TRIED TO ESCAPE

More Prisoners Made a Break for Liberty.

SHOT DOWN BY THE GUARDS

Soldiers Opened Fire Without Orders, Killing Thirty-five of the Natives—Nine Recaptured; the Others Escaped.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The War Department this evening received the following cablegram:

"Manila. — Adjutant-General, Washington: General George W. Davis reports, Saturday, 1 P. M., May 3, prisoners that had been disarmed, sitting on open hilltop and surrounded by strong guard, at a concerted signal sprang to their feet and rushed down the hill. Several endeavored to seize rifles from guard and one succeeded while soldier was drinking from canteen. Direction of the flight such as to bring them to the rear of the company, so that firing on the Moros would endanger our men. Guard and company opened fire without orders, killing 35. Nine were recaptured, and the others escaped. Regret this accident, as it was desired to release the prisoners, except a few of the leaders, and encourage the return of the others to peaceful labors. "CHAFFEE."

MAJOR GARDENER'S CHARGES.

Complaints of Alleged Cruelty Laid Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—When the Philippine committee met today Senator Lodge presented a cable from General Chaffee giving the charges and specifications of Major Gardener relative to Tayabas Province. The charge consisted of allegations that troops had burned buildings, illtreatment of natives by Lieutenant Catlin, and rape of five women by soldiers. Senator Lodge stated to the committee that Catlin had been under treatment for deranged mind.

The witness before the committee today was R. V. Hughes, of Philadelphia, an exprivate in Company H, Eighth Infantry. He testified to seeing the water cure administered once to a native when the troops were searching for information. He also saw one native knocked down twice by order of Lieutenant Merchant, and another beaten on the chest with a stick to make him give information. He said the insurgents engaged in similar work, and gave an instance of an American soldier being cut to pieces with bolos.

Answering a question by Senator Culberson, the witness admitted that in only one instance had he witnessed the water cure and said that he had not seen Filipinos subjected to harsh treatment aside from the water cure. He qualified this statement by saying that Filipino prisoners were on one occasion utilized to carry officers' wives in bamboo chairs several miles from Santa Cruz to Magdalena.

He told of the burning of native houses in one of which was a crippled native woman. The order to burn was issued by Lieutenant Merchant. The women, he said, were ejected from the houses and left to sleep on the ground. He described other instances of burning and, answering an inquiry by Senator Lodge, said that the insurgents engaged in similar work.

The witness said that Filipino prisoners were well treated by the American soldiers, and, with the exception of roast beef occasionally issued to the soldiers, they had practically the same food. The sick among the Filipino prisoners also were well cared for. As for himself, he had treated the Filipino people as well as he would other people under the same circumstances. This testimony related to Batangas Province.

The cablegram from General Chaffee, submitted to the committee by Senator Lodge, was received at the War Department May 4, and is as follows:

"Reference to cable May 3, Secretary of War, to send the following: Major Cornelius Gardener's first letter contained no specifications on which I could act. From his second letter, however, in order to comply with the present instructions, I submit in the form of charges the following data which are as complete as possible under the conditions in which I am at present situated:

"Charge—That the troops that succeeded the 'volleys' did not keep up the scouting and patrolling system.

"Specification—That the troops stand in the central towns of Tayabas, to wit, in Lucban, Tayabas, Lucena and Sariayo, did, in the Spring of 1901, for about three months, fail to scout or patrol the country, except as escort to wagon trains on the main roads.

"Charge—Burning of barrios or villages.

"Specification—That troops during the Fall of 1901 burned a number of barrios belonging to Dolores and adjacent towns.

"Charge—Torturing natives.

"Specification 1—That certain United States troops coming from San Pablo, in or near the town of Dolores, tortured a native by the water cure; this during the Summer of 1901.

"Specification 2—That the commanding officer of La Guimanoc, during the Summer of 1901, tortured or maltreated a native boy.

"Specification 3—That troops coming from Lucena or Tayabas on several occasions tortured natives belonging to the pueblo of Pagbilao; this during the Summer and Fall of 1901.

"Charge—Harsh treatment of natives.

"Specification 1—That men belonging to a detachment of soldiers stationed at Candelaria looted a store in that town about the month of November, 1901.

"Specification 2—That a detachment of troops took away from a peaceful citizen of Dolores a pony; this about the month of September, 1901.

"Specification 3—That the house of a native of Candelaria was forcibly taken for a smallpox hospital and afterward burned by order of the commander at Sariayia; that the said native was not remunerated; this in Candelaria in July, 1901.

"Specification 4—That First Lieutenant George De G. Catlin did strike with his fist natives of Lucena for failing to take off their hats to him and did forcibly, with threats, compel a native to deal cards for him; this about September, 1901.

"Specification 5—That First Lieutenant George De G. Catlin, at Calanauan, did keep in the guardhouse for three days a native without food or water; this about September, 1901.

"Specification 6—That First Lieutenant George De G. Catlin did strike natives in the fact for failing to remove their hats; this while he was in command at that post.

"Specification 7—That a party of soldiers attacked with pistols three natives working on the roads near Lucena; this about November, 1901.

"Specification 8—That certain soldiers belonging to a troop of cavalry stationed in Tayabas pueblo did violate seven women of that town by force; this in the month of January or February, 1901.

"The dates are approximate and the facts from complaints made to me stated to the best of my recollection.

"CHAFFEE."

Senator Lodge also laid before the committee a list of over 300 officers and enlisted men in the United States Army who have been tried by court-martial for offenses against natives; also a list of natives tried by military commissions for cruelties to United States soldiers and violation of the laws of war.

Concentration Order Rescinded.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—General Chaffee has cabled to the War Department that he has rescinded the order for the establishment of reconcentration camps in Laguna and Batangas Provinces, the only provinces in the Philippines where the system had been practiced. These provinces lie on the south shores of Laguna de Bay, and are about 40 miles distant from Manila.

IN AGUINALDO'S WRITING.

Order for the Attack on the American Troops at Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The War Department has made public the telegraphic correspondence that took place between Aguinaldo and his insurgent Generals on January 13, 1899, to support the administration contention that Aguinaldo at that date contemplated an attack on the United States troops at Manila. General Moriel and Colonel Cailles telegraphed to Aguinaldo, saying:

"We desire to know the result of ultimatum which you mentioned in your telegram, and we also desire to know what reward our government is preparing for the forces who will first be able to enter Manila."

In Aguinaldo's handwriting the reply is:

"As to the contents of your telegram, those who prove themselves heroes will have as rewards large sums of money, lands, extraordinary promotions, crosses of Biach-na-Bato, Marquis of Malate Ermito and Court of Manila, etc., besides the congratulations of our idolizing country on account of their patriotism, and more, if they capture the regiments with their Generals, and if possible the chief of them all, who represents our enemies in Manila, which (lot) falls to you, or better said to General Moriel and Colonel Cailles.

"The ultimatum has not been sent, but will be within a few days.

Promotion for Lukban's Captor.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—First Lieutenant Alphonso Strebler, of the Philippine Scouts, who commanded the small detachment of soldiers who captured Lukban, the noted Filipino insurgent leader, is to be appointed a Second Lieutenant in the regular Army.

THE DEAD ARCHBISHOP.

Arrangements for the Funeral, Which Will Occur Friday.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The arrangements for the funeral of Archbishop Corrigan are being rapidly completed. The body will lie in state in the Cathedral from 11 o'clock tomorrow until 11:30 o'clock Friday. Beginning tomorrow, a guard of honor, consisting of members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Society, Catholic Benevolent Association, and other Catholic organizations, will stand watch over the body in the Cathedral. There will also be representative Catholic citizens, such as John D. Crimmins and W. Bourke Cockran, who will act as a guard of honor.

Throughout the night meetings were held by numerous Catholic societies for the purpose of framing suitable resolutions and taking action regarding the death of the Archbishop. The services over the remains will begin Thursday night in the Cathedral with the divine office. At 11:30 Friday morning a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, a life-long friend of the deceased Archbishop, will preach the funeral sermon. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, will be celebrant.

The following archbishops have sent telegrams saying they will be present at the funeral: Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati; Archbishop Feehan, Chicago, who will be represented by Bishop Muldoon; Archbishop Williams, Boston; Archbishop Christie, of Oregon.

ROME, May 6.—The news of the death of Archbishop Corrigan was conveyed to the Vatican in a dispatch from the Associated Press. Mgr. Angeli, the Pope's private secretary, broke the news gently to his holiness. The latter was greatly depressed and said:

"It has been one of the greatest bitternesses of my long life to see the strongest champions of the militant church claimed by death. Archbishop Corrigan was very affectionate to us. We esteemed and loved him greatly."

The Pope then retired to his private chapel to pray.

Amos J. Cummings' Funeral.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The funeral of Amos J. Cummings took place today from the Cummings home, Rev. W. S. Crowe, of the Universalist Church of the Eternal Home, conducted the services. The honorary pallbearers were: Lewis Nixon, Chester S. Lord, Frederick S. Gibbs, Joseph Howard, Jr.; John C. Sheehan, Arthur D. Williams, Willis Holly, Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, F. B. Froet, William Cullen Bryant, Owen J. Kindelon, of Typographical Union, No. 6; William Taylor, of the Letter-Carriers' Association, and Major W. A. Velle, of the Legion of Honor.

Interment was in Clinton cemetery at Irvington, N. J. There were no services at the grave, but an impressive scene as the body was laid to rest was created by the presence of the old colorbearer of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, Richard B. Culman, who stood at the head of the grave with the old battle-flag of the regiment, and remained there with the colors until the last of the earth had been placed on the coffin.

DOMINICAN REVOLUTION.

Provisional Government Will Continue Until Elections Are Held.

MONTE CRISTO, Santo Domingo, May 6.—News has reached here from Santo Domingo City that the provisional government established by Horatio Vasquez will continue in power until elections are held. An order for the suspension of hostilities between the revolutionary and government forces has just been signed, and the terms of surrender are to be discussed.

Vasquez' Policy.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Leonte Vasquez, brother of the Vice-President of Santo Domingo, who has just overturned the government of President Jiminez, says all his brother wants to establish is peace and good government. Vasquez was Consul-General here for nearly two years, but recently was deposed by President Jiminez. Regarding the revolution he said:

"While Santo Domingo has what might be considered an excellent constitution by liberty-loving people, it is sadly in need of amendment, and I believe my brother will bring it about. If he does, 95 per cent of the revolutionary spirit will disappear, although during the last 50 years there has been on an average more than one revolt annually.

"I believe that one of his first aims will be to establish a treaty of a reciprocal nature with the United States. Call it a protectorate if you will, but if Santo Domingo is to prosper, and I hope she will, she must have the moral and commercial support of the American people, and so it must eventually be with other republics similarly situated."

Flood of Molten Metal.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6.—Four men were killed, two fatally injured and two others terribly burned by being caught in a torrent of molten metal last night in an open-hearth pit at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, near here. All of the men were Austrians. They were at work in a pit behind the "chokers" when the iron ore boiled over, or the furnace burned out and the entire pit was turned into a pool of fire. The pit boss, Charles W. Lockett, gave a cry of warning as the iron commenced to flow into the pit. Three of the laborers heeded his cry and escaped fatal injury. The others, evidently thinking that the overflow was a slight one, similar to those which occur frequently at the furnaces, pressed against the side of the pit and were caught in the awful flood.

DEATH OF BRET HARTE

AMERICAN AUTHOR PASSES AWAY AT HIS ENGLISH HOME.

Hemorrhage, Caused by an Affection of the Throat, the Cause—His Literary Career.

LONDON, May 6.—Bret Harte, the American author, died suddenly last night at the Red House, Camberley, near Aldershot, from hemorrhage, caused by an affection of the throat. Mr. Harte had been suffering from swelled tonsils since December last, but he did not consider the attack to be serious. A week ago he went to visit friends at Camberley and was present at lunch as usual yesterday. He suddenly became ill in the afternoon, went to bed and died in a few hours. His end was peaceful. He had been living quietly in England for years. Most of his time was spent in the country, and when in London he was almost secluded, having few visitors to his rooms at Lancaster Gate, and only going to the houses of a limited number of very intimate friends. Several months ago, when a false report of his death was circulated in America, a representative of the Associated Press called at his rooms. Mr. Harte then appeared to be perfectly well. He laughed heartily and quoted Mark Twain's old saying about the report being greatly exaggerated.

"Except for a little cold," said Mr. Harte, "I have no ailments or complaints. While I am getting to be a pretty old man"—pointing to his snow-white hair—"there is life in the old dog yet," and thereupon he lit a cigar so long that it would have done credit to any of his Poker Flat friends. He was hoping, he also said, to do more work, but he confessed he was growing lazy.

The afternoon papers make very sympathetic comments on the death of Mr. Harte.

"His work," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "was the common property of Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Westminster Gazette remarks: "The world has lost one of the most beloved of its writers."

Brete Harte will be buried Thursday at Frimley, in Surrey.

Deep sorrow at his loss, and admiration for his work are expressed in the long obituary notices, the sketches of his life, and the editorial articles on his death, which are published in the London papers. "Not since Stevenson passed away," says the Post, "has there been such another bereavement. In losing Bret Harte, the English-speaking world lost a sweet and charming writer, and his friends a kindly and gracious comrade."

Regarding Bret Harte's place in the literary world, he is variously compared to Dickens, Stevenson and Kipling, and by the London papers he is accepted, with all his limitations, as the prince of short-story writers, who opened a new world to English readers.

The following extract from the editorial published in the Chronicle fairly reflects the critical view of Bret Harte: "'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' 'The Outcasts of Poker Flat,' and 'The Heathen Chinee,' constitute the slender baggage with which Bret Harte undertakes his journey to posterity; but it is sufficient."

Harte's Life and Writings.

Francis Bret Harte was born in Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839. His father was a teacher in the Albany Female Seminary, a scholar of ripe culture, who died leaving his family with but little means. After an ordinary school education the son went in 1854 to California with his mother. From San Francisco he walked to Sonora, and thence opened a school; but this proved unsuccessful, and he turned his energies to mining. Fortune was not there, and he became a compositor in a printing office, beginning his literary career by composing his first article in type while working at the case. During the absence of the editor he conducted the journal for a short time, but his articles were not in sympathy with the mining population, and his editorial experiences terminated abruptly. He drifted back to San Francisco, and in 1857 became a compositor in the office of the Golden Era.

The experience of his frontier life had been impressive, and his literary talents soon put to profitable use the vivid scenes of the past three years. Clever sketches, contributed at first anonymously, attracted the attention of the editor, and Harte was invited to join the corps of writers. Soon afterward he became associated in the management of the Californian, a literary weekly, short lived, but of interest as containing "his condensed novels." In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the United States branch mint, having previously held several minor political appointments, and filled this office for six years, during which time he wrote for San Francisco journals "John Burns of Gettysburg," "The Pliocene Skull," "The Society Upon the Stanislau," and other poems, which were widely copied and universally admired. In July, 1868, the publication of the Overland Monthly was begun, with Mr. Hart, as its organizer and editor. The second issue contained "The Luck of Roaring Camp," a story of mining life, which marks the begining of his higher and more artistic work. It was the first of those sketches of American border experience, of which he was the pioneer writer, and in which he originated that peculiar pseudo-dialect of Western mining life. The next number contained "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," a realistic story, considered by many his best production. It established his reputation, and was followed in quick succession by "Miggles," "Tennessee's Partner" and "The Idyll of Red Gulch." The "Etc." of the early issues of the magazine were by him. In September, 1870, appeared his "Plain Language From Truthful James" (popularly known as "The Heathen Chinee"), a satire against the hue and cry that the Chinese were shiftless and weak-minded.

He received the appointment of professor of recent literature in the University of California in 1870, but in the Spring of 1871 resigned that chair, and also his editorial appointment, and settled in New York. An effort was made to found a literary periodical under his management in Chicago, but this failed, and he became a regular contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and lectured on "The Argonauts of '49" in various cities. In 1878 he was appointed United States Consul to Crefeld, Germany, whence he was transferred in 1880 to Glasgow, Scotland, and continued in that office until the advent of a new Administration in 1885.

His publications include "Condensed Novels," (New York, 1867; Boston, 1871); "Poems," (Boston, 1871); "Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches," (1871); "East and West Poems," (1871); "Poetical Work," (1871); "Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands" (1872); "Tales of the Argonauts and Other Stories," (1875); "Thankful Blossom," (1876); "Two Men of Sandy Bar," (1876); "Gabriel Conroy," (Hartford, 1876); "The Story of a Mine," (Boston, 1877); "Echoes of the Foothills," (1879); "Drift From Two Shores," (1878); "The Twins of Table Mountain," (1879); "Flip and Found at Blazing Star," (1882); "In the Carquinez Woods," (1883); "On the Frontier," (1884); "By Shore and Ledge," (1885); "Maruja; a Novel," (1885); "Snow-Bound at Eagles," (1886); "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready," (1887); "The Crusade of the Excelsior," (1887); "A Phyllis of the Sierras," (1888); "Susy," (1893); "Three Partners," (1897); "Stories of Light and Shadow," (1898); "A Word of the Golden Gate," (1899); "From Sandhill to Pine," (1900); "Under the Redwoods," (1901).

FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHOR DIES IN LONDON

BRET HARTE.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN DIES.

Representative J. S. Salmon, of New Jersey.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 6.—Representative J. S. Salmon, of the Fourth District of New Jersey, died suddenly of apoplexy today at his home in Boonton. He was 56 years old, and was serving his second term in Congress as a Democrat. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

(Joshua S. Salmon was born near Mount Olive, N. J., February 2, 1846. He attended the seminaries at Charlotteville, N. Y., and Schooleys Mountain, N. J.; also took a course at the Albany Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1873. Upon his graduation he was admitted by the Supreme Court of New York as an attorney and counselor at law of that state. After spending a time in the office of Charles E. Seofield, of Jersey City, he returned to his native county and settled at Boonton; was admitted as an attorney in New Jersey in 1875, and afterwards as a counselor, and December 21, 1894, was admitted as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County from April, 1893, to April, 1898; was elected to the State Legislature in 1877 and was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1883. He was one of the organizers of the Boonton National Bank in 1890. He was elected to the 56th Congress, and re-elected to the present Congress.)

Anti-Foreign Feeling in China.

LONDON, May 6.—In a dispatch from Shanghai, the correspondent of the Times says reports received from all quarters show that increased taxation is being levied on the Chinese without justice or discrimination, and that the inevitable result will be to stimulate anti-foreign feeling, because the pretext for the taxation is that it is to provide money to pay the foreign indemnity.

The municipal councils and the leading residents of Shanghai, continues the correspondent, have called a meeting to be held May 16 to protest against the action of the American Consul-General at Shanghai, John Goodnow, who is dean of the Consular corps there, in supporting a magistrate of the mixed court in the execution of a warrant for the arrest of our natives in the French settlement at Shanghai, who were defendants in a civil suit.

Murder at Ogden.

OGDEN, Utah, May 6.—Holla Thompson, a 17-year-old colored boy, shot and almost instantly killed William McGee, also colored, this afternoon during a fist fight between McGee and Ira Thompson, Holla's father. Young Thompson, seeing that his father was being severely beaten, procured a shotgun and fired twice at McGee, one charge entering the latter's breast. Thompson was arrested.

Arrested on Suspicion.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Dominick Meia, of Brooklyn, has been arrested at Newark, N. J., on suspicion in connection with the mysterious murder of Francesco Deconza, the Italian politician. Meia was taken while aboard a New York and Newark trolley car and was sent to jail for 30 days to await extradition papers.

According to the police, Deconza and Meia recently had quarreled over some domestic affairs.

Bought Old Spanish Hulks.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A representative of an American company has purchased the wrecks of the Spanish warships Almirante Oquendo and Viscaya, and they will be broken up and sent to Philadelphia as scrap iron, says a Santiago, Cuba, dispatch to the Tribune. The vessels will yield about 30,000 tons, and the Government will receive $1 a ton.

ARE IN ANOTHER SCRAPE

SAILORS OF THE CHICAGO BECAME DISORDERLY AT TRIESTE.

Throw Bottles and Glasses About in a Cafe and Four Go to Jail.

LONDON, May 7.—In a dispatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the sailors from the United States cruiser Chicago have indulged in disorderly behavior in a cafe at Trieste. Bottles and glasses were thrown about, says the correspondent, and four of the Chicago's men were arrested.

In a dispatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Express reports that one man was wounded as a result of the disorderly conduct at Trieste of the four sailors of the cruiser Chicago. The men arrested were handed over to Captain Taylor, of the Chicago, continues the correspondent, who paid all the claims for damages against the American sailors.

THE VENICE INCIDENT.

Private Letters Give It a Different Aspect.

LONDON, May 6.—Private letters from Rome give a very different complexion to the arrest of the American naval officers at Venice. They say that instead of thanking the King of Italy for the clemency in pardoning the Americans, the United States should demand an apology. A correspondent of the Associated Press writes that when United States Ambassador George L. Von Meyer first heard the news he was "inclined to let justice follow its course," but on second thought he was touched by the probable ruin of the future career of the American officers, and therefore appealed to the Foreign Minister to arrange matters if possible.

The action of the American Consul at Venice, Henry A. Johnson, was much criticised by some people as showing "want of tact," but, according to reports which have now arrived here, he acted in the most energetic manner, and with the proper backing would have had the officers returned to their ship. A correspondent writes that when the Consul was summoned in a hurry after the fight he protested against the arrest of the officers and demanded their immediate removal on board the Chicago. The Italian authorities, however, would not yield the point. The Consul's failure to exercise "tact" seems, according to the correspondence from Rome, to have been failure to "offer immediately adequate pecuniary compensation for the damage done and to those who were wounded in the fight."

RESTORED TO SECOND CLASS.

Decision Against the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Justice A. C. Bradley, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, today rendered a decision in the injunction case brought by counsel for a New York publishing company against Postmaster-General Payne. The decision was rendered on the demurrer filed by the Postmaster-General to the complainants' bill for an injunction to prevent the Postmaster-General from charging the third-class rate instead of the second-class rate on the complainants' publication known as the Pocket List of Railroad Officials. This was the first injunction case brought to determine the power of the Postmaster-General to charge the higher rate under a department regulation promulgated July 17, 1901. Under this amended regulation, the Postmaster-General has excluded from the second-class rate a very large number of publications. Justice Bradley also decided two mandamus cases involving the Official Railway Guide and Official List.

The purport of Justice Bradley's decision is that the regulation promulgated by the Postmaster-General goes beyond the law and is practically an amendment of the law, which the Postmaster-General has no power to make. In the mandamus cases the Justice ordered writs to issue restoring the second-class privilege to the publications involved, and in the injunction case the Justice continued the injunction preventing the Postmaster-General from refusing to carry the Pocket List at the lower rate of postage.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mineworkers' Organizers, Who Had Been Convicted of Contempt.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President today granted pardons in the case of William H. Weber, John Haddow, Tom Braley, Cass Braley and David Clarkson. After a hearing before United States District Judge McDowell, of the Western District of Virginia, the petitioners were adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and March 25, 1902, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to six months.

Weber and Haddow were organizers of the United Mineworkers, and had been in the neighborhood of the mine engaged in the work of organization for six or eight months. The three other petitioners were miners employed at the works and members of the United Mineworkers. The specific charge in these cases was disobedience of an order and injunction by the court restraining the petitioners from going upon the mine property, or in any way interfering between the miners and their employers. The Attorney-General, in his letter to the President on these cases, recommended that, "as an act of executive grace, the application for pardon be granted."

SUMMARY DISMISSAL.

United States Marshal for Eastern District of Texas Out of a Job.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President today summarily dismissed John Grant, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas. April 1 last, the Attorney-General charged Grant with receiving a fee of $2000 for service in securing for a Beaumont National bank a designation as a United States Government depository. Grant is said to have admitted that he received the $2000, but stated that it was not as a fee, but was in payment of the legitimate expenses of himself and friends in that connection. When asked for a statement of these expenses, Grant replied that it was impossible for him to give an itemized account. Thereupon the Attorney-General recommended his immediate dismissal.

Money Assault Cases Dropped.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The cases of alleged assault against Senator Money, of Mississippi; O. P. Shaner, a street-car conductor, and James E. Cooper, a city fireman, all growing out of a street-car altercation about 10 days ago, were nolle prossed and formally abandoned in the Police Court today. The only issue which the court permitted to be argued was as to the right of the Assistant District Attorney to nolle prosse a case without the consent of the court, which Judge Kimball sustained finally.

Discussed by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Cabinet today again discussed the details of the change of government in Cuba. The modifications suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury to the regulations affecting personal baggage also were discussed. The Secretary has been at work on these regulations for some time, and it is expected that he will have them ready for promulgation by tomorrow.

Case of Major Rathbone.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The case of Major Estes G. Rathbone, who was convicted in the Cuban courts of maladministration of office, was the subject of an extended conference at the White House tonight. Senator Hanna made an earnest application to the President for a new trial of Rathbone, protesting that he believed him innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. The President manifested a great deal of interest in the case, and it is understood that up to this time no final determination has been reached. Efforts will be made to secure action before May 20, when the courts will pass from American to Cuban control. The question of a pardon to Rathbone came up incidentally at the conference tonight, but it is said that Major Rathbone, declaring that he is innocent, is not seeking a pardon.

The Cuban Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The inauguration of the Cuban Republic the 20th inst. was one of the subjects considered by the Cabinet at today's session. It is not at all probable that the President will issue a proclamation announcing the establishment of the Cuban Republic, but when the new government is installed that fact will be officially communicated to the different governments of the world by the Secretary of State through the usual diplomatic channels.

Cruiser Will Bring Wood Home.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Moody has decided to send the cruiser Brooklyn to Havana to fetch General Leonard Wood and his staff here May 20, after the Government is turned over to the new Cuban Republic. The ship is sent as a mark of respect toward the new nation.

Fate of a Boer Prisoner.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 1.—Frederick Hendrick Boesch, a Boer prisoner of war in the prison camp on Tucker's Island, a fine-looking youth of about 19, was detected by a sentry in the act of breaking through the wire entanglement on Saturday night last. The soldier fired at the escaping prisoner and the latter ran into the brushwood, but a second shot, which passed through his body, brought him down. The wounded Boer received every care and attention, but his wound proved fatal and he died on Sunday morning.

Boesch had made three previous attempts to escape, but was recaptured each time.

A Baseball Trust.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—In the Circuit Court today, Judges Fisher and Taity denied the application for an injunction made by the National League to restrain Shortstop Wallace, Pitcher Harper and Centerfielder Heidrick from playing with the St. Louis American League team. The decision of each Judge is based on a lack of mutuality of the contract, its abrogation of personal liberty, which, it is declared, may not be bartered away; its opposition to public policy, and its showing the existence of a combination in violation of the anti-trust laws. This last showing is stated by the decision to be a sufficient bar to the enforcement of the contract were it valid.

Mississippi Building at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—R. H. Henry, executive commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for Mississippi, has selected a location for the state building. He expressed his gratification at the location, which is close to that selected for the Missouri building. It is said that the Mississippi building will be a reproduction of Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis in Henderson County, Mississippi.

Fell From a Trestle.

BUTTE, Mont., May 6.—Alfred H. Sally, a brakeman employed on a Northern Pacific construction train, was killed this morning about two miles this side of Homestake by a fall of 80 feet from a steel trestle, which is being constructed at this point. Every bone in the man's body was broken.

Eastern Soap Trust.

NEW YORK, May 6.—By the incorporation of the United States Soap Corporation, with a capital of $1,000,000, work has been, it is said, actually undertaken on plans for the combination of the soap manufacturing interests of the East. One plant already has been absorbed.

Erased Tolstoi's Name.

VIENNA, May 6.—The Bohemian Academy of Sciences and Arts included the name of Count Leo Tolstoi in a list of proposed new honorary members. This list was submitted to Archduke Franz Ferdinand as patron of the Academy for presentation to Emperor Francis Joseph. An Austrian newspaper now says that the Archduke erased Count Tolstoi's name before sending the list to the Emperor.

Secretary Moody Honored.

NEW YORK, May 6.—At the 74th annual meeting of the Seaman's Friend Society, W. H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy, was elected honorary vice-president. The report for the year showed that more than $33,000 had been distributed and gifts and legacies had been almost as much.

A Rothschild Ill.

LONDON, May 6.—Lionel Walter Rothschild, member of Parliament for the Aylsbury division of Buckinghamshire, and eldest son of Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, is seriously ill of pneumonia.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

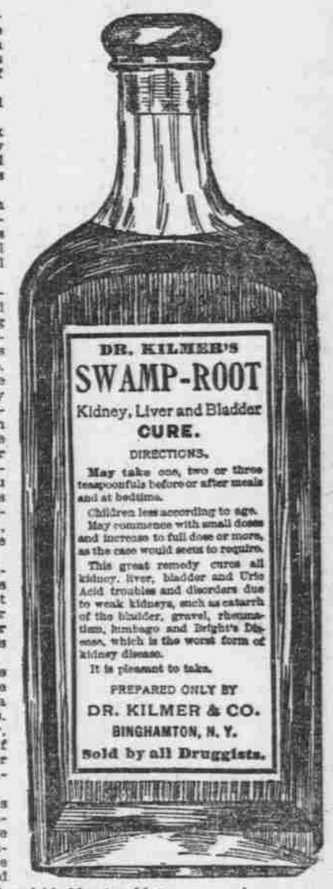
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue, much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your headache and backache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in its the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.



If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and $1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

Pears'

The skin *ought* to be clear; there is nothing strange in a beautiful face.

If we wash with proper soap, the skin will be open and clear, unless the health is bad. A good skin is better than a doctor.

The soap to use is Pears'; no free alkali in it. Pears', the soap that clears but not excoriates.

Sold all over the world.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER, 30 DAYS' TREATMENT for 25 Cents. Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

The voices of Spring can only be heard by those who are healthy in mind and body. Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is the destroyer of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Constipation, Malaria, Stomach, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Headache, Pains in Shoulders and Limbs, Sleeplessness. 10 days' trial free. All druggists'.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

"ALL WRIGHT—FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

Possesses all the sedative and anodyne qualities of Opium but preserves no sickness of the stomach. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable Remedy. Recommended by best Physicians everywhere.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.