TROUBLE FOR ROOT

Senators' Inquiries Mean a Lot of Work.

FIGURING THE COST OF THE WAR

Machinery of the Entire Department Put in Motion to Meet the Demand of Culberson's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Root is writing to Senator Culberson an explanation of the reason why the War Department thus far has made no response to the Senate resolution adopted April 17 calling for exact and detailed statements of the cost of the war in the Philippines. This is in answer to the criticism made by certain Senators to the effect that the department was purposely suppressing information on this subject. The Secretary will show that from the moment it was received every one of the supply bureaus of the War Department has been engaged in collecting material for the answer. The Secretary will explain to Senator Culberson as he thought the great difficulties connected with the collecting of the information he desired, and as its compilation would require the service of a large part of the clerks in the department for a considerable time, the Secretary did not feel justified in diverting them from their necessary regular employment upon the request of a single Senator.

As soon as the United States Senate, by resolution, called for the information, the entire machinery of the department was put in motion to meet the demand. The difficulties in the way of making a satisfactory response were enormous and in many instances it was found actually impossible to answer specific questions by approximate statements. This is true notwithstanding the fact that every one of the depot and supply officers here and in the Philippines has been called upon, whenever acquainted with any of the facts desired. Particular difficulties attend the sifting out of the accounts of the transportation service, so as to show the actual cost of the Philippine soldiers alone. Railroad accounts are often in the lump and contracts having been made with one company, it is not possible to follow the payments clear through to their sub-contracting companies. In some cases, too, the supplies furnished in Cuba, the United States or Alaska were carried to China by moving regiments, and the reverse also was true. In the matter of the payment of troops, (an important factor in the calculation of the actual cost of the Philippine soldiery) an indefinite element is injected by the practice of making bi-monthly payments, so that moneys often were disbursed in the Philippines to troops for services rendered in the United States, Cuba or Alaska before their departure. The department knows exactly where every cent of the expenditure went and those figures are to be had through the Auditor for the War Department, but the difficulty in the case is to show how the supplies and expenditures were distributed.

Another point that further complicates the whole interrogation is the requirement of the law that the Army shall be maintained at a minimum strength of 59,000 men. There is no such force in the United States now, but if the surplus were not in the Philippines, then the War Department would have to quarter and supply the men here so that the item of expense on that item would remain constantly, regardless of the Philippine insurrection, at least up to the total of 59,000 and the question arises whether Secretary Root, in his answer, shall consider as expenses attributable to the Philippine trouble only the cost of maintaining the Army strength above that figure.

RIGHTS OF FILIPINOS.

How Far Republican Institutions Have Been Introduced in Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—General MacArthur was interrogated today by Senator Culberson, of Texas, in a rather ironical vein, at the hearing before the Philippine committee. The General had referred to the advantage of implanting republican institutions in the island.

Culberson asked if the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were not the foundations for republican institutions. General MacArthur answered that the whole constitutional history of the country, with the preceding English history, together with the Declaration of Independence, together with the Constitution, had to be considered.

Culberson took each of the principles of republican institutions, free speech, free press, self-government, trial by jury, etc., and asked how far these had been implanted in the Philippines. As to free speech, General MacArthur said he had told the Filipinos that if they would give him their guns they could have a mass meeting on every corner. He said soldiers were quartered in private houses as an incident to war. This led to a discussion of whether war was in existence. General MacArthur insisted that there had been a great upheaval.

Senator Culberson went through most of the bill of rights, his questions seeking to develop that fundamental rights had not been implanted in the islands. General MacArthur maintained, however, that all fundamental rights except trial by jury and the right to bear arms were in operation, as far as conditions would permit. He read a proclamation he had issued, specifying most of the constitutional rights.

Culberson drew attention to General MacArthur's prohibition of slavery, and asked if slavery did not in reality exist. The General said it was not slavery in the sense understood in this country. It was a mere tenantry, and he had no doubt it could be eradicated. The General said that the buying and selling of slaves, such as it was, of course, was deplorable, but the system was so loose that some of the Dattos were voluntarily manumitting their slaves.

Senator Patterson questioned General MacArthur as to his preventing Paterno from making a speech at a banquet at Manila. The General said the speech contained inferences of Filipino independence, and that Paterno had suggested that a small Filipino flag be used, as well as the United States flag.

The committee, in executive session, agreed, at the request of Rawlins, to summon Corporal William W. Gibbs, now at Springfield, Mass., he having been an eye-witness of the massacre of Balangiga, the Senator said; also Dr. A. L. Parker, of New Hampshire, who is said to have been a witness of much "water curing." The committee also reconsidered its action of yesterday in deciding to ask the War Department to have Major Cornelius Gardener brought from the Philippines to Washington in advance of his regiment in order to testify before the committee. It was stated that at last accounts Major Gardener had not filed the specifications to sustain the charges made by him as Governor of Tabayas Province, as directed by the Secretary of War, and that it was not considered desirable to bring him from the islands before that order had been complied with. It was further stated that inquiry as to the status of this matter had been made by cable, and it was decided to suspend action until a response could be secured. The committee then adjourned.

TRIAL OF A DESERTER.

Howard May Be Pardoned, but Is Liable to Rearrest for Murder.

MANILA, May 2.—The trial by court-martial of Arthur Howard, alias Waller, deserter from the United States Army, who was captured in August last by Lieutenant Hazzard, was continued today. Howard's trial on the charge of desertion was delayed owing to his being used as a civilian scout under J. Franklin Bell in the latter's campaign against the insurgents in Batangas Province. It is believed that if Howard is convicted he will be pardoned because of the services he rendered to the Government, but he will probably be rearrested by the civil authorities on a charge of murder. Among other charges brought against him was that he commanded the Filipino force at Santa Mateo which killed General Henry E. Lawton, December 15, 1899. This the prisoner denied.

Dissatisfied With Editor's Sentence.

The Government is dissatisfied with the sentence imposed upon the editor of the Volcano, and has appealed to the Supreme Court in an endeavor to obtain a heavier sentence. The editor of the Volcano was sentenced April 22 to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100 for demanding the removal of the Judge who had fined Senor Valdes, editor of the Miau, $400 for libelling two Filipino members of the United States Commission.

The Cholera Record.

The ports of Batangas and Laguna Provinces have again been opened to trade, subject to the cholera regulations. The cholera statistics show a further increase in the spread of the disease. The record to date is as follows: Manila, 703 cases, 553 deaths; provinces, 3000 cases, 1473 death.

Remey on the Philippines.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Rear-Admiral Remey, who has arrived here on the Brooklyn, after a tour of sea duty in the far East, was interviewed on the conditions in the Philippines. He said:

"Concerning general conditions in the islands, General Chaffee told me before I left that things were progressing satisfactorily—slowly, but surely—and that pacification was only a matter of time. Talk of the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines is based on an inaccurate and incomplete knowledge of the conditions out there. This country could not withdraw. Chaos would be the result. My observations have convinced me that the natives are not capable of self-government yet."

The crew, officers and marines of the Brooklyn presented a loving cup to Rear-Admiral Remey.

PARDONED BY KING VICTOR

Officers of Cruiser Chicago Say They Were Not Drunk.

VENICE, May 2.—The officers of the United States cruiser Chicago have been released. The order of release, granted by the King, came this morning. In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press the imprisoned officers warmly repudiated the reports from Rome that they were under the influence of wine at the time of the trouble, and said that on the contrary they were absolutely sober. Lieutenant John S. Doddridge remarked:

"After the accidental upsetting of a table in the cafe by myself and a companion, at 11 o'clock at night, we were followed and attacked by a mob, and two municipal policemen appeared on the scene. I with my open hand motioned to the crowd to keep off. The police then seized us, but the mob continued so threatening that our brother officers and a marine who happened to be on the piazza ran to our rescue. We acted only in self-defense and against a large hostile crowd. We did not strike the police. Doubtless misunderstanding of the two languages had something to do with the trouble. We were allowed to remain together in prison, but the room in which we were confined swarmed with insects."

The liberated officers of the Chicago joined their ship today, and the cruiser has left Venice.

Captain Dayton's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Moody has received the following cablegram from Captain Dayton, of the Chicago, dated Venice, today:

"Party released on pardon from King and are on board."

LIQUOR POLITICAL PARTY

Organization Being Formed by All Branches of the Industry.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The political organization which is now being formed throughout the United States by the allied branches of the liquor industry will be formally launched at a meeting which will be held in Pittsburg, June 6. It is expected that this meeting will be the largest gathering of representatives of liquor interests ever held in the United States. Angelo Meyers, of Philadelphia, general manager of the Distilling Company of America, says:

"At the Pittsburg meeting the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, the National Distillers' Association, the National Association of Brewers and any number of kindred organizations, will be united under a common head. Officers will be elected and an organization will be kept intact after the methods of the big political parties."

Mudd Is Renominated.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH, Md., May 2.—Congressman S. E. Mudd has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth district.

Washington-Stanford Debate.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 2.—No decision was rendered in the intercollegiate debate held here tonight between the University of Washington and Stanford. A. C. Freeman, one of the judges, failed to appear, and the remaining two were unable to agree, so evenly matched was the contest, Judge W. P. Lawler and E. B. Leaming rendered the tie decision, the former favoring Stanford and the latter the visitors. The question for debate was upon the advisability of granting suffrage to the negro in accordance with the spirit of the 15th amendment.

Commits Suicide by Shooting.

BOISE, Idaho, May 2.—A special from Payette, Idaho, says:

Emilie Marquardson committed suicide here last night in a butcher shop by shooting. Marquardson was sent to the penitentiary not long ago for cattle stealing. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment, and he was released for lack of evidence. The matter of his conviction seems to have preyed on his mind.

Eastern Oregon Mine Sold.

BAKER CITY, May 2.—Dr. O. D. Taylor, who has recently returned from the East, reports the sale of the Pyx mine and mill to a party of Michigan capitalists for $25,000. This mine was purchased last Fall from Albert Geiser. The Pyx mill has been running for some time under a lease to the Phoenix Mine Company milling ore from the Phoenix.

SHORT TRIP

Up the Columbia.

With a perfectly clear atmosphere, no smoke or haze to mar the view, this undoubtedly is the best time of year to see the magnificent scenery along the Columbia River. Take the O. R. & N. Co.'s train from Union depot any day at 9 A. M. for Cascade Locks or The Dalles; returning, leave Dalles at 1:30 P. M., arriving Portland at 4:30 P. M. Or, if preferred, return may be made from Cascade Locks by river steamer, reaching Portland about 4 P. M. Ticket office, Third and Washington streets.

TROOPS REFUSE TO FIRE

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WILL NOT ACT AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

Punishment Dealt Out to Hundreds in a Moscow Regiment—Troubles on the Black Sea Coast.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch received by Reuter's Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg, dated April 30, says:

"The most serious feature of the political situation is the growing disinclination of the troops to act against the people. Punishment has already been dealt out to 800 men of the Sumay regiment for refusing recently to fire on the rioters at Moscow. They have been transferred to service in various remote provinces. A detachment of marines stationed here will, it is said, be disciplined in the same manner for similar action at the time of the student riots in March."

Instigators of Peasant Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The instigators of the peasant riots in the Voronej and Uharkoff governments, who succeeded in bringing the former serfs and land owners into collision by circulating the report that the Czar had ordered the lands of the nobles to be divided among the emancipated serfs, prove to be identical with the organizers of the student movement here. After the student agitation was stopped, the secret press bureau turned its attention to South Russia and the "underground" presses turned out thousands of bogus proclamations with the Czar's forged signature attached to them, directing the peasants to partition the nobles' land and distribute their goods among themselves. The proclamations set forth that the peasants should disregard the officials, who would probably interfere, as the latter always tried to thwart the Czar's will.

Labor troubles have broken out at Novorossisk, in the east coast of the Black Sea. Nearly all the southern mines and steel mills have been closed the whole winter and the laborers returned to their native villages, where they are now swelling the ranks of the famine-stricken.

It is reported that 57 military officers have been arrested here.

IRON TRUST IN GERMANY.

Foundries About to Enter a Giant Combination.

NEW YORK, May 2.—German cast iron works and foundries are preparing to form a giant combination which will embrace all the leading plants of the empire, says a Berlin dispatch to the Herald. The negotiations have progressed so far that an agreement has already been drawn up and signed by most of the concerns with the exception of the union foundry and several other large works which will, however, be obliged to enter the combination. There will be no transfer of capital, but the main purpose will be to do away with competition and defend the industry against "the American invasion," and other rivaling interests, and to increase exports.

The Reichstag tariff commission will, in a few days, take up the debate on the increased tariff for machinery, agricultural implements, tools and half-finished industrial products which will strike more closely at American trade than that of any other country. Raw material interests are demanding a high protective tariff to stop the progress of the United States steel, iron, copper, coal and raw imports, while manufacturers again are in favor of a low tariff so as to admit cheap American material.

American tools and agricultural implements have revolutionized the farming and factory methods of Germany, and any attempt of the agrarians and raw material men to exclude them will meet with bitter resistance.

STANDARD OIL IN GERMANY.

Rockefeller Comes in for Condemnation and Praise.

BERLIN, May 2.—Today's meeting of the tariff committee of the Reichstag was largely devoted to a discussion of the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company in Germany and several motions for breaking this monopoly or encouraging the substitution of alcohol for petroleum.

Hayl Zu Herrensheim, who is himself a great Hessian manufacturer, violently attacked John D. Rockefeller and criticized the policy of the Standard Oil Company in Germany. He declared that following this policy, and as a result of squeezing the consumers of petroleum, the company paid enormous dividends. Herr Schlumberger, an Alsatian cotton manufacturer, amid expression of disapproval from the tariff committee, praised Mr. Rockefeller as a benevolent genius who had organized a department of industry, had reduced the cost of production, and who had protected the consumers of petroleum from price fluctuations.

COMING OF THE GAULOIS.

Battle-Ship Will Leave Toulon Monday for Annapolis.

PARIS, May 2.—It has been decided that the battle-ship Gaulois, which is to leave Toulon Monday next, having on board the French mission bound for Washington to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument May 24, will go first to Annapolis, where she is due to arrive about May 21. She will visit New York and Boston later. She will be the first French first-class battle-ship to cross the Atlantic. President Loubet will receive the members of the mission in audience tomorrow afternoon. They will proceed to Toulon the same night.

King's Levee at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, May 2.—King Edward's second court was held this evening at Buckingham Palace. London was deprived of the picturesque street spectacle attending this function because the court was held in the evening. The procession to the ballrooom formed at 10:30. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy, and other members of the United States Embassy were present. In the diplomatic circle were Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Tower; Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, of New York; Mrs. Clover, wife of Commander Richardson Clover, the United State Naval Attache at London; Mrs. Whitney and Miss Choate. In the general circle were Mrs. S. Chauncey, of New York; Miss de Young, daughter of M. H. De Young, of San Francisco; Miss Bancroft, of Boston, and Miss Tuckerman, of Washington.

Outlook for Peace Is Good.

PRETORIA, May 2.—Boer meetings continue to be held, chiefly in the Transvaal, to receiver the Liberal leaders' explanations of the British terms. It is understood that the heated discussions that have occurred have usually shown the majority to be in favor of peace. It is said that about 200 delegates will attend the conference to be held at Vereeniging, Transvaal Colony, May 15, and that all sections of the burghers will be thoroughly represented there. It is expected that a vote by ballot will be taken at this conference.

It is reported that General Dewet has frankly declared the British terms to be reasonable, and that it is advisable to accept them, while General Delarey is said to be ready to abide by the decision of the majority. The outlook for peace, therefore, is promising.

Danish Islands Negotiation.

COPENHAGEN, May 2.—The National Tidende says, in its issue of tonight, that fresh negotiations have been opened between Denmark and the United States, owing to a disagreement in regard to the interpretation of a point in the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies. This is incorrect. The Associated Press has ascertained that the Danish Government only asked Washington for the views of the United States Government with regard to the responsibility of the Colonial Treasury of the Danish West Indies to the St. Croix Sugar Boilers Company. The Danish Government is still waiting for Washington's reply to its query.

Student Riots in Portugal.

LISBON, May 2.—Newspapers here say that a Cabinet crisis is imminent. The student disorders which have occurred at Coimbra, the capital of Beira Province, have necessitated the closing of the university there. The government authorized the rector of the university to issue a notice ordering all students not natives of the place to quit Coimbra within 48 hours. Immediately this notice was issued the students attacked the police, firing revolvers and throwing stones. Troops suppressed the disorders and two students were wounded, one mortally.

Priest Murdered in China.

PARIS, May 2.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Pekin confirming a report that a Jesuit priest named Le Mouler has been murdered in the Province of Chi Li. His head was taken to Yuen Chen and hung on a tree.

"Sapho" Censorized.

LONDON, May 2.—In the first production in England of the stage version of Daudet's "Sapho," by Clyde Fitch, at the Adelphi Theater, last night, Olga Nethersole gave a striking picture of the heroine; but the play, altered as it is to meet the requirements of the English censor, proved somewhat tedious, and it had a mixed reception. The cast included Frank Mills and Holbrook Binn, Americans.

Russian Cabinet Changes.

LONDON, May 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express says in a dispatch that Count Bobrikoff, recently Governor-General of Finland, has been appointed Russian Minister of War in succession to General Kuropatkin, and that Count Lamsdorff has been replaced as Minister of Foreign Affairs by Vice-Admiral Alexieff, Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of Russia in East Asia, who has given up the latter post.

Old Silver Works of Art Sold.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Two days of the sale at Christie's of the famous Dunn-Gardner collection of old silver and silver gilt works of art, says a London dispatch to the Herald, brought a total of $195,000. The top price was for the fine James I tall cup and cover, entirely silver gilt, standing 19 inches high, with London Hall mark date of 1604, and weighing 66 ounces, 16 pennyweights, which brought $20,000.

Clergy Interfered in Elections.

PARIS, May 2.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has caused a circular to be forwarded to all the Prefects of departments, drawing attention to the interference of the clergy in the recent elections, and inviting the Prefects to furnish the names of those who had thus "grossly abused their ecclesiastical functions in a way which cannot be tolerated," so that they may properly be dealt with.

British Facilities in Japan.

LONDON, May 2.—The statement that Japan had signified her intention of placing all her arsenals at the disposal of the British squadrons in Eastern waters, thereby giving practical effect to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, is not true. Beyond the use of Japanese dock yards for making repairs to British ships, Great Britain has no facilities in Japan.

Anti-Indemnity Riots.

PEKIN, May 2.—A detachment of soldiers belonging to the troops of General Yuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Chi Li Province, recently lost 60 men killed while attempting to quell an anti-indemnity uprising near the border of Ho Nan Province. General Yuan Shi Kai is sending three regiments to destroy the towns in the neighborhood of the scene of the fighting.

Albanian Chiefs at War.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—The disputes of two rival Albanian chiefs, Riza Bey and Bairam Surah, resulted in a battle between their partisans at Diakova, on April 30. The two parties ultimately withdrew to their towers, whence they bombarded each other. The inhabitants of Diakova were panic-stricken.

Russia Will Rebuild Fortresses.

VIENNA, May 2.—A telegram from Warsaw announces that the Russian Government has decided to rebuild the fortifications on the German and Austrian frontiers, at a cost of 420,000,000 roubles. This action is necessary as the result of Colonel Grimm's betrayal of the plans existing of the Russian fortresses.

Victorian Cabinet Resigns.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 2.—As an outcome of dissatisfaction with the constitution and the government, the Victorian Cabinet has resigned. This step was taken in order to enable the Premier, Hon. A. J. Peacock, to reconstruct the Ministry, and he is now considering the situation.

Manie Botha Captured.

PRETORIA, May 2.—Colonel Barker reports that April 30 he captured Commandant Manie Botha, his Adjutant and 11 others near Frankfort, Orange River Colony. Manie Botha is a nephew of the Commandant General and is General Dewet's ablest Lieutenant.

Falconiti Succeeds Martinelli.

ROME, May 2.—Mgr. Falconiti, the acting Papal delegate to Canada, is to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as papal delegate to the United States.

Will Not Take the Veil.

ROME, May 3.—There is no truth in the story that Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy has decided to enter a convent.

No Provisions to Spare at Rampart.

SEATTLE, May 2.—A Dawson special to the Post-Intelligencer says provisions at Rampart will scarcely be sufficient to supply every one there until the river opens. A scramble is on for oil and general foodstuffs at the present time. No danger of starvation is anticipated, though rations have been reduced to a small portion to each person.

A. Gibbon, not further identified, was burned to death in his cabin at Fort Gibbon.

The last mail from Nome by river arrived at Dawson last night, en route to Seattle.

Fatally Burned in Explosion.

SPOKANE, May 2.—A special to the Spokesman-Review from Wardner, Idaho, says:

Mrs. F. P. Machett was fatally burned here this afternoon by the explosion of a can of gasoline. She was washing some window curtains, and had a five-gallon can of gasoline beside her, also a basin in which some of the fluid had been poured. From some unknown cause there was an explosion. Mrs. Machett ran from the house screaming with pain. Her flesh was literally cooked in places. The house was destroyed.

Examination for Cadets.

SALEM, May 2.—Examinations preliminary to the appointment of cadets to West Point Military School and Annapolis Naval Academy, from the First Congressional District, will be held in this city Friday and Saturday, May 23, and 24. The physical examination will be conducted by Dr. J. A. Richardson Friday, May 23, and Professor W. C. Hawley, of Willamette University, will conduct the mental examination on the following day.

FLAG WILL "STAY PUT"

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT SONS OF REVOLUTION BANQUET.

Praises the Naval Academy Graduating Class—Close of the Annual Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A banquet at the New Willard Hotel tonight, attended by nearly 400 persons, brought the annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution to a close. The occasion was made notable by the presence of President Roosevelt, himself a compatriot, who delivered a felicitous speech. The President said in part:

"You come here tonight from every quarter—from every state of the Union, from the islands of the Eastern seas. The Republic has put up its flag in those islands, and the flag will stay there. May we now show our fealty to the great men who did the great deeds of the past, not alone by word, but by deed, by so shaping the policy of this great Republic as to make it evident that we are not unworthy of our sires. They did justice, and we will do justice. They did justice as strong men, and not weaklings.

"With righteousness must go strength to make that righteousness of avail. And in the names of the mighty men of the past I ask each man here to do his part in seeing that this Nation remains true in deed as well as word to the ideals of the past; to remember that we can no more afford to show weakness than we can afford to do wrong. Where wrong has been done by any one, the wrong-doer should be punished; but we shall not halt in our great work because some man has happened to do wrong. Honor to the statesmen of the past, and may the statesmen of the present strive to live up to the example they set. Honor to the Army and Navy of the past, and honor to those gallant Americans wearing the uniform of the American Republic, who in the Navy and Army of the present uphold gloriously the most glorious traditions of the past.

"Today I have been down to Annapolis to see the graduating class of the Naval Academy, and it would have done your hearts good to have seen those fine, manly, upstanding young fellows, that looked every man straight in the face without flinching. We may be sure that the honor of the Republic is safe in their hands. I was glad to meet those young fellows today. I am glad to meet representatives of the Navy like you, Admiral Watson, and of the Army like you, General Breckinridge. I am glad that we, as Americans, have cause to be proud of the Army and the Navy of the United States.

"I ask you now to join me in drinking the health of the men who in the past have upheld the honor of the flag, and of their successors, the soldiers and sailors of the present, who during the past few years have done such splendid work in the inconceivably dangerous and harassing warfare of the Eastern tropics. I thank you, fellow-Americans. I think you make it evident that you intend the flag shall 'stay put.'"

COAL MINERS' SCALE.

Anthracite Labor Situation Discussed at Washington Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—There was a conference here today regarding the anthracite coal mining labor situation, participated in by Senator Hanna, chairman of the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation; President John Mitchell, of the mineworkers, and Frank P. Sargent, of the Locomotive Firemen. Senator Hanna said the matters under consideration were regarded as secret for the present, and declined to talk for publication on the subject. No meeting of the conciliation committee of the federation to consider the report of the representatives of the mineworkers and operators held in New York early this week, has yet been called.

Shooting Infuriates Strikers.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Deputy Sheriffs in purusuit of striking silk dyers in the village of Lodi, N. J., surrounded the house of Frederick Behle and called on him and his friends to surrender. As Mrs. Behle, carrying her child in her arms, ran from the house, the Deputies opened fire and a bullet struck the woman in the arm. The shooting has infuriated the strikers, who marched through the usually quiet village streets, threatening to make trouble. Several clashes ensued, in which a number of persons were beaten.

Cotton Mills Shut Down.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 2.—The Lyman cotton mills, employing 1400 hands, will close tomorrow for an indefinite period. The mule spinners recently demanded 10 per cent advance in wages. This is believed to be the reason for the shut-down.

Amalgamated Convention Adjourns.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 2.—The Amalgamated convention came to a close today after electing its vice-presidents and selecting Columbus as the next convention city. President Shaffer, Secretary Williams and J. P. Sheridan, of Cleveland, were elected delegates to the American Federation conference. The re-election of President Shaffer is considered the greatest victory ever gained by an Amalgamated executive, as when the convention opened there was much opposition to him.

Railroad Shopmen's Request.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 2.—A committee has been appointed by the shopmen of the Southern Pacific shops, employing about 2000 men, to wait upon Master Mechanic J. J. Ryan and request either a nine-hour day or an approximate increase of wages. A prominent member of the union said that the men made no demand, but merely requested a raise. The shopmen are paid by the hour, their wages ranging from $3 to $3 50 a day.

Must Earn the Increase.

BEAUMONT, Tex., May 2.—The carpenters have been granted the increased pay of from 35 to 40 cents per hour demanded, but the contracters have announced that every man who fails to earn the increase will be discharged.

Korea and Electricity.

Outlook.

Near the center of the City of Seoul there is a beautiful marble pagoda that was brought from Pekin about 1200 by one of the Mongol Queens, who came as a bride to Korea. Her people at that time were shaking the whole known world, and, under leaders like Genghis, Kublai and Tamerlane, were upsetting all the thrones of Asia, so that Korea still speaks of them with bated breath, and the smallest children know them by name. The marble pagoda still stands, a silent witness before the world of the great Mongol conquerors; but past its ear whizzes an American electric car every 10 minutes at 10 miles an hour, regardless of all the Mongol shades. Along the main street of Seoul, one of the oldest streets in the world, stretch Western wires charged with something that defies all the curiosity of the East to pronounce upon. A few days ago a broken strand hung temptingly from one of the poles, and the far East determined to get hold of it to investigate, with the result—one live wire, one dead man. A government notice was posted up: "If any one is caught fooling with these thunder and lightning strings, let him be padded."

Foresters Conclude Session.

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The triennial court of the Independent Order of Foresters concluded their session late tonight and adjourned. One day's session will be held at San Francisco next Tuesday. The intervening time will be spent in sight-seeing in Southern California. At the closing session an increase of $2000 in the salary of Dr. Oronhyateka was declined by that officer. The other grand officers also declined to accept increases in salaries. Boston has been selected as the next place of meeting.

Must Stand Another Trial.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., May 2.—Jeff Gibson, charged with the murder of S. Bachelor, must stand another trial, the jury, after being out 24 hours, being unable to agree. The trial has occupied four days, and, although Gibson was generally believed to have acted in self-defense, the testimony against him was very damaging. It is reported that the jury stood one for first degree, three for second, and the balance for manslaughter. The date of the new trial has not yet been set.

Thousand Perished in Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The firm of Castle Bros., of this city, has received a cablegram from Guatemala, in which their agent in Central America stated that more than 1000 lives were lost in the earthquake of April 18. More than 30,000 were rendered homeless. Of these the majority lived in the town of Quezaltenango. An appeal for aid is made.

Says Sheriff Released Witness.

EVERETT, May 2.—The defense in Malvern or Payne murder case charges that the Sheriff's office released Detective Ellis, of Tacoma, subpenaed by the defense, without authority. Sheriff Zimmerman denied this, saying he will make an affidavit that the defense itself released Ellis from witness duty.

Logging Camp Quarantined.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 2.—The Mason County Logging Company's camp No. 1 in the Black Hills, with a population of 150 men, was quarantined today on account of smallpox. Only one case has developed so far.

Contributes to Monument Fund.

NEW YORK, May 2.—President Roosevelt has sent a contribution to the fund for erecting a monument to Mrs. Rebecca Salome Foster, known as the "Tombs Angel," who lost her life in the recent fire in the Park Avenue Hotel.

Hucksters Ejected From the Capitol.

Washington Star.

The people in the Capitol were taken by surprise today upon seeing two hucksters with bunches of game passing about accosting everyone in order to sell their produce. They were unsuccessful in their efforts, but plied their calling until the attention of the Capitol police was called to them. They were then ejected from the building. One of the strictest rules about the Capitol is that no goods of any kind shall be sold there, other than what is handled at the Senate and House restaurants. Some years ago venders were allowed to sell curios in the corridor near the entrance of the House of Representatives, but that has long been discontinued. Even a newspaper cannot now be purchased within the precincts of the Capitol.

Washington Notes.

The Washington Irrigation Company has reduced the price of water in Sunnyside from $3 to $2 50 per acre.

Most of the teachers in School District No. 7, North Yakima, have petitioned the School Board to pay them for two weeks' enforced idleness in February.

There is a passenger steamer on the Elbe where the warning against speaking to the man at the wheel is displayed in four different languages. This is the English version: "To the helm marine gentleman try conversation not."

HOUSE CLEANING

MEANS MUCH HARD WORK FOR WOMAN AT THIS TIME OF YEAR.

Precaution Should Be Taken That the Unusual Exertion Does Not Result in a Breaking Down of the Health.

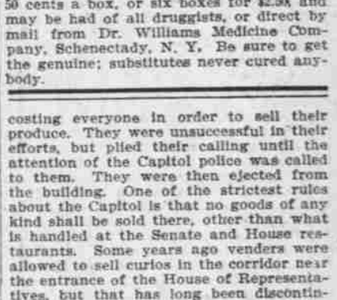
In the enervating weather of Spring, when the system is at its lowest state of vitality, most women clean house. This means much hard work and, unless proper precautions are taken, a breaking down of the health is inevitable. Mrs. Mary Les, of No. 226 Water street, Eau Claire, Wis., had an experience of this nature and what she says is of interest to every woman.

"In the Spring of 1899," she says, "The effect of over-work, which had been telling upon me for some time, caused a general breaking down of my health. I became very nervous, with severe headaches and dizzy spells and had such agonizing pains across the chest that I could not raise my arms without undergoing horrible tortures. I could not sleep for more than an hour at a time, I felt worn out and all my ambition was gone.

"After I had been in this condition for five years, my mother, who lives in Allenford, Ont., recommended that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking them and, although my case was a stubborn one, in a short time I was better, and in four months I was entirely cured. It always gives me pleasure to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to any who suffer as I did, for I know this medicine will help them."

The best medicine to tone up and strengthen the system so that hard work will not result in sickness or debility is one that will act directly upon the blood and nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People do this as no other preparation can, and what these wonderful vegetable pills have accomplished is shown in thousands of instances as remarkable as the one above.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes (never in bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure to get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MRS. W. L. BUTLER

Senior Sister and Guard of the O. R. C., Foote Division No. 48, Kansas City, Mo.

THE woman who receives the real homage of the world is not the one whose beauty, diamonds and silks shine the brightest in ball rooms, but she whose wealth is bright eyes, a clear complexion, tireless energy, an affectionate nature and a sweet disposition. It is a woman whose health makes her fit for all the duties of life who is needed in the world today. Her personality is reflected by her well ordered home, her well trained and well cared for children. And she is often a blessing to her community by the interest she takes in the popular movements in charity, in the church and in other useful organizations. Paint and fine apparel may restore a semblance of health to the face scarred by suffering, but nothing but health itself can restore the comely wife, the energetic mother or the woman that makes herself felt in her community. Wine of Cardui is the medicine that is giving this kind of real health to suffering women today.

Mrs. W. L. Butler, who lives at No. 1628 Belleview Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., is a woman who was an invalid for years but now Wine of Cardui has restored her health and she is not only better able to care for her home and discharge her home duties, but she takes an active interest in her husband's work. She is the Senior Sister and Guard of Foote Division No. 48 of the Order of Railway Conductors. In this position she discharges her duties and is respected and esteemed by men and women alike. In telling of her cure by Wine of Cardui, she says:

"While Wine of Cardui is no doubt a good medicine for general weakness, I have found it the best I ever tried for female weakness. I suffered for several years with irregular and painful menstruation and was very much run down in strength and became thin. My sister advised me to throw away the doctors' medicines, claiming that they were only experimenting at best, and to take the remedy which had always stood the test—Wine of Cardui. She cheered me up and I started in using it with high hopes of perfect recovery. But the medicine did even better than I expected, for in less than six weeks I was cured and felt better than I had for years."

Menstrual suffering is liable to attack a woman at any time. A slight cold may bring it on and women should have on hand a bottle of Wine of Cardui, the medicine which cured Mrs. Butler so quickly and effectually. Wine of Cardui tones up the system and gives perfect health to the grandmother in her declining years; to the mother encompassed by the household duties, nearing the change of life, and to the maiden just entering womanhood with all its mystery and untried danger. We make this statement on the strength of 10,000 other letters besides Mrs. Butler's which are before us. Thousands of women have discarded experimenting doctors for the certain cure Wine of Cardui brings. If you are suffering and you take Wine of Cardui you need not fear that the pure Wine which has relieved over a million women is an experiment. This great remedy has long passed that stage. Mrs. Butler found that out when she began taking the Wine. Her "high hopes of perfect recovery" were more than realized, she says in her enthusiasm. In fact, no statement is too strong for her to use in praise of a medicine that so promptly relieved her from such suffering as a protracted case of painful menstruation brought. If you are in need of advice write to The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Describe your trouble as clearly as you can and a confidential response will be sent you by return mail. But relief is offered to you today. You should go to your druggist today if you are suffering and get a bottle of Wine of Cardui. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE OF CARDUI RELIEVES ALL "FEMALE ILLS".