#### DUBOIS' ARGUMENT

Fears Development of Philippines Will Injure Us.

#### MAY CUT OFF TRADE WITH CHINA

Warns the United States Against Awakening the Oriental Dragon -Forcible Reply by Senntor Beveridge.

Dubols, of Idaho, spoke in the Senate confined himself almost entirely to a discussion of the commercial and industrial aspects of the Philippine question, his purpose being to show that it of this country to retain the islands. An earnest and forcible reply to Dubois was made by Beveridge, of Indiana, who contended that the development of China's resources would be of advantage in trade and commerce to the United States, as the industrial development of other nations had been.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-Soon after the Senate convened today. Hale, from the appropriations committee, reported a bill making additional appropriations supplying urgent deficiencies in the appro-priations for the present fiscal year. As the bill passed the House it carried an appropriation of \$31,500, and the Senate com-mittee added \$98,500. The principal addi-tions were for printing for the Navy and Interior Departments. The bill was passed, Stewart, chairman of the Indian af-fairs committee, offered a joint resolution which, he said, met some objec-tions of the President to the Indian ap-propriation bill. The resolution provided for the modification of certain provisions of the Indian appropriation bill relating to the making of allotments to the Indians of the Spokane Indian reservation; the payment to certain Indians of an amount aggregating \$70,064, and to the settlement of the Indian lands. The resolution was

At the conclusion of the morning business, the Army appropriation bill, with the message of the House asking for a conference, with instructions to its conferrelating to the constructions to its confer-ses not to agree to the Senate amendments relating to the construction of barracks and quarters at established military posts, thus striking out the appropriation for such buildings in Manila, was laid before

new and unusual condition presented.

To bring the matter up he moved that the senate agree to the conference asked.

Spooner said it was of the utmost con-

Spooner said it was of the utmost con-sequence that there should be the utmost harmony between the two branches of Congress, but it was just as necessary that there should be full and free confer-ences. He thought the procedure of the House was inadmissible, and if the Sen-ate acquiesced now in the proposition made, there would be no end to the trou-ble which would arise. ble which would arise.

ble which would arise.

The conference report was debated at some length, Hoar, Pettus, Allison, Cockrell, Teller and Lodge taking part in the discussion. Teller thought the main point at issue was the right of the Senate to make amendments to the bill. He regarded the action of the House as discourteous and disrespectful. The conference report was not disposed of.

The Senate agreed to a conference with the House on the omnibus public building bill.

Speech by Dubois.

At 2 o'clock the Philippine Government bill was taken up and Dubols, one of the nority members of the committee, ad-Philippines. Dubois said the Republican was to "hold the islands for all as a colony and to exploit them for the advantage and gain of our own peo The minority intend to give the peo-an independent government and to turn the islands over to them when they have established their own government." He was satisfied that there was great anger to the white labor of the United

States attendant upon the development of industrial activity by this Government in the Philippines, and declared that the United States could not compete with Japan for the Oriental trade. China, also, was a menace, in his opinion, to the su-premacy of the United States in Oriental The large exportation of flour from the

United States to the Orient, he thought, had misled people into believing that we could establish a large trade. This was an idle dream. He believed that it would be but a short time until all the wheat needed in China would be raised by Chi-

dragon is sleeping quietly now," said Dubols. 'The monster is inert, sur-rounded with a conservatism of centuries. Looking to the interest of the white inboring race of the world, are we pursuing a wise course in awakening this sleeping

Dubois believed there was no hope of offitable trade relations with the Orient the Philippines if the islands were managed and exploited as contemplated in the pending bill. A few individuals might reap a profit, but it would be at an enormous expense to the United States, and especially to the laborers, the manufacturers and the farmers.

Dubout declared that the feature of the

Dubois declared that the feature of the bill which permitted corporations to take up 5000 acres of land in the Philippines for agricultural purposes ought to be stricken out, he believing that under it the richest land with the proper land to the richest lands uitimately would fall into the hands of the great syndicates, its encouraging a tremendous produc-Agricultural development would induce industrial activity and manufacturing establishments would spring up and compete with us not only for the trace of the Islands, but also for China and the Straits Settlements, and eventually, owing to cheap labor, would compete with our own manufactured goods in all parts of the

total trade of the United States The total trade of the United States with the Philippine Islands, he said, was about \$5,000,000 a year. We had spent more money in the Philippine War than all the trade of the islands with the United States would amount to in 130 years, and every day we remained in the islands our loss would be increased. Dubols asserted that within six months after Arisons, New Mexico and Oklahoma were admitted to statehood, the profit to the manufacturers of the United States in their trade with any one of the new

in their trade with any one of the new states would be greater than the com-bined profits on all of their trade with the Philippines and other Oriental countries. Severidge declared that the whole ar-Beveridge declared that the whole argument of the Idaho Senator had been made for the purpose of frightening the American people with the dragon of China. Dubols had maintained that when China adopted modern methods in the development of its resources, it would supply not only its own needs, but those of the world. If that were true, Beveridge held, then it would be true that the United States ought not to encourage the development of any country. He urged that that was not true. The exports to China from outside countries amounted to about \$250,000.000 a year, and he believed that it would be possible easily for the United States to secure one-half.

of that trude. The Philippines, he maintained, were a door to the Chinese trade. Beverlöge said thus Great British sold to her dependencies each year products amounting to \$2,000,000,000, and he felt that that sort of trade was worth striving for.

Carmack pointed out that Great Brit-ain's trade had been declining, while that of the United States had constantly been

Admitting that fact, Beveridge said the reason for it was that Great Britain, having long enjoyed a monopoly of the export trade to her dependencies, had grown careless, and other nations—the United States and Germany—more active and energetic, and enterprising, slowly had been undermining England's foreign trade.

Hoar thoused of Reveridge if Great

Hoar inquired of Beveridge if Great Britain had a larger export trade with her dependencies or with free nations. Beveridge replied that the trade was greater with "free antions" because only of the lower consuming power of the de-

of the lower consuming power of the de-pendencies.

Dubols, in his speech, having contended that if Governor Taft should die or other members of the present able Philippine Commission should pass away, it would be difficult to supply their piaces with equally excellent and patriotic men, Bev-eridge said: "There is another Taft not far away. He will be here in a few days. Leonard Wood is another Taft. He meets all the requirements of a great adminisall the requirements of a great adminis-trative officer." He mentioned also Luke Wright, a member of the Philippine Commission, as able to take up the work of Governor Taft if the latter should relin-

quish it.
The Senate adjourned until Monday.

PENSION LEGISLATION. The House Devotes the Day to Pri-

vate Bills. WASHINGTON, May 23.-Upon the convening of the House today, Wadsworth (Rep. N. Y.) presented the conference report upon the agricultural bill for printing the record, according to the rule yes-terday, and gave notice that he would call

It up on Monday next.

The bill to redivide the District of Alas-ka into three recording and judicial districts was passed.

tricts was passed.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the bill to prevent the false branding or making of food or dairy products, and asked for a conference.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills. Loud (Rep. Cal.) declared that pension legislation had gone far beyond the point of reason and had become a disgrace to this legislative body. He said it was not practical for the committee reporting these bills to consider them carefully, as 110 had been received at this session and passed within a total of 48 hours. Loud's remarks brought out several emphatic remarks brought out several emphatic protests. Chairman Sulloway, of the com-mittee, asserted that the bills had the mittee, asserted that the bills had the most careful attention. He paid a tribute to the old soldiers as the warriors of the Nation, who should be prejected in their old age and never be permitted to enter an aims institution.

Suizer (Dem. N. Y.) and Miers (Dem. Ind.) also paid glowing tributes to the old soldiers. Miers said it was an alternative between this legislation and "over-

tive between this legislation and "over the hills to the poorhouse." Suizer em-phatically protested against the slander-ing of the men who followed the flag, and declared that it was the duty of every patriotic Representative to stand behind the old soldier.

A spirited contest occurred between Sul-ser and Hull (Rep. Ia.), when the latter sought to defeat one of Sulser's relief bills to relieve the charge of desertion against Michael Mullett. The New York member declared that Hull, as chairman of the military committee, was seeking to punish him for a vote on one of the mil-Itary bills. Hull denied any such purpose and asserted that Sulzer's rollef bill was without merit and had been reported as a personal favor, and when the House sided with Sulper, Hull prevented final action by raising the point of no quorum. In all, 106 bills for private pensions, relief, etc.,

were passed.
The House at \$:15 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

New First Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-Presidential Artillery Corps—First Lieutenants— Frank E. Hopkins, J. W. C. Abbott, John McBride, Jr.; Frank J. Miller, Charles L. Lanham, Albert U. Falkner, Willis R. Vance, Harry W. McCauley and Charles Massachusetts; Harrison S, Kerrick, Illi-nois; John S. Johnston, Indiana: Frank W. Ralston, Pennsylvania; Cleveland C. Lansing, Virginia.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-Confirmations to be Brigadier-Generals-

Abram A. Harbach, First Infantry: William F. Spurgin, Fourth Infantry, Gordon Paddock, of New York, to be Consul-General at Scoul, Corea.

Julius Jacobs, to be Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco The Senate also confirmed all the nations of First Lieutenants of Artillery made by the President today.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Aged Mormon Perishes in a Fire at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 21-J. J. Ru-SALT LAKE CITY. May 23-J. J. Ru-ban, 76 years of age, was burned to death early this morning in a fire which de-stroyed his borne in the rear of the St. Elmo Hotel, on Main street. Ruban had lived in Salt Lake since 1857. He was the first convert to the Mormon faith from France, and for some time filled the posi-tion of instructor in French to Brigham Young's children. He assisted Brigham Young in translating the book of Mor-mon into Prench, and served as mission-ary in Spain and Italy. ary in Spain and Italy.

Trolley Car Runs Away.

EATON, Pa., May 21.-Two men were killed and many men and women injured in a trolley wreck a few miles beyond Easton at midnight last night. The dead are: Edward Commogore, Nasareth; Joseph der Hammer, Easton, An Easton and Nazareth car left this city shortly before midnight, carrying S passengers. On a steep hill in Paimer Townshin, the brakes refused to work, and the cer ran away, descending the incline at terrific speed. At the foot of the hill, on a sharp car jumped the track and fell on its side.

Ran Down by a Train. NEW YORK, May IL-Captain George Cowle, a well-known naval officer who served under Admiral Farragut in the Civil War, and was Chief Engineer of the battle-ship Indiana in the war with Spain, was killed at Rahway, N. J., by an express train, He was standing on the track waiting for a train to clear the crossing when the express coming from the opposite direction ran him down.

Foresters' Row Settled. DENVER, May M -- After a long wran-DENVER, May 22.—After a long wrangle, characterized by some bitterness, over the question of whether Colorado was in the Atlantic or Pacific jurisdiction of the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Denver courts have got together and settled the dispute by consolidating all the local bodies into one big organization—the Denver Court—and starting out with a charter issued by the authority of High Chief Ranger E. A. Hayes, of the Atlantic jurisdiction, approved by the High Court of the

APPEAL OF MISS LOPEZ

SHE ASKS THAT HER DEPORTED BROTHERS BE RELEASED.

President Roosevelt, to Whom the Petition Is Addressed, Says Nothing Can Be Done.

WASHINGTON, May IL.—The Senatecommittee on the Philippines today made
public a petition presented by Mian Clemencia Lopez, a sister of Sixto Lopez, to
the President for the release of three of
her brothers of the province of Batangas,
who have been taken into custody by General Bell and sent to the Island of Tallim,
where, she says they are indergoing erest

to our right by force to subjugate another people was gone into at length by Sanator Culberson, and when the witness said. "If you refer to the Philippine Islands, I would say that we have not subjugated them: they came to us by treaty," the Sanator asked: "Don't you know that at the time of the war with Spain the Filipino people were in revolt against the Spanish government?"

"That was true at Manila, but not elsewhere."

where."
"Well, then, don't you think that the

"Well, then, don't you think that the consent of the people themselves should have been secured before we assumed the responsibility of their government?" "I don't think it safe to make any effort to get their consent until affairs are better established than at present. The average Filipino would not know what to say if approached on the subject. If he should speak out for American rule, he is liable to have his throat cut."

the President for the release of three of her brothers of the province of Batangas, who have been taken into custody by General Bell and sent to the Island of Tallm, where, she says, they are undergoing great hardships. Miss Lopez is in Boston, and her petilion is dated there. March is last. The text of the petilion covers several printed pages, but the facts and also the plea made by Miss Lopez are summarized in the following:

"Three of my brothers—Lorenso, Ciprinano and Manuel Lopez—are prisoners in the Island of Talim, all the property of

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR OREGON IMPROVEMENTS

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The bille which have passed both the House and the Senate at the present session carry the following appropriations for Oregon:

Improving the mouth of the Columbia, \$500,000 immediately available and \$1,000,000 for the contract, making a total of \$1,500,000; improving Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers below Portland, \$225,000; Williamette River above Portland, and Yamhiil River, \$68,000; Coquille River, from Coquille City to its mouth, \$30,000; improving Coos River, \$2000; improving Columbia River at Cascades, \$20,000; improving Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, Oregon and Washington, \$40,250; improvement of Columbia at The Dalles and Cellio, balance heretofore appropriated, \$314,500; new appropriation, \$400,000, amended in conference to carry \$109,000 in addition to the available balance, with the total of the canel, \$4,000,000; Columbia River between the mouth of the Willamette River and the City of Vancouver, Wach., \$10,000; mouth of the Siustaw River, continuing the improvement, \$35,000; improving Coos Bay, \$75,000; improvement of Tillamook Bay and bar, \$20,000.

Also the following surveys are provided for: Tillamook Bar, Cape Lookout, with a view of establishing a breakwater; canal and locks of Yamhill River, Yaquina River, from mouth to Elk City; Willamette River, from Portland to Oregon City; Willamette River opposite Athany. The Siuslaw and Coop Bay increases of \$35,000 and \$75,000, respectively, are still in conference. The old postoffice building at Portland, \$250,000; new Custom-House at Portland, \$10,000 additional; aseny office, Portland, \$15,000 per year; revenue cutter at Astoria, \$20,000; Indian appropriation bill, Umatilia tribes, \$5000; Incidental expenses of the service in Oregon, \$10,000; sawmill at Klamath agency, \$500; education of \$50 pupils at Chemawa Training School, \$4918; pay of the superintendent of the said school, \$1800; drainage at said achool, \$5000; general repairs and improvements, \$5000; construction of a new brick dormitory, \$25,000.

Sundry civil bili-Quarantine station near Astoria, including the additional purchase of land, \$20,000; keeper's dwelling at Yaquina Head light station, \$4000; lifesaving stations, Washington, Oregon and California, \$22,100; Clackamas fish hatchery, \$4220. A provision which will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and pay the Oregon war claims for supplies furnished during the War of the Rebellion will carry \$340,000.

The above does not include the money carried by the Indian War veteran bill, which has parced the Senate and is favorably reported in the House, with a very favorable prospect of becoming a law at this session. The amount carried by this bill, as estimated by the department, for the benefit of the old Oregon Indian War veterans of 1855-56, is \$5,601,696. The amount that will be paid the first year is estimated at \$730,656. Most of the beneficiaries are in Oregon. Neither does it include the sum of \$537,007 20 carried in the bill ratifying the treaty with the Klamath Indians, which is pending in the

SAN FRANCISCO, May E.-The United

States troopship Buford, Captain Martins,

ing on Mrs. McKinley and President Rooseveit. He is a stanch supporter of the military policy being pursued by Gen-erals Chaffee and Smith, and says that

STRIKE OF MINERS.

Effort May Be Made to Stop the

Shipment of Soft Conl.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 23.—All of the district leaders having gone to their homes, the headquarters of the United Mineworkers was about the quietest place in the coal regions today. The only persons here directly connected with the miners' strike were National President Mitchell and District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Duffy. Reports from the outlying dis-

and District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Duffy. Reports from the outlying districts this morning were to the effect that a dead calm prevails.

President Mitchell would not say what action he would take if the movement of acit coal to the anthracite territory became heavy, but it is believed an effort will be made to prevent the shipments. He has received no communication he

will be made to prevent the anipments. He has received no communication, he says, from any one regarding negotiations for a settlement. President Mitchell will leave for the West tomorrow. He will be gone about four days and will spend one day at National headquarters in Indianapolis.

Molders and Helpers Walk Out.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—Six hundred molders and helpers walked out of the American Steel Foundry Company's plant at Granite City, Ill., this morning, because they were required to make nine steel transoms and 15 holsters in a day of 16 hours. They say that eight transoms and 16 hours, and 18 holsters is as much as they can do and

hours. They say that eight transoms and is bolsters is as much as they can do, and all that was formerly required.

As a result of the walk-out, only the shipping department of the plant is in operation today. The total number of employes is nearly \$700, but it is not believed that the strike of the \$600 molders and helpers will affect the other employes.

DENVER, May 23.—The bakers strike in this city, which has been on several weeks, has been settled. The masters con-ceded the demands of the men for a mid-night lunch and 10 cents an hour for over-

Panngefore's Condition. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Reports from Lord Pauncefote's begaine indicate that he enjoyed a sound sleep last night, and is realing comfortably today.

they have adopted the only way of ming present conditions on the island.

my family has been seized, and we are almost destitute. Against two of my broth.
ers there is no definite charge, nor have any of them been allowed even a courtmartial. My other brother, Cipriano, is accused without evidence of having concealed 56 guas when he surrendered with the translation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The United States troopship Buford, Captalo Martins, cealed 50 guns when he surrendered with his troops in March, 1901. Moreover, four of the superintendents of our estates have been arrested and have been inhumanily punished to make them give up the sup-posed guns. My family has always been friendly with the American officials, my oldest brother, Mariano, having rendered them valuable service in pacifying several provinces, and our town of Balayau is the only permanently pacified town in the province of Batangas. The authorities in the Philippines have refused to hear us, and therefore, because of such great in-justice. I have come directly to you, Mr. President, to beg of you to give us jus-tice."

of the estate were arrested they were cruelly beaten, one of them dying as a result of the blows inflicted by the sol-

diera.

Among the papers is the report on the case of Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the Division of Insular Affairs of the Philippine Islands, War Department, who recommended that the petition be not granted, for the following reasons: First, that under the conditions existing in Batangas province in December, 1901, Briga. dier-General Bell, in the instance under consideration, exercised a lawful authority in a lawful manner; second, that the showing made by the papers filed herein is not sufficient to overthrow the presumption that the action taken by the authorities in Batangas was warranted authorities in Batangas was warranted by the facts and the necessities of the

of the facts and the necessities of the military situation.

The President's position in the matter is made known through the following note from Secretary Cortelyou to Mrs. Mabel Warren, of Boston, under date of April 2:

'The President has received your note of the 22d inst. and requests me to say in reply that he has gone carefully over with the War Department the matter of which you write, having been in correwhich you write, having been in corre-spondence with the authorities at Manila and in consultation with Governor Taft here, and that he does not think anything can properly be done. He will see Sec-retary Root on his return from Cuba, but there appears to be a consensus of opin-ion that no injustice was done."

THE PHILIPPINE HEARING.

Bishop Thoburn Continues Bis Testimony Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Bishop Thoburn continued his testimony before the
Philippine committee of the Senate today.
He was examined about various phases of
the situation and especially as to the right
of the United States to dominate the
Philippines. He said in reply to one question that chaos would result if England
were to withdraw from India. England
had advanced civilization in the far East,
Hong Kong and other places were made
great points of commerce. Hong Kong was,
he said, better governed than Chicago,
and human life was safer there than in
Chicago. He said the United States had
more rights in the Philippines than it had
over the American Indians, because the
islands were acquired by treaty. WASHINGTON, May 28.-Bishop Tho-

over the American Indians, because the islands were acquired by treaty.

Bishop Thoburn expressed the opinion that the grater protection to personal rights in Hong Kong than in Chicago is due to the fact that the government has a stronger army in Hong Kong than in Chicago. "As a matter of fact," he said, "we all know that in Chicago a man is not safe in walking the streets at night, while he is so in Hong Kong."

The bishop expressed the opinion that Aguinaldo could not have subjugated the islands if left alone in his rebellion against Spain. He also said that there would have been civil war in the Phillippines in case

Spain. He also that their would have been civil war in the Philippines in case Aguinaldo had been victorious in his war with the United States.

The matter of the witness' opinion as

A Farmer Straightened Out.

"A man living on a farm near here came in a short time ago completely doubled up with rheumatiam. I handed him a bottle of Chamberiain's Pain Baim and told him to use it freely, and if not satisfied after using it he need not pay a cent for it," says C. P. Rayder, of Pattens Mills, N. Y. "A few days later he walked into the store as straight as a string and handed me a dollar, saying: "Give me knother bottle of Chamberiain's Pain Baim I want it in the house all the time, for it mured me." For sale by all druggiets.

Cambon-Complimentary Speeches

Luncheon Tendered by Ambassador by Roosevelt and Others,

ON THE GAULOIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 23.-The lunch-ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 33.—The lunchcon given today on the French battle-ship
Gaulois in honor of President Roosevelt
was one of the most memorable incidents
of the visit of the distinguished French
soldiers and sallors to this country, who
are here to join in the unveiling of the
monument to the memory of General
Rochambeau, which will take place in
Washington tomorrow.

Washington tomorrow.

The members of the French and American commissions arrived from Washington an hour in advance of the Presidential train. They were met at the station, excepted to the Gloucester and Standish and conversed to the French hattle-spin letter. conveyed to the French hattle-ship lying in Annapolis Roads. Governor Smith, of Maryland, Joined the commissioners and suests at the wharf.

guests at the wharf.

President. Roosevelt and his party of American officials arrived at 11:30. They were driven to the Navai Academy through a double line of Marines and National Guardamen; thence to the wharf, reviewing the battalion, of cadets en route, and boarded the dispatch hoat Dolphin. As the Dolphin approached the anchorage ground of the Gauliois and the American escorting squadron, the Olympia, Albany and Kearsarge, a Presidential pia, Albany and Kearsarge, a Presidential salute was fired. As the President came aboard, accompanied by his daughter and Secretaries Moody and Root, he was met by Ambassador Cambon, General Brugere and Admiral Fournier, and escorted to the cabin of the officers. Here a general handshaking, congratulations and prelim-inary greetings enaued. Then followed the luncheon tendered to President Roosevelt

by the French Ambassador.

The banquet hall had been improvised upon the ample afterdeck of the Gaulola. President Roosevelt occupied the middle seat at the head of the table. The chief guest of honor, next to President Roose-velt, was Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland, who was assigned a seat next the Chief Magistrate. Admirel Dewcy sat next to Governor Smith. Immediately op-posite the President was Mme. Cambon. wife of the French Ambassador: upon his right Mrs. Root, wife of the Secretary of War, and upon his left-Mrs. Lodge, wife of the Massachusetts Semator. Next to Mrs. Lodge was General Brugere, Commander of the French Army, and to the left of Mrs. Lodge was Admiral Pournier, Inspector-General of the French Navy.

After the menu had been discussed, Am-After the menu had been discussed, Am-bassador Cambon arese and, in the name of President Loubet, of the French Re-public, bade a hearty welcome to all who were present. He was especially compil-mentary in his allusions to President Roosevelt, in whose hands, he said, the precious liberties of the American people were safe. He concluded by offering a loast to the President of the United States.

States, President Roosevelt replied in his happlest vein, though speaking with unusual deliberation, as though he measured every word he uttered. After expressing the appreciation of the American people for the friendly spirit which prompted the sending of a battle-ship and so many illustrious soldiers and sallors to the un-veiling of the Rochambeau statue, the President suid:

"Mr. Ambaseador, we appreciate what France has done in sending to our shores France has done in sending to our shores on this occasion such a warship, and we appreciate the choice of those who were sent here; and M. Cambon, we thank you for your happy good judgment in selecting such an illustrious commander of the army and navy to send to us on the anspictous occasion of the inveiling of the Rochambonu status. One hundred and twenty years ago the valor of soldiers and saliers of France exerted, according to the judgment of historians, the determining influence in this country, a free and independent country, and because of that France must always occupy a cherished place in our hearts. Mr. Ambassador, I thank you personally for the courtesy which has been extended to me. It has been a source of valued information to be permitted to see and inspect this States troopening Bufond, Captain Martins, arrived today from Manila and Hanolulu, being 31 days from the Philippines and nine from the Hawailan port. She brought 150 members of the Third Cavairy, 550 casuais and 134 discharged men. She had 65 passengers in her sajoon. Among the arrivals was Felipe Buencamino, ex-Secretary of War under Aguinaldo, and at present a member of the Philippine Civil Commission. He has come to this country to visit his two sons, who are students of the University of California. He will soon so East with the intention of call-ling on Mrs. McKinley and President Loubet and to the continued as the Gaulois has visited our shores on such a friendly mission, and in its name I thank you. Let me, on behalf of the people of the United States, and with the certain conviction that I have expressed their sentiments, drink to the health of President Loubet and to the continued prosperity of the mighty nation of which he is President."

General Brugere followed with a felicitous speech, concluding with a toast to the memories of Rochambeau and Wash-

ON A FRENCH BATTLESHIP

Ington, which was drunk standing, as were all the toasts.

Secretary of War Root delivered a brief but happy address, in conclusion offering a toast: "I drink to the Army of France, our faithful and gentie friends; ever frarless and gallant in war."

Admiral Fournier followed with an appropriate address, in which he dwelt upon the high esteem existing between the French and American Navies, and proposed a toast to Mr. Roosevelt and the Presidential household.

Secretary of the Navy Moody delivered a brief but vigorous address, in which he dwelt upon the fact that a French fleet had never visited America except upon a friendly mission. The Secretary ended by a toast to the Navy of France, which was responded to with a hearty call. PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY GUESTS

was responded to with a hearty call.
Ambassador Cambon concluded the
speechmaking by arising and dwelling
upon the chivalrous character of the

American people. "I now propose a toast." said he, "to Mrs. Rooseveit, the first lady of the land," a proposition which elicited

a most enthusiastic response.

The company then arose and the President, accompanied by his daughter and Secretaries Roset and Moody and their wives, and Mrs. Lodge and a few others, repaired to his launch, which was in waiting As he presented to the Delphie ing. As he proceeded to the Dolphin, which was lying near by to take him to Annapolis, a salute of 21 guns was fired. Immediately thereafter another launch, containing General Miles, Governor Smith, Minister to France Porter, General Corbin and others, left for the Standish, which was to take them to the Annapolis which was to take them to the Annapolis wharf. As the Standish steamed away, the Gaulois fired a salute in honor of Governor Smith and General Miles. President Roesevelt left Annapolis on the 4 o'clock train for Washington.

Among the notables present at the lunchcon were the following: President Rooseveit, Miss Alice Rooseveit, General Nelson A. Miles, Governor Walter A. Smith, Admiral Dewey, General and Mrs. Corbin, Ambassador Porter. Count and Countess de Rochambeau, Count and Countess de La Fayette: Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, of Rhode Island: Assistant Secretary State Pierce; Commander Rodgers, C tain Gleaves, Admiral Higginson, Sec tary of War Root and Mrs. Root, Secretary of the Navy Moody, General Chalender. Captain Fillonbeau, Mr. and Mrs. Cortelyou, M. Pierse de Magerie, Com-mander Wainwright, M. Renouird, Vi-comte de Faramond, Colonel Paul St. Mare.

Dinner at French Embassy. WASHINGTON, May 33.—Ambassador Cambon gave an elegantly appointed dinner at the French Embassy tonight in honor of the members of the Rochambeau mission. The company invited to meet them included the President's Cabinet, Senators, Ambassadors and Ministers, the staff of the French Embassy, Cardinal Gibbons and others.

The Acting Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, May 22.—The President has revoked the old executive order of August 25, 1921, by which the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army (General Miles) and the Adjutant-General (General Miles) are to assume the duties Corbin) in turn are to assume the duties of Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary and Assistant Secretary. President's order of revocation, which is dated restorday, leaves the department without a head in the event of the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary until such head is specifically designated on such occasion. Both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary were absent to-day, but Secretary Root, before he left this morning, lasued a special order designating his chief clerk, John O. Schoneld, to act during his absence

Philadelphia Mint Resumes, NEW YORK, May 23 .- Colnage has been NEW YORK, May 23.—Coinage has been resumed at the mint, after an idleness of 18 working days, says a Philadelphia dispatch to the World. The suspension was caused by the refusal of Dr. Norris, chief clerk, to accept the office of Chief Coiner because he did not wish to bear the responsibilities of the office. THE BROOM AS AN EMBLEM OF VIC-

TORY OR SUPERIORITY. ne (History of England) says at the

end of 1832;
"In this action the Dutch had the advantage, and night came opportunely to save the English fleet. After this victory Tromp, a bravado, fixed a broom to his masthead."

The two quotations of Do Jonge tend to show that, after a signalized victory, the business of a broom to the boundary of the continuous of the same The two quotations of Do Jonge tend to show that, after a signalized victory, the bossting of a broom at the masthead was not something new, but already in practice since two centuries; and himme also says that it was done after the victory. The words of Mr. Cornish imply that Tromp came on the coasts of England as boasting of what he intended to do while history tells us plainly that

May Heaven Help Despondent and Hopeless Sufferers from Kidney Disease to Accept the New Life Offered by

### Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Medicine Cures Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Nephritis, and Albuminuria.

Thousands of people suffer through a living death from some form of kidney disease. In the majority of cases, the poor sufferers have been informed by phy-sicians that there is no hope. If you are a victim of kidney disease,

take courage, dear sufferer! There is a mighty saving agent that you have not yet called to your aid; it is Paine's Celery Compound. This grand medical prescrip-tion has conquered as desperate cases as yours; it has power to pluck you as a brand from the burning, if you have but the faith to give it a trini.

You may perchance ask: "What will Paine's Celery Compound do for me that other medicines have failed to accom-

Paine's Celery Compound will accomplish vastly more for you in your distress than you can imagine. Its first great vital undertaking is the purification of the life stream from waste matter, the result of decomposition of the tissues. It will remove all morbid materials, saving you from uraemic poisoning, which so often proves fatal in kidney disease.

In addition to all this, Palme's Celety Compound will establish nerve force and new parce filter, it will possible the weak. new nerve fiber; it will nourish the weak ened system and rertore the full vital functions of the kidneys.

If you value life, delay not the use of Paine's Celery Compound a single hour. Your present critical condition demands the immediate use of this great life-saver. Emma Doty, of Red Buttes, Wyo., saved

by Paine's Celery Compound from fattal kidney disease, writes as follows: "I had a terrible pain in my side, owing to kidney troubles. I could hardly lie down; but that trouble has all left me through the use of Paine's Celery Compound. Last Spring I had mountain four and has disease. Spring I had mountain fever and was slet-a long time; since taking Paine's Colery Compound I am strong, I feel very grata-ful for your medicine. I am glad to say anything that would encourage people to

Diamond Dyes color anything any color. Never falls:

White Ribbon Remedy Can be given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetits for aicoholic stimulanta, whether the patient is a confirmed incorate, "a tippler," rocial drinker or drutkard. Im-possible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon

possible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic dignors after using White Ribbon Hemedy,

Mrs. A. M. Townsend Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Hemedy on very obetinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Benedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy, Members of our Union are delighted to this a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

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# WEAK STOMACH

## Indigestion and Dyspepsia

Distress after eating, nausea between meals, vomiting, acid eructations, and flatulency are cured by what gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions through the medium of the blood, and that is

Hood's Sarsaparilla,-it has an unequaled record of remarkable, radical and permanent cures.

Read the testimonials.

Accept no substitute for Hood's, for no substitute acts like it-it's peculiar in what it is and what it does.

"I was very much troubled with my stomach for nearly two years, and at times would get so nervous I was hardly able to stand. One day I read carefully a little book, containing testimonisis in favor of Hood's Sarsuparilla. I decided to try the medicine, and my second bettle is now almost gone. I have not felt any trouble with my stomach since I began taking it."—Mary Sequeira, box 14, San Jose, Cal.

"My father took Hood's Sarsaparilla for stomach trouble last Fall, and it relieved him. My sister used one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparills, and one box of Hood's Olive Ointment for pimples. Her face was full of them, but now they are almost all sone. I think Hood's is an excellent medicine."—Miss Mary Twelfd, Spanish, Mont.

"My little girl suffered very much from her stomach. She had no appetite, and was sick all the time. My husband got her a bettie of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she took it according to directions, and was soon better. Her appetite improved with the first bottle. Since taking two bottles she has not had any trouble with her stomach, and her health is good."—Mrs. M. J. Whitesell, Lordsburg, Cal.

Hoods's Sarsaparilla Promises to Cure and Keeps the Promise.