify his motion to make it Saturday.

"Is not the honor of a member of this House more important than the passage of a few pension bills?" cried Pierce (Dem. Tenn.).

Underwood (Dem. Ala.) then got the floor. He declared that the honor of the country is at stake in this matter, and that is far above the honor of a mere individual. He insisted that Christmas, after coming here to negotiate the sale of the islands, went back as the accredited agent of the United States. It matters not, he said, whether he is thief or knave, he made the charges. While he hoped for the honor of the country that they are not true, they should be thoroughly investigated.

In answer to an interrogation from Hitt (Rep. Ill.), Richardson stated that Christmas' report was dated October 1, 1901.

Cannon declared that he had never heard of this man Christmas until today; he had no knowledge or information concerning him, but, according to his own belief, he is a briber and worse.

"But he was accredited by the Secretary of State," interposed Richardson, "and instructed to go to our Minister in London."

"The gentleman artfully says the Secretary of State made this man his agent," cried Cannon, indignantly. "I know nothing about it. If anything ought to be investigated I am for an investigation. But I am not in favor of proceeding upon the extracts the gentleman has read. Let the documents be printed in full, then each member of the House can act intelligently. No one will be more swift than I to investigate charges affecting Federal officials and members of the American Congress."

"But these charges were printed in Denmark and were known here from January 28 to February 17," interposed Richardson. "Does the gentleman not think the Secretary of State should have called the attention of the Senate to charges that $500,000 was being spent to bring about a successful termination of the negotiations?"

"I do not know anything about it," replied Cannon warmly, "and until I do I will say nothing that would dishonor any one. I demand a vote."

"I am not seeking to dishonor any one. I am seeking to prevent dishonor," replied Richardson.

"The gentleman fears to have the House examine the documents before it votes," retorted Cannon.

"I do not," insisted Richardson. "That is exactly what I desire. I ask unanimous consent now that this report be read in full from the clerk's desk."

But Cannon angrily objected, his objection being sustained by half a dozen other Republicans. The Speaker put the question on Cannon's motion to postpone. The Republicans generally voted for the motion, but such a stentorian chorus of noes came from the Democratic side that the Speaker announced "the noes seem to have it."

Cannon did not ask for a division, and the Speaker declared the motion lost. The resolutions were then perfected by the insertion of "it is alleged" before all assertions of fact.

At the suggestion of Lacey (Rep. Ia.) the reference in the resolution to newspapers was changed to read "newspapers or press associations."

With these changes the resolutions were put to a vote, and were carried without a dissenting vote. The Speaker immediately announced the investigation committee as follows: Representatives Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), Hitt (Rep. Ill.), Cousins (Rep. Ia.), McCall (Rep. Mass.), Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), Dinsmore (Dem. Ark.) and Cowherd (Dem. Mo.).

**The Army Bill.**

The excitement then subsided, and the House turned to the consideration of the Army appropriation bill. Sulzer spoke on his bill to remove the color distinction on sugar, which he contended would solve the problem relative to Cuba. If the sugar trust would not pay a fair price for raw sugars under his bill, those sugars could be sold in the American market.

Without material amendment, the consideration of the Army bill was completed and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

The President's message on the relinquishment of control of Cuba was then laid before the House.

Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), from the committee on rules, presented a rule making the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service a special order until disposed of, the order not to interfere with appropriation bills or conference reports. The rule was adopted, 119 to 67.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow.

### STATE DEPARTMENT'S ANSWER.

**Will Show the Government Had No Dealings With Captain Christmas.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It is said that the answer of the State Department to the Richardson resolution directing an investigation of the charges made in connection with the Danish West Indian treaty will disclose the fact that according to the record the United States Government has refused to have anything to do with any persons as a party to the treaty who were not directly connected with the Danish Government. The department also placed on record its determination to pay no commission to any person on account of the cession of the islands. It will be pointed out that our Government had no right to dictate to the Danish Government as to what it should do in the matter of paying commissions. As it has been assumed in some quarters that the failure of Congress to appropriate the $5,000,000, which was to be the price paid for the islands, would itself cause a failure of the transfer of the territory, it may be said that the construction of the treaty by the State Department is that directly upon the exchange of ratifications the islands became the property of the United States without waiting for the payment of the money, and the failure of Congress to make the appropriation would simply leave outstanding a debt of honor against us.

### NEILS GRON'S STATEMENT.

**Denmark Anxious to Undo Christmas' Work.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Following is a statement made by Neils Gron regarding the Christmas statement:

"When, early in February last, the contents of Walter Christmas' secret report to the Danish Government relative to the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States became public, a party comprising a large portion of Denmark's best and most influential men and highest interests, realizing that since Christmas had, in the furtherance of the pending treaty, served by direct authority, first, the Secretary of State of the United States and afterward the Danish Prime Minister, Mr. Horring, it would be impossible to disassociate his efforts from the treaty or the methods set forth in his report from the official negotiations; and realizing further that if the present treaty was consummated and permitted to take effect, Denmark would be obliged to stand before the world as having made use of, and the United States as having accepted such negotiations as said Christmas sets forth and describes in the above mentioned report, and since it was thought that that would place the people of the two nations in an unfavorable and regrettable light, I was requested, by the party referred to, to journey with all speed from Copenhagen to Washington and lay before the representatives of the people of the United States the facts touching certain parts of the negotiations in order that any further steps taken by the United States towards causing the taking effect of the treaty in question must be done with a full knowledge of the situation. "NEILS GRON.

"Washington, D. C., March 27, 1902."

**Early Investigation Promised.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Dalzell, chairman of the committee appointed today by Speaker Henderson to investigate the charges in connection with the Danish West Indian treaty, says he will go over the allegations tomorrow when they appear in the Congressional Record, and arrangements will then be made for an early meeting of the committee, probably Saturday. Until then, Dalzell said, there would be no plans as to the conduct of the investigation.

**More Men For Marine Corps.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A sub-committee of the House committee on naval affairs, composed of Representatives Dayton, Butler and Meyer, saw the President today and discussed with him the recommendations made in his annual message to Congress for an increase in the number of officers for the Naval and Marine Corps. The President impressed upon the committee the necessity for additional officers by reason of the rapidly growing Navy, and a tenative plan has been agreed upon by which the committee will recommend an increase of 1200 men for the Marine Corps and the appointment during the next four or five years of 500 additional cadets, these appointments to be made upon the recommendation of Senators and members. The plan also contemplates a few appointments at large, to be made directly by the President.

**To Reorganize Consular Service.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House committee on foreign affairs today voted to report the bill of Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, to reorganize the United States Consular service. The commercial organizations of the country have been much interested in a measure of this kind. As agreed upon today, the bill provides for the appointment by the President of a committee of two Senators, three Representatives and one State Department official to assist in the reorganization of the Consular service, which is to be effected within two years. The Consular officers are graded, with fixed salaries, fees are abolished, a board of examiners is established, and provision is made for an eligible list, from which appointees may be selected.

**Babcock Won Over.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Babcock, of the ways and means committee, called at the White House today in response to a request from the President. It was discovered that the committee stands eight to eight as between the Payne and Tawney Cuban reciprocity propositions, and that Babcock, who has been absent on account of illness, held the deciding vote. After the interview it was stated that Babcock had been won over by the President and that he would vote for the Payne proposition.

**Would Relinquish Chairmanship.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional committee, today informed President Roosevelt that, owing to ill health, he desired to relinquish the chairmanship of the committee and that he would be glad if the President would suggest some one to take his place.

**For a Mint at Omaha.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House committee on coinage today ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mercer, establishing a coinage mint at Omaha, Neb., and appropriating $350,000 for a building.

### MISS STONE AT VIENNA.

**On Her Way Home the Missionary Says She is in Good Health.**

VIENNA, March 27.—Miss Ella M. Stone, the American missionary, passed through Vienna tonight on her way to London. Miss Stone appeared to have recovered from the effects of her captivity better than was expected by those who saw her at the time of her release. She said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I have daily become better since I was liberated. This I owe mainly to the fact that for many years I have been accustomed to the air and food of the locality where I was a prisoner. The brigands treated me and Mme. Tsilka as well as they could. They told us it was to their interest to keep us in as good health as possible, as nobody would pay ransom for us if we were dead. Indeed, they did the best they could.

"My companion, Mme. Tsilka, bore all the hardships bravely. I can only say the best about her, as well as about her husband, who reported arrest for complicity in our abduction is quite absurd. Rev. Mr. Tsilka is an honest man and an intelligent man. He was educated in America and speaks six languages. He is incapable of a dishonest act. The American Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Leishman, says the same thing of M. Tsilka, and tells me it is my duty to proclaim this openly and loudly.

"It has not yet been decided who is to pay the damage. I am going to London to see my friends. Afterward I will go home to my mother, who is longing to see me. I cannot say how long I will remain in the United States, or whether I will return to Macedonia."

Miss Stone said she wanted again to express her thanks to all the people everywhere who had taken such an interest in the welfare of her companion and herself during the six months of their captivity. "All Americans and all civilized people have our heartfelt thanks, as have the missionaries, who are men of enviable energy," said she. Miss Stone expressed her thanks with deep emotion.

**Monuments to Iowa Soldiers.**

DES MOINES, March 27.—The Senate has passed the House bill appropriating $150,000 for monuments to Iowa soldiers at Vicksburg Military Park. The vote was unanimous, and the chamber at times was filled by veterans of the war, who cheered the speakers. The House had already passed the bill by a unanimous vote. The Senate also passed by a unanimous vote the bill to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of monuments to Iowa soldiers who fought and died at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

**Mosquitos and Yellow Fever.**

AUSTIN, Tex., March 27.—The Associated Press correspondent had a talk with State Health Officer Tabor this morning regarding a recent publication by the War Department to the effect that a certain species of mosquito is the only medium for the transmission of yellow fever. Dr. Tabor is of the opinion that the "theory won't hold water," and states that he will not accept it. He had been familiar with yellow fever from childhood and knew enough to keep rigid quarantine and disinfecting rules in effect.

# OLEOMARGARINE DEBATE

**HARRIS AND QUARLES THE SPEAKERS IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.**

**Patterson of Colorado Criticised the Methods by Which General Funston Captured Aguinaldo.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the Senate today Harris and Quarles spoke at length on the oleomargarine bill. Harris supported the measure, but urged that an amendment which he proposed, placing a tax of 10 cents a pound on adulterated butter and regulating the manufacture and sale of renovated butter, ought to be adopted. Quarles vigorously denounced the oleomargarine industry, as at present conducted, as a fraud, and insisted that in the interest not only of the 5,000,000 of dairymen, but also in the interest of the whole American people, the pending bill ought to be enacted into law. Taking advantage of the latitude of debate afforded by the Senate rules, Patterson sharply criticised the methods by which General Funston captured Aguinaldo, and sought to show that General Funston's statement, published today, that he had not violated the articles of civilized warfare, was not accurate.

**The Proceedings.**

Soon after the Senate convened Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, favorably reported a bill to correct the military record of Charles H. Hawley. A similar bill was vetoed a short time ago by the President. In reporting the measure, Hawley said it had been changed and informal assurances had been given that, as reported, it would be satisfactory to the President. The bill reported authorized the President to review the case and revoke the order of dismissal.

Gallinger said he had received letters from soldiers importuning him to introduce similar bills, and he had replied that apparently there was no use to do so, as they were likely to be vetoed if passed. He hoped that his impression was incorrect. The bill was then placed on the calendar.

A joint resolution was adopted appointing Henry E. Palmer (Neb.), George W. Steele (Ind.), Walter P. Brownlow (Tenn.), T. J. Henderson (Ill.) and J. M. Brown (Me.) members of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of the United States.

On motion of Proctor the Senate directed that when it adjourn today it stand adjourned until Monday next.

Consideration was resumed on the oleomargarine bill. Harris offered an amendment placing a tax of 10 cents a pound upon adulterated butter, provided that it should be stamped or branded, and levying a heavy fine for violation of the provisions of the amendment. Harris, while he was a supporter of the pending bill, declared that oleomargarine was an excellent product when not sophisticated and colored in a way to deceive the consumer. It was an article of food of such value that he was surprised that manufacturers of oleomargarine did not advertise it as such frankly and boldly. The deception, he said, was not, however, all on one side. The committee had encountered disgusting duplicity upon the part of the butter makers, and it was partly to meet this point that he offered his amendment.

Quarles, in support of the pending measure, said that things had come to a strange pass when steers compete with cows as butter-producers. It was time, he thought, for self-respecting men to take up the cudgels for the cow and to defend her time-honored prerogative. He said that Wisconsin had $117,000,000 invested in dairy interests. He said that 110,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were manufactured every year in the United States, and he had no hesitancy in pronouncing it "the greatest fraud of the century."

At the conclusion of Quarles' speech, a message from the President, recommending that provision be made for diplomatic and Consular representatives in Cuba and announcing formally that the island would be turned over to the Cuban Government May 20 next, was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Patterson called attention to an Associated Press dispatch from Topeka, Kan., published today, in which General Frederick Funston was represented as criticising some Eastern papers because of their comment of his recent speech before the Lotus Club in New York. He said that he would not notice the statement but for the fact that General Funston called to his aid the President and the chairman of the Senate committee on the Philippines, representing them as indorsing his speech. Patterson said it was evident that General Funston's speech was to be used for campaign purposes, and he thought, therefore, that two things ought to be brought calmly and dispassionately to the attention of the country. First, General Funston's own statement of the character of Aguinaldo, made in a magazine article last October, and second, the rules of civilized warfare regarding deception of the enemy.

Patterson then read at length the provisions of warfare relating to spies and the use of deception, and read extensively from General Funston's magazine article, his point being that General Funston had violated the articles of warfare in deceiving the Filipinos at the time he captured Aguinaldo, despite his statement now that he had not done so. In conclusion, Patterson said that all authorities upon international law and the articles of civilized warfare declared that the use of the enemy's uniform was not warranted, and that a man in an enemy's uniform who killed another man was guilty of assassination, and outside the pale of protection.

When Patterson had concluded, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

### DR. LOUTHER'S TRIAL.

**Begins Behind Closed Doors by the Kansas Methodist Conference.**

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., March 27.—In the Southwest Kansas M. E. Conference today, the reports of the elders were called for. When the name of Rev. Granville Louther, of McPherson, was called, his presiding elder asked that the case be passed for the time being. The others, all of whom had clear records, made their reports. When this was finished, Bishop Mallalieu said that he had in his possession a bill of charges against Mr. Louther and that the case would be taken up at this time. The bishop named a trial committee of 11 clergymen.

The trial began this afternoon in secret. Dr. Louther, the alleged heretic, is 53 years of age, is president of the State Holiness Association and a Social Democrat. His church in McPherson had already declared its confidence in him, asking for his return.

**Money-Order Service.**

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Postoffice Department today announced the completion of important arrangements for the extension of the international money-order business of this Government. An agreement has been reached with the Kingdom of Greece whereby money-orders will be exchanged between the two countries. In addition, the post agent of the United States at Shanghai, China, has been authorized to issue domestic money-orders payable at any money-order office in the United States, Canada and the Philippines.

**Headache**

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

**Hood's Pills**

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BE WISE TODAY,
'TIS FOLLY TO DEFER ITS USE.

**Paine's Celery Compound Makes Wondrous Cures**

**It Is the Great Spring Season Life Giver.**

Men and women, young and old, enter into the Spring season with a variety of diseases that arise from a faulty or impaired nervous system.

Of all known medicines, Paine's Celery Compound stands first as a rapid and sure cure for all nervous diseases, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia and blood troubles. At this time when the blood is thin, impoverished, and impure, Paine's Celery Compound is the agent that purifies and enriches the life stream, bringing strength, vigor and sound health.

The use of one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound will quickly convince suffering men or women that they have truly laid hold of the Spring medicine that accomplishes all it promises. Thousands in the past have been saved and blessed by Paine's Celery Compound; you can share the same blessings and have years of happiness added to your life.

When you go to your dealer, see that you get the genuine Paine's Celery Compound; refuse all substitutes and imitations. See that the name PAINE'S is on wrapper and bottle.

**Diamond Dyes** Color anything any color. Never fail! Always sure!

**British Golfers Coming.**

NEW YORK, March 27.—There is now a probability that a team of representative amateur golfers of Great Britain may visit the United States this year. The Foxhill Golf Club, one of the most progressive in the United States, has decided to invite a team of six of the most expert amateurs in England and Scotland to come over as the guests of the club. The visitors will cross the ocean at their own expense, but upon their arrival they will receive a hearty welcome and be taken care of by the club while they remain here.

Mortimer M. Singer, ex-captain of the club, will sail for Europe early in June, and will spend six or eight weeks visiting leading golf courses in England and Scotland. He is one of a committee of five who have the matter in hand.

**Mrs. Dewey Is Recovering.**

MACON, Ga., March 27.—A letter received from Admiral Dewey, at Palm Beach, Fla., says that Mrs. Dewey is much better, and on the way to complete recovery.

**TWO FINE SPECIMENS**
**Of Physical Manhood.**

No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prizefighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully developed and supple, and the heart, lungs and stomach must act to perfection.

Whether we indorse prizefighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner by which men arrive at such physical perfection.

James Jeffries, the present champion heavy-weight of the world, and his gallant opponent, Tom Sharkey, in the greatest pugilistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training, and the first and most important part of this training was to get the stomach in condition, and to keep the digestion absolutely perfect so that every muscle and nerve would be at its highest capabilities.

This was not done by a secret patent medicine, but both of those great pugilists used a well-known natural digestive tablet sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and composed of the digestive ferments which every stomach requires for healthy digestion.

Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent acidity, strengthen the stomach and insure perfect digestion. They keep a man in fine physical condition." Signed, James J. Jeffries, champion of the world.

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and restore it to a healthful condition. I heartily recommend them." Signed, Thos. J. Sharkey.

The advantage of the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that they keep people well and ward off sickness and are equally valuable to well persons as to the dyspeptics. Another advantage is that these tablets contain no cathartics, or poisons of any character, but simply digestive ferments which are found in every healthy stomach, and when digestion is imperfect it is because the stomach lacks some of these elements and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets supply it.

They are no cheap cathartic, but a perfectly safe and efficient digestive, and the demand for them is greater than the sale of all other so-called dyspepsia cures combined. No remedy could possibly reach such a place in public esteem except as a result of positive merit.

Full-sized packages are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and the best habit you can possibly form is to take a Stuart Tablet after each meal. They make weak stomachs strong and keep strong stomachs vigorous.

**Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.**

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE,

sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS