TAGALS OF SAMAR

Senators Condemn General Smith's Military Orders.

PHILIPPINE BILL IS DISCUSSED

Rawlins Says He Was Misquoted in His Remarks About General Chaffee—House Passes the Omnibus Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A spirited discussion of the Philippine situation occurred in the Senate today. It revolved around the order alleged to have been issued by General Jacob H. Smith to make the Island of Samar a "howling wilderness," and to kill all male inhabitants over the age of 10 years. The debate took a wide range and many other points were discussed.

At the conclusion of routine business, Rawlins made a personal statement as to a report of his speech made by the Associated Press, to the effect that he had, in effect, characterized General Chaffee as "a dastardly villain," on account of the alleged barbarities committed in the Philippines. Rawlins said that an unintentional injustice had been done him, and quoted from his speech in which he said:

"I am unable to fix the responsible head and emanation of these barbarities, which would disgrace the annals of even a semi-civilized country, not to speak of the nation which claims to hold aloft the escutcheon of honor and justice and fair dealings. Did Chaffee alone, unaided, in coldness and in brutality, and in savage and unrelenting disregard of every human sentiment or possibility of human suffering, conceive this iniquitous scheme? Whence? From what diabolical source was it derived? The American people ought to know. Is there any penalty beneath the sun adequate enough to be meted out to the dastard villain who has thus brought dishonor upon the American Army and the American people?"

The Senate then began consideration of the bill to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians of the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota. Platt (Conn.), a member of the Indian affairs committee, explained that the bill bound the Government to pay Sioux Indians on the Rosebud reservation $1,400,000 for their lands and $250,000 at once for the cattle of the Indians, and $790,000 in five annual installments. He proposed an amendment to strike out the clause entitling settlers under the homestead act to a patent for the land so entered under the legal restrictions, and made an argument in support of it. If the policy proposed in the bill were carried into effect, so far as the public lands were concerned, it would cost the Government quite $50,000,000.

Dubois expressed himself as opposed to the payment of a fictitious price for Indian lands.

Stewart, chairman of the Indian committee, said if the Government was to pursue the policy of paying to the Indians fancy prices for their lands and then give them away to the settlers, it would involve the Government in an expenditure not of $50,000,000, as suggested by Platt, but of $100,000,000. He declared that "the great murderers of Indians" were the Indian Rights Association. More Indians had died from disease, he asserted—disease incurred from indolence and because they had been pauperized and demoralized—than had died by the sword.

Clapp urged that there was no proposition in the pending bill to change the general policy of the Government as to Indian lands.

Philippine Bill Discussed.

The Indian reservation bill was laid aside at 2 o'clock, and the Philippine Government bill—the unfinished business—was presented to the Senate. Apparently no Senator was prepared to proceed with the discussion. Lodge, in charge of the bill, insisted that the debate should proceed, or that a reasonable time be fixed for a vote.

Teller spoke briefly in objection. Discussing the alleged order of General Smith, Teller said he understood that General Smith had tried to justify his order by what is known as the "Tom Ewing order" during the Civil War. By this order the population of two counties in Missouri were deported and their property destroyed. He was proceeding to characterize the action of the American Army in the Philippines as most cruel and barbarous, when he was interrupted by Spooner with the inquiry: "Does the Senator not remember Fort Pillow?"

"What does the Senator mean by his reference to Fort Pillow?" inquired Carmack.

"I had in mind," replied Spooner, "what has been considered a massacre of colored troops there."

Carmack insisted, with some heat, that there was no massacre of troops or killing of prisoners at Fort Pillow.

Teller was continuing his remarks about General Smith's order, when he was interrupted by Fairbanks. "I do not understand," said he, "that the Government approves of General Smith's alleged order. A court-martial to try General Smith was ordered as soon as the information concerning the matter reached Washington."

Teller replied that, according to a newspaper article he had read to the Senate, the information had been in Washington many months, but he knew nothing of the matter himself.

Teller offered an amendment to the bill providing for a commission to be appointed by the President and to consist of not less than seven, nor more than 15 persons, to proceed to the Philippines and try to secure a lasting peace between the United States and the Filipinos, the United States to pay the Commissioners' salaries of $1000 a year and all expenses.

Teller said that if it be true that General Smith issued the alleged order, he ought to be dismissed from the service. "In the records of all the great wars since the Middle Ages," he declared, "you cannot find such a disgraceful and wicked order as that issued by General Smith."

Lodge said nothing was known here of General Smith's order until it was placed by Major Waller as a defense for his action in Samar. As soon as Waller had pleaded that order as his defense, the President himself had decided that General Smith be court-martialed. He said he did not know whether the order of General Smith was verbal or written.

Carmack insisted that the evidence indicated that orders of a very extreme character issued in the Philippines were being suppressed, not, he believed, by the War Department, but by the military authorities in the Philippines.

In calling attention to the report of the secretary of Batangas Province that there had been so great a mortality in the province as to reduce the population from 300,000 to about 200,000, the mortality being due to disease, Tillman inquired whether the Philippine Commission had investigated that matter. When informed that it had not, he exclaimed: "Well, how long are we going to hold on to this bag of cats? What benefit is it to the American people to pursue this infamous policy?"

In the running colloquy, Culberson asked Lodge if he indorsed the order issued by General Bell.

"No," replied Lodge. "I do not indorse cruel methods of warfare. General Smith's order is one which every American should regret. On the surface, those orders seem to me to be revolting."

Bacon expressed the belief that the disease and the great mortality among the natives of Batangas Province had been caused by the laying waste of the province by war.

Teller, in conclusion, declared that this Government could not escape the condemnation of the world and of every right-thinking man for this "miserable, wicked attempt to compel these people to accept our Government, whether they desire it or not."

The Senate then, at 4:45 P. M., went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

OMNIBUS PUBLIC BUILDING BILL.

House Passes a Measure Which Carries $17,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Under a special order which allowed three hours for debate, but which cut off all opportunity of amendment, the House today passed the omnibus public building bill, which will distribute $17,405,450 among 184 cities. As the bill covers into the Treasury $1,585,000, the total amount carried by the bill is reduced to that extent. The bill provides for 77 new buildings and sites, six buildings on sites already purchased, 17 buildings on donated sites, and 58 increases in appropriations for buildings already authorized. It also provides for the purchase of 16 sites. The majority for the bill was so overwhelming that only nine members backed a demand for the ayes and noes on the passage of the bill. There was some criticism of the method by which it was proposed to pass the bill witout opportunity for amendment, which Mercer (Rep. Neb.), chairman of the committee, answered by stating that if the bill had been subject to amendment, the appropriations carried by it would have been increased to $60,000,000.

The consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed, but only seven pages were disposed of.

The Proceedings.

Immediately on convening, Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), from the committee on rules, presented the special order for the consideration of the omnibus bill, under the terms of which the bill, without opportunity for amendment, was to be brought to direct vote after three hours of general debate.

Creamer (Dem. N. Y.) raised the point of order that the special order suspended the rule which permitted the offering of amendments, and that no rule could be suspended witout a two-thirds vote. The Speaker overruled the point of order, an appeal was taken, and a motion made to lay the appeal on the table. When the Speaker put the motion a great chorus from both sides of the House went up in support of Dalzell's motion, while only a few scattering noes arose in demand from the other side.

"It is apparent," observed Creamer, looking about him, "that they are all in the barrel on this side as on that." (Laughter.)

Richardson, the minority leader, opposed the adoption of the rule, not, as he said, with the expectation of defeating it. This was simply a proposition which compelled members to vote for a wholesale appropriation of about $16,000,000 for public buildings or not have and public-building legislation this session.

Mercer (Rep. Neb.), chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, in support of the rule, said that his committee had considered bills carrying appropriations aggregating $67,000,000. The committee recognized the necessity for public buildings, but all could not be provided for at this session of Congress.

At this point Goldfogle (Dem. N. Y.) interrupted Mercer to ask whether he thought New York City had been treated fairly in the bill.

"Let me say now," replied Mercer, "that the three gentlemen from New York who have been occupying the time of this House, demanding legislation for New York, have done more than all other influences combined to retard it."

Much to the amusement of the House he proceeded to score Creamer, Lessler and Goldfogle for their misdirected efforts. Had the legislation depended upon them, he said, there will have been nothing in the bill for New York City. The rule was then adopted, 166 to 33.

Sims demanded the ayes and noes, but his demand was supported by only 10 members—not a sufficient number. The three hours' debate on the bill then began, it having been arranged that Mercer and Bankhead (Dem. Ala.) should control the time on the respective sides.

Douglass (Rep. N. Y.), to whom Mercer yielded, devoted 20 minutes to pointing out the necessity for a new public building in New York. The debate that followed was devoted almost exclusively to the personal explanation of members regarding their efforts in behalf of buildings in which they were interested. Williams (Rep. Ill.) made a severe onslaught on the method of legislation proposed in the bill. Mercer, in reply, said that the method pursued was in the interest of economy.

The debate exhausted itself shortly before the three hours expired, and the bill then was put on its passage. The chorus of ayes was overwhelming, and the Speaker declared the bill passed.

The House then resumed consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. The pending bill was that offered yesterday by Roberts (Rep. Mass.) to provide that in the distribution of seed, city and country members could elect whether they desire flower or vegetable and garden seed. After completing seven of the 25 remaining pages of the bill, the House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

Will Summon Sugar Magnates.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Havemeyer and other officials of the American Sugar Company will be asked to appear and give testimony before the subcommittee of the Senate on relations with Cuba, appointed to inquire into the question of Cuba sugar holdings, and they will be the first witnesses called.

The sub-committee held its first meeting today, with all the members of the committee—Senators Platt of Connecticut, Burnham and Teller—present. The discussion was a very general one, but no definite result beyond that of deciding to call the trust officials was reached. The opinion was generally expressed that the investigation would not be long drawn out, unless men should be summoned from Cuba, in which case some time might be necessary to secure the persons wanted.

Opposed to the Corliss Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A number of prominent railway officials attended today's hearing of the House committee on commerce to give their view of the Corliss bill, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. C. Bird, second vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, said the railroads recognized the evils of rate-cutting which resulted from excessive competition, and would be glad to secure remedial legislation. He did not think, however, that the proposed measure would give the relief sought, and he opposed such far-reaching enlargements of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Moody Named for Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following nominations were made today by the President:

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

J. F. Emmitt, United States Marshal, District of Nevada.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Confirmations by the Senate:

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Rufus H. Waterman, of Rhode Island, to be Consul at Dublin.

President Signs Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Roosevelt has signed the Chinese exclusion bill. The pen used was given to Representative Kahn, of California, who has taken a deep interest in the bill.

No Fetes at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, April 29.—At a stormy sitting of the Council, held today, it was decided that Barcelona would hold no fetes in honor of the approaching coronation of the King. Persons present at the sitting applauded this decision with enthusiasm.

DATOS DESIRE PEACE

AMERICAN POLICY IN MINDANAO HAS GOOD RESULTS.

General Davis Has Arrived at Lake Lanao, Where the Spaniards Dared Not Penetrate.

MANILA, April 29.—General George A. Davis has arrived at Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao, and has had an interview with nine Datos who are desirous of peace and friendship. Papelou, one of these Datos, said he did not write the defiant letter received by the Americans at the time of the massacre of the American troops in Mindanao. He asserted that it was written in the house of a priest from Taisacia, while he was sick. The priest fled on the appearance of the troops.

General Davis says the policy of waiting for a strong force, showing friendship to the natives and paying for supplies, is having good results.

Captain Lea Febiger, of the Seventeenth Infantry, is clearing the trails. When the reinforcements reach Samar, the Americans will be near Dato Bayan, and may invite the chief to a friendly conference and request him to deliver up the murderers of American soldiers, who are known to be among his forces. If he refuses the troops will demolish his fort.

Not a shot has been fired since Lieutenant-Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, of the Fourth Infantry, captured the fort. The Moros are now impressed with American valor. They previously thought themselves invincible, the Spaniards not having reached the lake. It is believed that when the campaign is concluded, the most satisfactory conditions will exist; that the natives will be friendly and will fast assimilate with the ways of the Americans.

Rajah Mandie has been elected Sultan.

WHEELER AND THE FILIPINOS.

Old Cavalry Leader Does Not Believe They Are Malevolent.

NEW YORK, April 29.—In a long interview published by the Herald, General Joseph Wheeler, retired, who is at the home of his sister in Brooklyn, has discussed the Philippines in the light of recent developments from his point of view after six months' service there in command of a brigade.

"My service was confined," he said, "to that section of the country extending for about 128 miles above Manila and some 30 or 40 miles in breadth. It is a thickly populated country, its cities have schools and the people are more or less educated. The impression I had from these people was that all they wanted was an honest, fair government, and I found them very appreciative of kindness.

"We had a great many fights with the insurgents, but in no instance was there any cruelty by our soldiers, or, so far as I know, any killing, except according to the rules of war. I never heard of any water cure, or any other infliction of torture upon the Filipinos."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that Sherman's Army, on its march to the sea, was guilty of such acts as have been attributed to our troops in the Philippines?"

"It is true that Sherman's Army did burn buildings, but I never heard of its ever killing or hurting a noncombatant," replied General Wheeler, thoughtfully.

"My relations with the Filipinos," he continued, "led me to believe that they are not malevolent people. It is true, they were not always frank, and this was due to the fact that insurgent chiefs were constantly demanding information and money from them, and they were afraid to neglect these demands, because if they did so they would suffer very severely in their property, and possibly in their lives if our troops left, and there was a constant impression among them that our troops would only remain temporarily in that country.

"There were some instances of cruelty on the part of the Filipinos, but they were very few. All the prisoners who were taken by them and who were returned to us whom I talked to spoke enthusiastically of the kindness with which they were treated, with the exception of Lieutenant Gillmore. He complained of harsh treatment and almost starvation. There was one case of cruelty by General Akino, who, it was said, ordered three prisoners to be shot when he was so pressed that he thought they would be retaken by the United States troops.

"My impression was that the Filipinos are responsive to kind methods and appreciate them, and their general expressions to me were that they should love to be citizens of the United States if they be equals of the Americans, but they do not want to be connected with any government where they will be regarded as inferiors."

"In your opinion," he was asked, "can the United States assimilate the Filipinos without exterminating them?"

"With the exception of a few localities, peace and quiet and order exist in the Philippines now, quite up to the standard of our own territory, and I am confident this condition will be universal throughout the islands in a very short time.

"Americans will go there because they find advantages that are offered by few countries, and in a few years they will be the controlling element in those islands."

FUNSTON NOT RESPONSIBLE.

General MacArthur Tells of the Capture of Aguinaldo.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Senate committee on the Philippines today resumed the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of affairs in the Philippine Islands. General Arthur MacArthur continued his examination. He explained the statement in his annual report of June 30, 1900, that "the United States had acquired sovereignty by treaty and in a way owned the Philippine Islands, but did not own the Philippine people," by saying that these conclusions were reached after conversations with an indefinite number of people and observation, and that they represented the bulk of the views of the Nationalist party.

He then, in response to questions by Senator Patterson, described the different towns embraced within the American lines on the night of February 5, 1899, when the outbreak occurred, and identified what purported to be a copy of the order of General Luna for the massacre of the foreign residents of Manila. Senator Patterson sought to show that it was not difficult to deceive Aguinaldo by forgery, and referred to his capture by General Funston through a forged letter signed "La Luna." General MacArthur, with considerable emphasis, declared that General Funston was not responsible in any way for any methods which obtained in the capture of Aguinaldo.

"I am responsible in that matter in every way and particular," said General MacArthur. "It was one of the deceptions frequently practiced in war, and whatever deception attaches thereto I take."

With regard to the order for the Manila massacre, General MacArthur, answering further questions by Senator Patterson, said the order he saw was signed by Sandico and not by Luna. General MacArthur detailed the efforts made by him to ferret out Luna's connection with it.

Reverting to the Sandico order, Senator Patterson quoted from a report of Dr. F. C. Burns, a surgeon in the United States Army, as to how he came in possession of it through a Filipino, who made a copy of the original. The Senator referred to a later statement by Dr. Burns to the effect that the Filipino might have stretched things a little. General MacArthur claimed there might have been two orders. "Would you hang a yellow dog on the testimony that is paraded here as to the genuineness of those orders?" asked Senator Patterson.

The witness said it would depend on what kind of a yellow dog it was.

General MacArthur disclaimed any responsibility for the orders of General Jacob H. Smith to make Samar a "howling wilderness."

Replying to a question by Senator Beveridge, General MacArthur said that absolute chaos would result should the Filipinos be given complete independence, and the United States entirely withdraw from the islands, but he said he would like to hedge this statement at another session of the committee. He was, therefore, excused until tomorrow, the committee going into executive session further to consider the advisability of summoning witnesses asked for by the minority.

After some discussion it was decided to postpone the taking of a vote on the proposition until tomorrow morning, at which time the committee will also pass upon the question of the advisability of sending a committee to the Philippines to continue the investigation.

GENERAL SMITH'S COURT-MARTIAL

Native Boys Served in the Insurgent Army.

MANILA, April 29. — When the trial by court-martial of General Jacob H. Smith was resumed today, Pedro Bella, a boy "mascot" of Company E, of the Ninth Infantry, commanded by Captain Thomas W. Connell, who was massacred by the Samar natives at Balangiga, testified that he saw Captain Connell's death wound given by a boy of 15. The witness saw several other boys of the same age among the natives, who took part in the massacre, and thought he could himself use a bolo against a soldier.

Captain Waldo E. Ayer, General Smith's Adjutant-General, said he had been closely in touch with all the movements and knew General Smith's plans, purposes and feeling at every phase. He added that on the General's arrival the coast was deserted, and he saw that some towns filled with people when he left. But so far as the people of Samar were concerned, he met only one man worthy of respect, who was sincere, patriotic and honorable. He must admit, however, that the man with this qualification was born at Marindeque, of Tagal ancestry.

First Lieutenant Van Deman, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who had charge of the military information bureau, described, from the records, the treachery of the natives of Samar.

Cholera Record.

MANILA, April 29.—The cholera statistics to date are as follows: Manila, 605 cases and 483 deaths; provinces, 1764 cases and 1261 deaths.

ROCHAMBEAU MONUMENT.

Last Parts of It Arrived at New York Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 29.—On the steamship Friesland, which arrived today, is the remainder of the Rochambeau monument, which is to be unveiled in Washington, May 24, by President Roosevelt.

It has been a difficult task to transport the pieces from France to Washington in time for the unveiling, as they are large and hard to handle. When set up, the statue from base to top will stand over 20 feet high. It will be placed to the left hand of the entrance to the White House and just opposite the statue of La Fayette.

The Rochambeau Mission.

TOULON, April 29. — Orders have been given to make special arrangements for the Rochambeau mission, which is to sail from Toulon for the United States, May 5, on the battle-ship Gaulois, and in view of the receptions and banquets which will be given on board of her during the vessel's stay in America, the excellent band of the Mediterranean fleet will accompany the mission.

Northern Pacific Mortgages Filed.

BUTTE, Mont., April 29.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company today filed with the state two mortgages given to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, and the Merchants' Trust Company. One was the first supplement to the general lien mortgage and represents $56,000,000, and the other was the other supplement to the prior-lien mortgage and represents $84,000,000.

German Sugar Bill.

BERLIN, April 29.—The sugar bill was submitted to the Reichstag today. It fixes the tax on sugar at 16 marks per 100 kilos. This tax was formerly 20 marks per 100 kilos. This also modifies the existing laws in accordance with the regulations adopted at the international sugar convention, recently held at Brussels.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL TO BE BURIED TODAY.

WASHINGTON, April 29. — The following are announced as the pallbearers for Sol Smith Russell, who will be buried in Rock Creek cemetery, near this city, tomorrow: Melville E. Stone, of New York; Professor James Morris, of New York; William A. Rapley, Clarence Corson, L. W. Busbey, Dallas B. Wainwright and Edward Rosefeld, of this city. Actors from all over the world will pay tribute to the man whose ability they esteemed. His figure had been a familiar one at the Washington theaters during his illness, particularly at matinee performances. He seemed to take especial pleasure in witnessing the work of Joseph Jefferson, for whom he had a great friendship. Stuart Robson, Nat Goodwin and William H. Crane. He was usually wheeled to and from the theaters in an invalid chair. He was considered one of the wealthiest actors on the American stage, his real estate holdings including many properties in Minneapolis. The total value of the estate is said to be over $2,000,000.

Great Actor Who Died Monday.

TAFT DEFENDS THE ARMY

SAYS INSTANCES OF CRUELTY IN THE PHILIPPINES ARE RARE.

Relations of the Church and Government in the Islands—Necessity of a Separation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29.—Governor-General William H. Taft, of the Philippines, was well received this afternoon when he addressed about 700 students, professors and others in College Hall at Yale. He was introduced by President A. T. Hadley.

Governor Taft reviewed the same grounds as covered by his evidence before the Senate and House committees. With respect to the evidence as to the water cure and other cruelties, Governor Taft said that it must be remembered that the army of 40,000 to 60,000 men, by reason of the guerrilla warfare carried on by the insurgents, had to be divided into 500 posts—many of which were commanded by First and Second Lieutenants and Captains and sometimes Sergeants; that the detachments in the field far exceeded the number of posts and that this explained how it was possible, with many engagements daily, that exceptional instances of such abuses might occur without typifying the conduct of the Army, which, on the whole, was considerate toward the natives. It was not to be expected that in an army of 60,000 men there should not be brutes or weak men who would yield to the temptation of arbitrary power, and the provocation hardly to be understood of the ambush and treachery, savagery and danger of Filipino guerrilla warfare. With respect to the order of General Smith in Samar, the speaker said that as the matter was subjudice, he did not feel justified in making a public statement. The inadequacy of short cable dispatches in giving a true picture of the situation required a delay until the whole record could be forwarded and the findings reviewed by the President.

In speaking of the relations between the church and the government in the Philippines, the speaker said that under the Spanish rule the church and state had had their interests so inextricably fused that it was a work of the nicest and most difficult character to separate justly the interests of one from the other, and yet these interests must be separated in order that the church and state in the Philippines should be brought to the condition required by our traditions and system of government. It was an indispensable condition, preparatory to bringing the necessary separation, that there should be some conference between the church and the representatives of this Government with a view to an amicable adjustment. Furthermore, this conference should be held between a representative of the United States and a representative of the great corporation of the church Catholic, or there should be a conference between a representative of this Government and the head of the church as a matter of facilitating a complete settlement. It could not, of course, involve the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but if held would be a conference made necessary by the unusual circumstances of a transfer of sovereignty from a country closely associated with the church to one which must have the interests of the church and state separate.

Manila Merchants Indorse the Army.

MANILA, April 29.—The American Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution indorsing the action of the United States Army in the Philippines in the endeavor to counteract what the members of the chamber believe to be the opinion in the United States that the officers and soldiers have acted in violation of the rules of war. The preamble says the chamber is composed exclusively of American business men, who have been thrown into intimate contcat with the conditions everywhere in the Archipelago, and it was resolved that without the constant watchfulness and protection of the Army in the Philippines, no property or business interests would be safe, and that upon its influence depends the stability of the civil government. The resolution eulogizes General Chaffee.

SHAFFER VINDICATED.

Amalgamated Association Indorses His Annual Report.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 29. — It is now practically certain that President Theodore Shaffer is the big man of the Amalgamated Association. Today the convention, with a few dissenting voices, indorsed his annual report. The committee acted favorably on the statements entrusted to them, and their resolutions were ratified by the convention. The most important of the reports was that of Mr. Shaffer, which gave the history of the strike and his explanation of every one of his many acts during the momentous struggle. The action of the convention is a vindication of his entire course. It is not likely now that there will be much opposition to Mr. Shaffer's re-election. The report of the committee on constitution and general laws was still under discussion when the convention adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Statement by Gompers.

WASHINGTON, April 29. — President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, today issued a statement regarding the controversy between himself and President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron & Steel Workers. Mr. Gompers says that his statement made at the Federation convention last December that the steel strike was settled on less advantageous grounds than could have been obtained, was never challenged by Shaffer and stands as an historic fact in the labor movement of the country. Mr. Gompers concludes:

"I have not asked anyone to defend the American Federation of Labor or myself before the convention of the Amalgamated Association, and have no desire on my part to do so, but stand ready to go to Wheeling at the request of Mr. Shaffer or the convention. I am desirous of testifying that the American Federation of Labor and I, as an officer and as a man, have done our whole duty fully and faithfully, and that if there be any reflection upon any one during the inauguration or conduct or outcome of the steel strike of 1901, the blame must lie at the door of others than the American Federation of Labor or myself."

Strike Stops Building Operations.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Work on 100 large buildings, which has been partially interrupted by the lockout of 3000 plasterers in this city, will be brought to a standstill should the movement to call a sympathetic strike, now on, be successful. In addition to these buildings, there are a dozen "skyscrapers" already behind time in construction, which will now be still further delayed. Fourteen mammoth office buildings, costing $24,000,000, most of them below Maiden Lane, are under contract to be completed by May 1, but Building Superintendent Stewart says only two of them can be ready on time. The chief cause of this delay is scarcity of iron and steel and of labor.

Among the buildings which may not be ready on time are the new Stock Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce.

Glucose Works Will Be Closed.

PEORIA, Ill., April 29.—The American Glucose Works will be closed tomorrow, as the result of a war between the Peoria and Pekin Union, and the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railroad Companies, and 700 men will be thrown out of employment. This is a corn product concern, and the trust will open the Illinois sugar refining plant at Pekin to compensate the loss. The Peoria & Pekin Terminal Company is expecting difficulty at Pekin, and will send an armed force to that place to protect its rights.

Prospect of Street-Car Strike.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Announcement that six men or more had been dropped from the pay-rolls by the Union Traction Company, because they had joined the newly organized union of street-car employes, resulted in a hurried meeting of the officers of the union and the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor tonight. Samuel Gompers and President Mahon, of the National organization of street-car men, have been summoned.

No Settlement in Coalminers' Dispute

NEW YORK, April 29.—The subcommittee of coal operators and representatives of the United Mineworkers, which was appointed at the meeting held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation Saturday, met today. The conference adjourned at 4 o'clock, without having arrived at a settlement. The committee will meet again tomorrow.

MEMPHIS RECEIVES SCHLEY

Tennessee City Welcomes the Admiral and His Wife.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29. — Better weather today permitted the programme for the entertainment of Admiral and Mrs. Schley to be carried out fully. At 10:30 o'clock a military and civil parade moved through the streets, which were crowded, and Admiral and Mrs. Schley were cheered continuously. Arrived at Court Square, where reviewing stands had been erected, an address of welcome was made by Major J. J. Williams, and replied to by the Admiral, after which the party went to the Cotton Exchange, where members of the Exchange received the Admiral. At 3 P. M., Admiral and Mrs. Schley reviewed a regatta in front of the city on the Robert E. Lee as flagship, and a grand ball was given in their honor at the new Gayoso tonight. Tomorrow they will be the guests of the Masonic fraternity.

General Smith's Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The House committee on military affairs today ordered a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Burleson, of Texas, requesting the War Department for copies of orders, etc., to General Jacob Smith relative to the campaign in Samar.

DYSPEPSIA

Is the curse of modern civilization; eight out of every ten people have dyspepsia in one form or another; the only absolute cure for dyspepsia and indigestion is

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

Dyspepsia symptoms are a sense of burning and dull weight in the stomach after eating, sometimes accompanied by heartburn, flatulence, constipation or diarrhoea, languor, depression, irritability, dull headaches; all these symptoms show that your digestive organs are out of order, and you should take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It will cure dyspepsia and stimulate the blood to healthy action.

STOMACH TROUBLE CURED.

Gentlemen: I got six bottles of your Whiskey about a year ago, and I used half of it, and it did me a great deal of good, and I gave the rest to my brother, who had stomach trouble, and I think he would be in his grave today if it hadn't been for your whiskey, as he was going down fast, and the doctor could do him no good.

ISAAC E. WALKER, Lebanon, Pa.

CURED INDIGESTION.

Gentlemen: I have used Duffy's Malt Whiskey for half a year, and it afforded me great satisfaction by curing me of that dreaded disease, indigestion, which troubled me for two years.

Nov. 27, 1901. DAVID GORDON.
170 West 11th St., Chicago.

TWO BOTTLES CURED HIM.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 16, 1901.

Dear Sirs: I have used two bottles of your Pure Malt Whiskey. I tried it for indigestion and dyspepsia and found great relief from it. M. H. RENO.

CURED DYSPEPSIA.

Gentlemen: I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for dyspepsia, and from the benefit I derived from it I can safely recommend it to any one suffering from stomach trouble.

Dec. 8, 1901. R. M. JOHNSON, Elko, Va.

Do not fill your system with harmful drugs. Doctors prescribe and hospitals use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey whenever an absolutely pure stimulant and tonic are required. It contains no Fusel Oil or other dangerous ingredient.

Be Careful and see that "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey" is on the label, and that it is our own patent bottle with the name blown in the bottle. This is the only way Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold. If offered in bulk or in flasks it is a fraud.

FREE.—Two game counters for whist, euchre, etc.; inclose 4 cents in stamps to cover postage. Valuable medical book free. Duffy's Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists, grocers, or direct, at $1 a bottle. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Your Liver

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

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER
30 DAYS' TREATMENT for 25 cents.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

In Spring, the foul, clogged, poisoned blood should be purified. Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is a positive guarantee of all diseases relating to the blood, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach and Bladder and the Nervous System, Malaria, Sleeplessness, Headache, Neuralgia. Ten days' trial treatment free. All Druggists'. DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

Heart Disease

retards the circulation, weakens the stomach, deranges digestion, pollutes the blood, destroys the nervous force and saps the vitality of the whole system. It causes pains in the side, palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering, dropsical swellings, sinking spells, and frequently ends all suffering in sudden death. Why tempt death when a cure is within easy reach?

"My head would get so hot it seemed to be burning up, while my feet were like ice. My limbs would swell and get numb. I had to sit in a chair day and night for months and my heart throbbed and pained me terribly. After using three bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I could do a good days work."

J. M. MACLAY, Shippensburg, Pa.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

never fails to relieve, and few cases are too severe for it to cure. Sold by druggists on guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

"I suffered terribly for twelve years. The doctors said my blood was all turning to water. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and soon my health was fully restored."— Mrs. J. W. FIALA, Hadlyme, Conn.

$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.