Beyond our guess or erach.
The travail of his spirit bred
Cities in place of speech;
So huge the all-mastering thought that drove,
So brief the term allowed,
Nations, not worlds, he linked to prove
His faith before the crowd.
Then, describing the dead waiting for

Then, describing the dead waiting for the granite tomb at Matoppo Hills, in ful-fillment of his vision, the poem concludes:

SURRENDER OF GUEVARRA

Conditions on Which Rebels Were

Anxious to Lay Down Their Arms.

MANILA, April 9.-General Jacob H.

Smith, commanding the American forces in Samar, gives an interesting descrip-

officers left their arms five miles below the place where the conference was held.

Knowing the insurgents were short of

explanations and promised to surrende

April 15. He then escorted the Ameri-can officers to a banquet which was served with cloth napkins and other ad-

GENERAL SMITH'S ATTITUDE.

His Order Regarding Treatment of

the People of Samar. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- In view of the

public interest manifested in the Waller court-martial, now going on in Manila, and the importance attaching to the actual

attitude of General Smith toward the peo-

ple of Samar, the War Department has published the following order issued by

"Headquarters Sixth Separate Brigade, Tacablon, Leyte, P. I., February 22, 1902.—

From the reports received of late from every quarter of the Island of Samar, the Brigadier-General is constrained to the

belief that active opposition to our occu-pation of the island has crumbled away.

pation of the island has crumbled away There are undoubtedly a considerable number

ber left in the mountains who remain in opposition to us, but their power of re-sistance has been shattered. We have in

the past compelled them to respect our powers in arms; we must, in the future, compel them to respect our generosity of heart toward a vanquished foe, and our purity of purpose in waging war upon their undecided leaders and followers.

"Henceforth, then, it must be the labor of our officers and men to assist the loyal

natives in repairing the ravages of war. No opportunity should be lost to instruct them that the Americans have come

among them, not to take from them any of the good things of life, but rather to give them more and in greater measure than they have ever enjoyed before. But every member of the brigade is enjoined never to lose from sight the fact that he

is dealing with a people which, through peculiarities of their island topography, have developed along lines quite divergent

from those traveled by the great majority of their fellow Filipinos. Our troops must always keep in mind that the standards

of the natives of Samar were announced to the world at Balangiga. Watchfulness and kindliness henceforth must go hand

"And now that the period when our

troops must be constantly on the move has, in the judgment of the brigade com mander, virtually passed, he takes pleas-

Philippine Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The insular division of the War Department has prepared for publication a statement giving in comparative form the commerce of the

Philippine Islands for the II months ended November 30, 1901, and 1900. It is shown that the total value of merchandise im-

ported during the 11 months ended November 30, 1901, was \$27,249,513, against \$22,482,474 for the corresponding period of 1900.

The exports during the same period amounted to \$23,296,190, against \$21,060,566 for the same period of 1900. These figures

show an increase of 21 per cent in the imports and 10 per cent in the exports.

The value of merchandise coming from

November 20, 1901, was \$3,189,976, an in-crease of \$1,196,597 over the corresponding

period of 1900, while the exports for the period of 1901 amounted to \$4,181,407, an in-crease of \$1,788,748.

Martinelli's Successor.

ROME, April 9 .- The contest for the ap-

pointment of a successor to Cardinal Mar-tinell, as papul delegate in the United

Stated, has apparently narrowed down to two candidates—Archbishop Falconio, the papal delegate in Canada, and Monsignore Zalinsky, formerly papal delegate in the

East Indies, and now private secretary to Cardinal Ledochowski. The chances of the former are considered to be the best, as

it has been shown that he has undeniable diplomatic ability, and is a man of profound learning. Monsignore Zalinsky,

however, is actively supported by Car-dinal Ledochowski, who wields great pow-er as prefect of the propaganda.

The decision will be delayed, because the consistory at which Cardinal Martin-elli will finally gain the red hat, has been

Archbishop's Riordan's Mission

CHICAGO, April 9.-Most Rev. Patrici

. Riordan, archbishop of San Francisc

is in Chicago en route to Washingto

where he will remain for at least a for-night. Most Rev. Frederic X. Katzer, Archbishop of Milwaukee, also is in Chi-

cago. He is on his way to Europe.

Archbishop Riordan's principal purpose in visiting the National capital, it is

said, is to arrange for the final settle-ment of the claims of the California Ro-

man Catholic Mission, an outgrowth of the

cession of California to the United States, in which \$7,000,000 is involved. In Rome, Archbishop Katser may press the question of a Polish bishop in the United States.

Bank Cashier Kills Himself.

FALLS CITY, Neb., April 3.-F. God-firnon, assistant cashier of the First Na-

tional Bank, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. De-

idency is assigned as the most prob-

postponed from June to October

the United States for the 11 months

ure in revoking his former order ding the residence within the brigade of the families of officers."

ong them, not to take from them as

General Smith:

The immense and brooding spirit still Shall quicken and control; Living the was the land, and dead His soul shall be ber soul.

breamer devout, by visions led

BEET SUGAR VIEW

Smith of Michigan Arraigns the Havemeyer Trust.

IN DEBATE ON THE CUBAN BILL

The Opponents of Payne Measure Are Working to Remove the Differential on Refined Sugar.

WASHINGTON, April 9.- The feature of the second day's debate in the House on the Cuban reciprocity bill was the imssioned speech in opposition to the easure by W. A. Smith, of Michigan, epublican, Senators Spooner and Quarles, of Wisconsin, and Dolliver, of Iowa, and a group of Michigan beet-sugar manufacturers in the gallery were in his audience, and he was liberally applauded by his Republican supporters, as he assailed the Republican leaders who were advocating the bill, boldly charging them with being false to the Republican doctrine of pro-tection, Morris of Minnesota, another Republican, made a strong speech against the bill. The other speakers today were Ball (Dem. Tex.), and Sparkman (Dem. Fla.), both of whom opposed the bill, and ondell (Rep. Wyo.), who advocated its

The Democratic and Republican oppo nents of the measure are trying to get together on the proposition to take the differential off refined sugar. The indication are that the debate will be protracted. The demand for time to speak is great, and there is now no expectation that the general debate will be complete before

The Proceedings.

Before the debate upon the Cuban bill was resumed some routine business was transacted. Henry (Rep. Conn.) asked nanimous consent to disagree to the Senate amendments to the oleomargarine bill, but Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) objected, and the bill went to the committee on agriulture. The House then went into com-

procity bill was taken up.
W. A. Smith (Rep. Mich.) was the first speaker. He spoke against the bill. He presented the question from the viewpoint of the Republicans, who opposed Cuban reciprocity on account of the beet-sugar

"I would not for anything have you believe that we who for two months have been battling for what we believe to be right were animated by any hostility or unfriendliness toward the Island of Cuba. Such is far from the truth. We have always aided and sustained her in her struggie for independence. We glory in her approaching sovereignty. But we must not forget that while we may sympathize with Cuba our first duty is toward our own people, and everything that tends to strengthen and develop our multiplied re-sources at home and add to the measure of our natural strength and independence should be the object of our profoundest

"I am opposed to this measure because believe it is calculated to breed strife and dissatisfaction with the other augar countries of the world, which are thus discriminated against. I believe it will have a tendency to provoke commercial hostilities among the other West Indian Islands and our neighbors in South America.

"I am opposed to this measure because in order to give effect, it becomes necessary to violate a solemn promise of the Republican party deliberately made in sol-mn convention to the American people; because I believe it will be harmful to the agricultural and industrial classes of the United States, whose great interests have been confided to our care; because I believe it will be harmful in the extreme to the Island of Cuba; because I believe that the principal beneficiary will be the Amerlean Sugar Refining Company, who do not need our sympathy; because I believe that the people of Cuba will receive no benefit

of the policy of protection which had resulted in the upbuilding of American industries with especial reference to the establishment of the beet-sugar industry as a rival of the sugar trust which he said refined and controlled 22 per cent of the cane sugar. He predicted that the struggle for supremacy will be long and relentless and costly.
"The farmers of the country." he went

on, "have been encouraged by the Re-publican party in their ambition to pro-duce the sugar of the country. It was a distinct promise to the farmer that he need not fear that the Republican party would permit the cheap labor and cheap ugar of any tropical country to be brought in in a manner which we gar production which the farmers of the United States have under the fostering care of the Republican party been building up during the last few years.

"The lamented Mr. Dingley said in the discussion of the tariff which bears his Nothing can be done so successfully to clip the wings of the sugar trust as to develop our beet-sugar industry and at

on our farmers and all our people. quoted Payne, Grosvenor (Rep. O.), and Steele (Rep. Ind.), predicting a great future for the beet-sugar industry if the tariff was not disturbed and added: "The great states of Michigan, Call-grain, New York, Colorado, Utah, Oregon and Montana took these distin-guished statesmen at their word; had faith in the promise of our party decla-ration; abandoned the cultivation of wheat and corn, developing a new indus-

thus encouraged.
I know it is claimed that this cut of 20 per cent will do our present factories no harm; but when the Dingley law was passed and you invited us to engage in business you did not say that this business you did not say that you would even agitate a change in the tariff, much less reduce it by 20 per cent."
Smith maintained that the sugar trust would be the beneficiary of the reduction and not the Cuban planters.
In the course of Smith's speech, Underwood (Dem. Ala.) asked Smith if he would yote to take the differential off refined supar coming from Cuba.

fined sugar coming from Cuba. Smith replied that no refined sugar came from Cuba, and in his turn he asked Underwood if his (the Democratic) side would vote to overrule the chair and join in voting to take the differential off the

After some sparring, during which Unthe question, in response to the promptings of the Democrats around him, he finally ventured the prediction that there would be an opportunity to vote upon the proposition to take the differential off sugar of the world.

the sugar of the world.
"If there is," observed Smith, "I will watch your vote with great interest."
Repeatedly during the delivery of Smith's remarks his Republicans support-ers on the floor applauded him. A number of Michigan beet-sugar manufacturers in the gallery joined in the demonstrations of approval. When he concluded with an eloquent peroration in eulogy of the policy of protection, the whole Republican side

burst into applause.

Sparkman (Dem. Pia.) followed, also making an argument against the passage

Morris, another of the Republican members opposed to the bill and the author of the rebate plan of relieving Cuba, which was rejected by the Republican caucus, made an argument against the measure. He insisted that if any persons would re-

ceive benefit from the concession to Cuba except the sugar trust, it would be the "Cuban Shylocks," to whom the planters had pledged their crops.

Morris cited the evidence of witnesse

Morris cited the evidence of witnesses before the committee, whom he described as "disinterested," to show that the cost of producing sugar in Cuba had been exaggerated, and that, instead of being 2 cents per pound, it was 1½ cents, and that, therefore, at the present price in Havana 1.81 f, o. b., the Cubans would receive a profit of 31 cents per pound. If more aid for Cuba was necessary, Morris said he would receive a control of the cuba was necessary. ris said, he was willing to go further and relieve Cuba by the rebate plan, which, he declared, was the only method by which the relief would reach those for whom it was intended. He read the report of the ways and means committee against the proposition for free sugar from Porto Rico, which said the sugar trust would receive the entire benefit of the removal of the duty. The report had been prepared by Grosvenor, but all the Republican members of the committee had subscribed to it. If the statements were true then, they were true now, as to Cuba. He produced figures to show that relatively the Porto Rican sugar-growers received 38 cents per 100 pounds less from the sugar trust than the trust paid for German sugars, and that the Hawaiian and Cuban planters fared in practically

From these figures he argued that the trust, being the sole purchaser, was sure to reap the advantage of any reduction made to Cuba. He asked why the sugar trust was advocating this reduction if it did not expect to be benefited, and in support of the statement that the trust was after the reduction, he quoted from a letter written by Henderson to one of his constituents, in which the Speaker said that the trust was "here in the person of

its ablest managers."
"We are not here," said Morris, "to make laws for the benefit of soldiers of fortune, who go to Cuba instead of staying at home, and of such buccaneers as Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust. But gentlemen," he added, turning to his Republican colleagues, "If you are deter-mined to do this thing, if you insist upon giving the sugar trust a present of \$2,500, 000, let us give the sugar trust a dose of its own medicine; let us force the trust to drink a cup which it commends to others; let us take the differential off sugar, under which the trust has grown

strong and powerful."

He called on the Democrats to stand with the Republicans and hit the sugar trust, and "hit it hard." The Democrats trust, and "hit it hard." The Democrats cried out that they would join in the

fight and applauded vigorously.

Mondell (Rep. Wyo.) followed with a set speech in favor of the bill. He argued that the conditions in Cubs made it necessary for the relief contained in this bill to be granted if the new Cuban Re-public was to be inaugurated with any hope of success. Free Cuba, to be succeseful, must be prosperous. Industrial disaster there would mean chaos, chaos would mean intervention, and intervention would mean annexation. As a friend of the beet-sugar industry, who desired to put off the day of annexation, he said he would support the pending bill.

Ball (Dem. Tex.) opposed the bill. He contended that it would afford no relief o Cuba. The bill was a Republican measure, and, being such, he was ready to as-sume the responsibility of taking his stand with the Democrats of Louisiana in oppo sition to it, rather than with the Repul licans in favor of it. He denied that the bill was in line with Democratic doctrine, because it was admitted that it would not result in reducing the price of sugar to the American consumer. Its sole beneficiary, he argued, would be the sugar trust. At 5:10 P. M. the House adjourned.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

Honr-Grosvenor Measure Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House committee on judiciary, through Chairman Ray, today filed its report of the bill popu-larly known as the Hoar-Grosvenor anti-injunction and anti-conspiracy bill. The measure has attracted widespread attenmeasure has attracted widespread atten-tion in labor and railroad circles. Ray's report summarizes its purposes as follows: "If this bill becomes a law, in all labor disputes between employes and employers, the following conditions will exist:

"It will not be a criminal conspiracy for two or more persons merely to contract, combine or agree to do an act in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce, if such acts would not be criminal if actually committed by one person acting alone. "No injunction or restraining order will lawfully issue based solely on such con-tract, combination or agreement.

"It will be a crime for two or more persons to contract combine or agree to do any act in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce which is criminal when committed by one person acting alone. "It will be a criminal conspiracy to contract, combine or agree to do any act in constraint of interstate and foreign com-merce, if such act would be criminal when actually committed by one person acting

"Nothing in the law will sanction a re sort to force for violence or intimidation by a show of force, in aid or furtherance of any trade dispute, or make innocent or non-punishable any act done (aside from the mere making of an agreement or con-tract) that is otherwise punishable as a

Republican Congressional Committee WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The Republi can Congressional committee, at a meet-ing tonight at which Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, presided, unanimously elected the old officers as follows: Rep-resentative Babcock, of Wisconsin, chair. the same time confer immediate benefit man; Representative Sherman, of New York, vice-chairman; Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, secretary; Colonel W. P. Thompson, of this city, treasurer The chairman was authorized to appoin an executive committee of nine members and to fill any vacancies existing in the membership of the committee. The only vacancy now existing is that of member from Oregon. The meeting was unani-mous and harmonious.

Increases the Naval Force.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The enlisted force of the Navy is increased 3000 men by the naval appropriation bill reported in the rough by a sub-committee today. The item of new ships has not yet been considered, as that is passed on by the full committee. Beside the increase in the en-listed force in the first draft, the bill covered the usual appropriation for the naval establishment and considerable amounts for improvements of yards and

Schofield Indorses Staff Bill. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Lieutenant-General Schoffeld, retired, today made an argument before the Senate committee on military affairs in support of the War Department bill for the creation of a general staff and the consolidation of the supply departments of the Army, saying this is in

the interest of both economy and effi-ciency. General Merritt, retired, who also was present, indorsed all that General Schoffeld said.

Favorable to Promotions. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Senate committee on military affairs today authorised favorable reports on the nomina-tions of Brigadier-General Hughes to be Major-General and Colonels Isaac De Rus-sey, Andrew S. Burt and Michael V. Sheri-dan to be Brigadiers.

Barnard College's New Professor. NEW YORK April 9 .- Dr. B. D. Wood, ward, who was assistant commissioner-general to the Paris Exposition, has been appointed adjunct professor of romance languages and literature at Barnard Col-

To Cure a Cold In One Day Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All data refund the money if it falls to cure. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

UNAMERICAN

GALLINGER'S ARGUMENT AGAINST THE EXCLUSION BILL.

Turner Supports the Measure for the Protection of the People of the Entire Country.

WASHINGTON, April 9.-Throughout oday's session of the Senate the Chinese exclusion bill was under discussion. Gal-linger and Dillingham opposed the bill and Turner supported it. Gallinger urged that the pending bill was unnecessary unjust and un-American, and was clearly In contravention of our treaty obligations with China. In an extended address, Turner appealed to the Senate to pass the proposed bill, not merely for the protec-tion of the people of the Pacific States, but to prevent the entire body politic from being contaminated by the Chinese, Dil-lingham advocated the re-enactment of

the present law.

The Proceedings. the Senate convened Fairbanks reported favorably from the committee on immigration the Chinese exclusion bill passed by the House. It was placed on the calendar. The committee decided to re-port the House bill to the Senate without any definite intention of substituting that bill for the Senate bill, but with the view of having it available for that pur-post if considered desirable. No opportunity was afforded for careful compari son of the two measures, but member of the committee expressed the opinion after a scrutiny of the House bill that the two are much alike on all essential points. The committee suggested no changes in the House bill

Patterson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain regulations re-garding the exclusion of Chinese. At the conclusion of routine business

onsideration of the Chinese exclusion bill was resumed, Gallinger addressing Senate in opposition to the measure. declared that the bill was "uncalled for, unnecessary, unwise and un-American. It is hard in its provisions, unjust in its lefinitions, and clearly in contravention of our solemn treaty obligations." He said the proposed legislation was "narrow digoted and indefensible."

"We are asked to support it," said he, "because of certain alleged abuses in California and on the Pacific Coast." He added that, had not the Senators from the Pacific States favored the measure, "It might well be attributed to the fertile brain of some sand lot agitator."
Gallinger maintained that the pending subject was a matter for diplomatic ne-gotiation, and not for Congressional action. In this connection he read Minister Wu's recent letter to Secretary Hay in which he protested against the enact-ment of the bill, declaring that it would disturb the friendly relations between the United States and China.

Mitchell of Oregon inquired of Gallin ger what he thought of the propriety of a foreign Minister criticiating measures ending before Congress. Gallinger replied that the Secretary of state evidently thought it quite proper, Foraker interrupted to say that the Chi.

nese Minister clearly was within his rights in writing the letter, as the treaty ex-pressly reserved that right to China. In conclusion Gallinger urged that Con-gress be just in dealing with China and extend to that empire the same prope reatment it extends to other nations.
Turner followed Gallinger with a speed n support of the pending bill. He main tained that American labor ought not to be pauperized and paganized by the adbe parperized and paganized by the admission of Chinese and any experiment looking to their admission would be needless and wicked. Turner, in reply to Gallinger, contended that the pending bill is no more severe than former laws for the restriction of Chinese immigration; indeed, he asserted that the bill is practically re-enactment of existing law, except that it is more liberal in the admission of Chinese merchants. He also asserted that the most stringent provisions of the bill had been drawn by Treasury officials, and were made necessary by the craft and gulle of the Chinese in evading treaty ob-ligations. He also declared that very pro-vision of the bill is in conformity with the treaty with China, and declared that well-meaning Chinamen could take no exception to its provisions. He defended the covision probibiting the employment of hinese crews on vessels going to sea, and said that criticism of it is inconsistent with the recent action of the Senate in voting the ship subsidy bill for the purpose of enabling American shipowners to pay ex

tra wages to American sailors.

Turner urged the incorporation into any law enacted of the Treasury regulations on Chinese exclusion, declaring that the fact that Chinamen, the Pacific Steamship Company and the transcontinental railway companies were opposed to those regula-tions was an argument in support of

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and Stew-art, Plat of Connecticut and Rawlins were named as the Senate conferees. Dillingham addressed the Senate in or position to the Chinese bill. He said he was heartly in favor of a law which would exclude Chinese laborers in accordance with the treaty of 1894. He would vote, he said, for a substitute for the proposed bill, which in effect would continue in force or re-enact the present Geary law. That law had served an excellent purpose, and was without seriously objectionable features. He thought that with two or three minor amendments the present law would satisfy any rea sonable advocate of Chinese exclusion. He believed that the real question presented to Congress was how best to protect American progress and prosperity. were anxious that such protection should be afforded. The dangers of the admission of Chinese he thought, had been exaggerated, and were not so serious as had been pictured. All had agreed that the operation of existing law was satisfac-

After a brief executive session, the Senate, at 5:05 P. M., adjourned.

FUNERAL OF RHODES. Impressive Service Held at Bulu-

BULUWAYO, April 9.-After an im pressive service held at the Drill Hall to day by the bishop of Mashonaland, the coffin containing the remains of Cecil Rhodes started on the last stage of the journey to the Matoppo Hills.
At today's service there occurred a re-

markable demonstration of sorrow, in which the whole surrounding country par-ticipated. Hundreds of persons were turned away from the Drill Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and thousands of voices in and around the building took up the funeral anthem. The streets through which the funeral passed were lined with troops and everybody fell in behind the coffin as soon as the cortege left the town limits. The entire population of Buluwayo took part in the pro cession, leaving the town descried. The body will pass tonight in a hut on the summit of the Matoppo Hills in which

hut Cecil Rhodes once lived. Rhodes' Bequest in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—Representative McNamee has introduced in the House a resolution providing for the acceptance by the State of Ohio of the two schol-arships in Oxford University bequeathed to the state by the late Cecil Rhodes. The author of the resolution stated he had offered it by request, that he was in no was in sympathy with the life or work of Cecil Rhodes, and asked that his statements be recorded in the journal

Kipling's Poem on Rhodes. LONDON, April 8 .- The Times this mornpublishes a four-stanza poem by Rud- able cause.

yard Kipling, which is to be read at the interment of Cecil Rhodes tomorrow. The second stanza follows:

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS PHIL-IPPINE GOVERNMENT BILL.

And Turns Down Democratic Substitute Providing for Independence of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—By a strict party vote the insular committee of the suse today voted down a substitute protablish a stable and autonomous govern ment in the Philippines," and then, by a like party vote, ordered a favorable report on the measure prepared by the Re-publican members establishing a complete form of civil government for the islands. Mr. Cooper will make the report tomor-row, and will seek soon thereafter to bring the measure before the House. tion of his conference on the Canadna River in Samar with the insurgent lead-er, Guevarra, who is to surrender April 16. General Smith and his party of 12 The chief interest today was in the substitute proposed by the Democratic mem-bers and prepared by Representative Jones, of Virginia. It proposed eventual independence to the Philippines, the isl-ands to remain under the Philippine Comknowing the insurgents were short of food, the Americans carried presents of potatoes and hardtack with them.

Great preparations had been made to receive General Smith and his party. A dock in the river had been built and two triumphal arches were erected for the occasion. Two hundred insurgent troops presented arms when the American party. mission until July 4, 1903, then eight years of qualified independence, then complete independence; the insurrection meanwhile to crase. The United States is to have three conling stations and two naval sta-tions. There were 26 sections in the gubstitute.

presented arms when the American party anded. Upon arriving at the house After the substitute was voted down, Representative Patterson (Dem. Ten.) where the conference occurred, Guevarra informed General Smith that the insur-gents were anxious to surrender on the offered an amendment to the majority bill, providing for the abolition of slavery throughout the islands, and for the annulfollowing six conditions: First-That the friars be expelled from ment of the treaty made between General Bates and the Sultan of Jolo. Chairman Cooper called attention to the clause in the Philippine Islands; second, freedom of worship; third, the expuision of all Chinese merchants; fourth, the estab-lishment of a school system; fifth, liberty of the press, and sixth, the release of all the majority bill that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the islands." Patterson maintained that this prisoners of war. General Smith informed Guevarra that restriction would not be effective so long as the Bates treaty remained in force. nce peace was assured the prisoners of once peace was assured the prisoners of war would undoubtedly be released. He said that a school system was already in operation in the pacific districts of the archipeiago, and that this system would be extended to Samar Island. He explained that the entrance of Chinese to the Philippines was prohibited by law and that it would be unfair to expei those now engaged in business under the flag. He said that all persons in the archipelago were entirely free to worship as On a vote Patterson's amendment was rejected. The committee then voted to report the majority bill, the terms of which have heretofore been published.

Jones, explaining the Democratic sub-stitute more in detail, said: "The Democratic substitute is based upon the theory of giving the Philippines eventual independence. We leave the affairs of the islands with the present Philippine Commission until July 4, 1903. pelago were entirely free to worship as they pleased and that the press was now free. When they accepted peace, he ex-plained, they would have civil govern-ment and a greater degree of liberty. Gueverra and his party accepted these explanations and promised to surrender From that date until July 4, 1911-a period of eight years—we provide for the quali-fied independence of the islands, with a view to leading up to complete independ-ence, which begins at the latter date. The qualified independence is granted on condition that there is a complete cessation of war and all organized armed opposition Moreover it is granted on specified con-ditions precedent, namely, that the United juncts of civilization. General Smith gave Gueverra permission to purchase rice for the use of the insurgent troops. States shall have three coaling stations and two naval stations and convenient terminal points for submarine cables that the maximum rate of duty imposed against articles shipped from this country, except opium and liquors, shall be 20 per cent ad valorem, and that American citi-zens chall be guaranteed certain rights

of travel, trade, etc., in the islands.
"After the expiration of this eight years" period, our substitute provides the manner in which the Philippine Republic can frame its constitution. During the in-termediate period, the islands are under the executive authority of a President of the Philippines, and a Secretary of State both appointed by the President for terms of four years. There is also provision for a Cabinet or advisory board, to be se lected by the President of the Philippines. Provision is made for an executive body consisting of 30 Senators and 100 Representatives, to be selected by the qualified voters of the islands. The electorate is to be composed of male persons 21 years old, who, are residents of the islands for three years, or who can read or write any language, or who have paid \$2 poll or other taxes. Our bill provides much lower salaries than the Republican measure, As to the proposed coinage system, that is left for the Philippine Congress to determine, they to establish mints, fix the standards, etc."

THE REVISED CREED.

Presbyterian Committee Prepares Overtures for General Assembly.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The Presbyterian committee on creed revision reas-sembled here today. The final report on the subject is expected to be adopted by the committee within a week. Pending decisive action, the committee is carefully guarding its deliberations from pubation. The main discussion today was ment, which is to be adopted by the General Assembly. The committee accom-plished much work today, finishing all features except that relating to the brief statement of doctrine. Consideration of this statement will occupy the committee during the remainder of the session here, As a result of the work already done, overtures will be submitted to the General Assembly, which will meet in New York in May, for action on the declaratory statement with reference to the third and tenth chapters of the confession. These relate to predestination and election of infants. The object is to remove misunder standing on these points by declaring that the confession is not to be understood as teaching that any children who die in infacy are lost; also that the confession is not to be understood as teaching that the previsions of the gospel and the offer made by it is to be limited to a certain

Bad Blood Breeds Humors

Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Sores, Debility, Languor, Kidney Troubles, Indigestion and That Tired Feeling, All of which Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures, by purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood.

Blood troubles, left unchecked, increase and multiply just as naturally as the weeds and thistles infesting the soil.

They need the same radical treatment, too. They should be rooted out in Spring.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Stops the breeding of disease germs and impurities in the blood. It also imparts vitality and richness,

and that means a strong, vigorous body as well as a clear healthy skin. You will look better and feel better if you begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla TODAY. It

Purifies The Blood

As nothing else can.

"My son had pimples on his face, which after a while became a mass of sores. "I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon the sores were getting better. "They finally benied without leaving a scar." Mas. L. Tanist, 7 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

BY STRICT PARTY VOTE MISS LEEMING'S RECOVERY

After Suffering With Catarrh of the Stomach for Five Years --- Pe-ru-na Cured.



Miss Alice Leeming, 2074 St. Catherine street, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I can conscientiously indorse Peruna. I suffered for five years with dyspepsia, which impaired my general health, and deprived me of my usual nerve force. I spent much money on remedles and prescriptions without any benefit until I tried Peruna. Before the first bottle was used I felt much better, and after ten weeks' treatment I was a new woman, and in perfect health. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna." MISS ALICE LEEMING.

The women are all talking about Pe- | pelvis. No wonder women talk about . No wonder they think it is runa. Of course they are. Why should they not? Peruna is the remedy that the greatest medicine in the world, cured them. If they have a cold, Pe-St. Joseph, Mich., President of St. Joseph runa cures them. They found that out ***** Art Amateur

by experience. If they are hourse or have a cough, they find Peruna an unfailing remedy. Weak lungs, and even the first stages of consumption, Peruna promptly restores, and then there are a host of women who have a slight derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. All these derangements are of a catarrhal nature. Peruna comes to the rescue at once. A very short course of Peruna is sufficien he assimilation of the food perfect, But this is not all. This does not ex-

actly explain why the women especially are talking about Peruna. Men, the same as women, have found Peruna usethe above mentioned aliments. The reason that Peruna is such a special favorite with women is something more than all this,

Women are subject to privic catarrh. This condition has been called all sorts of names and is often referred to under the general phase, female diseases. Pecures these cases. Peruna cures them because it cures catarrh wherever located. The nature of most of these allments is catarrhal.

Catarrh is liable to attack any organ of the body. It is especially liable to Address Dr. Hartman, President of attack one or more organs of the female The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

number-that Christ died for all men; nor is it to be understood as in any way in-

An overture will be sent to the General

terfering with human liberty and with the freedom of men. Assembly dropping from the fext of the confession the chapters relating to the pope of Rome, and that it is a sin in an-

Mark Twain's New Home. NEW YORK, April 9.-After losing th fortune made by a life's work, and then setting out to make a new one at an age when most men are retiring, "Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemens), the humor-ist, has just purchased a Summer home in Tarrytown. The place consists of 19 acres, situated on high ground overlooking the Hudson. On it is a stone mansion which has been recently remodeled and modernized, with buildings and barns added to it. The price is understood to have

tered by rightful authority.

Opposed to Passion Play. NEW YORK, April 9 .- Owing to vigo rous opposition from various quarters, plans of a prominent theatrical manager to produce translations of the "Passion Play" in this city have been abandoned.



MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Club, writes; "Since knowing

the value of Pe-

runa as a wo

have wished that

could know of

its fine qualities

as a remedy es-

women all the land

man's remedy,

the

Miss Mildred Welsh, St. Joseph, Mo. Ills. My own ex-perience with Pe-runa has been

gratifying

and I advocate it to my suffering sisters." MISS MILDRED WELSH.

Peruna cures the catarrh wherever lo-cated. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific

certainty. Peruna has no substitutes-no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hart-man giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular price, 50 cents, will be sent free (scaled)
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a fixed fact, and it will remain set. It is as
standard as American Gold.

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imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.



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