Concentration Camps.

. HE IS ANSWERED BY FORAKER

Latter Shows the Georgia Senator They Are Really Camps of Sanitation and Instruction-Dispute Over Army Bill.

The subject of the concentration of the inhabitants in the Philippines into camps was a leading topic of the discussion of the Philippine bill in the Senate. Bason attacked the policy of concentration, likehing it to the reconcentratio camps established by Genscul Veyler in Cuba. Foraker derended the action of the milliary authorities in establishing the camps as wise and proper, and as a means of protecting friendly Filipines from assassination at the hands of roving bands of ingurgents. He redd a description of the camps to show that they were really camps of instruction and similation. Hear spoke briedy it line with Bacon, criticising the concentration camps and pointing The suitteet of the concentration the concentration camps and pointing out the difficulty in getting Army officers to testify regarding the cituation. The day's debate was closed by Clapp in an eloquent speech, in which he urged that the Filipinos should be taught to admire and respect the United States as a nation, which always has stood for liberty and progress, and never had broken its word to any people were of course. centration camps and poin

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- A resolution offered by Stewart providing that a com-pliation of all treatles, regulations and laws relating to Indian affairs be made, was laid before the Senate. Hale had offered an amendment providing that no expense should be attached to the eneration of the work. In explanation he said the practice of providing cierks of committees with "these little jobe" for the purpose of cking out their salaries, "already adequate," ought to be stopped. Finally the amendment was withdrawa.

and the resolution was adopted,

A bill to regulate the introduction of eggs of game birds into the United States

or propagation was passed.

A resolution offered by Spooner was dopted providing that Hon. O. H. Platt, cticut, designated by the Presi ent pro tem to perform his duties in his besuce, should be empowered to sign enrolled bills, and that the President be

nformed of his action. Consideration of the Philippine Government bill was then resumed. Bacon addressing the Senate in opposition to the measure. He said that there was in part civil government now established in the Philippines under the trar power, which was as full in all its powers as was conferred by the pending bill. Under the proposed measure, greater power in the exploitation of the islands could be exercised. Why is it, he inquired, that there should be such urgency in passing the pending bill, when it affords practically o advantage over the present law, except that corporations would have special ad-

He read a paragraph in the bill to show that it contained a broad and unlimited grant to the Philippine Commission to dispose in unlimited fashion of the public domain in the Philippines. He declared that an examination of the bill would show that a corporation could obtain 1,600,000 acres of land as easily as it could get 5000 acres of land.

Lodge, chairman of the committee, in-terrupted to say that section 7 of the bill restricted the ownership of land by a pration to 5000 acres "That restriction," said Bacon, "is confined to corporations engaged in agricult-

"All other corporations," replied Lodge, "are limited in their holdings to lands ne-

cessary to their purposes."

Bacon thought a corporation might be organized to control all the mineral lands

in the Philippines. In so grave a matter as the disposition of the public lands in the Philippines, he thought there ought to be the direct action of Congress, or at least the approval of Congress, instead of intrusting the matter to the Philippine amission. "Is it." Bacon asked, "the pose of the United States to retain Philippine Islands in colonial dependency, or to grant them a government of their own?" That, he thought, was the great central question around which all other questions relating to the islands

said he, "we have the high and noble purpose of giving the Filipinos a free government—whether partial or ab-solute—then now is the time for Congress

to act upon that purpose."

Bacon declared that not a day passed that the troops of England were not required to ahed blood in order to maintain England's supremacy. "The cruelties, atroutties and barbarities" perpetrated in the Philippines," he said, "were men-tioned by him only to point out that they were the result of the Philippine policy of the Government."

Hacon read a letter from an army of-ficer for whom he vouched and whom he knew personally, describing in vivid lan-guage a reconcentrado camp. The letter said this camp was located in a soggy place where rain fell continually and outside of which every living thing was shot. In that camp there were 30 cases of smallpox and five cases were added each day. Clouds of vampire bats circled softly over the place, awaiting the dead coming to them every day. The camp was not

unlike some suburb of hell.
Foraker said that Bacon had likened the concentration camps in the Philippines to those in Cuba established under Gen-eral Weyler. He made comparisons of the camps to show that such was not the case. The establishment of these camps, Foraker said, was not an act of brutality, as had been charged, but an act of mercy and kindness and a means of protecting the people from the roving bands of banditti. Forsker declared his purpose to accept the word of Generals Bell and Wheaton and other United States officers cerning these camps, rather than that of a man whose name was not given. The American people, he thought, would also accept the word of the officers named, who were men of high character and

Hoar said everybody knew and it was necless to try to disguise the fact that it was difficult to get the Army officers to testify as to matters which reflected on the administration of a war. They were brave men, but they flinched from making such criticism. They were apt to fear that their promotion, for which they were constantly striving, would be affect-

"Does the Senator think," inquired Foraker, "that it is difficult to get American Army officers to tell the truth in official

reports?"
"I do not question the veracity of these men at ail," replied the Massachusetts Senstor. He did not think it fair, however, that we should accept as conclusive the evidence of persons under investigation. He declared that the guerrilla warfare in the Philippines naturally followed the attempt of the United States to impose its authority upon the Filipinos. He pose its authority upon the Filipinos. He first protested against their concentration has camps and the "outrages," which had been perpetrasted upon the Filipinos and the attempt to crush Filipino independence, concluding as follows: "Barbarities per

LIKENED TO WEYLER on the one side or the other are the legitimate fruit of the tree you planted when you ratified the Spanish treaty."

Clapp delivered a forceful speech in support of the pending measure.

After some discussion of the action of the House on the Army appropriation bill, the Senate went into executive session and at 5:30 adjourned.

BEEF TRUST ENJOINED

TEMPORARY ORDER GRANTED BY JUDGE GROSSCUP.

DISPUTE OVER ARMY BILL

For the Third Time in a Week the

House Instructs its Conferees. WASHINGTON, May 20. - For a third time within a week the House has intime within a week the House has in-structed its conference are matters of dis-pute between the Senate and the House. Today, the instructions were given on amendments to the Army bill before the conferees had even considered the matters in controversy. The motion to instruct was made by Cannon (Rep., Ill.), chair-man of the appropriation committee. It was resisted by Hull (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the committee on military affairs, and of the committee on military affairs, and the somewhat spirited debate which fol-lowed developed antagonism between the committees. The amendment which Cannon aimed at was that increasing the appropriation for military posts from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000. A resolution offered by Hitt (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the for-eign affairs committee, felicitating Cuba on her independence, was passed upani-mously. A hill amending the passport law was passed. The remainder of the law was passed. The remainder of the day was devoted to private claims bills. The House agreed to the conference report on the omnibus claims bill, which

passed the measure. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) called up the emer-gency appropriation bill and it was pass-

The Army appropriation bill, with Sen-ate amendments, was called up and a conference ordered. Previous to the an-nouncement of the conferees. Camson of-fered a resolution that the conferees on the part of the House be instructed not to report an agreement or submit to any modification of the amendment that will, under authority of the Army appropriation bill, permit the expenditure of any sum for the construction of permanent build-ings at established military posts, except as authorized by the revised statutes. This resolution has direct bearing upon the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for barracks and quarters which the Senate amendments provide for. Cannon said the amendments were subversive of the rules of the House. After a long discus-sion, the resolution of Cannon was agreed

Hitt (Rep., Ill.) sent to the clerk's desk the following resolution, and asked for

immediate consideration:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, that this House views with satisfaction and expresses congratulation at the appearance this day of the Cuban Republic among the nations of the world."

The resolution was usualinguistic adopted. The resolution was unanimously adopted mid much applause. Under a special order, made several days

ago, Adams (Rep., Pa.) called up the passport bill. After a brief debate the bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the con The House then proceeded to the consideration of claims bills on the private calendar. A measure to pay George Rushberger, of Johnstown, Pa., \$5000 for discovering and capturing Santa Ana's money at Cerro Gordo, N. M., in 1841, was called up. The House, however, was not in the humor to pass the bill that extended over such a long period and the enacting clause was stricken out. A number of bills on the private calendar were ber of bills on the private calendar were passed and the House, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned.

WOOD REVIEWS WORK. Cubn Turned Over in a Well-Or-dered, Healthy Condition.

NEW YORK, May 20.—In a dispatch from Havana, the World publishes Gen-eral Leonard Wood's review of the work accomplished during the American occu-

"Cuba is turned over in a well-ordered, althy condition, and the new govern-ent will find all departments well equipped and in good running order."

Public order, says the article, is perfect throughout the island. Cuba is free from all contagious diseases, and its death rate compares favorably with that of the United States. An efficient and wellwent into public education. Schools have

been constructed at the rate of more than one a day for the past year.

The lighthouses have been rebuilt and re-equipped, and two first-class lights have just been completed on the Colorado reefs. The ports and harbors have been fully equipped and supplied with buoys and launches for harbor patrol work, and a fleet of revenue cutters built and the service fully organized and equipped. The same is true of the custom-house service and launches. Complete quarantine and immigration service has been established.

The courts have been reorganized and re-equipped. Free schools for typewriting and stenography have been opened. A new law of public works has been written on the lines followed by the United States Government. Cities like Saniiago and Havana have indexed. and Havana have undergone sanitary re construction. The payment of public of-ficials is practically on the same system as is employed by the United States Gov-

nal, President-elect Tomas Estrada Pal-

American people for giving us our inde-pendence. Cuba is grateful and never will forget what the mother of republics has done for her.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION. President Palma Expresses the Gratttude of the Cubana.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Roosevelt today received the following cablegram from President Palma, of

"The government of the Island having just been transferred, I, as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of the whole people of Cuba, have the honor to send you and the A. 1(Ca) people testimony of our profound gratitude and the assurance of an enduring friendship, with wishes and prayers to the Almighty for the welfare and prosperity of the United States."

President Roosevelt also has received the following cablegram from President Loubet, of France, dated at Cronstadt to-

When the Cuban Republic is proclaimed under the mighty negls of the United States of America, I make it my duty to offer to your excellency my sin-cere felicitations and to send you the wishes that I form for the prosperity of

the young Republic."

Becretary Root has sent the following congratulatory telegram to President "Believe in my heartfelt congratula-

tions upon the inauguration of the Re-public which the people of Cuba and the people of the United States have fought and labored together to establish. With confidence in your unselfish patriotism and courage, and in the substantial civic virtues of your people, I bid you God-speed and on this happy day wish for Cuba for all time liberty and order, peace and prosperity."

GREATLY ALARMED.

Arguments in the Government's Case Against the Packers in the Federal Court at Chleago.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The temporary in-junction asked for by the Government against the members of the so-called packers' combine, is now in force. It was issued this evening by Judge Peter S. Grosscup, after the close of arguments in the United States Circuit Court. The order gives the relief prayed for in the bill filed by District Attorney Bathen bill filed by District Attorney Bethen May 10. It is so wide in its scope that if the packers or their agents continue with their present alleged uniform arrange-ments, they will be taken into court on contempt proceedings and the burden of proof will be on them to show that they have not violated the order in any par-

Little opposition was raised against th Government's petition. Attorney John S. Miller, who was the sole representative of the packers present, pointed out some objectionable clauses in the draft presented by Mr. Bethen. These concerned the al-ieged agreements for credit, blacklisting and cartage. Judge Groascup thought some of these minor clauses had been made too prominent, and be himself drew a form of order that pleased both sides. form of order that pleased both sides Unless the defendants decide to make a fight at an early date in an effort to have the order set aside, they will have until August 4 to make reply to the complaint. Attorney Miller says tonight that he cannot tell wheher a demurrer, a plea of an answer will be filed, though the first named is most likely to be the form of the packers' defense. The subpens served recently on defendants commanded them to file their appearance separately bfore

July 7.

The order as amended and entered by Judge Grosscop follows:

"This cause coming on to be heard upon the motion of the complainants for a temporary injunction as grayed in said bill, and the complainants having exhibited their sworn bill to the court and divers demurrer having been filed thereto, nor any affidavits in resistance thereof, and the court having heard the arguments of counsel, and being fully advised in the premises, doth order that a temporary writ of injunction issue, restraining until the final hearing or further order of this ourt the said defendants (the court here aming all the defendants whose names have been repeatedly published) and each of them, their respective agents and attor-neys, and all other persons acting or claiming or assuming to act under their uthority, or any of them, from entering ato, taking part in or performing any intract, combination or conspiracy, prose or effect of which will be, rade and commerce in fresh meats, a estraint of trade or commerce among the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, either by directing or requiring their respective agents to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of livestock, or collusively and by agreement refraining from bidding against each other at such sales, or by arbitrarily raising or lowering prices, or fixing uniform prices at which sale meats shall be sold either directly or through

shall be sold, either directly or through their respective agente, or by curtailing the quantity of such means shipped to such markets and agents, or by imposing penalties for deviations from prices; or es-tablishing and maintaining uniform rules for the giving of credit to dealers in such dealers and consumers, or by any other method or device the purpose and effect of which is to restrain trade and commerce. as aforesaid; and also from violating the provisions of the said act of Congress by combining or conspiring together or with each other and others to monopolise or attempt to monoplize any part of the trade and commerce in fresh meats among the several states and territories and th District of Columbia by demanding, obtaining or with or without the connivance of the officers or agents thereof, or of any equipped. The hospitals, charities and jails of the officers or agents thereof, or of any agents the receiving from the railroad companies, receiving from the railroad companies or other common carriers transpanies, revenues of the island porting such fresh meats in such trade working in conjunction with the best required school system has been established. The hospitals, charities and jails of the officers or agents thereof, or of any quest of Attorney-General Crow, restraining Nelson Morris & Co., packers, from fixing the price of meats or fr and commerce, either directly or by means of rebates, or by any other device, trans-portation of or for such fresh means from the points of preparation and production of same from livestock or elsewhere, to the markets for the sale of the same to desiers and consumers in other states and territories than those wherein the same are so prepared, or the District of Colum-bia, at less than the regular rates which may be established or in force on their several lines of transportation water the

> United States for the regulation of com-The evidence presented by District Atorney Hethea, when the case was opened. consisted of a bulky batch of 20 affidavits collected from persons formerly connected with the packing houses that have been

several lines of transportation under the provisions in that behalf of the laws of the

made defendants in the suits.

The most important affidavit submitted is that of Daniel W. Meredith, of Jersey City, N. J. For six years he was manager for Armour & Co., at Milwaukee, and manager in Philadelphia for three years. Prior to working for Armour & Co. he had hear with Swift & Co. Co. he had been with Swift & Co. Since 1893, he declared, the six general managers for the big companies have been necustomed to meet at least once a week in the City of New York to reconcile the differences between themselves con-cerning the operation of their business and to consider the prices which they and to confider the prices which they should place for the ensuing week on the meat products which should be sold in the territory; and for the purpose of considering the quantity of meats which each concern had on hand, and "when the necessities of the trade would require they would agree to curtail their shipments of meat from Chicago ahipments of meat from Chicago, their design and purpose being to limit the quantity of meats in sight at New York and no sacent points and raise the prices.
William C Rider swore that he was
cornerly with the Fairbank Canning company, a corporation owned or con-crolled by Nelson Morris & Co. In 1888, the transcribed, he declared in his affidavit, a signed agreement between Mor-ris & Co., Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. This agreement, he declared, pro-vided that representatives of the signers were to meet at specified times, or upon the call of an appointed arbitrator; that prices should be maintained; that a list

of discharged employee should be kept and a fine of 1900 imposed for violations of the agreement. He deposed that he had actual knowledge of the carrying out of the agreement which he had described.

S. Lenion Hoover, engaged in the meat b. Lenion ricover, engaged in the meat business at Washington, D. C., for 25 years, says he has personal knowledge that every week the local managers in that city for the principal Chicago packing, concerns held meetings to compare notes; that the number of loads of meat re-ceived was divided among the wholesale houses on an agreed basis and that nouses on an agreed basis, and that none of the packing houses was allowed to ship into that market more than its allotted share. He also knew of the existence of a credit or blacklist agree-

By a Persistent Cough, but Permanently Cared by Chambershain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. H. P. Burbage, a student at law, in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for four or five years with a continuous cough, which be easy "greatly alarmed me, chasing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." Air. Burbage, having seen Chamberiani's Cough Remedy afvertised, concluded to try it. Now read what he saws of it: "I soon feit a remarkable change, and after using two boiltes of the twenty-five-cent size, was permanently cured." Sold by all druggists.

As soon as court was reconvened after the noon recess, Attorney Betnea was given recognition. He asked the privilege of calling the attention of the court to the case of the United States of America vs. Swift & Co., and others, for such is the legal title of the now famous suit involving the extenses of the light heef volving the existence of the alleged beef trust. He read the bill praying for a tem-porary restraining order, and to sustain the petition submitted a great bundle of affidavita. All of these alleged the same conditions in the mest trade, which have been set forth in the bill already pub-

phase of the allegations. The general purpose of their presentation was to make out before the court a prima facie case of disobedience and defiance of the so-called Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Bethea then gave way to Assistant United States Attorney Day, who made a brief argument in favor of the evidence for granting the temporary order. The grestraining order asked for was substantially as follows:

porary order issue from this court, re-atraining until final hearing or until fur-ther order of this court, the defendants, the Cudahy Packing Company, Armour & Company, the Armour Packing Company, the G. H. Hammond Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulaberger Company (corporations), Nelson Morris, Edward Morris and Ira N. Morris (co-partners as Naisan Morris & Co.) Nelson Morris & Co.), J. Ogden Armour, Patrick A. Valentine, Calvin M. Favorite, Arthur Meeker, Thomas J. Connors, Charles F. Langdon, Michael Cudaby, Edward A. Cudaby, Patrick Cudaby, Al-bert F. Borchert, Gustavus F. Swift, Louis F. Swift, Lawrence A. Corton D. Edwin F. Swift, Lawrence A. Corton, D. Edwin Hartwell, Jease P. Lyman, Frank E. Vogel, Louis Pfacizer, William Russell, Albert H. Veeder, Henry Veeder; Edward Swift, Ferdinand Suigberger and W. H. Noyes, citizens of Illinois, Massachusetts and New York their exents and attorn and New York, their agents and attorneys, and all other persons acting or claiming to act for them, from violating he provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'an act to protect trade and com-merce against unlawful restraint and monopolles, and to restrain the packers from engaging or continuing in any com-bination or conspiracy as to trade and commerce in fresh meats." The order then goes on to ask that the parkers be restrained from the various overt acts as charged in the bill filed,

"At the several stockyards and open and ompetitive markets in Chicago, Omaha, loux City, St. Joe, Kansas City, Bast i, Louis, St. Paul and any other place is the United States where they cus-

omarily purchase livestock coming from When Mr. Bethea had stated his case Attorney John S. Miller, for the defendant packers, read a brief reply, in which he packers, read a brief reply, in which he said that the packers in question do only 40 per cent of the packing business of the country, and that this proportion could not control the entire business. He asserted that the prices of dressed meats were relatively less today than they were at other times. The desire of the packers was he said to have a full and importing the said to have a full and important the s was, he said, to have a full and impartial trial: If objection were made at this time to the filing of the petition and it were tried on ex parte affidavits, this would not be obtained. He was not prepared to say whether the defense would be by a demurrer or by answer. But he objected to two terms of the order, namely, one preventing the packers from entering into an agreement respecting uniform credits, and another referring to agreements for refusing to sell to delinquent dealers or dealers on the blacklist. These provisions, he maintained, were not within the provtried on ex parte affidavits, this would not ne maintained, were not within the prov-nce of the court or contrary to the pro-visions of the Sherman anti-trust law of

Solicitor-General Richards replied to Attorney Miller, contending that two ob-jections made to the order related to two powerful weapons of the "combination or computacy of drassed meat dealern." He wished to read affidavits to support the contention. Assistant United States Atorney Day spoke to the same effect.

KANSAS CITY, May 20.—Judge John W. Henry in the Circuit Court here to-day issued a temporary order at the reworking in conjunction with the beef were to witness the ceremony began to trust, so-called. The order was sought bewhether the quo warranto proceedings is-sued last night at Jefferson City against other packers could be maintained against a copartnership such as the Nelson Mor-ris Company.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 20.—At-orders for the Cudaby, Hammond, Ar-nour and Swift Packing Companies have filed a motion in the Supreme Court to quash the alternative writ of ouster is-sued several days ago by the Attorney-General. They allege the writ was issued irregularity because it is made returnable at a time when the court will not be in session. The court will pass on the mo-

NO DUM-DUM BULLETS. General Crosler Says None Were Is-sued to Army in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- Corporal Richard O'Brien was again on the witness-stand today when the Senate committee atang today when the senate committee on the Philippines met. He failed to produce the sample bullets of which he had spoken yesterday, intimating that they were explosives. He said he had sent to Massachunetts for the bullets, but that they had not yet arrived.

Secretary Root sent a letter today to

Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippin committee, inclosing a brief correspond ence with General Crozier, Chief of Ord-nance, with respect to the evidence given before the Philippine committee by Cor-poral O'Brien to the effect that the American troops had used dum-dum, or ex-plosive bullets against the natives. Sec-retary Root asked General Crozler "if any explosive builet, dum-dum builet, or builet of that class has been manufactured by or purchased by the United States or lessed to the United States troops in the Philippines or anywhere else." General Crosler's answer is a categorical negative of each of the questions asked tive of each of the questions asked.

inibus Public Building Bill. WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds today reported the amnibus public buildings bill. As reported by Senator Fairbanks, the bill carries a net increase over the House measure of \$3,535,700, making the aggregate appropriation of the bill

the aggregate appropriation of the bill \$30,941,130. The changes include: Montana—Butte, \$50,000 to \$155,000. Oregon—Portland, \$120,000 to \$250,000. Washington—Seattle, \$150,000 to \$200,000: Tacoma, \$50,000 to \$100,000; Spokane, \$60,-

Enlarging Forest Reserves about to issue a proclamation creating Yellowstone and Teton forest reserves in Wyoming. With the additions thus created the total area of the Yeilowstone forest reserve will be 1,809,280 acres, and the area of the Teton forest reserve will be 4.137,350 acres.

Cuban Bill Proposats.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Republican members of the Senate committee on relations with Cuba were in secret conference today, and discussed the various proposals made in regard to the reci-procity bill. It is known that they reached to conclusion and that other measures are contemplated.

Baseballi Kils a Boy. CHICAGO, May M.—William Zamsier, aged 15 years, a pupil of the Maywood Grammar School, was struck by a base-ball yesterday and almost instantly killed while watching a game.

(Continued from First Page.) every red-tiled roof rose a Cuban flag. he whole city seemed suddenly I The decorations along the waterfront were exceedingly lavish, and all the ship-ping in the harbor was dressed in gala attire. The majority of the ships flew the American ensign at the main and the Cuban colors at the fore or mimen. The Cubun colors at the fore or mimen. The American colors, which were to be hauled down in a few hours, still floated above the grim walls of the fortress which guards the entrance of the harbon. Not another bit of color showed upon them. The early morning was cool and delightful and the entire population, reinforced by thousands of visitors, was abroad soon after daylight. All was animation and expectancy. The streets were swarming with poople, and were filled with a ceaseless. coopie, and were filled with a ceaseless in. Much curlosity was aroused by a tatute of freedom which had been raised turing the night in Central Park, upon during the night in Central Park, upon the pedestal where, for centuries, a statue of Queen Isabella had stood. During the morning a bountiful breakfast was given to several thousand poor children by Mr. Payne, of Boston, who has passed the Winter in Havana for many years. As the day advanced the heat of the sun became intense and the weather grew hotter every minute.

Transfer of Control. The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur exactly at noon (Havana time) which is 12:30 P. M. Washington time, but those invited to witiess the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11:30 A. M. They included. the members of Congress, the Supreme Court Judges, the Governors of the Provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign Consule, W. J. Bryan, the other visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley, N. Y. neighbors. Horatio, Rubens, counsel Y. neighbors; Horatio Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta; Colonel Will-lam Astor Chandler, and a few other spedally invited guests.

The palace is an imposing yellow stone structure, which for centuries was the residence of the Captain-General of Spain. Since the American occupation it has been the official headquarters of the Military Governor. The actual transfer of the island occurred in the audi-ence chamber, which formed a fine setting the historic occasion. The chamber s today exactly as it was when the Spaniards departed, except that the por-traits of the Captain-Generals which hung

upon its walls are gone.

Owing to the limited space, the people were to have no sight of the ceremony to be emacted here, which was to con-stitute them a nation before the world; but outside they were to witness a spec-tacle which would stir their pulses, for they were to see the beloved five-barred and single-starred flag, which Cespedes first three to the brease in 1803 at the first threw to the breeze in 1868, at the opening of the Ten Years' War, raised by the act of the United States above the palace. This thing which was to happen had been the dream of their lives and of their ancestors for genera-tions. Their parents, brothers and friends had gone to their deaths to accomplish it. No strange wonder then that hours before the time set they began flocking here from all quarters of the city. Many were already before the palace with the rising sun and some even slept in the park, to be certain not to miss this sight.

A portion of the plaza was kept clear
by the police very early. The remainder was packed with people so thickly that the ground seemed elive. Soon all the side streets running into the plans were choked into a solid mass of humanity, and every door and window fronting the square was walled in with faces, white and black, old and young, male and fe-male. The crowds sought the roofs, over-flowing every building that commanded a view of the fiagstaff on the palace. As far as the aye could see, the roof lines were fringed with human freight. It was a sight to live forever in memory. Drawn up below in the open space of the plaza were eight dismounted troops of the seventh Cavalry, with sabers at their heels. Their horses were already on board the steamer which was to take them back to the United States.

At the Palace. Shortly before 11:00 A. M., those who arrive in carriages through a street kept clear by the police. All the nava! officers were arrayed in full uniform, resplendent in gold braid and plumed chapeaux. The Cubans generally wore black frock suits,

formed a distinguished-looking assem-blage as they gathered in the audience chamber.

The ceremony itself was brief and simple. After formal greeting, General Wood read the documentary transfer prepared by the War Department, pledging the new government immediately to proclaim the constitution and the Platt amendment contained in the appendix to the contained on the spendix takes all obligations as dix, and to undertake all obligations assumed by the United States with respect

white waistcoats and silk bats.

to Cuba in the treaty of Paris.

Proclamation "B" was issued by General Wood, as Military Governor. It recites in due form that the Cuban Congress convened in Havana May 5, examined the credentials and certified to the election of the Senators and Representatives now in the Congress, and also found Tomas Estrada Paima and Cuba Luis Esteves Romro to have been elected respectively President and Vice-President of the Republic; that on May 20, at noon, the Cuban Constitution will go into effect. The document then reads:

tion of Cuba by the United States and the Military Government of the Island will cease and determine, and the government and control of the island will be transferred to the President and Congress no elected, to be held and exercised by them under the constitution so promulgated.

Such transfer will be upon the understanding and condition that the new gov-ernment does thereby and by the acceptance thereof, pursuant to the provisions of said appendix to the constitution, as sume and undertake all and severally the obligations assumed by the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris, on De-cember 10, 1838." Proclamation. "C" simply declares the

new constitution to be in full force after

the date thereof, and recites the pro-visions. Then comes the following:
"D. Headquarters, Department of Cuba, Havana, May 30, 1962. To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba: Sirs-Under the direction of the President of the United States. I now transfer to you as the duly elected representatives of the people of Cuba the government and control of the Island of Cuba, to be held and exercised by you under the provis-ions of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, heretofore adopted by the Cuban Convention, and this day promulgated, and I hereby declare the occupation of the Island of Cuba by the United States and the Military Government to be ended. Obligations Assumed.

This transfer of government and control is upon the express condition that the Government of the United States will understand that by acceptance thereof you do now, pursuant to the provisions of the said constitution, assume and undertake, all and several, the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1888.

"All money obligations of the Military Government down to this date have been recommend to the companion of the Military Government down to this date have been recommended." paid as far as practicable. The public civil funds derived from the revenues of Cuba, transferred to you this day, amounting to, are transferred, sub-ject to such claims and obligations propsend for Free Sample.

Send for Free Sample.

tor of Meats and Food for the Government in the District of Columbia, swears that there is absolute uniformity of prices among the packers' agents, and there is no sign of competition.

THE CUBAN REPUBLIC | \$100,000 has been reserved from the transfer of funds to defray anticipated expenses of accounting, reporting and winding up the affairs of the Military Government, after which, any unexpended

balance of said sum will be paid into the treasury of the island.

"Plans are already devised for the sanitation of the cities of the island, and to prevent a recurrence of epidemic and interior and interior and interior and interior and interior and interior. ctious diseases; plans for the paving and sewering of Havana; water-works and sewering of Santiago de Cuba; rules and regulations established by the President of the United States on January 16, 1859, for the maintenance of quarantine against epidemic diseases at the ports of Ha vana, Matanzas, Clenfuegos, Santiago Cuba and other ports mentioned."

The proclamation concludes as follows "It is understood by the United State that the present government of the Island of Pines will continue as a defacto government pending the settlement of the title to said island by treaty, pursuant to the Cuban Constitution and the act of Congress approved March 2, 1901.
"I am further charged by the President of the United States to deliver to you the

of the United States to deliver to you the letter which I now hand you.

"LEONARD WOOD,

"Military Governor."

"White House, Washington, May 10, 1902.

"To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba-Sirs: On the 29th of this month the Military Governor of Cuba will, by my direction, transfer to you the control and government of the Island of Cuba, to be henceforth exercised under Cuba, to be henceforth exercised under the provisions of the constitution adopted by your constitutional convention, as on that day promulgated, and he will there-upon declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States to be at an end.

"At the same time, I desire to express to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States and our earnest hope for the stability and success your government, for the blessings of pence, justice, prosperity and ordered free dom among your people, and for enduring friendship between the Republic of the

United States and the Republic of Cuba.
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,"
"President of the United States." The reply made by President Palma to Governor-General Wood closed as follows. "I take advantage of this solemn occa-on, where there is fulfilled the honest promise of the Government and the neople of the United States in regard to ople of Cuba, and when the personality of our country is cetablished as a sovereign nation, to express to you, as a worthy representative of that great Nation, the immensa gratitude that the people of Cuba feel for the American Nation, for its illustrious President, Theodore Roosevelt, and to you personally for the efforts which you have made for the attainment of that cherished ideal."

Lowering American Fing. Senor Palma attached his signature to the document as President of the Repub lic, after an exchange of congratulations and the old veteran, General Gomez, as-cended to the roof of the palace. He was instantly recognized and met great demonstration of welcome. General Wood himself attended the halyards on the flagstaff and lowered the American ors. As they fluttered down, the cav alry below saluted their flag, and, like an echo of the cheers that arose, came the distant boom of one of the great guns of Cabanas fortress, across the bay. was followed by another and another rythmic succession, until 45 shots had been fired, one for each state in the Union. As the first gun spoke, the flags on Morro Castle and those on the Santa Clara and Punta fortresses were lowered. The jurisdiction of the United States had ended. In the meantime a Cuban flag had been bent on the halyards of the palace flagstaff and by his own hands General Wood raised it as an act of the United States, General Gomes assisting him. As the flag flew free, the streets below fairly waved with the cheer that arose. It was caught up by the people on the roofs and rolled over the city. Again the cavairy below sainted, and areas the core of the below seluted, and again the guns of the Cubans spoke, this time with a national salute of 21 guns. The bands stationed on the plaza, at Cabanas and at Malecon. crashed out with pride of country, and the revenue cutters and battleships in the harbor thundered their strength of war. The foreign warships hoisted the flag of Cuba at their mastheads. The ensigns of Great Britain and Italy had

recognized the Republic.

The demonstration was still in progress when the cavalry wheeled and marched to the wharf, where they immediately em.

Departure of Americans. General Wood and his Adjutant-General, Colonel Scott, with two aides, after a last exchange of good wishes, were driven to the pler, where they entered a launch and were flicked away to the Brooklyn. Both ships got under way as soon as possible and steamed out of the harbor. The man at the taffrail of the harbor. The man at the taffrall of the Brooklyn was kept busy dipping the fing in answer to the salutes of the thousands ipon the water-front who watched her departure. A large flotilla of various water craft escorted the Brooklyn to sea While this was occurring at Havana a similar scene was being enacted at San-tilago, where General Whitside at noon turned over the authority to his Cuban successor and sailed away with two troops of the Eighth Cavairy. Only eight batteries of American artiliery remained on Cuban soil. A chapter of American history was ended and the first chapter of the Republic of Cuba was be-

Before the Brooklyn was hull down on the horizon, the Cubans resumed their festivities. This afternoon there was a yacht regatta in the harbor, and ashore there was a review of 15,000 school children by President Palma. At noon, a solemn high mass in honor of the new Republic had been celebrated in all the churches of the Island, and at 4 o'clock "Te Deum" was sung at the cathedral, the same hour the Cuban Congress oclaimed the Constitution. Tonight the whole city is illuminated and a great pyrotechnic display was

Cabanas fortress. Mrs. Wood and the children sailed for WHY STAY PALE?

A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion does a few things well. One of them is to give rich red blood to pale girls. There is a reason for it.

But perhaps you are more interested in results than in

The result of steady daily doses of Scott's Emulsion is an increase not only in the red color of the blood and in the appetite but in the good looks and bright manners which are the real charm of good health.

Scott's Emulsion is blood

Send for Free Sample.

Spain on the steamer Alfonso XII this afternoon. They will spend the Summe there and in France. President Palma has received congratu ations from President Loubet, of France, the Presidents of Guatemala and Santo

omingo, and from the Mexican House of

THE WORLD INFORMED.

Identical Notes to American Ambassadors in Foreign Capitals.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary Hay, according to the plan arranged some time ago, took the final step today of acquainting the nations of the globe that the United States Government has redeemed its solemn pledge to make a free people in the Island of Cuba. This was done by cable to every cap-ital where there is resident either an Ambassador or a Minister of the United States of an identical note, informing ther republics that the military occupa tion of Cuba by the United States has this day ceased, and that an independent republic has been inaugurated there, under the presidency of Tomas Estrada Palma. The Ambassadors and Ministers are instructed to convey this information to the government to which they are accredited

To continue the present postal regulations between Cuba and this country. President Palma and President Roosevelt vill tomorrow issue proclamations in accordance with an understanding reached between them some weeks ago.

Wood Reports to the President. WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following ispatch was received at the White House paight from General Wood at Havena: "To the President of the United Stat s, Washington: I have the bonn? to report to you that, in compliance with instruc-tions received. I have this day, at I 'clock sharp, transferred to the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba the government and control of the island, to be held and exercised by them under the provisions of the constitution of the R . public of Cubs. Documents sent to me were read, and Mr. Palma, in accepting the responsibilities on behalf of the island expressed himself in kind and cadraring words of thanks and thanked the Republic of the United States and its officials for all that has been decodered. all that has been done for Cuba and for the fulfillment of promises made. The eremony was most impressive. bark on the Brooklyn with my staff for the United States. WOOD."

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your billiousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Catarrh Nasty and dangerous

The nasal passages are stopped up and the membranes are inflammed and the secretions reek with fifth and



when you exhale the breath the edor is offensive. Howcan It be otherwise when the catarrhal inflamma-

carriesthe

into the

lungs-

tion is rotting away membranes and bones of the nose and head? When the sufferer lies down on his couch the decayed matter slips down in the throat and into the stornach, where it interferes with the digestive system. causing dyspepsia and many kinds of stomach troubles.

When the inflammation becomes chronic it is impossible for Nature to overcome it-Nature must have assistance, and the best and quickest and most effective assistance Nature can have is Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine. It gives vigor, strength and force to the blood, assisting it to carry away the impurities and drive out the inflammation.

A splendid way to get immediate relief is to dilute about a teaspoonful of Halpruner's

in a glass of water and either spray it up the nostrils or snuff it from th palm of your hand. This releases the mucous and clears and cleans out the passages. The medicine allays and soothes the inflammation. Also take the medicine internally as directed on the bottle. This purifies the blood and assists in removing the cause of

for you. Don't let them talk you out of buying it-50e and \$1 a bottle. of buying it—500 and \$1 a bottle.

I have been afflicted with chronic catarth for many years. I have traveled all over Europe, part of Asia and Africa. I have taken many remedies, and without avail, but since I have taken Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine, as prescribed, I feel in good condition. We catarth has entirely disappeared and I feel perfectly well, though past 60 years of age.

WM. DarkRAFFT. M.D.

Pacific Ave., Alameds. Cal.

Halpruner's will be sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of price. Halpruner Medical Manufacturing Co., 28 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

45

All druggists can get Halpruner's

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them" R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills