NAVAL BILL PASSED

Provides for Building Ships in Government Yards.

THE CHAIR WAS OVERRULED

In the Senate, Dolliver Supports the Philippine Bill, Arenigning the Minority for Its Opposition.

Before adjournment the House passed the Naval appropriation bill. The feat ure of the debate was on the amend providing that three of the ships pro vided for in the bill-a battle-ship, a cruiser and a gunboat-shall be built in Government yarda. Adams (Rep. Pa.) made a point of order against the ndment, which Sherman sustained but on an appeal by Roberts the chair was overruled and the amendment was agreed to. Only a brief time was de voted by the Senate to consideration of the Philippine government bill. Dolliver (Iowa) supported the bill, which be pleces of constructive legislation are ented since the Civil War. He raigned the Democratic minority for slated that the Philippine insurrection as a military proposition, was a thing of the past, and declared that under no circumstances would the United States relinouish the Philippines.

WASHINGTON May 19 -The House to day resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. When the House adjourned Saturday, a point of order was pending offered by Underwood (Dem. Ala.), in relation to the appointment of 500 additional cadets at Annapolis under rules and regulations authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, the appoint ments to be distributed among each Senntor, member and delegate, and 24 cadets to be appointed at large. Underwood contended that the clause was a wholly different proposition from the authoriza-tion of a battle-ship. He said it would be a very dangerous innovation if the chair overruled the point of order. Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) asked if Underwood was opposed to the provision, to which Under-wood replied that he was, as it would open the way for new legislation. The chair sustained the point of order.

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An amendment by Dayton (Rep. W. Va.) was agreed to, changing the name Watson (Rep. Ind.) offered an amend-

ment, which was agreed to, repealing sections 8, 8 and 10, of the act of March 3, 1839, organizing and increasing the ef-ficiency and personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, having reference to re-

Foss submitted a statement prepared by the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, showing that there were but 38 line officers at the Naval Academy, instead of 58, as had been

Ball (Dem. Tex.) submitted an amendment, striking out the provision limiting the number of ships to be built by any one firm or corporation. It was agreed to. Mudd made a point of order against the rovision in the bill providing that in the construction of naval vassels the provisions of the naval appropriation bill for 1901 shall be observed and followed, he said, it changed existing motion was adopted.

Roberts (Mass.) offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to ld one battle-ship, one armored cruises and one gunboat, "In such Government

Adams (Rep. Pa.) made a point of order against it, which was finally sustained by the chair. An appeal was taken, and the chair was overruled, 86 to 169. The ques-tion was then on agreeing to the amend-Foss urged the members to consider what the amendment meant. Past experience, he said, had proved that it cost it per cent more to build ships in Government yards than in private yards, and he cited the Texas and the Maine Dayton said the amendment would not be in the interests of the laboring men, because there was a limit placed on the number of men that navy-yards could employ, and it would extend the work over many years. Roberts referred to what he termed the pathetic plea of Dayton for the laboring man, and said that when a labor delegation appeared before the committee they made no plea for work in private yards. The amendment of Roberts was agreed to without division.

Ball offered an amendment, which was illders enter into a combination or agreement or understanding by which competition would be shut off, then all the ships shall be built in Government

The provision for a naval station on the Great Lakes was stricken out on a point of order by Roberts. The bill was

On motion of Gardner (Rep. N. J.) the bill limiting the hours of daily service on Government work to eight hours was passed under suspension of the rules, as was also a House joint resolution fixing December 31, 1902, as the date when entries under the mining laws of the United States of certain lands in the Spokane, Wash., Indian reservation shall take effect. A Senate bill providing for the erection of the Northern branch of the Na-tional Home for Disabled Soldiers at Hot Springs, S. D., was passed, At 5:15 P. M. the House adjourned.

In the Senate.

The letter of the French Government, transmitted through Ambassador Choate to the Secretary of State, expressing the thanks of that Government for the sym-pathizers in the United States toward the cano sufferers, was laid before the Senate this morning and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

A joint resolution was offered by Stawart and adopted, providing that part of Indian appropriation bill which provides for submitting for entry part of the lands of the Spokane Indian reservation shall take effect when the allotments to

the Indians are completed.

A partial disagreement on the omnibus ms bill was reported and the bill again

was sent to conference.

A bill providing for the retirement of Surgeon-General Sternberg as a Majoreneral was passed.

At the conclusion of routine busine consideration was resumed of the Philippine government bill, Dolliver addressing the Senate in support of the measure. He said the pending bill presented the most important and comprehensive work since the Civil War. And yet, he said, he was disappointed that not a single helpful suggestion had been made by the minority. They had satisfied themselves with a thunder storm that sounded loud, but in effect amounted to little. He sugin effect amounted to little. He sug-gested that the Democrats had evidenced a studied avoidance of the real matter in hand. Dolliver declared that no Republican, on party grounds, would ask for a every man must know that no political advantage could be gained by an attack upon the Army of the United States.

that the Government had entered upon wicked conspiracy against 10,000,000 people He had listened to the mulicious tirade through which so attempt had been made to impeach the motives of this Government. He was satisfied that the party in power could make its way through this voicano of malevolence and malice without harm to it. Dolliver paid a beautiful tribute to the late President McKinley and his rolley is the Philippean section. and his policy in the Philippines, saying that in McKinley's policy there was not a note of greed or covetousness. He (Dolliver) had found it difficult, as he had heard the terms "thieves," "murder-

era," "plunderera" and "carpet-baggera" flung recklessiy from the lips of Demo-cratic statesmen, to determine just where he was, whether he really was in the Senate of the United States. William McKinley had put the seal of his approval on the holding of the Philippines by the United States in trust for their inhab-itants. And, he said, the action of Mc-Kiniey was pregnant with greatness and humanity. He said the Philippine insur-

"The Congress of the United States is more likely to cede back the Valley of the Mississippi to the lawful heirs of Na-poleon the Great than to leave the Phil-ippine Archipelago to become the prey of anarchy or the prize of some European

Warren then precented the conference report on the omnibus claims bill. As passed by the House the bill aggregated The conference report shows that use had agreed to \$1,406,382 of the ount added by the Senate, so that the nount carried by the measure, as agreed is \$1.518.498. Warren explained that a Selfridge board claims had been omitted from the bill, the House refusing to agree to them.

Hoar declared that it was just as dis-reputable on the part of a great and rich Government like the United States to re-fuse to pay these claims as it would be for him or any other Senator to refuse to pay for a house he had ordered built. The onference report was agreed to. Perkins, Warren and Tillman were ap-

cointed conferees on the fortifications appropriation bill. The Senate at 2:25 P. M., on motion of Lodge, went into executive session, and at 2:25 P. M. adjourned.

BLOCKING THE CANAL.

Opponents of Waterway Are Working Their Wits Against It.

WASHINGTON, May 19.- The way the Philippine debate is dragging may mean a very lengthy session. A debate of a month is promised on the canal bill and its opponents hope to have it sidetracked then by the Cuban reciprocity bill, and then to take a month on that. Of course the opponents of the canal bill hope to defeat it in this way, but it is not at all certain that they can do so. There will be vigorous resistance to sidetracking the canal bill. Just why the Philippine debate has

been allowed to drag out at such length is hard to understand unless it is that Senator Lodge, who is chairman of the committee on Philippines, rather enjoys the position he holds as leader of the Senate, while this bill is under consideration and because the young members of the committee on Philippines are temporarily the leaders on their side. Of course, Senator Lodge has urged a vote very frequently, but he has not seen fit to take earnest measures, such as a prolonged session, for the purpose of bringing the minority to time and making them finish their speaches. About one speech a day is all that has been made on the Philippine bill. If this pace is kept up on the canal bill, it will be an easy thing to stretch the debate on that measure.

TWO NEW BRIGADIERS.

President Promotes Colonels Harback and Spurgin. WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President sent today these nominations to the Sen-

Major Jacob Sleeper, secretary of the United States Legation at Havana, Cuba, for the states Abram A. Harbach, First Infantry; William F. Spurgin, Fourth Infantry.

[General William F. Spurgin was born in Kentucky and appointed from Indiana. He is a West Pointer, but during the Civil War served in the Fifty-fourth infantry Voluntéers as Lieutenant and Captain. He was twice bréveted. In 1886 he entered the regular Army as Lieutenant and participated in several Indian campaigns. He served with his regiment for three months in the Philippines and was the Collector of Customs of the Port of Manila for a year.

General Abram A. Harbach was born in

Pennsylvania, but entered the volunteers as a Sergeant of the First Iowa Infan-try in May, 1851, enlisting in the regular service in December, 1861, after three months with the volunteers. He served with the Army of the Potomac during a part of the Civil War and was breveted after Gettysburg. He gradually rose by senlority. He participated in the Cuban campaign and was recommended for brevet of Colonel for gallantry in the action at EA Caney].

SENATE'S SUGAR INQUIRY. Amount of Cuban Production De-

pends on Market Conditions. WASHINGTON, May 19.-George R. Mosie, a sugar broker, testified before the committee on relations with Cuba to day that Mr. Havemeyer was not inter ested in plantations in Cuba, as had been alleged. He said there was about 450,000 tons of sugar stored in Cuba now. The

Cubans, he said, believed concessions would be made, and accepted the Platt

amendment on that account. When he asserted that the Cubans had discontinued work because many of the people did not have the money with which go on, Senator Teller asked: Will you tell me any firm in Cuba that has suspended operations and has not

ground its crops?"
"I cannot."
"No, nor anybody else," remarked Mr.

John Farr, a sugar dealer, contradicted statements made by Mr. Leavitt as to the countervailing duty, asying Cuba got all the benefit of it, as did other caneaugar producing countries. He said if the present low prices of sugar continued the production in Cuba would be much less. In Jamaica, he said, 47 estates falled lest week; in Santo Domingo, the growers are in the throes of possible bankruptey, while in Demarara the estates probably

AGAINST MACLAY'S "HISTORY." Will Never Be Used as a Textbook

While Roosevelt Is President. WASHINGTON, May 15.—"Never while I am President of the United States shall Maclay's history be used at the Naval Academy as a textbook," said President Rossevelt to Representative Madd, of Maryland, the other. And this expression will be approved by the people all over the country. Not only Schiey partisans, but fair-minded sympathizers with the deceased Sammson, will commend the sans, but fair-minded sympathizers with the deceased Sampson, will commend the President for eliminating from the Na-tional Naval Academy a textbook which teems with prejudice. The President has acted from commendable motives solely, and cannot be considered a partian either way. The fact that the Maclay history is "colored" is sufficient to con-demn it.

women, from their sedentary habits, are often subject to headache and constipation. The charge has been made, he said,

MAKES SERIOUS CHARGES

BARBARITIES IN PARAY ALLEGED BY AN EX-CORPORAL.

Relates Instances of "Water Cure," Murder and Rape-Gen, Hughes Wants an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Ex-Corporal Richard O'Brien, of North Adams, Mass., of Company M, Twenty-sixth Volunteers, who served in the Philippines for 18 months, was before the Sanate committee on the Philippines today.

Before Mr. O'Brien took the witness stand Chairman Lodge laid before the committee a letter from General R. O. Hughes, inclosing a letter from Senator Culberson, of the committee, to Captain V. H. Bridgeman, of Baltimore, and a reply to that letter. In his letter Senator ulberson said he had been informed that Culterson said he had been informed that Captain Bridgeman could give testimony of having heard General Hughes and other officers give orders for the administration of the "water cure." Captain Bridgeman's reply contained a denial of this report. General Hughes, in his letter, said that if there was to be an investigation, it should be shorough, and be introduced a roster of officers in his command whom he said he would like to have

about these bullets, although he considered the use of them revolting.

Answering questions as to the burning of a woman and two children, he said

of a woman and two children, he said the woman was in a bamboo shack and appeared at the window. No attempt was made to rescue her, but it would have been impossible, although she came to the door while the shack was burning. He spoke of some articles that he had writeen for the papers, but said he wanted it understood that he was not under oath when he wrote them.

In answer to Senator McComas, he said that his company occasionally took pris-

oath when he wrote the decomas, he said in answer to Senator McComas, he said that his company occasionally took prisoners that were not killed. He had seen many prisoners held by other commands and they were all treated kindly and were not being shot or killed. He admitted that the killing of prisoners not general. The killing of prisoners and general. was not general. The killing of prisoners was a matter "that lay with the officers."

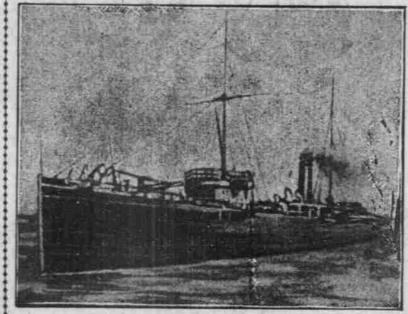
Answering Senator Dietrich, he said command usually treated the kindly. He said that his Captain was known as a "nigger-hater." (O'Brien) had never received orders from his Captain to kill prisoners. Replying to Senator Patterson, he said the explosive bullets did not have the Government stamp upon them. He expects to receive some of these bullets tomorrow, when he will continue his testimony.

WILSON'S SCHEME FAILS.

His Arguments Against Frye Do Not Convince. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- John L. Wil son's offer to have the nomination of

mand whom he said he would like to have | Jesse A. Frye held up by the Senate until

TRAINING CRUISER DIXIE.



VESSEL THAT CONVEYS GOVERNMENT RELIEF TO THE VOLCANO SUFFERERS IN MARTINIQUE.

............

quired into. General Hughes, in his let-

"I presume there were about 25,000 troops in my command, first and last, and I am certain that not one of them can truthfully assert that I ever consciously verbally or in writing, directly or indi-rectly, by sign or signal, authorized, in-structed or offdered any of them to use the so-called 'water cure,' in any form or any character whatever,"

Witness O'Brien sald that he had been

present at Igbaras when the "water cure" was administered to the Presidente of that town, and then made a charge of a cerious nature against the American offi-cers there. "There was," he said, "a Spanish woman in the town—a woman of education—who was violated by the American officers."

This statement was made without any questioning, and as soon as the witness had made it, Senator Lodge asked for the names of the officers. These, the witness

ator Rawlins and Senator Patterson objected to the testimony as mere hearsay and urged that it should not go into the record. The witness was then saked if he could not give further proof of the correctness of his charge. In response, he related another instance of disorderly conduct which he said had come under conduct, which, he said, had come under his own observation. This occurred at San Joaquin, the Presidente of which place gave a reception to which a number place gave a reception to which a number of native women were invited from 1lo 1lo. "They were." he said, "above the average—not peasant women." Among those present were Captain McDonaid, Lieutenant Plummer, of Company M, and Major Cook. The witness said these officers became intoxicated and while in that condition threw off all their ciothes, exent their undershifts and their crousers. cept their undershirts and their trousers, and catching the women about the waist, insisted on their waitzing with them. much to the disgust of the women.

much to the disgust of the women.
Further questioning brought out the fact that O'Brien had not been on good terms with Captain McDonaid. This was due, he said, to the fact that McDonaid had failed to issue the rations due to his men. He believed, though he had no proof, that the officer had sold the rations which should have been issued to the men. He said that they had meat only twice a week and bread only twice during twice a week and bread only twice during the entire 18 months or his stay in the

the insurgents, because of the officer's Witness had seen him strike Filipino prisoner over the head with a revolver, and said that the "water cure" O'Brien then related the particulars of the capture of the town of Lonag, in the province of Panay, by a detachment from company of which he was a member. As he troops approached the town they saw at a distance a native boy on a caribou and one of the men fired a shot at him, but as his builet failed to hit its object, others also fired, himself included. At first the witness said he had fired in obedience to orders, and then said that there had been no orders to fire. "I can't tell why I fired," he added, when pressed;

This shooting." he proceeded, "brought the people to their doors, and among those who came out was an old man, who was shot in the abdomen and afterward died. shot in the abdomen and afterward died. Later, while the firing was in progress, two other old men, between the ages of 50 and 70, I should say, eame out toward us, hand in hand and bearing a white flag. Both were shot down, and the Sergeant reported to Captain McDonaid that he had killed two more 'niggers.' Another case was that of a woman and two children, one in her arms, who were killed and then burved up in their killed and then burned up in their

O'Brien said that when a company was our marching single file at night in the mountains, the order came back along the line to take no prisoners, but he did not know who issued the order. In case there was fighting, the natives either fied or were killed. The wilness also told of the execution of the bandit, Pedro Gargamo, at the town of Guimal, for which, he said, McDonald was tried by court-martial. He said it was common talk that before Gargamo was killed he was struck on the back of the head with a bolo.

The witness said it was "unwritten law The witness said it was "unwritten lay out there to take no prisoners." He said dumdum bullets were lasued in the regular way with other ammunition. He had seen them atrike a man and take the top of his head off. He could not tell whether it was one of his own comrades or a native. He was questioned closely by San. it was one of his own comrades or a native. He was questioned closely by Sanator Beveridge and described them as explosive bullets. He had not written home

he could have his man confirmed signally falled. Wilson's only objection to Frye, as presented to the President and to members of the Senate judiciary committee was that Frye had agreed to vote for him and did not do so in the last Legislature. This was considered very ridiculous, and the committee today authorized the unani mous report and Frye was confirmed on the day reported without a single objec-

The attempt to hold up Frye for the ourpose of trading on Ide has thus been defeated. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, has returned, and will now take active charge of the Ide case and listen to any charges that may be presented. Senator Foster is urged by some of his friends in the Senate in view of the fact that the President will not withdraw the nomination of Ide, not to oppose the confirmation had not witnessed the incident, but that the committee shall wait until others who the woman's husband was his authority oppose its confirmation shall have a full

There is no foundation for the report that the subcommittee has decided for Ide. It is, however, quite probable that their action, when taken, will be in his

Will Offer No Amendment.

Representative Jones today decided not to offer as an amendment to the naval bill his proposition authorizing the Secretary of War to award contracts for carrying supplies to the Philippines to owners of American veesels when their bid is not more than 10 per cent above the lowest bid of foreigners. He will have a hearing before the military committee tomorrow in support of his bill, and expects a favorable report, in which event he will urge it as a separate measure.

The Supreme Court today affirmed the decision of the local courts denying Lee Lung, a Chinese merchant of Portland, the right to bring into this country his wife and child. The latter are now here, and under the decision must be deported. Yost in Rejected.

Senate today rejected the nomination of J. E. Yost, to be Register at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, because of evidence that he was unfitted for the position and furthermore as a recognition of the wish of the two Idaho Senators that his nomination be rejected. This is a direct slap at the Shoup

Standrod faction representing the Repub lican organization of the state. It is the first case of the kind that has oc curred in the Senate since the Clevaland administration.

To Reclaim Sand Wastes. At the request of Representative Moody, two Representatives of the Bureau of Forestry have been sent to Oregon to make investigations, with a view to planting trees slong the Columbia River, in the large sand area, in order to bind and hold the sand and prevent drifting. Later on a representative of the Agrostology Bureau will join the Foresters and co-operate by planting suit able sand binding grasses along with the trees in the troublesome areas. It is said that the trees and grasses combined can successfully prevent drift. The work, which is the first practical outcome of the trip made last summer by Representative Moody and two Government representatives, will be done altogether along the Columbia River east of the mountains and in the vicinity of the

President Withholds Signature. The President has withheld his signature to the Indian appropriation bill at the request of the Indian Office, pending the passage of a joint resolution by Congress, making the provision for open ing the Spokane Indian reserve to min eral entry operative only after the allotments to the Indians have been com-pleted. When Senator Turner secured this amendment io the bill it was under-stood that allotments had been completed and all the lands surveyed.

As to Mineral Entries. The Schate today passed a resolution catponing mineral lotments are completed. As the House CENTURY OF MISSIONWORK

CELEBRATED BY THE PRESBY. TERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Appeals for Aid for the Freedmen's Cause-Report of the Board of Education.

NEW YORK, May 19.-At the session today of the Presbyterian General As-sembly, Rev. Van Dyke, the moderator, preached.

Today marked the beginning of the entennial celebration of the Presbyte ian home missions, which is being held n connection with the general assembly Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Martin, president of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., pre-sented the thirty-seventh annual report of the board of missions for Freedmen. More money was received during the year than for any similar period in eight years Nearly II,000 pupils have come under Presbyterian instruction, and the number of churches and missions has increased from 342 to 353. The treasurer's report shows that receipts from all sources during the year ended March 31, 1902, were 135,304. After all expenditures were deducted, there remained a balance of \$1057. The report does not include in any way the 385 contributed by churches and the \$68,254 contributed by churches and

chools for self-support.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Cowan, corresponding secretary and treasurer of the board of reedmen, addressing the assembly, said the Presbyterian church would have to bestir itself and do its share of the work among the freedmen if the day was to be ushered in when the freedmen could take

their stand not only as political but spir-itual equals of the whites. Rev. John N. McGonigie, of St. Augustine, Fia., also made an appeal for the freedmen's mission. The average colored preacher in the South was ignorant. He offered an amendment to the report of standing committee, recommending t the contributions of the church to the freedmen's work be increased 50 per cent. The report of the freedmen's board, with the Rev. Mr. McGonigle's comment, was accepted and adopted. Rev. Dr. R. A. McKinley, of Stuben-

ville, O., presented the report of the board of education. The board announced that it has met all the financial engagements of the year without incurring any debt, but has a somewhat diminished balance. The receipts from the churches, Sunday \$48,980 last year. Only the fact that the number of candidates enrolled for the year was abnormally small made it possible to carry out the purpose to make a better provision for them than in recent years, \$100 being given to students in the collegiate and seminary courses, and 200 to atudents in the preparatory course. This is the highest rate paid since 1894. The number of candidates under the of the board during the year was to provide for them, and the report points out that if there should be an in-crease of say \$100 next year, there would be no little anxiety with regard to the \$10,000 which would be needed for the emergency. There were received by legacies during the year \$2479. The amount paid to candidates this year is \$55,530, as compared with \$46,332 last year. Under the circumstances, it has not been possible to make any additions to the reserve fund. The board believes that publication of views that the church has too many inisters aiready, fortified by statistics ending to show that there are a large umber of capable ministers upon the roll beyond existing opportunities for service, have made considerable impression and must be reckoned with as among the causes which discourage young men from devoting their lives to work in the sacred office.

The following measures are urged upon the attention of the general assembly: Prayerful effort to promote a general revival of religion; the enlistment of ministerial influence; prayer in the closet, prayer in the family and prayer in social meetings, in addition to the more formal prayers in the great congregation. Rev. Dr. Edward B. Hodge, secretary

of the board, pleaded that the church should maintain the high standard of education in the Presbyterian churches. Rev. John H. Hatfield, of Pompayo, Ill. lack of plety and prayer, and the restlessness of the age. He had heard that in some Chicago saloons they conducted kindergartens, where children were fed candy containing spirits, so as to teach the children the taste of liquor, and asked "What is the church doing to give the young people the taste for the church?" Dr. Van Dyke, the moderator, closed the discussion by saying it was the duty of the minister to find out a candidate for the ministry from his flock. The report of the board of education, with its recommendations, was then adopted and the assembly adjourned. was then At the night session at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Freedman's Missions were considered. On the plat form were several colored ministers Rev. Dr. David Kennedy, of Allegheny Pa., spoke in behalf of the negro cause in the South. The speaker said that last year the Presbyterian church spent but \$165.000 in an effort to better the condition of the colored race. Rev. Clarence Diller, the colored Presbyterian clergyman of Goldeboro, N. C., made an impassioned address in behalf of his race. About 125 missionaries from the Westbyterian Church tonight and attended meeting under the auspices of the Home Mission Board. The question was raised as to the moral propriety of a missionary, working on a small salary, doing work in other branches or following commercia pursuits, in order to increase his financia empensation. By some it was contended that this was strictly wrong. Rev. Dr. Colle, a home missionary from Alaska, himself an Indian, instanced his own case discussing the ethics of the question, e said he was working on a salary of \$800 a year that he had to teach the In-dians in all ways, that his expenses were very great, and pointed out that \$800 does not go as far in Alaska as in some other climates. He said he had to furnish light, heat and the like for his little mission

Rev. Dr. Dixon, the presiding officer answered the Alaska missionary by declaring that his contract with the missio board stipulated that he should devote all his time to the interests of the mission to which he was assigned.

"I suppose, then," responded Dr. Colle "that when St. Paul made tents on the days he was not preaching, he committed moral wrong." Everybody laughed at this, but nobody

President Roosevelt will address the meeting tomorrow night in Carnegie Hall. He will be met at the station by a committee from the Board of Home Missions and will be driven at once to the hall. Every seat in Carnegie Hall has already been disposed of. Cardinals to Confer With Taft.

ROME, May 19.—As it will be impos-ible for the Pope to undertake the strain of the work in connection with the Phillip pine mission, he will appoint a commit-tee of three cardinals to confer with the American delegates, and It is thoulikely that Cardinals Martinelli, Sa Vivesy Tuto, the last named a Spaniard, will constitute this committee Monsignore Gasharri will not as secretary.

Official Bribery in Toledo Official Bribery in Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., May 10.—The grand jury impaneled several weeks ago and charged to investigate rumors of bribery and official dereliction made a partial report taday. Indictments were found against the following persons:

Moses R. Brailey, city solicitor, three counts for bribery; Edgar Eckert, claim agent of the Toledo Light & Railroad Company, bribery; Moses Brailey and Edgar Eckert, obtaining money under

false pretenses; Edward H. Eckert and George Stetter, bribery; James Sheehan, contractor on city work, bribery; Fred J. Young, Assistant Commissioner, brib-ery; Thomas J. Purtit, member of the ery; Thomas J. Purlit, member of the Board of Revision, bribery; Ira C. Moore, secretary Board of Revision, bribery; Michael Howard, bribery.

LAST DAY IN CUBA.

Americans Getting Ready to Leave the Island Today.

HAVANA, May 19 .- The last day of the American occupation of Cuba was devoted by Governor-General Wood and his staff to arranging the final details of evacuato arranging the shal details of evacua-tion tomorrow. The palace was fairly be-sleged all day by importunate persons ap-pealing for some last favor before the curtain drops. There was also a constant stream of callers to say a formal fare-

Dr. Carlos Findley was today appointed Chief Health Officer of the island, subject to the ratification by President-elect Pal-ma. Dr. Findley first advanced the theory that yellow fever is spread by mosquitoes. An old Spanish concession for electric lighting, known as the Casteda concession, which Governor-General Wood made operative recently, was removed by him to-day. It was said this action was taken on orders from Washington. Memorial services for Jose Marti were held in all churches here today. Presi-dent-elect Palma and Generals Gomez and

Castillo attended the services. During the day a general distribution of charitable donations to the poor took place at the City Hall. Bottles of wine and baskets of provisions were given to about 1500 people.

Special trains began arriving from dif-erent parts of the island today. It is selleved that at least 20,000 people from the provinces will be here tomorrow. The New York and Florida steamers arriving here today had big passenger lists. Mrs. Wood and her children will leave May 20 for Spain, where they will spend the Summer. General Wood will join them there after reporting to Washington, when he will be allowed six months' leave

Final reports show that General Wood will turn over to the republic tomorrow 2567,709 in cash, and \$1,308,607 in bonds against which the current liabilities are charged. The final figures of the expendi-ture of insular funds during General Wood's administration are \$46,159,656. During the whole period of the American oc-cupation, the amount expended has been \$59,753,525. Orders were issued today that not a man be allowed to go ashore after the American troops embark at the conclusion of the ceremonies tomorrow.

British Minister to Cuba. LONDON, May 19,-The appointment is announced of Lionel E. G. Carden to be British Minister at Havana. Mr. Carden has been Consul-General to Cuba since

Teller Expects a Long Session. WASHINGTON, May 18.—Senator Tel-er today informed Senator Platt, of Con-ecticut, that this session of Congress would be likely to continue 60 days from June 1. Senator Teller says that he es-timates that 30 days will be occupied in discussing the canal bill, and the same amount of time on the Cuban reciprocity ill when it is taken up.

Attempted Assassination. ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.-An unccessful attempt was made yesterday ening to assassinate the Governor of Vilna, Lieutenant-General von Wahl, for merly Chief of Police of St. Petersburg. The would-be assassin gave the name of Hirschel Dert. The Governor was not seriously injured.

Small Price For a Big Painting. NEW YORK, May 13.—Charles H. Andrus' painting "Sheridan's Ride," 17x23 feet, said to be the largest single painting executed in America by an Amer has been sold at public auction to lean, has been sold at public auction to satisfy claims on the estate. It brought only \$150. Andrus spent many years on

Dr. Hillis Goes to Europe. NEW YORK, May 19.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis has announced to his con-gregation in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. that he will sail for Europe next Wednesday. Dr. Hillis said his health had not failed, but that he feels in need of a

Consideration of Cable Bill. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- The commit. hearing on the request for a special order consideration of a Pacific cable bill but reached no conclusion. The com-mittee will meet again tomorrow to consider the question

E. W. Grove. This name must appear on every box of the enuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tableta, the medy that cures a cold in one day. 25 centa

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There is an "honest tired feeling," caused by necessary toil and cured by natural rest.

But very different is "that tired feeling," from which so many complain and which may even be classed as a disease.

That tired feeling takes you to bed tired and wakes you up tired. You have no appetite, have bilious taste, dull headache, are ner-

yous and irritable, blue, weak and

discouraged.

In such conditions Hood's Sarsaparilla does a world of good.

It begins in the right place-in the blood, purifying it and imparting vitality, then its tonic effect is felt by the stomach, kidneys and liver; appetite comes back, all waste is removed naturally, headaches cease, that tired feeling departs and you feel like a new person.

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Is the Great Restorer of Health for the Ruler and His Humblest Subject.

Sickness, disease and suffering respect seither ruler nor subject. The noted and nigh-born have their trials and physical sufferings like those in humbler stations. Social standing and wealth cannot bar the progress of disease when the common rules of health are violated.

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For the happy accomplishment of this important work, Paine's Celery Compound is the only safe agent, the one great

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Mr. B. M. Sutton, ex-Mayor of Bur-lington, Vt., one of the strongest and heartlest advocates of Palne's Celery Compound in the United States, tells us in the following letter how he keeps well under all circumstances; he says:
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managed to keep so well, for, although out in nearly all kinds of weather and traveling considerably. I have no aches or sickness. My one answer has been that instead of waiting until I am sick in bed and forced to stop work for awhile, when-ever I feel out of sorts the least bit, I take Paine's Celery Compound, which keeps me well and strong. It is a great deal better in my opinion to take a medicine that keeps one well, rather than to wait for sickness, and then hunt around for a medicine or a doctor to cure the sickness. I have been a hearty advocate of Paine's Celery Compound since it was first made, a great many years ago, and have yet to hear of a case in which it falls to fulfill its promises."

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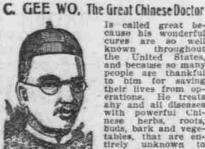
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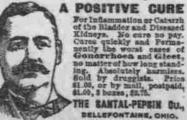
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