A VOTE OF RELIEF

Congress Passes a Bill Appropriating $200,000.

FOR THE VOLCANO SUFFERERS

Nine Democrats in the House Cast Their Votes Against It—Passes the Senate Without Division.

The House yesterday passed by an overwhelming vote a bill granting $200,000 for the relief of the sufferers in the great calamity in the West Indies. The bill was a substitute for the relief measure passed by the Senate, and followed the receipt of a message from the President setting forth the magnitude of the calamity and urging an appropriation of $500,000. A special meeting of the appropriation committee was held to facilitate action on the bill, and it was reported to the House within a short time after the receipt of the President's message. Hemenway, the acting chairman of the appropriation committee, explained that the amount was limited to $200,000 owing to the fact that large private contributions were being made. The discussion was brief, Underwood (Dem. Ala.) being the only one to speak in opposition. The bill was passed by 186 to 9. Later in the day the Senate concurred in the bill. It now goes to the President for his signature.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Legislation affecting the District of Columbia was the order today, and an extended discussion occurred on the bill consolidating the local gaslight companies. Babcock (Rep. Wis.), chairman of the district committee, was able to be present after an absence of some weeks caused by illness, and took charge of district matters.

The volcano calamity in the West Indies came up before the House during the afternoon, the District of Columbia measure being laid aside to permit the relief bill to be considered.

In view of the President's message urging an appropriation of $500,000, the House committee on appropriations unanimously reported a substitute to the Senate relief bill making it $200,000, and placing its disposition under the President of the United States.

Hemenway (Rep. Ind.), the acting chairman of the appropriations committee, secured unanimous consent for immediate consideration. The amount, he said, had been limited to $200,000 because the committee was informed that large contributions were being made by private parties. He specified one of $500 made by a citizen of Maine. Hemenway urged the need of prompt action, saying thousands might die through delay.

Underwood (Dem. Ala.) said he was opposed to the measure and would vote against it. Members were not here, he said, to legislate on the impulse of their heart-strings. He believed it would have been more appropriate for the President of the United States to send a message of condolence to the Government of France.

Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.) sought to have the amount amended to $500,000, in accordance with the President's recommendation, but in view of the unanimous action of the committee the amendment was not pressed. The bill was passed, 186 to 9. Those voting in the negative were Burgess (Dem. Tex.), Clayton (Dem. Ala.), Bailes (Dem. Tenn.), Tate (Dem. Tex.), Moon (Dem. Tenn.), Snodgrass (Dem. Tenn.), Tate (Dem. Ga.), Underwood (Dem. Ala.) and Williams (Dem. Miss.).

Consideration of the bill consolidating the local gas companies was resumed, and after extended debate the enacting clause of the measure was struck out, thus defeating the bill.

At 4:45 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommended an Appropriation of $500,000 for the Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President today sent the following message to Congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: One of the greatest calamities in history has fallen upon our neighbor, the Island of Martinique. The Consul of the United States at Guadeloupe has telegraphed from Fort de France, under date of yesterday, that the disaster is complete, that the City of St. Pierre has ceased to exist, and that the American Consul and his family have perished. He is informed that 30,000 people have lost their lives, and that 50,000 are homeless and hungry, that there is urgent need of provisions of all kinds, and that the visit of vessels for the work of supply and rescue is imperatively required.

"The Government of France, while expressing their thanks for the marks of sympathy which have reached them from America, inform us that Fort de France and the entire Island of Martinique are still threatened. They therefore request that for the purpose of rescuing the people who are in such deadly peril and threatened with starvation the Government of the United States may as soon as possible send means of transporting them from the stricken island. The Island of St. Vincent, and perhaps others in that region are also seriously menaced by the calamity which has taken so appalling a form in Martinique.

"I have directed the Departments of the Treasury, of War and of the Navy to take such measures for the relief of these stricken people as lies within the executive discretion, and I earnestly commend this case of unexampled disaster to the generous consideration of the Congress. For this purpose I recommend that an appropriation of $500,000 be made, to be immediately available.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Washington, May 12, 1902."

Philadelphia Mint Idle.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Owing to the disinclination of Chief Clerk Norris to accept the responsible position of chief coiner, the coining department of the United States Mint here is tied up, says a Philadelphia special to the Times, and 350 idle employes are receiving from $2 to $8 a day. Henry C. Boyer was relieved from the position of Superintendent of the Mint, and John H. Landis, chief coiner, was appointed by the President to take his place. Mr. Norris was appointed to the position of chief coiner, but he prefers to remain in his present position.

The changes took effect May 1, and as it is necessary under the regulations for all coining to be done under the personal supervision of the chief coiner, the machines are idle.

British Tobacco Men Arrive.

NEW YORK, May 12.—M. R. Clarke, R. N. Gunn and J. D. Player, three of the most prominent men in the British tobacco trade, arrived today on the steamship Saxonia. None would commit himself to a statement on the subject of their visit, but they admitted that they would leave it once for the south.

Theory of Adam and Eve.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Rev. Ralph Roeter, pastor of the New Church (Swedenborgian), of Orange, N. J., has taken a severely practical stand on the Adam and Eve question. He said:

"Adam is simply the Hebrew word for man, and the word 'chevvan' or "Eve" is the Hebrew word or symbol for life. The story of Adam and Eve is the story of intellectual manhood, and of the creation of the life forces which God has implanted and by which he controls the destiny of the race."

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Severe Fighting in the Streets of Port au Prince.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 12.—Severe fighting is progressing in the streets of Port au Prince. The situation is very serious.

The meeting of Congress, which opened at noon, had hardly heard the words of the president of the House declaring that a president of the Republic was to be elected, when Deputy Jeannot declared that Congress did not have the confidence of the people. This was followed by cries of "Vive La Revolution," and "Aux Armes," and a scene of great disorder followed, during which Congress was practically dissolved.

Shooting in the streets began soon afterwards, and is in progress as this dispatch is sent.

At a meeting of Congress, the Minister of the Interior formally handed the resignation of President Sam to the House. A member of the chamber of deputies asked the president of that house to authorize the withdrawal of the strong force of troops which occupied the chambers. The president replied that the troops were necessary to protect Congress while engaged in its deliberations, and said that he approved of the presence of the military. The meeting was then suspended. The whole population is now in arms.

The street fighting, which lasted about an hour, resulted in a triumph for the opponents of the government. The troops at the arsenal surrendered without any resistance, and the government passed into the hands of the revolutionists. Only two men were killed and three wounded. Ex-President Sam still occupies the palace, but he will embark this evening or tomorrow on board a French mail-boat. A provisional government has been established under the presidency of Boisroud Canal, ex-Chief Magistrate of Hayti. He says all the towns of the republic are in a state of revolution. Port au Prince is now quiet, but further fighting is expected. Boisroud Canal was elected President of Hayti, July 19, 1876. A revolution against him broke out in 1879, and he resigned about July 17, of that year. He was succeeded by General Salmon.

Exiles Anxious to Get Home.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 12. — The many Haytien exiles here are making strenuous efforts to reach Hayti before the conclusion of the election there for a new President. They had arranged to charter a steamer and sail for Port-au-Prince last Sunday, but the Haytien Consul here refused to grant the exiles passports, and the steamship agent at the last moment declined the charter. The followers of Callistheme Fouchard, ex-Minister of Finance, and a rival of General Sam in the latter's candidacy for the Presidency of Hayti, are anxious to return to Port-auPrince, in order to take a hand in the struggle which they expect will follow the election of the new President. Fouchard is determined to return to Hayti immediately, and it is believed he will endeavor to do so by way of the United States.

Great excitement prevails among the exiles, who have just received word that ex-President Sam's candidate for the Presidency is General Moot Plaiser. The moderate and enlightened section of the Haytien refugees are in favor of the election of General Firman, the present Haytien Minister at Paris.

The Revolt Spreading.

CAPE HATTIEN Hayti, May 12.—This district is regarded as almost certain to take up arms tomorrow morning. The forces from here will be led by General Norman, the Government delegate, and will support General Firmin's candidacy. All the northern and northeastern departments, as well as other parts of the country, are in favor of Firmin.

PALMA'S FAMILY IN CUBA

President-Elect Has Two Conferences With Governor Wood.

HAVANA, May 12.—The family of President-elect Palma arrived here today from New York.

Senor Palma had a long conference with General Wood today, at which they discussed the details of handing over the government of the island to the Cuban administration.

General Maximo Gomez has given up his residence here to President-elect Palma and his family. Senor Palma had another conference with Governor-General Wood this afternoon. The President-elect has evinced much interest in the rural guard and their ability to maintain peace in the islands. This was a subject of discussion at both Senor Palma's conferences with Governor-General Wood.

Shipping interests here are demanding that some action be taken looking to the removal from the harbor of the wreck of the Maine before the termination of the present military government in Cuba.

Italy at the Inauguration.

ROME, May 12.—The government has decided to send the cruiser Calabria to Havana to represent Italy at the inauguration of the new Cuban Republic.

Funeral of Gypsy Prince.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Around a camp fire of driftwood in a protected neck on the beach, near Coney Island, a band of gypsies has held funeral services over the body of Elias Brewer, the "Gypsy Prince." All that was mortal of the old man rested on a rudely constructed bier, and huddled about him were 80 gypsies, who had come from far and near to pay their last respects to their royal dead. Prince Brewer came to Coney Island two years ago with his two pretty daughters and his aged wife, from San Francisco. When the caravan with which he had come moved on, Brewer and his family remained. Old age finally carried him off. The body will be shipped to Cincinnati for burial.

A School Teacher's Opinion.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Miss Belitza M. Hull, of New Haven, Conn., who is teaching school under Government auspices in the Philippines, writes home, says a special to the World, that she hopes the Government will not appoint unmarried women to places as teachers in the future or if it must appoint them, that they will be sent to the cities.

"The provinces are no place for unmarried women," she says, and adds: "Next to the folly of coming out here unmarried is that of getting married here, as many of the women teachers are doing.

Ireland and Gibbons Confer.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, arrived in Baltimore this morning and proceeded to Cardinal Gibbons' residence, where the two prelates were in consultation until noon. It is not known what was the subject discussed at their meeting, though it was probably the Philippines, as well as the successor to Archbishop Corrigan.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE!

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. Druggists are authorized by manufacturers of Paxo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price, 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

NO "SCRATCHING" IN JUNE

ROOSEVELT HOLDS VOTE SHOULD BE FOR STRAIGHT TICKET.

Duty of Every Republican and True American to Vote Against the Policy of "Scuttle."

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It is stated on the highest authority that President Roosevelt is taking a very keen interest in the Oregon campaign, and is watching the several moves with considerable concern. He believes that it is the duty of not only every Republican, but every good, true American in the state, every advocate of sound government, not only to support the two Republican nominees for Congress, but the state ticket and the Legislative ticket as well, because of the issues involved. He believes that all factional differences should be set aside, and not carried to the polls. The President, because of his interest in the Oregon campaign, has been reading editorials in The Oregonian, and is very much gratified that his position upon the main issues before the American people are indorsed by that paper, and by the Republican party of the state.

President Roosevelt, like all of his predecessors, does not allow himself to be interviewed, nor does he care to be quoted on public matters, reserving the right to declare himself through official channels and Congress. At the same time, the keen interest which he shows in affairs in every part of the country is unquestioned, especially in the Oregon campaign, which so many Republicans regard as of such great importance. President Roosevelt regrets exceedingly that any factional differences should have arisen in the party in Oregon. But he has had ample opportunity to become thoroughly informed as to the Oregon situation, and thoroughly understands why the Republican ticket has been nominated, as do all other Republicans who have taken an interest in the campaign.

Representative Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, speaking of the campaign in Oregon, said today:

"No state has a greater interest in keeping the Government in the hands of the Republicans than has the State of Oregon. Whenever the country has felt the impetus given to trade and manufacture by Republican measures, and especially by the tariff and money legislation, resulting in unexampled prosperity, no section has been and is still more interested than the Pacific Slope. Our trade with the Orient must all come home or pass through this section of the country. The open-door policy of the Administration, so successfully carried out, must be maintained. The pacification of the Philippine Islands and the resulting trade through Republican policy will be of vast benefit to this section of our country. No petty jealousies either in politics or trade!

"No feeling that one's neighbor is getting the greater share of the prosperity, which has been so universal, should lead any Republican voter to fail to register his vote in favor of a continuance of the present most prosperous period in all our history. I believe the voters of Oregon are fully alive to the situation and that the first gun in the campaign of 1902 will give no uncertain sound."

WHEN STATES CAME INTO THE UNION.

ORIGINAL 13 STATES.

1.	Delaware.	8.	South Carolina.
2.	Pennsylvania.	9.	New Hampshire.
3.	New Jersey.	10.	Virginia.
4.	Georgia.	11.	New York.
5.	Connecticut.	12.	North Carolina.
6.	Massachusetts.	13.	Rhode Island.
7.	Maryland.		

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION BY CONGRESS.

14.	Vermont	March 4,	1791
15.	Kentucky	June 1,	1792
16.	Tennessee	June 1,	1796
17.	Ohio	Feb. 19,	1803
18.	Louisiana	April 30,	1812
19.	Indiana	Dec. 11,	1816
20.	Mississippi	Dec. 10,	1817
21.	Illinois	Dec. 3,	1818
22.	Alabama	Dec. 14,	1819
23.	Maine	March 15,	1820
24.	Missouri	Aug. 10,	1821
25.	Arkansas	June 15,	18-8
26.	Michigan	Jan. 26,	1837
27.	Florida	March 3,	1845
28.	Texas	Dec. 29,	1845
29.	Iowa	Dec. 28,	1846
30.	Wisconsin	May 29,	1848
31.	California	Sept. 9,	1850
32.	Minnesota	May 11,	1858
33.	Oregon	Feb. 14,	1859
34.	Kansas	Jan. 29,	1861
35.	West Virginia	June 19,	1863
36.	Nevada	Oct. 31,	1864
37.	Nebraska	March 1,	1867
38.	Colorado	Aug. 1,	1876
39.	North Dakota	Nov. 2,	1889
40.	South Dakota	Nov. 2,	1889
41.	Montana	Nov. 8,	1889
42.	Washington	Nov. 11,	1889
43.	Idaho	July 3,	1890
44.	Wyoming	July 11,	1890
45.	Utah	Jan. 4,	1896

CITY OF DEATH.

(Continued from First Page.)

came a wave of fire bigger than the smoke cloud.

"That cloud," continued Prudent, "was bigger, it seemed, than the mountain. The fire burned the city everywhere at once. Near me I saw only dead men, but on shore I saw men and women rushing back and forth amid the flames for an hour. They would not run long. Then came that choking smoke, and they would drop like dead flies.

"The explosion, smoke and fire all came and went in three minutes, but the city burned for three hours. Then every house was finished, and nothing alive was left. Some men from the sinking ships got to the shore, but they were burned up there."

"At no time was there any earthquake, but big stones were rained down and fell like rain for a long time."

In a hospital were 15 injured persons from Carbet village, four miles from St. Pierre.

The village of Irrine, south of St. Pierre, was almost entirely burned, and almost all the inhabitants were killed. One of the survivors of Irrine, who will die, says the sea, boiling hot, invaded the land.

Six women, whose bodies are one solid burn, are writing in another ward of the hospital. Ten women, severely burned, from Irrina, were brought in and four of them have died. It is doubtful if any of the six still alive can recover.

An evidence of the swiftness of the onslaught of fire is found in the fact that none of the victims was blinded, although the eyelids of most of them are nearly burned through. All those saved, except the engineers of the Roraima, are poor sailors and Martinique negroes.

Other Ships Lost.

No one knows how the passengers of the steamer perished, and it is impossible to get a full list of the vessels lost. The cable repair ship Grappler was lost with all on board, as was the French vessel Tamaya. There were 18 or 20 vessels in the roadstead at the time of the disaster.

The British steamer Roddam had anchored, but Captain Freedman, although horribly burned, managed to keep on the bridge of his vessel. Everybody on the Roddam's deck was instantly killed, but with the assistance of his third engineer and a fireman, who were wounded, the captain brought his vessel to St. Lucia. Many persons tried to reach the Roddam, but in vain. The United States Vice-Consul at St. Pierre, Amadee Testart, reached the deck of the Roddam, only to fall back into the sea, dead.

Three hours' exploration of the ruins of St. Pierre resulted in the finding of no trace of the American Consulate. Consul Thomas T. Prentis, his wife and two daughters are undoubtedly dead. That quarter of the city is still a vast mass of blazing ruins. Nor has any trace been found of James Japp, the British Consul. Mr. Japp had a large family at St. Pierre.

Last Saturday, after 10 hours' work, a Captain and a detail of soldiers found 2,500,000 francs in the Bank of Martinique. The vaults of the English bank at St. Pierre were found to be intact and were not opened.

The coast villages near St. Pierre were destroyed simultaneously with that town. The entire island, up to within a few miles of Fort de France, is covered with mud and ashes. The cattle of the island are either all dead or dying. The streams have dried up or are polluted. Thousands of persons are flocking to Fort de France. Unless relief is promptly sent, famine is imminent. There is urgent need for the services of the Red Cross Society.

The French cable line via Europe is now the only means of telegraphic communication with the outside world. The demands made upon this line are extremely heavy.

Awful News From St. Vincent.

The British Royal Mail steamer Solent brought awful news from the British Island of St. Vincent. May 8 and 9 a volcano there, the Souffriere, broke into violent eruption. Mud, ashes, stones and fire were hurled into the town of Kingston, the capital of the island, and over the country. From the meager reports obtainable here, it is known that 500 deaths occurred at St. Vincent up to Friday night, and that the volcano there was still active at that time. The volcanic detonations were distinctly heard in Barbadoes, 100 miles away, and the fall of ashes there was so heavy that it resulted in intense darkness for several hours during the afternoon.

Hamilton de Courey, a passenger from the Royal Mail steamer Esk, reports that between 11 and 1 o'clock of the night of May 8, a huge black mass of vapor hung over the volcano on St. Vincent, and that the mountain was raining ashes, while there was a continual series of electrical flashes about the mountain top. A boat from the Esk went in toward the shore, but had to return.

The terrible explosion which occurred on the Quebec Line steamer Roraima probably resulted from kerosene.

The central and southern parts of St. Pierre are still burning. The country side is deserted. Every family on the island is mourning the loss of relatives or friends. Business is at a complete standstill. St. Pierre was the financial and provisioning center of the island.

Mount Pelee is still in eruption and even more violent and more disastrous eruptions may follow. Volcanic ashes have fallen against the wind on the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent.

The authorities are doing everything possible to relieve the suffering. The means at hand are terribly inadequate. Unless prompt measures are taken for the disposal of the thousands of dead bodies at St. Pierre, a frightful plague is almost certain to develop there.

Governor Mouttet, who was at Fort de France when the first indications of eruption were seen at St. Pierre, declared that the danger would not increase and sent a detachment of soldiers to prevent a general exodus of the inhabitants. Later he went to St. Pierre himself with his wife.

The fort and central quarters of the town were razed to the ground, and were replaced by beds of hot cinders. The iron grill-work gate of the Government offices was alone standing. There was no trace of the streets. Huge heaps of smoking ashes were to be seen on all sides.

Waller and Day Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Major L. W. T. Waller, Captain David D. Porter, First Lieutenant J. H. Day and Captain R. M. Gilson, U. S. M. C., will sail for the United States on the army transport Warren, which is expected to leave Manila tomorrow.

No Fatalities in Train Wreck.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 12.—General Superintendent Reesegule, of the Santa Fe, denies that there were any fatalities or injuries connected with the wreck of the California flyer this morning at Revere, Mo.

BITTER PIEL FOR ANTIS.

Foraker Reads Editorials From Their Newspapers in 1898.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Foraker made a valuable contribution to the Philippine discussion today when he went back to the files of the newspapers in December, 1898, and February, 1899, before and after the Paris treaty was ratified, and before and after the outbreak of the Aguinaldo insurrection in the Philippine Islands. The Ohio Senator quoted from the New York Journal, Cincinnati Enquirer, Atlanta Constitution, New Orleans Picayune and Denver News. All of these papers were then as strong for expansion as any Republican papers in the United States today. Editorially all of these papers strongly indorsed expansion and bitterly abused Senators who opposed the ratification of the treaty with as much vigor as Democratic Senators today denounce Republican policies. These editorials also asserted that it was the duty of the United States to maintain its sovereignty in the Philippines and to crush the rebellion which Aguinaldo and his followers had started. Of course, it was amusing to many Senators to have editorials from Senator Patterson's paper read in fun, when they were so directly antagonistic to the position which Patterson has taken since he became a member of the Senate. Patterson sat still and listened to them, and was subjected to the raillery of many of his Democratic colleagues.

HOT FIGHT ON CROZIER.

His Enemies Will Try to Have His Case Tried in Open Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The fortifications appropriation bill is going to develop about as much of a fight as any of the supply bills that have passed the Senate. An effort is going to be made by the enemies of General Crozier to injure him before the public and to have his case tried in the open Senate on this bill rather than in the Senate in executive session. Another fight that is going to be made is for the House provision to pay the heirs of Dr. Tuttle $50,000 for his "thorite" invention. Senator Proctor has determined to lead the fight for the restoration of the House provision which Representative Cushman has inserted. The Senate committee on appropriations intends to resist the amendment.

Edward W. Bartlett, Register of the La Grande Land Office, against whom charges are now on file in the Interior Department, arrived here today to defend himself before the department.

WE WILL STAY THERE

FORAKER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SENATE PHILIPPINE DEBATE.

United States, He Says, Cannot Leave the Islands Until a Stable Government Is Established.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—An important contribution to the discussion of the Philippine Government bill was made in the Senate today by Foraker. He maintained that the United States could not leave the islands until order had been restored and until a stable government had been established. He declared that this Government would not come away from the islands under the present or the next administration, even though the latter be Democratic, because the American people never would consent to poltroonery.

Foraker read some editorials from the Denver News, of which Senator Patterson is the proprietor. The editorials maintained that the United States must retain control of the Philippines and put down the insurrection among the Filipinos. With keen sarcasm the Ohio Senator declared that the editorials did not read as Patterson's speeches read now.

Foraker held that the policy adopted in the Philippines was one of the kindest and gentlest possible, and in accordance with the instructions of President McKinley. He declared that the minority had attacked the Army from the Commanding General to the humblest private—all because the Army had resented outrages without parallel in cruelty, committed by the Filipinos. The American Army had shown, he said, a humanity unsurpassed in its history. The American people always had stood by their Army and they always would.

The Proceedings.

At the conclusion of routine business a resolution offered by Bailey Saturday, relative to special embassies to coronations, was called up, but after some discussion went over.

A conference was agreed to on the bill providing for the diplomatic and Consular appropriations for Cuba.

A bill to fix the compensation of criers and bailiffs in United States Courts at $3 a day, instead of $2 a day, was passed.

Consideration of the Philippine Government bill then was begun. Foraker addressing the Senate in support of the measure. The Ohio Senator said the opponents of the measure had given the debate a wide range, but it was evident that the real issue was not the pending measure, but the policy of which it was the exponent.

"Until," said Foraker, "we shall have established law and order in the islands, until we have established a stable government there, and led those people into the ways of light and happiness, it is important that we stay there, perhaps even longer than has been expected. We will not come away from those islands under this Administration. We cannot come away, because we will not write poltroonery across our forehead and because the American people will not permit us to come away."

Foraker pointed out that the United States was bound by the treaty of Paris to protect all property rights, including the friars, in the holding of about 500,000 acres of land in the Philippines. Until a government was formed which would do all this, the United States must remain in the Philippines.

Foraker discussed at length the substitute offered by the minority of the Philippine committee, showing that it was not such a one as would meet the necessities of the situation. Continuing, he said: "As the President said a few days ago in this city, 'Our flag will stay put.'"

Hoar interrupted to inquire, if when all our treaty obligations had been fulfilled and a government had been established in the Philippines, we would recognize the right of the Filipinos to independence. "I believe," he said, "that the affirmation of that duty would have prevented this war. I ask the Senator, Shall we disclaim any right or desire to hold the Filipinos in subjugation?"

Foraker said the questions were not embarrassing. In his judgment, it would be most impolitic for Congress now to declare absolutely what the government would do at some future time.

Foraker read editorials from Democratic papers supporting the policy of President McKinley in 1898-99, and declaring, when the war with the Filipinos began, it was necessary to suppress the insurrection. Referring to the editorials in the Denver News, of which Senator Patterson is proprietor, Foraker said, with keen sarcasm: "These editorials do not read exactly as the Senator's speeches do now, but the time will come when the Senator will take greater pride and pleasure in rereading the editorials than in reading his speeches." (Laughter.)

Foraker said he was reading at great length editorials from the Denver News because they were the ablest he had found either in Democratic or Republican papers, (laughter), and he desired to embalm them for all time in the Congressional Record. (Renewed laughter.) "These editorials," said Foraker, "will reflect credit and honor upon the writer, and I am trying to put them in the Congressional Record, where forever they may be read by the American people."

The opening sentence of one of the editorials was: "There is only one thing to do, and that is to knock peace into Aguinaldo."

Spooner inquired ironically if Providence figured in the editorial.

"Oh, yes," replied Foraker. "Providence figures quite conspicuously; and so does 'destiny' and 'fate' and 'commerce.' It has all the elements of National greatness."

Foraker then yielded, that a message from the President concerning the calamity in the Island of Martinique might be laid before the Senate. The message was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Continuing, Foraker maintained that policy adopted by President McKinley was one of the kindest and gentlest possible—a policy which looked to the establishment of civil government wherever possible. The proceedings of the Philippine Commission were in strict accord with the policy laid down by President McKinley. Referring to the charges made against the Army, Foraker said:

"Not only has the policy of the Government been assailed, but the Army has been denounced. A man has been attacked who has 'just graduated from the school of savagery'—China. That, as I understood it, was an assault on Chaffee." He said these assaults also were made upon General Bell and General Smith, and upon the entire Army. "The assault extends," said he, "from the commanding General to the humblest private soldier."

He reviewed in vivid language the outrages committed by the Filipinos upon the American troops—outrages which included burning at the stake, cutting to pieces with bolos, gouging out of the eyes and disemboweling of American prisoners. Referring to the order of General Smith, he said:

"I don't believe that he made such an order as he is reported to have issued, or, if he did, there is a light to be shed upon it which we have not had."

Our Army, he said, had shown a humanity under provocation never surpassed by any other army in the history of the world. Prisoners had been kept only long enough to receive a good meal and a good lecture. He said that, notwithstanding this humanity, our men had been put to the necessity of resorting to the law of retaliation.

"The Army needs no defense," he concluded. "Its record from the beginning until now is a glorious one. It will come home in triumph to receive the glad welcome and plaudits of the American people. They always have stood by their Army and they always will when it is made of such splendid men, such gallant officers, such heroes, one and as as represent us in the Philippine Islands."

The bill providing for a union station in Washington was then taken up and an amendment adopted, granting the joint use of the depot to other roads than those originally provided for in the bill. It was agreed to vote on the bill next Thursday.

The bill for the relief of the Martinique sufferers, as amended by the House, increasing the amount from $100,000 to $200,000, was laid before the Senate. Cullom, chairman of the committe on foreign relations, said that whatever might be the action of the committee on the President's request for $500,000, the $200,000 should be appropriated without delay. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill went to the President for his signature.

On motion of Proctor, the vote by which the Army appropriation bill was passed was reconsidered, and the bill slightly amended and repassed.

At 5:30 the Senate adjourned.

NAPHTHA ON FIRE.

(Continued from First Page.)

found its way into the sewer, and as soon as it reached the open air at the mouth an explosion followed. The escaping naphtha had blown to atoms the Sumpter Hotel and the Collins House, on River road, and badly wrecked a frame building near by, in which were congregated 200 or more men from Pittsburg and vicinity, betting on the races and ball games. Few of the occupants of this building escaped injury, many being badly hurt. Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, of the Sheridan Hotel, were seriously, and, it is feared, fatally injured.

The third explosion served as a warning to but few of the spectators at Sheridan. Without a moment's warning there was an awful roar, loud enough to be heard in the heart of Pittsburg, five miles away, and a sheet of flames shot up from the wreckage and enveloped both hillsides, even to their tops.

There was a moment's lull, as though every living thing in the vicinity had been annihilated, and then came the cries, the screaming for help, and the blanks in the crowd told of the explosion's dread result. Both of the two remaining tank cars had blown up. A torrent of flames belched forth on each side of the track, sweeping back the terrified spectators like a charge of artillery, and sending a shower of flame over their heads resembling Mount Pelee on a small scale.

The scene that followed is beyond description. The successive explosion had heated the air to such an extent that before the third explosion many were rendered unconscious by the extreme heat and the gaseous fumes and were being carried away when the torrent of flame swept over the excited crowd. There was an awful hush for a moment.

Then followed a scene of frenzy. Men and women, their clothing ablaze, their faces scorched and blistered and their hair burned off their heads, ran wildly shrieking, hither and thither, only intent on escaping from that awful furnace of fire. Some gave vent to frenzied appeals to kill them and put them out of their misery and little children, with their curly locks and light summer clothing, small pillars of fire, cried piteously as they were swept along by the tide of burning humanity.

The townspeople did all in their power for the striken victims and all the Pittsburg ambulances were immediately dispatched to the scene with a corps of physicians. Many of those not seriously burned were removed to their homes in Sheridan, while others were sent to the various Pittsburg hospitals and the dead removed to undertaking establishments in Sheridan and vicinity and to the Pittsburg morgue.

The Pan Handle Railroad Company has 36 tracks through Sheridan and has succeeded in keeping communication open. The property loss will amount to at least $600,000.

Carnage at Venezuelan Seaport.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Great carnage was wrought at Carupano, the Venezuelan seaport town which was attacked, says the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald, by land and sea, May 6, by government troops and gunboats, without 24 hours' notice having been given, so that non-combatants could leave the town. Foreigners in Carupano are without assistance from their respective governments, notwithstanding their appeals. Many women and children were killed.

Indignation in Salvador.

NEW YORK, May 12.—General indignation is felt in Salvador, says a Herald, Panama, dispatch, over the award of the arbitration commission in Washington, which compels the Government of Salvador to pay more than $500,000 to satisfy the claims of American citizens in the port of El Triumfo matter. It is said Salvador will not be disposed to enter into contracts with Americans in the future.

Renominated for Congress.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Ninth District Republican Congressional District today renominated Congressman Boutell by acclamation. In the Eighth District no candidate was named, as the district is regarded as overwhelmingly Democratic.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Richard Bartholdt was today renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Missouri district. This is his sixth nomination.

Spring Medicine

Is of the greatest importance. This is the most critical season of the year, from a health standpoint.

It is the time when you imperatively need Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It will give you a good appetite, purity and enrich your blood, build up and steady your nerves, overcome that tired feeling, give mental and digestive strength — in short, will vitalize your whole being, and put you in perfect health.

Don't delay taking it.

Don't experiment with others. Get that which trial and test have proved the best—

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Best for Spring—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla when needed for several years and would not be without it in the house. It is an excellent medicine and I heartily recommend its use in the spring and at any time when a blood purifier and tonic is needed." Mrs. F. M. Foors, 21 Irving Place, Passaic, N. J.

Spring Fever—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for my spring medicine for years and have always found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. In the spring it takes away that tired feeling or spring fever, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss Effie Colonne, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Many of Our Boys and Girls are Suffering This Month from the After Effects of Winter Grippe.

Wise Parents Provide

Paine's Celery Compound

For Their Loved Ones.

The Wondrous Medicine Quickly Expels all Germ Poisons from the Blood and Fortifies the Weak and Run Down System.

A busy city physician, enjoying a large annual income, remarked the other day that a host of young people—boys and girls—were suffering this month from the after effects of Winter grippe.

Dear parents, have any of your children suffered from an attack of the cruel monster, grippe, during the past Winter months? Are your boys and girls irritable, feverish, pale, or weak? Have they cold and clammy limbs? Is the blood watery, impure, or sluggish? Is the appetite poor and digestion weak? Has the rose tint of health faded from the cheeks? If any of these conditions are noted, be assured the dregs of deadly grippe are implanted in the system.

If your children are not blithesome, happy, boisterous and strong in May, their condition calls for prompt action on your part. Their future—health and physical happiness or sufferings and early death—is in your hands, dear parents, and you alone are responsible to heaven and the community of which you form a part.

When Winter grippe has implanted seeds of virulent diseases, the first and most important work is to expel from the blood every trace of poison. This is always successfully accomplished by the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

This marvelous medicine, after purifying the foul and stagnant blood, acts as a nerve food. It builds up the nervous system and nourishes all the bodily tisaues.

Boys and girls with such a start in life as they always receive from Paine's Celery Compound, grow up as sturdy as forest oaks; they revel in strength and true life; they are fair to behold; they make the men and women most needed by our country. Do your part this month, dear parents, with promptness and honesty, and rest assured Paine's Celery Compound will not fail in its grand work of health-building.

DIAMOND DYES Purest, Strongest, Simplest, Fastest of all Dyes.

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP MAKES THE SKIN SOFT AS VELVET

It is the Best Toilet Soap made. A wonderful skin curative. Best for the complexion. Best for the bath. Best for the baby. Best for the hair. Large cakes 15c. Trial size 5c; all druggists'. Munyon's Remedies are positive cures. Advice and Guide to Health free by mail.

Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

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.

C. GEE WO, The Great Chinese Doctor

Is called great because his wonderful cures are so well known throughout the United States, and because so many people are thankful to him for saving their lives from operations. He treats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies. This famous doctor knows the action of over 500 different remedies that he has successfully used in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidneys, female trouble, and all private diseases. Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him. CONSULTATION FREE. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Inclose stamp. Address THE C. GEE WO CHINESE MEDICINE CO., 1234½ Third street, Portland, Or. Mention this paper.

Dr. Lyon's

PERFECT

Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.