BOTH SIDES SPLIT

Division in the House on Cuban Reciprocity.

RESULT OF FIRST TEST VOTE

Democrats Forced to Show Their Hands as Individuals Before Their Caucus-The Opening Speeches.

WASHINGTON, April &-The debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill, which opened in the House today, was disappointing from a spectacular point of view. There were no sensational clashes after the debate was actually begun, and none of the bitterness which was expected to crop out on the floor came to the surface. vote on the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the bill, however, developed the lines of cleavage and showed that the Democrats are quite as much divided on the question as is the majority. In the division, which is rebill, 114 Republicans and 61 Democrats voted for the motion, and 41 Democrats and 19 Republicans against it. The vote was in reality more embarrassing to the Democrats than to the Republicans, as the members of the minority had called a conference for tonight, at which they desired to get together on a course of action. The vote forced the hands of the Democrats as individuals before the cau-

Payne, the Republican leader, opened the debate for the bill today in a strong speech, which commanded close attention from both sides of the House. There were only two other speeches. Newlands (Sil. Nev.) took the position that the conces-Newlands (SIL sion should not be made to Cuba unless she were invited at the same time to become a part of the United States. Ciclian (Dem. N. Y.), who was the last speaker, favored a 50 per cent reduction for the benefit of Cuba, but gave notice that if the rate of reduction was not increased he would vote for the bill. contended that reciprocity was in line with Democracy's time-honored doctrines, and that while Republicans might fear It, Democrats should not,

The Day in Detail.

Lacey (Rep. La.) asked unanimous sent for the consideration of a bill to protect game and fish in Alaska. There was no objection and the bill was passed He explained that when the Alaska code was enacted a year ago it did not include game laws, and the result had been an us slaughter of game during the

Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, then moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the neideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill The battle began immediately. Tawney (Rep. Minn.) demanded to know upor what theory the bill was privileged Payne replied that the bill was one affecting revenue, and the Speaker sus tained that view. Thereupon Robertson (Dem. La.) raised the point of order that the bill did not come within the purview of the rule. His contention was that the bill proposed to authorize reciprocal trade relations with Cuba-that it was not a bill to raise or reduce revenue, and not amenable as such. The Speaker held that under a long line of precedents the bill

was privileged, Newlands (Sil. Nev.) attempted to secure a ruling of the chair upon the ques tion of whether amendments affecting the general reduction of the tariff would be in order, but the Speaker declined to rule upon a question not before the House Robertson attempted to propose a prop polition as to the length of general debate.

but Payne cut him off with a demand for

The first test of strength came upon the motion to go into committee of the whole. The motion was carried, 177 to 80. A laughable incident occurred upon the division. On a viva voce vote the chorus of "nocs" was louder than the "ayes," and the Speaker announced that the "nocs" seem to have it. He lifted his

gavel and looked at Payne, the majority leader, expecting him to demand a division, but Payne made no move.
"The noes have it," annonuced the Speaker. Simultaneously McClellan (Dem. Y.) saved the day by shouting "Di-

visiona I demand a division." The result of the rising vote was watched with great interest. It resulted: Ayes, 167; noes, 162. A dozen Republicans demanded tellers, and Fordney (Rep. Mich.) and Underwood (Dem. Ala.) demanded the ayes and noes. The roll-call followed. Many of those who had voted against the motion on the rising vote changed their attitude when they were placed on record, and the friends of reciprocity won an easy victory, the motion being carried, 177 to 80. Accordingly the House went into committee of the whole, Sherman in the chair. It was decided that

and against the bill.

Payne then began his argument. In opening be pointed out the peculiar rela-tions existing between the United States and Cuba growing out of the Spanish War and the limitations placed on Cuban in-dependence by the Platt amendment and the obligations which it placed upon the United States. It was our duty, he argued, to see that the new government was started under the best auspices, and to do all in our power to make the experi-ment successful. He then proceeded to describe the industrial conditions in Cuba growing out of the depression of the sugar industry upon which the prosperity of the island rested. He gave figures brought out in the hearings and reports. If Cuba was to have a cnance to become a free and independent republic, he declared that it was absolutely necessary to tide her over the present crisis. The 20 per cent reduction would save the planters from bankruptcy until the removal of the bounty system in Europe, which the Brussels conference abolished, to take effect September 1, 1903. It was hoped this would result in the return of sugar to its normal Payne declared that he had not seen ready to make this concession until he became convinced that it would injure no American industry. He charged that a portion of the opposition to this bill was in reality seeking to bring about free trade with Cuba.

It was notable that Payne addressed his remarks almost entirely to those Repubheans who are opposing reciprocity. He seidom even looked toward the Democratic side. Payne was very insistent in his contention that the Cuban planters would reap the entire advantage of the 20 per cent duty, and that the sugar trust

would get nothing. Payne produced a report from Governo Wood, which showed that up to April 2 there had been ground 585,296 tons, of which the trust held options on 226 tons; other Americans, 2195 tons, and 25,646 tons had been exported to the United States, The remainder, General Wood reported, was held by Cuban planters or commission-houses. That sugar, Payne said, was being held by the Cubans, awaiting

action by Congress. Payne then turned his attention to the benefits which would accrue to the United States. He said it had been predicted that in a few years we would have the bulk of the Cuban trade, and that our exports to that country would reach \$200,000,000. He also dwelt upon the other advantages of the exclusion of cheap labor from Cuba

by the enactment of our immigration and labor laws.

"Do you propose to treat Cuba as if she were a part of the United States?" asked Lloyd (Dem. Mo.).

"Cuba is not now a part of the United States," replied Payne. "I do not want her to be, but I believe she will be, and so believing, I am in favor of preparing her, as best we can, for the day of her incorporation within our limits."

Newlands delivered the opening argument acquires the hill. He took the countries.

ment against the bill. He took the gro that there should be no concession to Cuba unless it was accompanied by a cordial invitation to become a part of the United States. The concession to Cuba, he said, would not cheapen sugar to the American consumer. Newlands said the Republican party, in utter disregard of the Teller resolution, had sharply curtailed the independence of Cuba by forcing upon It the adoption of the Platt amenda The purpose of the Republican party, he said, was clearly to hedge Cuba about with so many irritating restrictions upon her sovereignty as to make her position intolerable—to make her an humble sup-

plicant for annexation.

McClellan (Dem. N. Y.), a member of the ways and means committee, who fa-vors a greater concession to Cuba than is granted in the bill, followed. In arguing the obligations of the United States to relieve the present distress in Cuba, and of our duty to start the new republic under the most favorable auspices, Mc-Clellan told of the interview between President McKinley and the Cuban Com-missioners when the President advised them to return to Cuba and secure the

nce of the Platt amendment. "President McKinley," said he, "told them he would make no promises, but he asked them to trust the United States. We can pay no higher tribute to the mar-tyred President's memory," added Mc-Clellan, "than to show here that in his estimate of his country and countrymen, he was not mistaken," (Applause.) McCiellan defended his advocacy of reci-

procity, insisting that reciprocity had been Democratic doctrine since Thomas Jefferson's day. In conclusion, McClellan argued that the 20 per cent concession would not afford sufficient relief to Cuba, and he gave notice that he would try to amend it by increasing the rate of reduction. Patting in that, he would vote for the bill, because it would breach the wall of pro tection and lower part of the preposterous Dingley rates.
The House at 5:06 P. M. adjourned.

WAGON BRIDGE LEFT OUT.

House Committee Reports Favorably on Granting Franchise. WASHINGTON, April 8.-The hous

committee on interstate commerce today favorably reported the Mitchell bill, authorizing the Washington & Oregon Railroad Company to construct a railroad bridge across the Columbia River at or near Vancouver.

As reported, the bill does not require this company to make provision for wagons. Representative Jones, who has been urging the bill in the House, had been notified by all parties interested that they preferred that no wagon-way be proon the bridge, and he so advised

CHALMETTE MULE CAMP.

Investigating Officer's Name Is With held by the Department.

WASHINGTON, April 8.-At the suggostion of the Attorney-General and Sec-retary of State, the War Department has decided to withhold from publication the name of the officer selected to inquire into the actual conditions at Port Chalmette, La., where unimals and supplies are being shipped to the British Army in South pose might be thwarted by publicity at this stage. It has been rumored that General Brooke, who has gone to Chickamauga, to locate some camp sites for returning cavalrymen from Cuba, has been charged to proceed thence to Port Chalmette to make the investigation, but this is denied at the War Department.

Said to Be Crowder.

CHICAGO, April 8 .- Colonel E. H. Crowtant-General's Department, and now as signed to the Department of the Lakes, according to the Tribune's New Orleans correspondent, is the officer sent to Port nette, La., to inquire into condi at the military camp reported to be under the management of the British Govern-ment at that point. Colonel Crowder, the Tribune says, is at New Orleans, awaiting instructions from the War Departmen Colonel Crowder has already briefly inquired into conditions at Chalmette. He has found, says the Tribune's correspondent, that the Port Chalmette Bailroad ent, that the Port Chaimette Hairoad people claim to have full control of the land occupied by the pens and stables. Colonel Crowder investigated the court records pertaining to the suit brought by General Pearson in a recent effort to pre vent the sailing of the two transports. The court set aside the objections. It is found that nearly all the documents in the cases were forwarded to Washington as a part of Governor Heard's report to the Secretary of State. Today, it is held, will decide whether there will be a thorough and immediate inquiry.

It is estimated that there are now 1900

horses and 400 mules penned up at Port Chalmette. At the wharves three transthe time should be equally divided for ports are waiting to clear for Cape Town the moment the animal cargoes are aboard. A "committee" of British Army officers and veterinarians are busily passing on the four-footed recruits that come in daily from all points of the Western grazing districts.

> The Missouri Supply Camp. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 8.—Gov-ernor Dockery's attention was called today to the alleged British war supply camp at Lathrop, Mo. The Governor said he knew nothing about the operations of the British more than that a market has been operated at Lathrop by private individuals for the past 10 years. He says it is the largest horse and mule market in the world, and that it supplies the United States Government as well as the British Government with horses and

Germany Buys a, Switchboard. CHICAGO, April 8 .- The Daily News

today says: "A financial transaction of big proportions was announced today in telephone circles. The Government of Germany appears as the purchaser of patent rights covering all Europe, except Great Britain, lreland and France, for an automatic switchboard, manufactured in Chicago. The deal is the result of seven months' investigation in this city by a representative of the German Government. "The electrical appliances will displace a telephone system of 40,000 instruments. Many operators will be forced to seek

other employment, as one person can keep an entire system in order." Whitelaw Reid's Plans,

WASHINGTON, April 8.-Whitelaw Reid, head of the special embassy to represent the United States at the corona-tion of King Edward VII, has declined the tender of the British Government to become its guest during the ceremonies. The British Government extends a similar invitation to every one of the special am-bassadors, undertaking to provide them quarters and entertainment. The difficulty lies in the fact that the invitation is limited to a six days' etay in London, while Mr. Reid finds it desirable to be there at least a week preceding and a week following the ceremonies, so he has week following the ceremonies, so he has taken steps to lease a suitable house at his

To Cure Grip in Two Days.

HIS VIGOROUS PROTEST

CULLOWS ARGUMENT SENATOR AGAINST EXCLUSION BILL.

In Contravention of Treaty-Senators Patterson and Perkins Support the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- A vigorous otest was made in the Senate today by iese exclusion bill in its present form. Coming from the chairman of the com-nittee on foreign relations, the protest under a deep impression on the Senate. Cullon, while expressing himself as in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, said that many of the provisions of the pending measure were in contravention of our treaty obligations with China. He urged that the United States could not afford to ignore its solemn treaties, al-though he conceded the authority of Con-

on the subject of Chinese immigration we

In answer to an inquiry of Patterso Culiom said he wanted the bill so framed as to enable an honest student and an honest teacher to enter the United States without being branded as a criminal liable to a jail sentence or to deportation. Patterson maintained that affirmative

legislation should be on the statute books exclude Chinese—that dependence existing treaty. Unless the admission of Chinese to the Phillippines is prohibited absolutely, the islands cimply would be a stepping stone of Chinese to the United States. The bill is needed because of the frauds perpetrated to secure Chinese an entrance to the United States.

Perkins said that 5 per cent of the Chinese in this country have come through the port of San Francisco. Not only in California, but throughout the country, the sentiment is practically unanimous favor of the exclusion of Chinese. said the reasons for exclusion were fundamental and racial. Chinese coolle labor, he said, already had displaced American workingmen in factories on the Pacific Coast. This condition affected not only the Pacific States, but the labor market gress to enact the proposed law if it saw throughout the United States. Mr. Pertit to do so.

Patterson and Perkins supported the pending bill, maintaining that in no way best aspirations of the American working-

> WHERE PRESIDENT WILL BE ENTERTAINED AT CHARLESTON.



from this country. The bill is dragtic in its provisions, they admitted, but no more so than is necessary to eliminate the possibility of frauds.

The Proceedings. At the opening of the session the Presi-dent pro tem., Prye, laid before the Sen-ate a telegram signed by Claus Spreckels and about 20 other business men of San Francisco, protesting against the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill in its present form. The signers of the telegram de-clared that the exclusion of legitimate Chinese merchants, according to the provisions of the measure, would be an act of ross injustice. Rising to a question of personal privi

ege, Simon explained that, had be been present when the vote on the ship sub-sidy bill was taken, he would have voted gainst that measure. He had telegraphed his views to Senators Hanna and Hans-

Hoar called up his resolution providing that rule 19 be amended by inserting at the beginning of clause 2 thereof the fol-

"No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any forms of words, impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or un-becoming a Senator. No Senator in de-bate shall refer offensively to any state of

Without debate, the resolution Consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill then was resumed, Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, addressing the Senate in opposition to the pending bill. Cullom reviewed the treaties and legislation on the subject of Chinese

exclusion, and, continuing, said:
"Personally, I am in favor of an absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers, in the ordinary meaning of that word, and the proper enforcement of our present laws, and it seems to me that those laws are mply sufficient. I do not think it would be wise for us to pass the bill under con-sideration, because I consider many pro-visions of that bill to be violations of our treaty relations with China. We should do nothing that is not upon a high plane of honor and dignity. 'Our trade with China is worthy of con sideration in dealing with this subject. Un-

lief that existing legislation was suffi-ciently drastic, as statistics showed that in the past 10 years the number of Chinese in this country had decreased from 28 to

30 per cent.

The Chinese exclusion bill, as passed by the House, was then laid before the Senate, and was referred to the immigra-

The Senate then passed 29 private pension bills, and at 5:10 P. M. adjourned.

MENACE TO SHIPPING. Chinese Bill Would Drive Vessels to Foreign Flags.

TACOMA, Wash., April 8.-The representative of the largest steamship line on the Pacific, speaking of the proposed imendment of the Chinese exclusion bill. rohibiting employment of Chinese on oard of American vessels, said: "Americans and Europeans are physically unfit to perform the duties of sailors, firemen and saloon attendants in tropical seas, and it would be impossible to secure skilled labor to replace the Chinese in so short a time, or even in a period of

years. "Even American men-of-war, in troptcal waters, supplement their crews with Chinese, to relieve the white men of much of the manual labor in the hot zone. If this amendment carries, the expense of operating American steamers would be increased immensely by the extra cost of an entire white crew, and this would prevent them from competing with British and Japanese, who use Chinese labor in the departments mentioned. Heat in Oriental waters is so intense as to make it physically impossible for white men to perform the labor. If the Americans want to throttle their shipping in-dustry in the Pacific, and to drive its yessels to another flag, this measure will do it effectively and give the foreign ship-owner a great hold on the trade between the Pacific Coast and the Orient,"

STEAMER FIRED UPON. Vessel of National Asphalt Company

WASHINGTON, April 8.-A cablegram



MONARCH CELEBRATES **EIGHTY-FOURTH** BIRTHDAY.

King Christian IX of Denmark yesterday celebrated his 84th birththrone of Denmark, in 1863, he was Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sunder burg-Glucksburg, and received his Kingly position by virtue of an existing treaty and the law of the Danish succession on the death of his kinsman, Frederick VII. He married the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, who died September 29, 1848. He is the father of Prince Royal Frederick, Queen Alexandra of England, King of Greece, George I, the Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), the Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra), and Prince Walde-

King Christian IX of Denmark.

shines upon us if we do not close the doors ourselves. The Hawaiian Terri-tory, over 1000 miles out from the Cali-fornia shores in the direction of Japan and China, in the Pacific Ocean, is in the fullest sense a part of the United States. The great archipelago, the Philippine Islands, over which the sovereignty of the United States is proclaimed, is still beyond, and comparatively near to China. So we have a way, by establish-ing our outposts upon the sea, to make it easy for the United States to control the

ommerce of that country. "My belief is we ought not to pass any laws in disregard of the spirit or letter of our treaties; that we can continue the present laws until the trenty of 1894 shall expire, if notice shall be given that this Government does not desire it to be con-tinued another 100 years, and in the meantime a new treaty can be agreed to, which will abrogate any possible treaty stipu-lations against the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers, and which will permit us to enact such legislation as we may deem necessary for the protection of our country from the influx of these Chinese laborers into the United States, If China should decline to enter into a new treaty

der present conditions it is as sure to has been received at the State Depart come to the United States as the sun | ment from Minister Bowen, at Caracas, stating that he has been informed that a Bermudez steamer, supposed to be one of the freight carriers belonging to the Na-tional Asphalt Company, has been fired upon in the river San Juan. Minister Bowen said the Government claimed to know nothing of the firing upon the ship, which was probably done by revolutionists. Instructions have been sent to United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, to see that the interests of the Bernjudez company are protected, and that the company of the second of the se pany does not suffer from irregular praces in the Venezuelan courts.

Major Prudin's Illness. WASHINGTON, April 8.—Major O. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the Presi-tent, today was removed to Garfield Hospital for treatment for organic heart trouble. He is in a dangerous condition and it is believed cannot survive very long. He has been in poor health for some time, but has steadily ignored the fact and he remained from his duties only during the past three or four days. This has greatly aggravated the original trouble.

should decline to enter into a new treaty of this character, we might then be justified in going ahead and passing any law Pills.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS

COULD NOT AGREE ON POLICY TO WARD CUBA.

Result Will Probably Be the Passage of the Reciprocity Bill-All Proposals Laid Aside.

WASHINGTON: April 8 .- After a con ference lasting nearly three hours the Democratic members of the House tabled a number of propositions which were pre-sented relative to the policy to be pursued on the Cuban reciprocity bill now before the House, and adjourned without action on the subject. The result of the confer-ence leaves each Democratic member free to exercise his individual opinion, and it is generally believed that this will result in the passage of the reciprocity bill, as the test vote in the House today showed about @ Democratic members for the bill, which will much more than offset the Republican

defection from the bill.

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, was in the chair tonight, and more than 92 Democrats were The main discussion occurred on resolution presented by Representative Burieson, of Texas, proposing a 20 per cent tariff reduction on a number of speci-fied articles; a substitute by Representa-tive Sulzer, of New York, proposing 50 per cent reciprocity with Cuba, and an amendment by Newlands, of Nevada, that this 50 per cent concession be accompanied by a proposition of annexation. The debate took a wide range, and finally all of the foregoing propositions were laid on the table, practically without opposi-tion, as it had become evident that no united action could be secured on any of the plans proposed. As the conference had been without result, a resolution was adopted before adjournment that all of the proceedings should be secret.

Hawatians Appeal for Exclusion. WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Pat-terson, of Colorado, today presented a memorial signed by over 300 American citizens residing in Hawaii, praying the en-actment of legislation completely excluding Chinese and Japanese from any American territory, and providing that all la-bor of every description performed for the Federal Government shall be done only by citizens of the United States. The peti-tioners say that 76 per cent of the labor in Hawall is performed by Orientals, to the exclusion of American labor, and they call attention to the fact that 87,000 of the 150,-600 population of the islands are from China and Japan.

WILL CLOSE ITS MINES. Rochester & Pittsburg's Effort Stamp Out Unionism.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8,-The Post will tomorrow say: "A remarkable development in the coalniners' strike in the central district fields has been taking place during the past few days. It was learned from official sources tonight that the strike of the miners there, and particularly those employed by the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal Company, has determined the coal company on drastic measures for stamping out all unions in that section. The Rochester & Pittsburg Company, which employs fully 10,000 men, despairing of a settlement of the trouble with its min-ers, has given orders to close the mines. This means the absolute idleness of the properties of the company for at least all of the present Summer. It will leave the

miners without work, whether they would "The first step taken was to issue notice to the miners occupying houses owned by the company to remove from them. The first of these ejectment notices was served last Thursday, and were mostly to miners who had been among the leaders of the strike. All the others are to have similar notices served on them during the present week, and with their families will be compelled to move. In addition to this, the company's stores have been practically closed and the have been practically closed and the clerks dismissed. When the company is ready to begin again, it is said, it will hire non-union men only."

Order for Great Strike Expected. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—An order for a great strike in the West Virginia bituminous coal fields may be issued within the next two or three days by the National executive board of the United Mineworkers of America. The operators have repeatedly refused all appeals for a joint conference. The mineworkers have not abandoned hope of a settlement, but the officials indicate they are well prepared now for making a vigorous fight. It is likely also that there will be a strike in the Indiana block coal fields where about 6000 are employed, as the miners have voted to reject the operators' final prop-

Amalgamated Mines Resume. BUTTE, Mont., April 8.—Several of the mines of the Ansconda, Parrot and Washoe groups of the Amaigamated Copper Mining Company, recently tied up the strike of the hoisting engineers, he resumed operations, and ore is being hoisted. A full force of miners is en-gaged at the Parrot. At the Moonlight, Diamond and Green Mountain mines hoisting of ore has commenced, but it will be several days before the properties are working with the regular crew of men, A shift was put on the Mountain Con-solidated mine last night.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

A Telephone Combination.

CHICAGO, April 8 .- A convention of the Interstate Telephone Association will be held at the Sherman House April 9, 10 and II. The association is composed of the independent telephone exchanges in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin. Michigan, In-diana, Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa. According to the Inter Ocean, the expecta-tion is that before the meeting adjourns all the smaller telephone companies in the country will have been merged. At Jollet yesterday the Interstate Company placed on record a deed of trust for \$50,000,000. This amount of securities will be on hand at the meeting to be held tomorrow, which is called for the purpose of apportioning the new bonds in exchange for capital stock of the 700 exchanges involved in the transaction.

Violates Auti-Trust Law. CINCINATTI, April 8-The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the United States District Court, which had issued an injunction against the trade agreement entered into by the Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Company and 17 coal operators in the Kanawha district of West Virginia, whereby the fuel company agreed to handle the output of these operators to the exclusion of others. Both courts held this sion of others. Both courts held this agreement was in violation of the Sher-man anti-trust law.

Got Heavy Damages. BUTTE, Mont., April 8.—The jury today in the case of Contractor J. A. Riddell against Charles Sulter and Banker George L. Ramsey, awarded Riddell \$8200, the full amount of damages asked. The case has been a sensational one. Riddell was one of the contractors of the School of Mines

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your billousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. building, and charged Suiter and Ramsey with having swindled him through a conspiracy.

MISSIONS AT CORONATIONS Rampolia's Protests Were of No

ROME, April 8.-In spite of the opposit tion of Cardinal Rampolia, the papel secre-tary of state, the pope has decided to send important special missions, both to the coronation of King Edward and the festivities in Spain attendant upon the en-throning of King Alfonso. The cardinal's opposition to the sending of the mission England was based on the act that ie British Parliament did not change the anti-Catholic formula of the accession oath, and Mgr. Merry del Vel, whom the pontiff designed to be chief of the mis dons, openly refused to go while the pres ent wording of the oath is maintained. Nevertheless the mission will be sent and probably will arrive in London a few urs after the religious ceremony. This will be a repetition of the diplomatic maneuver carried out at the concern Nicholas II, at Moscow. carried out at the coronation of

The question of the advisability of the papal mission to Spain was due to the compromises effected by the Queen Re-gent in nominating the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican as her representative at the pope's jubilee. Under ordinary circumstances a royal prince would have seen appointed, but he would have been obliged also to o to the Quirinal, thus creating a situation full of unpleasant possibilities. His holiness was much die appointed at this step, and decided to be represented at King Alfonso's majority festivities by the papal nuncio at Mad-rid. The matter was smoothed over, how-ever, and it is now understood that Spain will send a grandee with an important retinue to specially invite the pope to sand a representative, who probably be Cardinal Vannutelli or Cardinal Cre-toni, both ex-nuncios at Madrid.

KANSAS CITY ELECTION.

Democrats Get Control of Govern ment for the First Time in Years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8,-At midight the returns of the city election indicate the re-election of Mayor James A. Reed, Democrat, over John G. Green, Republican, by 2250 plurality, and by smaller pluralities Democrats were elected to other offices as follows: Treasurer, James G. Cowgill; Auditor, Daniel Gill; Police Judge, Hugh C. Brady; City Attorney, Jacque L. Morgan. The Upper House will stand 13 Democrats, one Republican. The Lower House will prob-ably stand 10 Democrats and four Republicans. The Democrats will fully control the city government for the first time in many years. The issue in the campaign was Mayor Reed's administration, candidates favored municipal ownership

Republican Mayor at St. Joseph ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 8.—The official tote elects Charles J. Borden, Republican, by eight votes, for Mayor. The remainder the ticket will be mixed.

Grosvenor Renominated. ATHENS, O., April 8.—The Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio District renominated Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor by

No Trouble at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., April 8.— The Danish cruiser Valkyrien did not leave Port Au Prince, Hayti, for this point suddenly, as announced by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Lon-don Daily Mall, but left there on a prearranged date and will arrive here about April 10. There is no foundation for the report circulated by the same correspondent that the government is apprehensive of a revolt here. Every-thing is perfectly quiet on this island, and the birthday of King Christian is being celebrated in the customary man-

Power Plant to Be Foreclosed. HELENA, Mont., April 8.-Judge Knowles, of the Federal Court, has signed a decree of foreclosure in the action of the Central Trust Company, of New York against the Helena Power & Light Company. The sum of \$501,925 is found to be

due the plaintiff company under a mort-gage given. The plant of the power comwill be offered for sale in 10 days. Dr. Valmage Is No Better. WASHINGTON, April 8.-The conditto

improvement today.

f Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage showed no

Whoever wants soft hands, smooth hands, white hands, or a clear complexion, he and she can have both: that is, if the skin is naturally transparent; unless occupation prevents.

The color you want to avoid comes probably neither of nature or work, but of habit.

Use Pears' Soap, no matter how much; but a little is enough if you use it often.

Established over 100 years.



DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O



tions of Spring Health.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Makes Pure, Red Blood and Establishes a New and Vigorous Vitality.

Men and women who have used Paine's Celery Compound, and all who have a knowledge of the wordrous cures it has wrought, particularly in Springtime, unite in declaring that the great medicine is a National blessing.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound at

this season by the weak, nervous, sleep-less, and those afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver trouble, kidney disease and impure and poisoned blood, means pure, red blood, perfect digestive vigor, ruddy, clear faces, renewed strength and newmanent health and permanent health.

Thousands of grateful people have sent in unsolicited letters testifying to cures made by Paine's Celery Compound after the failures of doctors and use of other medicines. The wealthy and poor, the noted and famous of our large cities and the quiet received of cure wealthy and poor. the quiet people of our rural districts have sent the glad news that at last they have found a remedy (Paine's Celery Compound) that has restored lost vitality and made them themselves again. No proof of the efficacy of Paine's Cel-

ery Compound as a blood purifier and ren-ovator can be more conclusive or forci-ble than the strong testimony offered by Mr. Ira Williams of Jamestown, N. Y., one of the most popular traveling sales-men on the road. Mr. Williams says: 'It is now about eight years since I used Paine's Celery Compound, and cleared my system of impurities from which I suffered severely, on account of a breaking out all over my head and part of my body. I spent hundreds of dollars

in employing the best physicians, but they could do nothing for me. By the use of your wonderful medicine my recovery was complete. I am a traveling salesman, on the road most of the time, and sincere-ly believe that I have helped thousands of others by my personal testimony as to the wonderful curative properties of Paine's Celery Compound. It certainly merits its wonderful success, and it gives me great pleasure to say so."

DIAMOND DYES color anything any color Simple, durable, economical

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