## VIOLATES A TREATY

Foraker's Opposition to the Exclusion Bill.

HE MAKES SPEECH AGAINST IT

McLaurin Contends Its Enactment Would Cut Off Chinese Trade and Paralyze the Cotton Industry of the South.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-The Chinese exclusion bill occupied the attention of the Senate throughout the day, Senators For-aker and McLaurin of South Carolina making extended speeches in opposition. Foraker contended that the pending measure was violative of our treaty with China, and was calculated to prevent our commercial expansion in the far East. While strongly supporting the policy of the Government to exclude Chinese laborers, McLaurin maintained that this could best be accomplished by an extension sion of the present law, holding that the drastic provisions of the pending bill would cut off our cotton trade with China, and thus wreck the cotton trade with China, and thus wreck the cotton industry of the South. Teller briefly responded to Foraker, urging that the right to abrogate treaties was fully recognized. Lodge gave notice of an amendment striking out the clause prohibiting the employment of Chinase without a American china the contract of the clause prohibiting the employment of Chinase without the clause prohibiting the contract the con nese sailors on American ships.

Proceedings in Detail

The Chinese exclusion bill was taken up by the Senate after the disposal of routine business today, and McLaurin of South Carolina spoke in support of an exten-sion of the present law. McLaurin said it was inconceivable that any honorable nation, least of all the United States, should surrender its Integrity by deliberately adopting policies and enacting laws. In violation of its own sworn compact and troaty with any other power, and that, too, during a period of profound peace, without any provoking cause from the other nation. The pending Senate bill. he declared, was calculated by its re-strictive action and inimicable spirit, to kill our trade with China. This was a consideration of vital importance to South Carolna, with its vast cotton production and the growing shipments of cotton goods

"Is it fair to the people of the South."
asked Senator McLaurin, "just as they
are beginning to prosper in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, after long
years of trouble and privation, to tear down and crush their new enterprises, on the assumption that such a ruinous policy is necessary in order to keep out the Chinese, when in point of fact it is not at all necessary, and the Chinese are being kept out by the existing law? That is the plain business proposition at the base of the whole question." McLaurin said the effect of a shutdown in the China trade, and the consequent collapse of Southern cotton manufacturing, would be most severe on the South. In South Carolina some 60.000 operatives would be in-jured, while the same result would occur in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and all the other states where cotton is grown or cotton goods are manufactured.

Opposition of Fornker.

Foraker followed in a speech opposing certain features of the measure. At the cutset he said he desired to emphasize the fact that he was not opposed to the general proposition that Chinese labor-ers, skilled or unskilled, should be exclud-ed. His opposition was not on account of the prohibition policy, but was on account of other features of the pending bill, chiefly those relating to exempted classes. These features, the Senntor declared were

Replying to a question from Platt of Connecticut, Foraker said that Li Hung-Chang would have been excluded from this country under the provisions of the pending bill, and China could reciprocally exclude our missionaries, engineers and students. Foraker contended that the treaty of 1894 was the culmination of the statutory and treaty provisions on exclutreaty was against laborers, all other classes being permitted to come and to reside here. No one had pointed out any harm resulting from the admission of educated Cilinese. He therefore opposed the pending bill as violative of treaty rights, and as inaugurating an unwis-

Quarles asked if the new Chinese policy sending youths to American schools old not make each one of these youths an advance agent of American civiliza-

Foraker responded by reading recent edicts, directing that young men from every province be sent abroad to study, And yet, declared Foraker, at this moment Senators were asked to vote to ex-clude Chinese students from our shores, In his judgment, a more unwise provision and more violative of our treaty obligans had not been proposed since he entered the Senate.

Denies Wage-Earners Would Profit. He denied that the proposed measure was in the interest of our wage-earners. The United States, he said, has an enormous surplus product, which must be disposed of in the outside world. Europe could take but little more than at present. We must look to the far East, particularly now that we have a foothold in the Philippines. In Chan, declared the Senator, is the greatest opportunity for a market that the world offers. We sell less than 10 per cent of the amount China buys. Under the masterly diplomacy of the Administration of William McKinley our merchants, he said, had been assured the "open door" in China. The pending measure, in his opinion, would overcome all the good secured by this "open door."

Lodge proposed amendments to what is known as the seaman's clause. One of the amendments struck out the entire clause prohibiting Chinese sailors on American ships, and the other increased to \$10,000 the bond to be given by foreign ships not to permit the landing of Chinese sailors. The amendment went over.

Responding to Foraker's contention that the pending bill was violative of our treaty with China. Teller pointed out that the right to abrogate a treaty was completely recognized. He read from the record, showing that many Senators now in the Chamber and others, including Thurman and Blaine, had voted for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty with China. After a brief executive session, the Sen-ate, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned,

IN THE HOUSE.

Interest in the Cuhan Reciprocity Bill Is Waning.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Interest in the Cuban reciprocity bill in the House seems to be waning, judging by the at-tendance on the floor today, but the eur-nesiness of the speeches on both sides of the question increases rather than decreases in intensity. That the Republican opponents of the bill are determined to prolong the struggle as much as possible was made manifest today by their refusal to allow speeches to be printed in the record. The speakers today were McCall (Rep. Mass.) and Brantley (Dem. Ga.) for the measure, and Robertson (Dem. La.) and Stevens (Rep. Minn.) against it. Robinson (Dem. Ind.) opposed Cuban anpexation on the ground that it would of the question increases rather than de-creases in intensity. That the Republican

threaten the welfare of the American

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was adopted early in the day, after some criticism of the pheumatic tube provision. Under the rule this was District of Columbia day, but the regular order was postponed until next Monday.

A bill was passed to provide for a modification of the adopted project for the improvement of Everett harbor, Wash-Routine Proceedings.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and resumed the debate upon the Cuban reciprocity bill.

The first speaker, McCall (Rep. Mass.), a member of the ways and means com-mittee, made an earnest speech in favor of the passage of the bill. The objection that the measure would destroy the beet sugar industry in this country, he said, rested upon no sound foundation. He produced figures to prove his assertion, and said the claim that the sugar trust would get the benefit of the reduction could not stand examination

Robertson (Dem. La.), also a member of the ways and means committee, op-posed the bill in a vigorous speech. He contended that the United States would reap practically nothing from a reciprocity arrangement with Cuba. He argued that the American consumer would se cure no reduction on his sugar as a result of the proposed legislation. The sugar frust, he declared, would be the chief beneficiary.

Brantley (Dem. Ga.) spoke briefly in support of the bill. Stevens (Rep. Minn.) opposed the bill. He declared that those who were pressing Congress to give relief to Cuba were mainly men who had gone into the island in the hope of amassing fortunes. They were Spaniards, Europeans or Americans who had gone to Cuba since the war. They had taken no part in the revolution They were sugar barons, not planters. It was a mistake to believe that this legislation would aid the Cuban masses. As a showing that there was no distress in Cuba, he declared that on a recent visit to Cuba, he found that there was in the banks of Clenfuegos, a city of 59,000 inhabitants, over \$12,000,000 of deposits. Judged by bank deposits, that city was richer, therefore, than any city of the United States of the same size. Stevens dubbed the threat of annexation a "bogie man." As a Republican he favored reci-procity, and if there were any genuine reciprocity in the bill he would support it.

WILL NOT RAISE THE MAINE.

Congress Does Not Wish to Undergo

At 5 P. M. the House adjourned.

the Expense This Year. WASHINGTON, April 14.-It is not probable that Congress will make an ap-propriation at the present session for raising the wreck of the battle-ship Maine from the harbor of Havana. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 to accomplish this purpose, and there is a desire to hold down appropriations as far as possible. The Republican leaders in Congress are looking forward to the Fall campaigns, and do not want their party to go before the people after making lavish appropriations of the public

Moreover, there is no definite plan of disposing of the Maine wreck. Some advocate raising the remains of this ship and bringing them to this country, where they can be preserved as a relic. Others who have a more matter-of-fact way of viewing the affair, believe the harbor should be cleared of the obstruction, and that the best and cheapest way of doing this is to float the wreck out to sea and sink it in deep water. For these and other reasons it is probable that the wreck will pend at least another year on the spot

No Report on New Inaugural Day. WASHINGTON, April 14-A sub-committee of the House judiciary committee usisting of Representatives Littlefield of Maine, Thomas of Iowa and Clayton of Alabama, has decided to report back to the full committee, without recommendation, the proposition to change the date of the inauguration of the President from calculated to work serious injury to the people of this country, especially the wageworkers. He took up the various treaties, showing the development of the exclusion policy and the various rights given and restrictions imposed.

Replying to a question from Dieterman of the proposition of the President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. This decision was reached after hearing fully the arguments of those who have been urging the change. Differences of corously with his voice and pen. He would unquestionably have viewed with abhorrence the establishment of a permanent of the proposition of the President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. This decision was reached after hearing fully the arguments of those who have been urging the change. Differences of corously with his voice and pen. He would unquestionably have viewed with abhorrence the establishment of a permanent of the provisions of our Constitution, to which he was so devotedly attached, and which he defended so vigorously with his voice and pen. He would unquestionably have viewed with abhorrence the establishment of a permanent of the provisions of our Constitution, to which he was so devotedly attached, and which he defended so vigorously with his voice and pen. He would unquestionably have viewed with abhorrence the establishment of a permanent of the provisions of our Constitution, to which he was so devoted to the provisions of the carry with it the provisions of our Constitution, to which he was so devoted to the provisions of the provisions of the carry with it the provisions of our Constitution, to which he was so devoted to the provisions of the carry with it the provisions of the carry with it the provisions of the carry with it the provisions of the carry with the provisions sion of the proposition, and the decision to report it back to the full committee without recommendation will leave it in the same position before reference to the

> Favorable Reports on Pension Bills WASPINGTON, April 14.-The Senate committee on pensions today ordered a favorable report from the bill granting increases of pensions to soldiers who have lost arms, legs or feet. The increase will be \$15 per month each, will increase the annual pension appropriation bill \$1,300,000. The committee also ordered a favorable report on a bill in-creasing from \$30 to \$40 per month the pension of those who are totally deaf, This will increase the pension appropriation \$28,000 only.

> Hawalians on two bills now before the committee, Governor Dole and State Senator George R. Carter spoke in favor of the bill for the apportionment of Senators in Hawali, and Delegate Wilcox and Edgar Caypless opposed it. Governor Dote also spoke against the bill granting right of way to the Hawalian Ditch Company. saying the legislation was unnecessary

To Remove Duties on Beef. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representa-tive Newlands, of Nevada, today intro-duced a bill to remove all duties on beef imported from foreign countries.

For Privilege of Floor of House, WASHINGTON, April 14.-Representa tive Lacey, of lows, introduced a resolution to grant the privilege of the floor of the House to Mr. Degertu, the Commissioner from Porto Rico.

To Give Utah Arlsona Land. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Kearns today introduced a bill annexing to Utah all that part of Arisona lying north and west of the Colorado River.

Wills Dowie \$50,000.

CHICAGO, April 18 .- By the terms of Frederick Sutton's will, filed for probate in the Lake County Court, John Alexander Dowie, head of the Zionists, and who styles himself Elijah II, is made heir to an estate of \$50,000, the most of which is in New Zealand, whence his benefactor comes. Sutton had left all that he had to Dowle, but a few days before his death concluded to remember his sister and three brothers, who are still in New Zealand. A codicil provid-ing for them was filed with the will.

First Catholic on the Board. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The Presi dent has appointed Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He succeeds Bish-op Whipple, the eminent Episcipalian, who died recently, and is the first Catholic prelate appointed on the board.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST

DAVID B. HILL ADDRESSES NEW YORK HARMONY MEETING

Urges Party to Drop All Questions on Which There Is Any Difference of Opinion.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The members of the Democratic Club tonight commemor-ated the birthday of Thomas Jeffenson with a reception at the clubhouse. It was looked upon among the Democrats of the city and state as a harmony meet-ing. David B. Hill, who had not visited the ciub for a number of years, was the chief orator of the evening, and in his speech he called upon Democrats to unite in harmony. Perry Belmont, whose dif-ferences with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker

of Georgia, chairman of the Congressional Committee, spoke, advocating unity and predicting success for the party if internal differences were forgotten, Joseph Wheen-er, Edward F. Shepard, Congressman Ball, of Texas, and Bird S. Coler also made har-

SPENT MONEY ON POLITICS But Clark Denies His Company Froze a Stockholder Out.

NEW YORK, April 14 -Senator W. NEW YORK, April 14—Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, was a witness in the Supreme Court in this city today in a suit brought by Professor George A. Treadwell against the United Verde Copper Company and Senator W. A. Clark, Charles W. Clark and the other directors of the correction. of the corporation. Professor Treadwell asked that the defendant company and its directors be enjoised from selling or disposing of any of its assets until the judgment of the court shall have been pronounced; that a receiver from the com-pany be appointed, and that an account-ing be made by the defendants before a ferences with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker have kept him away from the club for three years, was also there. Lewis Nixon, the new leader of Tammany Hall, introduced Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill said in part:

"It is not for the true interest of any community that a few men should be employers, and that the great body should be employes or servants. In a free Republic like ours, an equality of fortunes among our citizens is believed to be desirable, and industrial liberty tends towards that result, and hence

DOLE TO BE RETAINED. WILL BE CONTINUED AS GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-The following official statement was made at the White House to-

"The President, after most careful investigation, and hearing as many men as possible, and hearing from others, has come to the conclusion that Governor Dole's course has been such as to warrant his contin-uance as Governor of Hawaii, and entitles him to the respec and hearty support of the Adninistration,

The Governor was a caller at he White House today, and said he would go to Boston for a short visit, and in about two weeks would sail for Honolulu.



is essential. It is perhaps difficult to think how Jefferson, if he were alive to-day, would meet the difficulties which we encounter. We venture to suggest that he would insist upon some reasonable imitation upon the smount of corporate capital which might be invested in a single corporation. Jefferson's teachings might suggest a limitation upon the amount of the dividends which could be lawfully declared, or upon the profits which would be legally accumulated by which would be legally accumulated by these tremendous business organizations. Or, he might demand that the Govern-ment, in justice to its overburdened tax-payers, should withdraw its tariff favors from the 'infant industries' represented by these institutions whose projectors are al-ready rolling in wealth, and are astonishing the world by the munificence of their private benefactions. We may well be-lieve that Jefferson, who was equal to every emergency in the early history of our country, would, if he were in power, find some appropriate and adequate rem-

Colonial Extension. On the subject of colonial extension, Mr. Hill said: "It is safe to believe that Jefferson would never have favored an expanaion of our jurisdiction which did not attached, and which he defended so vig-orously with his voice and pen. He would unquestionably have viewed with for cross-examination later. nent American colonial system, whether continued under military rule or under civil authority appointed by the central Government at Washington. His theory was unquestionably the Democratic doctrine of today-that this Government has no more authority to create a perma-nent colonial system than it has the right

edy to curb the rapacity and restrict the dangerous power of these gigantic com-

to create a King.
"Jefferson, as the friend of popular rights, favored a provision in the Federal his views rather than imperil the adop-

tion of that instrument."
"Why," asked Mr. Hill, "should we divide over the question about utterances of modern party platforms, largely designed to meet temporary emergencies which soon pass away, when we are all united upon the rock bottom and fundamental doctrine of our faith, intended to WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico today heard Governor Dole and other sentials? It is the next of many and the committee on the part of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto details, when we are all united upon essentials? It is the next of many and the committee of our faith, intended to last as long as the Government? Why should there be factional quarrent or committee of our faith, intended to last as long as the Government? sentials? It is the part of wisdom for the Democracy to push to the front the issuce upon which there is substantial unanimity, and ignore those in regard to which there are such serious and honest differences of opinion as must be fatal to practical success.

Attacks Present Administration. "The Administration of President Roose velt is all at sea. It has no fixed policies or fixed conventions. It 'wobbles' upon every public question with which it assumes to deal. The mereages and public addresses of the President are merely inhorate treatises upon elementary questions of government, containing nothing new and definite. He has no policy in opposition to that of Congress and is preposition to that of Congress, and is pre-pared to approve whatever Congress does We have learned to distrust the utter ances of Republican Presidents upon the tariff, because they are evidently not their own masters, but are largely controlled by the great tariff interests which usually lictate the Republican tariff legislation of

'It any relief whatever to Cuba shall be secured from the present Administration it will be due to the decided stand taken by the Democrats in Congress in insisting that justice should be done. The policy of the Administration in the Philippine of the Administration in the Paulphine Islands is a disgrace to civilization. The attempt with regard to these possessions to imitate the foreign policy of England has proved a disma; failure.

"The Administration will send its special

representatives to witness the coronation of a King, but it has no words of sympathy to express for the brave farmers of South Africa who are heroically strug-gling to maintain their republics.

Republican incompetency to deal with the financial question is aimost self-con-fessed. It was estentiatiously proclaimed that the gold standard had been unalterably and successfully adopted by the Mc-Kinley Administration, and now we are told that new and additional legislation imperatively required for that purpose and in order to preserve the honor and credit of the country."

Plen for Harmony.

In conclusion, Mr. Hill said: There are numerous indications of a re-rival of popular confidence in Democratic colicies, state and National. A change of measures and of men scems to be imperaour state and country. Our opponents have only succeeded in recent years by unfortunate divisions among ourselves. Let our faces now be toward the common enemy. It is a time for unity, for organ-ization, for wise counsels and for ag-gressive action."

Mr. Hill's speech was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. At its conclusion, Representative James M. Griggs,

which shares, he says, are now valued as \$185,000. He alleges that he was wrong-fully deprived of his share in the company because he refused to sell. Senator Clark denied that he made cer-tain threats as to what would be done if

Professor Treadwell refused to agree to the reorganization of the company, such as was effected in 1900. He said that in 1888 he asked his agent to try to get an option on Professor Treadwell's stock, but nothing came of it. He said he made no attempt to buy Professor Treadwell's stock after reorganization proceedings had been started.

"Did you ever tell Mr. Allaire that you did not 'intend to be annoyed by that pauper any longer,' referring to Professor Treadwell?" was asked.
"I never did."

It was brought out in the course of Senator Clark's testimony that the United Verde Copper Company had opposed a man named Burns who was candidate for Sheriff of Yavapai County. Senator Clark sald Burns was a discharged employe of the company, and that he had threatened to "get even." When Burns became the Republican candidate for Sheriff he gave orders that Munds, the Democratic candi-date, should be elected, and that the com-pany should spend any amount of money that might be needed for legitimate cam-paign purposes. About \$10,000 was so spent Senator Clark was then excused

Victory for Anneonda Company.

HELENA, Mont., April 14.-The Anaonda Copper Mining Company won an victory in the Suprem this morning, when the order of survey of the Anaconda and St. Lawrence claims granted Heinze by Judge Clancy last De-cember, was annuiled. Heinze made application for the order August 8, 1899, alleg-Constitution for the election of United and that the Anaconda company had made States Senators by the people of the respective states, but temporarily yielded claim; also that there were certain ore podies which apexed in the Fairmount, but which passed into the St. Lawrence and Anaconda, from which the Anaconda company was unlawfully extracting valuable ores. A survey of the Anaconda workings was asked by Heinze, with a view of securing evidence with which to prosecute his suit.

Great Beet-Sugar Project. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 14 .-A syndicate of capitalists whose agents are now in this city is quietly engaged in buying up all the available farms be-tween Colorado Springs and Monument, with the intention of turning the surrounding region into an immense augar-beet plantation, comprising approximately 15,000 zeros. This information was given by one who is assisting in conducting the negotiations and may be considered as re-liable. The strip of territory that could be tweed in the cultivation of beets is about 20 miles in length, and varies from half a mile to two miles in width. The soil is rich, arable and believed to be well suited for the cultivation of the sugar-beet. Should the deal be carried to a successful completion, it will mean the erection of

beet-sugar factories in Colorado Springs. Standard Oil Absorbs Rival. WHEELING, W. Va., April 14.-By the purchase of the properties of the two large independent oil-producing firm in Marshall County, the Standard Oil Com blocks outj the only independent and rival pipe-line concern in the state. The Standard pays \$750,000, it is said, to the Benedum Companies, which give up 14 mpanies, which give up 14 wells and several hundred acres.

American Sculptress' Triumph NEW YORK, April 18.-Private advices just received here are to the effect that Miss Isabelle Corbley Minor, the sculptress, has received the commission to make the first bust of King Edward after the coronation in June. About the same time she will become the bride of Harold M. Vernon. Miss Minor is the daughter of a ewaithy resident of Cleveland, O. Mr. Vernon is a native of Lexington, Ky,

Train Breaks Through Bridge, GLENDIVE, Mont. April 14.—The Northern Pacific cast-bound passenger broke through a bridge west of this place this afternoon. The mail, express car and three coaches were wrecked and burned. With the exception of the mail clerk, who sustained a scalp wound, no one was injured. Traffic will be delayed

Russian Officials Under Fire. brought against Government officials. Al-though only minor officers have thus far been accused, the affair promises to develop into a sensation.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta ista refund the money if it falls to Grove's signature is on each box. "WATER CURE" ON REBELS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON PHILIP. PINES BEGINS INQUIRY.

Ex-Soldiers Testify as to How Insurgents Who Would Not Talk Were Treated.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate committee on the Philippines began the week with the intention of conducting an vestigation of the charges to the effect that the "water cure," so-called, is practiced on the insurgents. Charles S. Riley, of Northampton, Mass., formerly a Sergeant in Company M. Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, was the first witness called with that end in view.

Mr. Riley said he had been in the Dhillionian from Cotober \$1500. pines from October 25, 1899, to March In reply to questions by Senator

Rawlins, he said he had witnessed the

"water cure" at Igbaris, in the Province of Ilo Ilo, on November 27, 1909. It was

administered to the Presidente, or chief Filipino official of the town. He said that upon the arrival of his command at Igbaris the Presidente was asked wheth-Igbaris the Presidente was asked whether runners had been sent out notifying the insurgents of their presence, and upon his refusal to give the information he was taken to the convent, where the witness was stationed, and the "water cure" was administered to him. This official was, he said, a man about 49 years of age. When he (the witness) first saw him he was standing in the corridor of the he was standing in the corridor of the convent stripped to the waist and his hands tied behind him, with Captain Glenn nands tied benind nim, with Captain Grein and Lieutenant Conger, of the regular Army, and Dr. Lyons, a contract surgeon, standing near, while many soldiers stood about. The man, he said, was then thrown under a water tank which held about 100 gallons of water, and his mouth placed directly under the faucet and held open so as to compel him to swallow the water which was allowed to escape from the tank. Over him stood an inter-preter repeating one word, which the wit-ness said he did not understand, but which he believed to be the native equivalent of "confess." When at last the Presidente agreed to tell what he knew, he was released and allowed to start away. He was not, however, permitted to escape. and upon refusing to give further informa-tion, he was again taken as he was about to mount his horse, and the "cure" ad-ministered for the second time. This time the man was not stripped nor was he taken into the building. Dr. Lyons said the water could be brought to the spot and given there, and when it was brought in a five gallon can, one end of a syringe was placed in it and the other in the man's mouth. As he still refused a second syringe was brought and one end of it placed in the prostrate man's nose. He still refused, and a handful of salt was thrown into the water. This had the desired effect, and the Presidente

agreed to answer all questions Presidente Found to Be a Traitor. On cross-examination by Republican Senators, Mr. Riley said the "cure" had been first resorted to to compel the Presidente to reveal his own attitude, and that it had been learned from his confessio that while he professed to be friendly to the United States he was in reality a the United States he was in reality a Captain of the insurgent forces, and his police were all soldiers. As a consequence of this exposure, he was arrested and the town burned. He said the victim struggled flercely while the "cure" was being administered, and that his eyes were bloodshot, but that the next day when he saw the man he observed no ill effects of the "dase" he had received. of the "dose" he had received.

Senator Burrows, referring to the sur-geonin charge, said: "Did any one shoot him?" The witness replied in the nega-tive. The second administration had been given to compel the information as to runners. Mr. Riley also said he had known of many cruelties and indignities practiced upon American soldiers by na

Another witness, William L. Smith, of Athol, Mass., who was a private in Company M, Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, corroborated Riley's statement, saying he had also witnessed the torture of two policemen of the town of Igbaris. Smith said the details of the "cure" were a sound of the Sixteenth regular Infantry, known as the "water-cure detail." He also said he had assisted in the burning of the town of Ig-baris, and that the natives generally escaped from their houses only with the clothes they wore. Mr. Smith expressed clothes they wore. Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that Igbaris had a population of 10,000. So far as he knew, no lives were lost. The witness said the country places in the vicinity were also burned. All these acts were done under the com-mand of Captain Glenn, who was, he said. Judge-Advocate of the Department The committee then adjourned until to

Governor Taft's Plans.

CINCINNATI, O., April 14.-Governor-General Taft, of the Philippines, will go to St. Louis temorrow to confer with Pres ident Francis and other exposition of-ficials. Later in the week he will leave for Washington and New York with Mrs. Taft and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. While East he will visit old Yale friends at New Haven. He will return to Cin cinnati before sailing via the Sucz Canal, May 17. He will visit Rome. He expects to be subject to call in Washington while he Philippine bill is being discussed.

Piscal Agents of Government. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The President has designated the Guaranty Trust Com pany, of New York, as the fiscal agents of the United States in the Philippines.

BEEF-TRUST INQUIRY.

Investigation for Government Will Be Conducted Secretly.

CHICAGO, III., April 14.—United States Attorney H. Bethen, following in-structions given by President Roosevelt, and Attorney - General Knox, will make a searching inquiry into the workings of the co-called beef trust in Chicago, in relation to the Sherman anti-trust law. The investigation will be secret and when finished a full report will be furnished to Washington for the use of the Attorney-General in deciding what course his department will take against the packers charged with being in the combination. District Attorney Bethea refused today to discuss his plans or reveal the nature of his instructions by mail, but while in Washington last week was advised personally to begin the inquiry Particular attention will be paid to the charge that territory in various states has been parceled out among the members of the so-called trust, with the result of a sharp advance in all prices to the retail-An effort also will be made to secure proof of the existence of an agreement between the local packers to maintain a schedule of prices.

Roosevelt Pardons Him. WASHINGTON, April 14.-President

Roosevelt today granted a pardon to Al-fred Plant, who is serving a four years' sentence in Hong Kong, China, for rob-bing a Chinese pawishop while serving as a soldier in China. Plant and four others were convicted of the offense before a Consular court and were sentenced to four years each. The other three men are be-ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—An investigation has been opened by the court at Saghalin, an island off the east coast of Asia, belonging to Russia, into numerous charges of thefts and embezziements and the officiale say he will die if he coning transferred to this country to com-plete their sentences, but Plant is par-doned because he is too ill to be removed tinues in prison

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave another of their delightful evening musicales at the White House tonight, to which several hundred guests were invited. The decorations of

the east room and the public pariors were very beautiful. The programme was an extended one of seven numbers, each of which comprised one to six selections, comprising classical music, plantation melodies and other features. Wilfred Russell, the baritone, of London, was assisted by Miss Esther Palliser, Miss May Palliser, Miss Leech and the Misses Tur-ner, with Mrs. Wilfred Russell and H. L. Brainard at the plane. The music began at 10 o'clock and continued until a late

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President sent the following nominations to

the Senate today:
Treasury—Albert Norris, Coiner of the
Mint at Philadelphia; John H. Landis, Superintendent of Mint at Philadelphia; Robert A. Sharkey, Naval Officer of Cus-toms, District of New York.

TURNS AGAINST CASTRO. lovernment General Deserts the President of Venezuela.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, April 14.—According to a dispatch received here today, General Montenegro, President of the State of Codejas, has turned against President Castro, Together with 800 mer he left San Carlos, the capital of Codejas last Saturday morning, and joined a force of 450 revolutionists under Luciano Men-doza. The revolutionists purpose march ing toward Valencia, the capital of the State of Carabobo, which is only three days distant from San Carlos. The defec tion of General Montenegro is believed t be a serious blow for President Castro and it is said here that several other government Generals will follow Monten

The various revolutionary bands are joining forces, and in two or more larger bodies numbering about 2000 men each have been marching in the direction of Valencia for the last few days. General Obdulio Bello, one of President Castro's faithful followers, and the troops of his command, were routed last Saturday near El Pilato, a small village about seven miles west of Porto Cabello. It is believed here that the Venezuelan revolution will now progress actively.

Press Objects to Yankee Invasion. NEW YORK, April 14.-All newspapers here are criticising the lease by Bollvia of a large part of the Acre territory to an Anglo-American syndicate, says a dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro. The Gazette de Noticias says if such a policy is initiated, the Yankees may soon be the real owners of many regions in South America, and will exercise a kind of protectorate over the whole continent

Machina off for Bocus del Toro. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Navy Department received a cablegram today from Commander McCres, of the gunboat Machias, announcing that vessel's arrival at Colon Saturday and her departure the same day for Bocas del Toro in obedience to the department's orders. Consul Mar-rolry, at Colon, called the attention of the State Department some days ago to a threatened attack on Bocas, and sug-gested the dispatch of an American war-

GOATS FROM AFRICA.

ship to the scene.

Secretary Wilson Is Considering Whether to Permit Importation.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .- Owing to nunerous requests that have been made of the Department of Agriculture for permission to import into this country Angora goats from South Africa, the Secretary has promised to make an investigation to determine whether or not such importations would be apt to introduce the dread-ed disease, rinderpest, into the United States. While all of the herds are not affected, it was feared that, owing to the disturbed conditions there, it would be mpossibleto pick out those free from dis

of South African goats, however, have urged the department to reverse its for-mer order. They assert that if any of the animals shipped to this country are afthe long voyage, and such animals need not be landed. The Secretary will look into this, and will also determine whether or not there is a market of the secretary in the secretary of the secretary will look into this and will also determine whether or not there is a market of the secretary will look into this paper. or not there is a liability of introducing the disease in other ways, if shipments

There is at this time a great demand for the introduction of South African Angera goats into the Western States, because of the need of new blood. These goats are known to be of high breed, almost equal to those of Turkey. Owing to the rejuctance of the Turks to sell, it has been found more economical to see the higher breeds of Angoras from So Africa, a trade to which the British Government has no objection.

WANTS FEDERAL AID.

Honolulu Will Send Delegate to Pre-

sent Its Views on Fire Claims, HONOLULU, April 8, vin San Francisco April 14,-The Honolulu Chamber of Com-merce and Mcrchanta' Association have each held meetings to discuss the Pacific cable proposition and the matter of se-curing Federal aid in paying the heavy Chinatown fire claims, amounting to mo: than \$2,000,000. The associations decided to send a delegate to Washington to present their views, and have decided upon J. G. Pratt, a member of the court of China

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Diamond Dyes True to name and color Nothing can equal them

town Fire Commissioners, who will leave

The cable proposition is one that greatly interests all here, and there is much anxiety to see work started on the project, The Chamber of Commerce wants the first landing to be made on the Island of Hawall, and the line continued through Maut and Molokal to Honolulu. This would form intertsiand connections, which the wireless system has so far failed to ac-complish. Delegate Pratt will present this proposition to the company.

A Western cattle man says that all cows its down on their left side, and never on their-right side, unless the left is injured.

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