IN FAVOR OF STRIKE

Sentiment of Men at Mine-Workers' Convention.

MITCHELL IS NON-COMMITTAL

First Session Given Up Entirely to Organization—The All-Important Question Was Not Reached.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 14.—The convention of the anthracite mineworkers held two sessions in the opera-house here today, and, without taking any action on the question of a permanent strike, adjourned until tomorrow morning. About 700 delegates are in attendance. The convention is meeting behind closed doors, and although nothing officially is given out, it is known that the all-important question was not reached, the two sessions being devoted entirely to the organization of the meeting and the report of the committee on credentials. President Mitchell was chairman of the convention. The day brought forth no definite information bearing on the probable action of the convention, and the situation tonight remains about the same as it has been during the past 48 hours. President Mitchell said that all hope of any concessions from the operators was gone. He had had no recent communication, he said, with the mineowners, Senator Hanna or any other member of the National Civic Federation. He admitted that he had some advice to give to the delegates at the proper time, but what it is he would not say.

In an interview today, he said that there was no doubt that the sentiment of the men is in favor of a strike, but he refused to make any reply when asked if he would give advice that would come in conflict with their sentiments. It is admitted that what President Mitchell suggests will be done, notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the delegates are in favor of a strike if the mineworkers do not make concessions. Therefore, it looks very much as if the whole matter rests with the National president. The advice that he will give to the miners is known probably only to four others—the three district presidents and National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, who arrived here today. There are persons here representing railroads, stockbrokers and others, who are making an effort to get first information.

Tomorrow morning's session of the convention will begin at 9 o'clock, and, according to Mr. Mitchell, a final adjournment will be had in the afternoon.

Quiet reigned everywhere in the region today, and not a pound of coal was mined anywhere. A great crowd of mineworkers came into town from the surrounding villages and coal patches. They came around the convention hall awaiting information from the inside, and were greatly disappointed when the convention adjourned this afternoon without taking definite action.

Wages Raised 10 Per Cent.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—On account of the increase in the cost of living, the Continental Tobacco Company today ordered an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of all its Louisville employes, who number more than 5000. It is said the order of the company is general, and that 20,000 to 35,000 employes throughout the United States will be benefited.

A Lockout at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A lockout of about 2400 men engaged in the building trades of the city went into operation here today. The issue is over the employment of nonunion plumbers in building work.

Lead Burners Strike.

NEW YORK, May 14.—All the lead burners employed in the chemical factories along Staten Island Sound from Elizabethport to Garteret have struck for a 9½-hour day and higher wages. They have picketed the factories.

Bridgeworkers' Strike Settled.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 14.—The strike of structural ironworkers of the American Bridge Company was settled here today on a compromise basis of 47½ cents an hour for an eight-hour day. The men struck for 50 cents an hour.

HARD RAINS.

Cloudburst in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 14.—In many Kansas communities today, the rain continued to fall. In Concordia three inches of water fell in an hour. A cloudburst near there caused considerable damage. In Arkansas City the electrical storm did much harm to the telephone system. From several places come reports of railroad tracks and small bridges being either washed out or damaged.

Rains Are Welcome.

DENVER, May 14. — Specials indicate that today's rains have been general, extending from the Wyoming line to Southern New Mexico. The great shortage of water for irrigation has been regarded as serious, and the present rains are consequently very welcome.

Races at Newmarket.

LONDON, May 14.—In the race for the Newmarket stakes (of 30 sovereigns each, with £2000 added, for 3-year-olds), at Newmarket today, Ard Patrick, ridden by Cannon, was the first horse home, but "Clem" Jenkins, the American jockey, who was on the second horse, Fowling Piece, lodged an objection on the ground of bumping and boring. The objection was sustained and the race awarded to Fowling Piece. Royal Lancer and Cheers were second and third, respectively.

Expects to Win American Derby.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Cruzados, the Santa Anita bred colt that E. J. Baldwin expects to win the American Derby, has been shipped from Oakland to Chicago. He left here looking high in flesh, but in perfect health. The Chronicle says: "It is certain that no other 3-year-old can outrun him, but whether he will negotiate the long derby route is a matter of great difference of opinion among horsemen."

$30,000 Fire Loss in Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, May 14.—Steen Bros.' flour mill, a 10-stamp quartz mill adjoining, and a warehouse in which was stored a lot of farm machinery belonging to the Fletcher-Steen Hardware Company, were destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock tonight. The loss on the buildings and contents is $30,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been started by the sparks from a passing locomotive.

Earl of Hopetoun Will Resign.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 14.—It was announced in the Senate tonight that the Earl of Hopetoun had decided to resign the Governorship of the Australian Commonwealth. The resignation is owing to the refusal of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to grant him an additional annual allowance of £5000 besides his salary of £10,000 to "maintain the dignity of the office."

Overcome by Black Damp.

BEVIER, Mo., May 14.—The bodies of Jesse Bloodgood and Alfred Smith, each of whom was 21 years old, have been found in an abandoned air shaft of the Black Diamond Coal Company here. It is supposed that the young men entered the mine shaft out of curiosity and were overcome with black damp. They had been dead more than a week.

MEYER SURRENDERS.

Damaging Evidence Given by a Broker's Clerk.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A. L. Meyer, promoter of the Hackensack Meadows Company and other companies, whose stock certificates declined in price about a week ago, against whom an order of arrest was issued, surrendered himself to the Sheriff today. Bail was fixed at $4000 and was furnished.

The order of arrest was issued in a suit brought by David Rosenberg, of New York, against A. L. Meyer, Robert Offenbach, Benjamin P. Moore and John D. Elwell. Rosenberg alleged that he was damaged to the extent of $5200 by an alleged conspiracy to unload Rutland preferred stock at a price greater than it was worth. The order of arrest was signed by Justice Giegerich May 3. While four named as defendants were sued, all the names were stricken from the order of arrest except that of Arthur L. Meyer. An affidavit in the case was made by Bernard L. Uhren, who said he was employed by Offenbach & Moore as a clerk and bookkeeper in December last, and that April 7 John D. Elwell told him "that he, with the other defendants, had a scheme to unload the preferred stock of the Rutland Railroad, which was practically all owned by Webb-Meyer, and was under the immediate control of Meyer."

Pursuant to this alleged scheme, Uhren said that he was instructed to buy the stock on margins, and that he purchased 1000 shares through a brokerage house on an 8 per cent margin, and the brokers purchased the same stock from the defendants for $120,000. April 10, he purchased 500 shares through another firm of brokers on a 7 per cent margin, and April 16 he bought 500 shares on an 8 per cent margin through a third firm. Uhren also declared that April 23, he was sent by Offenbach & Moore to Boston to purchase 10,000 shares of the Rutland stock on margin, and that he arranged to buy such stock, but that he received instructions from his employers to cancel the orders.

"While I was working as a bookkeeper of the firm," Uhren said, "I was instructed to give and did give matched orders, one to buy and one to sell the stock."

Not Sorry for Her Crime.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Emma Fisher, the governess who shot little Georgia Simons, of Yonkers, owing to fear that she was about to lose her position and be separated from the child, and then attempted to kill herself, has been sentenced at White Plains to five and one-half years in Auburn Prison. The girl heard her sentence with a smile. She told the court officer she was not sorry for what she had done.

Vast Areas Awaiting Irrigation.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The plans for reclaiming the arid lands of the West through irrigation, suggested by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock, have directed public attention to the extent to which the once sterile wastes have been transformed by this process into productive areas and the amount of arid soil that is yet to be reclaimed.

It is estimated that one-third of the whole United States, exclusive of Alaska and outlying possessions, consists of vacant public land. This vast area under proper irrigation and good management is capable of sustaining a large population. As much of this area has a rich soil its utilization is one of the most important economic questions before the people, and Congress must soon give it serious consideration.

Writing in the current World's Work, Mr. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, calls attention to some instances of the marvelous transformation of the desert into "emerald oases" by irrigation. The hopeless-looking soil of the desert, when artificially watered, says Mr. Hill, is apparently more fertile than that region where rainfall is abundant. Proof of this may be seen in the wheat fields of Utah, the great cotton farms of Coahuila, the alfalfa valleys of the Rio Grande, and the orchards of California.

Mr. Frederick Haynes Newell, who has been engaged for many years in conducting investigations of the extent to which arid regions can be reclaimed by irrigation, and has written an exhaustive book upon the subject, declares that enough land can be reclaimed in this way "to provide food and homes for a population greater than that of our whole country today."

It is the opinion of Mr. Newell, however, that all the irrigation that can be done by private enterprise is now in operation, and the further restoration of arid lands must be done by the Government. As the most of this arable land is owned by the Government, it is believed that the time has arrived when it must take hold of the irrigation problem as a National enterprise in the interest of all the people.

There is little doubt that public sentiment would as readily approve of an extensive plan of irrigation for these vast desert areas to be carried out by the Government, as it now assents to the expenditure of millions for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Besides, the return would be more direct and certain.

For Shooting in a Saloon Row.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 14.—James F. Collins, wanted at Jennings, Mont., for shooting a bartender in a saloon row, has been captured here. Collins confessed the shooting, his defense being that he had been drinking and engaged in a quarrel with the bartender, who wanted to take charge of his money. He also says the bartender shot first. The extent of the wounded man's injuries is not known here.

High School Education an Advantage

CHICAGO, May 14.—High School education will hereafter be of advantage to young men who desire to enter the service of the Santa Fe Railroad. The management of that company has instructed heads of departments that where positions are to be filled High School graduates shall be given preference.

Asphalt Plant Burned.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The plant of the Gilson Asphalt Company at Madison, Ill., was burned to the ground today, causing a loss estimated at $160,000; partially insured. P. D. Summers, superintendent of the plant, was burned about the head and face while fighting the flames. One hundred men were employed by the company.

Loubet at Brest.

BREST, France, May 14.—President Loubet, who left Paris yesterday evening on his way to St. Petersburg, arrived here today, and was welcomed by cheering crowds. He proceeded to the Prefecture, and subsequently was entertained at luncheon by 1500 civil officials of the Department of Finisterre.

Suffocated by Steam.

BUTTE, Mont., May 14.—John Green, a hoisting engineer at the Gem mine, was suffocated by steam early this morning. Green ran the cage into the sheaves and, fearing that steam which was escaping into the shaft would kill the other miners, attempted to warn them and met death in the effort.

General Strike in Norway.

STOCKHOLM, May 14.—The Social Democratic party has decreed a general strike, in support of the suffrage movement. The strike will continue throughout the debate in the Rigsdad, and probably last three days.

Finance Bill in House of Commons.

LONDON, May 14.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading of the finance bill by 374 to 134 votes.

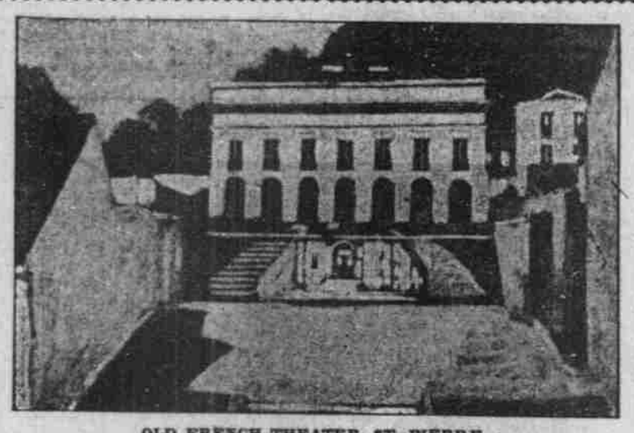
DISAPPEARING CARRIAGES

THEIR EFFICIENCY WARMLY DEBATED IN THE SENATE.

Discussion of the Fortifications Appropriation Bill—Naval Bill Occupies the House's Attention.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—During the greater part of the Senate session today the fortifications appropriation bill was under consideration. Proctor offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation made should be used for procuring disappearing gun carriages. The amendment precipitated a debate which continued for two hours, and had not been concluded when the measure was laid aside for the day. Proctor led the fight against the disappearing carriages, declaring that they never would be effective, and that in actual war it would be shown that they were a lamentable failure. Perkins warmly defended the War Department in adopting the disappearing carriages, maintaining that the bulk of the evidence upon the subject was in support of the carriages. For some time the Senate had under consideration the bill providing for the construction of a union railway station in Washington. A vote upon the measure will be taken tomorrow.

The naval appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House throughout the day, Dayton (Rep. W. Va.) speaking on the need of strengthening our naval battle line, and Kitchin (Dem. N. C.), Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.), Metcalf (Rep. Cal.), and Maynard (Dem. Va.) strongly advocating the building of warships in Government navy-yards. The debate took a wide range at times, Rhea (Dem. Va.), speaking in criticism of the Administration's Philippine policy, and Elliott (Dem. S. C.) explaining the advantages of the proposed appalachian forest reserve. Rising to a question of personal privilege, Mahon (Rep. Pa.) indignantly denied statements contained in a circular sent to members alleging that certain contributions had been made to his campaign expenses.



OLD FRENCH THEATER, ST. PIERRE.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Consideration of the Fortifications Bill by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Soon after the Senate convened today the conference report on the omnibus claims bill was called up. The House asked for further conference, but instructed its conferees not to agree to the Selffidge board findings. Hale said the House had a right to instruct its conferees, but the instructions should not have been incorporated in the message to the Senate. That was an inadvertence, undoubtedly.

Hoar thought the Senate ought to recede from its amendment or drop the bill. After discussion of the matter by Bacon, Allison and Warren, the Senate agreed to a further conference, Warren, Teller and Mason being appointed as conferees.

The fortifications appropriation bill then was taken up. The measure carries appropriations aggregating $7,540,481. The committee amendment providing for the payment of $35,000 to the Bethlehem Steel Company was amended by Penrose, continuing the contracts to the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Proctor offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation made should be for constructing or procuring disappearing gun carriages in emplacements or magazines. He discussed at some length the question of disappearing gun carriages, saying that the patents secured by General Buffington and Captain Crozier had been disposed of to the Bethlehem Steel Company and to foreign countries. He said that two-thirds of the opinions upon the use of the carriage were opposed to it, and he deemed it an unwise and unsafe investment of money to construct any further disappearing carriages.

At 2 o'clock the Philippine Government bill was called up, but was laid aside, in order that the fortifications bill might be completed.

Proctor had read opinions of a large number of Army officers, some in favor of and many opposed to the disappearing carriages. Already, he said, about $5,000,000 had been expended upon the carriages, and the aggregate appropriations, direct and indirect, would amount to $10,000,000. He did not believe that the disappearing gun carriage ever would prove effective.

Proctor inquired of Warren what he thought of the experience of England.

"England," replied Warren, "is as much behind in the matter of disappearing guns as she is in the march of industrial progress throughout the world."

"Or as she is in her army," suggested Mason.

"England has expended," interrupted Harris, "an enormous amount of time and money in attempting to perfect a disappearing gun carriage, operated by hydraulic pressure; but she has not made a success of that form of carriage."

Perkins, in charge of the bill, opposed the amendment offered by Proctor. He declared that the disappearing carriages had the support of the board of fortifications and the Secretary of War.

"I understand exactly the opposition," said Pettus.

Perkins insisted, however, that he was correct, and gave an extended history of the disappearing carriage.

Without reaching a vote on the amendment, the fortifications bill was laid aside and consideration was resumed of the bill providing for the construction of a union railroad station in Washington.

At 5:55 P. M. the Senate adjourned, after a brief executive session.

In the House.

The chaplain of the House, Dr. Couden, made reference in his opening invocation today to the calamity in Martinique, asking mercy for the stricken and suffering people, and that out of the great tragedy might come a larger and deeper spirit of fraternity throughout the world.

Mahon (Rep. Pa.), chairman of the committee on war claims, then rose to a question of personal privilege. He read a circular signed by Henry A. Smith, and said to have been circulated among members alleging that Nathaniel McKay had told Smith of paying hundreds of dollars for Mahon's campaign expenses, with similar statements as to other members not named. Mahon vehemently denounced the statements of the circular as false, and he presented an affidavit sworn to by McKay to the effect that he had never made such statements and had never contributed a cent to Mahon's campaign expenses. Mahon added a vigorous denunciation of the author of the circular and announced his purpose of seeking legal redress.

Consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed. It was agreed to close the debate on the bill at 3 P. M. tomorrow.

Dayton (Rep. W. Va.) declared that the crucial test of naval strength was the battle line, made up of battle-ships, and that it was a recognized fact that our battle line was not equal to that of England, France or Germany. This, he asserted to be true, despite efforts to revolutionize naval methods by submarine boats, dynamite cruisers like the Vesuvius, and rams of the Katahdin type, all of which Dayton said were practically ineffective.

W. W. Kitchin (Dem. N. C.) favored the building of all ships in Government yards, maintaining that there will be an ultimate saving to the Government. He asserted that the opposition to the plan came from the powerful private shipyards, which sought to continue the present system, by which extortionate profits were made. He gave notice of an amendment providing that all four of the large new ships shall be built in Government yards.

Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.) also spoke for Government construction. The Brooklyn navy-yard is in Fitzgerald's district, and he explained the splendid equipment of that yard for the construction of warships, comparing this with the meager equipment of private yards, which do a large amount of Government construction.

Metcalf (Rep. Cal.) presented comparisons between contract and repair work done in Government and in private yards, showing better results and less cost in Government yards.

Elliott (Dem. S. C.) made an extended speech in support of the proposed Appalachian forest reserve.

Rhea (Dem. Va.) severely arraigned the Administration for its present Philippine policy and criticised some of the recent methods of warfare against the islanders.

Maynard (Dem. Va.), who represents the district embracing both the Norfolk navy-yard and the Newport News shipbuilding plants, spoke in strong support of Government construction. He asserted that the $100,000,000 invested in Government yards represented an enormous investment, which yielded only a pitiful return in repair work.

The naval bill was laid aside. The conference report on the Cuban diplomatic and Consular bill was agreed to, and at 4:50 P. M. the House adjourned.

EFFECT OF CUBAN BILL.

Broker Says Its Passage Would Ruin American Refineries.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Manuel Rionda, of the sugar brokerage house of Czarnikow, McDougall & Co., of New York, London and other cities, resumed his testimony before the Senate committee on Cuban relations today, being under cross-examination by Mr. Teller. He said that his house now has stored in Cuba about 14,000 tons of sugar, which is owned by various refineries of the United States. His firm had made financial advances to the owners of the Cuban plantations by which they agree to sell their entire product through the house represented by Mr. Rionda.

Rionda said that if the reciprocity bill should pass, as it now stands, it would have the effect of repealing the countervailing duties on sugars from Europe and other countries as provided by the Dingley law, and that in that event, not many years would lapse before the sugar refining business of the United States would become a thing of the past. This remark also was made applicable to the beet sugar production of the United States and the sugar production of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii. We would then get all our sugar from Germany. Not being a refiner, he declined to say what would be the effect of a repeal of the differential duty on refined sugar.

The witness said that, with the countervailing duty in effect, the United States is the principal market for the cane sugar of the world, 80 per cent of it coming to this country. The cane sugar, he said, gets the benefit of the countervailing rates, but there are times when the market conditions reverse this situation.

Heyward G. Leavitt, president and manager of the Standard Beet Sugar Company, of Leavitt, Neb., said he had been identified with the beet interests for the past 13 years, but never had been associated in any way with Mr. Oxnard. His factory had been in existence about two years and its capacity is now 60 tons of sugar per day. He took issue with Mr. Rionda on the point that the Cuban planters get the benefit of the countervailing duty on European sugars, contending that the treasury statistics show that for the past year the refineries had absorbed the entire benefit. He, therefore, argued that the refineries also would secure the full benefit of the proposed further reduction on Cuban duties. He called attention to the fact that in his statement before the Industrial Committee Mr. Havemeyer had said that the American Company refined 90 per cent of the refined sugar in the United States. He argued that there is virtually only one purchaser for raw sugar in the United States, leaving no competition worth speaking of. History has shown that the Cuban does not store his sugar. "Hence," he added, "the conclusion is logical that if we seek to give to the Cuban planter a further advantage of 33 cents per hundredweight, as is sought by the pending legislation to do, he will be very little better able to realize that advantage than he is to realize the existing advantage."

Speaking of the Brussels agreement, Leavitt said that its effect would be to place sugar production on a normal basis and that when carried into effect, Cuban sugar would no longer be obliged to compete with countries paying enormous bounties to their sugar producers. Another effect would be the restoration of the sugar refining business of England, making that country a competitor with the United States in purchasing Cuban sugar and thus giving Cuba access to the world's markets.

Leavitt declared that all the modern mills make a small profit.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Infantry — Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels, Edmund Rice, Second; Charles G. Peeny, Twenty-third.

E. W. Grove.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

WHITELAW REID BANQUET

FAREWELL DINNER TO SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO CORONATION.

Responses to Toasts by Senator Depew and Charles Emory Smith —Addresses by Editors.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Whitelaw Reid was the guest of honor at a farewell banquet given at the Union League Club tonight in anticipation of his approaching departure for London as Special Ambassador of the United States at the coronation of King Edward VII. The banquet was attended by about 100 gentlemen, including many prominent figures in politics, finance and journalism from all sections of the country. A full length oil painting of Ambassador Reid, draped with the American and British colors, overhung the seat of the guest of the evening. Flowers and shaded lights served as decorations for the table. Selections of patriotic airs were rendered during the dinner by an orchestra.

Among the invited guests were: Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul-General, and Cornelius N. Bliss, who sat respectively at the right and left of Mr. Reid; Senator Depew, Henry C. Payne, John W. Griggs, N. N. Stranahan, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; John A. McCall, Charles Emory Smith, Clark Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution; Melville E. Stone, Frank B. Noyes, of the Chicago Record-Herald; J. Edward Simmons, Austin B. Fletcher, George W. Perkins, Thomas G. Rapier, of the New Orleans Picayune; Albert J. Barr, of the Pittsburg Post; Harvey W. Scott, of The Portland Oregonian; Herman Ridder, of the New York Staats Zeitung; Bradford Merrill, of the New York World; Charles W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic; W. L. McLean, of the Philadelphia Bulletin; Charles W. Grasty, of the Baltimore News, and George Thompson, of the St. Paul Dispatch.

Among the members of the club present were: Eastman Johnson, John A. Sleicher, Henry Clews, John H. Starin, W. J. Arkell, F. E. Hyde, John S. Kennedy, Anson G. McCook, General Francis Greene, Daniel F. Appleton, Colgate Hoyt and D. O. Mills.

Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman, read a letter from the secretary of the late Archbishop Corrigan, expressing the archbishop's appreciation of Ambassador Reid's public services and regretting that his present indisposition would prevent his attendance at the dinner. Mr. Bliss said this was probably one of the last letters the lamented archbishop had dictated, as it had been dictated within a few hours of his death.

Mr. Bliss then offered the toast "The President of the United States," which was drunk standing and with applause.

He then said: "This is a sort of international and ambassadorial affair. I invite you all to rise and drink the health of King Edward." This was greeted with prolonged applause.

Mr. Bliss offered a toast to Mr. Reid, and there was great applause.

Mr. Reid made an appropriate response. He said that it "would be an extraordinary person who could listen to these words and face this assemblage without deep sensibility and the warmest appreciation." He then referred to the approaching coronation ceremonies, adding that "the congratulations and good wishes your representative is charged to present come from what is now clearly the greatest compact and united body of self-governing people that has ever appeared on the tide of time, and are to be carried to that people's nearest kin. The duty thus undertaken is one I did not seek. But when it was laid upon me by the President of my country, it became a trust which few citizens could be high enough to decline and which I certainly was proud to accept.

"Gentlemen in search of issues for the next campaign," said Mr. Reid, "had not then, however, instructed me that we should be abjuring the Declaration of Independence if we dared to accept, like the other nations of the world, the invitation of a friendly sovereign and show him a customary international civility."

Mr. Reid spoke at length on the opposition to the sending of this special embassy, and said: "But, gentlemen, whoever supposes from this froth on the surface, where the hunters for a campaign issue have been spouting, that the great body of the American people, irrespective of party or race or section, do not with heart and settled judgment approve the purpose of the President in sending this embassy is as ignorant of this generation on American soil as he is of the one that preceded Columbus' discovery."

Senator Depew spoke to the toast, "The Senate," beginning with a tribute to the guest of the evening.

Charles Emory Smith responded to the toast, "American Ambassadors, Past and Present." Mr. Smith's address was an eloquent tribute to the worth of Mr. Reid as a journalist, statesman and public leader.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's address, Chairman Bliss referred to the presence of many distinguished representatives of the press, and invited Melville E. Stone to speak to the toast of "The Press."

Clark Howell, in the course of his remarks, said: "I take particular pleasure in recognizing Mr. Reid as the most conspicuous exponent of American journalism today. In honoring him, you honor the press of the United States."

Mr. O'Meara reviewed the opposition to expansion which had always prevailed since the establishment of the Republic and said: "The opposition to expansion is not always safe ground in such a country as this." He concluded with a brief reference to Mr. Reid's great services to the country.

Thomas J. Rapier, of New Orleans, said he was gratified to be able to express his concurrence in the remarks of the other speakers on the excellence of Mr. Reid's appointment.

Harvey W. Scott, of Portland, Or., referred to expansion, and predicted that in the larger matter of expansion beyond the seas, "we would prove to be not inferior in power and ability to other nations, and we will govern the Philippines with justice and liberty. American journalism has the highest regard for Mr. Reid, and we wish him Godspeed on his mission."

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul-General, said: "America and England are getting together in many ways. Nothing could have been more touching than the display of mourning in this country on the death of the Queen, and the reciprocal mourning in England on the death of President McKinley. We are bound together in our joys and sorrows. I wish Mr. Reid the same pleasure in carrying out his duties that we have felt in hearing of his appointment."

Ex-Attorney-General Griggs was the last speaker. He said: "The great mind-moving debates are not now carried on as formerly in the halls of Congress, but in the great journals of the country. It is they who throw illumination on great questions and point the direction of statesmanship and judgment. In this way no one has done more service than Whitelaw Reid. Nothing could have been more fitting than his selection for this mission."

At McKinley's Tomb.

CANTON, O., May 14.—Mrs. McKinley, who continues to visit her husband's tomb every day, will try to have the floral display that formerly marked the entrance to the vault restored, because of a great portion of the floral growth having become weather beaten and faded. An order has been given to a local florist to begin the work.

Seminaries to Consolidate.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Inter-Ocean says: Andover Theological Seminary, the oldest of Congregational Theological Schools, probably will be moved to Chicago and be consolidated with the Chicago Theological Seminary. It is the plan of the advocates of the consolidation to bring the Andover faculty of five members and the endowment amounting to more than half a million dollars, to Chicago. This addition will give the Chicago Seminary a faculty of 20 members and an endowment exceeding $1,500,000.

Swelling Bryn Mawr Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Henry M. Havemeyer, of New York, whose daughter is a student at Bryn Mawr College, has subscribed $20,000 to the $250,000 fund now being raised by the institution to meet the conditional $250,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller for the erection of a dormitory and a general heating and electric light plant. The trustees and alumni throughout the country have raised $200,000, and have until June 5 to obtain the balance of $50,000 required.

Fast Canadian Line.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 14.—To offset in some way the effect of the Morgan steamship combine, it is said that some members of the Dominion Government are considering a proposition from the Canadian Pacific Railway for the establishment of a fast Atlantic steamship line with a fast freight service attached for a subsidy of $1,000,000. The government would control the line, so that all railway companies would get equal advantages.

Amateur Athletic Meet.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The athletic championship committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, consisting of J. E. Sullivan, New York, chairman; Dr. B. Merrill Hopskinson, Baltimore; W. H. Liginer, Milwaukee; Harry McMillan, Philadelphia; Barlow S. Weeks, New York, and Thomas F. Riley, Cambridgeport, has decided to hold the all-around championships of the Amateur Athletic Union in this city on July 4, under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association.

RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA

To Health and Usefulness Were These Two Grateful Women.

Mrs. Augusta Boettcher, 2042 Emerald avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"From youth I was troubled with leucorrhoea, which grew worse and as a result of hard work, I contracted a stubborn case of inflammation of the womb. I tried several doctors but got no better. Upon the advice of friends I began the use of Peruna. I took nine bottles of this far-famed medicine, Peruna, and after many fruitless endeavors have finally regained my health. I can recommend Peruna to every person."

MRS. AUGUSTA BOETTCHER.

Mrs. John Kahring, Glidden, Wis., writes:

"I thank Dr. Hartman and Peruna next to God for my health, and whenever and wherever I have an opportunity I will recommend Peruna, and I shall never be without it in my house, for I know by experience that it is a good medicine, without which one should not be. I experience no pain as usual before menstruation, and feel a great change in my condition, as I can do my own housework. May God keep you for a long time to help suffering mankind."

MRS. JOHN KAHRING.

Women are subject to pelvic catarrh.

This condition has been called all sorts of names and is often referred to under the general phrase, female diseases.

Peruna cures these cases.

Peruna cures them because it cures catarrh wherever located.

The nature of most of these ailments is catarrhal.

Catarrh is liable to attack any organ of the body.

It is especially liable to attack one or more organs of the female pelvis.

No wonder women talk about Peruna.

No wonder they think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Peruna cures the catarrh wherever located.

Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty.

Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals.

Insist upon having Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla relieves all the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia because it promotes the muscular action of the stomach and intestines, aids nature in the manufacture of her own digestive secretions, which are far better than any artificial pepsin, unlocks the bowels, stimulates the kidneys and tones up their mucous membranes.

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