DENIES THE CHARGES

Captain McDonald Refutes O'Brien's Statement.

AS TO THE DOINGS AT IGBARAS

Rations Were Not Withheld From the Troops—No Barbarity in Connection With the Capture of Lanog.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Captain McDonald, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, one of the officials accused in Corporal O'Brien's testimony, was before the Philippine committee of the Senate today. He denied all of the allegations made by O'Brien, and said O'Brien was elsewhere at the time he claimed to have been present. McDonald denied the statement by O'Brien that he (McDonald) and a number of other officers misbehaved themselves at a native dance. He showed that at the time alleged Major Cook, one of the officers named, and himself were on duty elsewhere. Captain McDonald said O'Brien was a troublesome soldier.

Captain McDonald, who is from Charlestown, Mass., said he had no doubt that he was the Captain Frederick McDonald referred to in Corporal O'Brien's testimony. He admitted having seen the water cure administered at Igbaras, but asserted that O'Brien was at San Joaquin, 30 miles away, at the time. The witness said he went to the Philippines in 1899 and had been there 18 or 20 months.

Senator Lodge—Do you know anything of the violation of the person of a Spanish woman by American officers, as testified to by O'Brien?

Captain McDonald—No such circumstances ever occurred at that time, or any other, from the beginning to the end of my stay in the Philippines, and I have never known of a Spanish woman or any other woman being violated by an American officer.

The witness went on to say that he supposed the woman that O'Brien had in mind in this connection was the wife of a son of the Mayor of Igbaras. A brother of the woman's husband, he said, had been made a cripple for life by Montour's band of ladrones, and the body of the husband's father, when he died, had been dragged about the streets by Montour himself. This woman, he said, had given valuable information to Sergeant Davis, of his company, concerning the insurgents, but, the witness added, this woman never had been maltreated by the Americans.

Regarding O'Brien's statement that McDonald and other officers had demanded themselves disgracefully at a native dance at San Joaquin, Captain McDonald said: "That statement is a deliberate lie from beginning to end. Major Cook, whose name is given as that of one of the officers present on that occasion, was on duty at the town of Jaro, 60 miles distant, at the time the dance is said to have occurred, and I was on duty at Migoon."

Captain McDonald also flatly contradicted O'Brien's statement to the effect that he or any other officers of the company had withheld from the troops the rations to which they were entitled. In that connection he called attention to the fact that the Captain of a company never handled the fund for the purchase of supplies needed by his command. He also declared that it was not true that the bread received for the company had been sold. "The soldiers," he said, "had fresh bread every day in the week that we could bake it."

As to the statement that the insurgents had put a price on his head because of his cruelty, Captain McDonald said he never heard of that fact. If it was a fact, "I imagine," he said, "that the insurgents would have shot any officer of the American Army, as I would have shot any insurgent officer who would not surrender, but that there was any price upon my head I had no evidence, and I went about freely and alone among the natives at all times."

He also denied that he ever had struck a prisoner over the head with a revolver, as O'Brien had charged. "If," he said, "a prisoner had not done as ordered, I should have shot him instead of striking him."

Speaking of the treatment of peaceable natives by the Americans in the Philippines, Captain McDonald said it was like the treatment of a child by his father.

The witness also testified concerning the capture of the barrio of Lanog, in connection with which O'Brien had said that an unarmed boy had been fired upon by the entire command; that three old men, two of them bearing a flag of truce, had been shot down, and that a woman and two children had been burned to death, he denied all the statements detailing these supposed circumstances, but said it was true that the barrio had been captured and burned. It was a stockaded stronghold of ladrones set on a hill and considered inaccessible while the Spaniards controlled the country. When his troops approached it the natives fired first, but the place was taken. The Americans occupied the town for hours, and then, after giving ample notice of their intentions, had set fire to the place. If any person was burned to death, he never had heard of the fact. Nor had he ever given any orders while approaching the place to take no prisoners.

Precaution Against Smallpox.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—As an additional precaution against the development of smallpox on troopships, and to assist the medical authorities at San Francisco in determining the necessity of detention and observation of troops at that point, Lieutenant-General Miles has directed that troops ordered to the Philippines shall be provided with certificates showing that they were inspected before leaving their respective stations, and were protected from smallpox. It was also ordered that no recruits shall be sent from San Francisco until they have been under observation long enough to develop any infectious disease to which they have been exposed prior to enlistment.

Army Transport Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Root today, agreeable to his promise, sent to the Senate a further mass of information respecting the Army transport service, based on mail reports of officers stationed outside of Washington. Because of the magnitude of the task, the Secretary finds himself unable to submit itemized vouchers for each expenditure, but the figures produced show that the total cost of the transport repair service to date is $9,936,001.

The Gardener Investigation.

MANILA, May 26.—The board consisting of Colonel T. J. Winter, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Duncan and Captain William T. Johnston, which has been investigating the charges brought by Major Gardener concerning conditions in Tayabas Province, Luzon, has adjourned its meetings at Lucena, Tayabas Province, and will now meet in Manila.

Solace Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The United States naval transport Solace sailed today for Manila via Honolulu. She carries supplies and men for the Asiatic fleet.

Forest Fires in Colorado.

SALIDA, Colo., May 26.—The worst forest fires in the history of the mountains of the continental divide are raging in the Collegiate range, and the Saugre de Cristo. More than a dozen fires can be seen from this city. The water supply and grazing grounds will be materially injured, and the loss of timber will aggregate a vast sum. The origin of the fires is unknown, but it is suspected that some of them were started by men who wanted to avoid payment of stumpage to the Government.

CHURCHES IN PHILIPPINES

Union of Protestants in the Archipelago Effected.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The American Bible Society has received from its agent in the Philippines, Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, his annual report on the situation in the islands, inclusive of the circulation of the Bible. He says:

"It was no child's play that confronted either the civil or military authorities here. When the Spanish Government officials withdrew those who had shaped affairs remained behind. Shaken loose by the revolution, still this system clung, and must be considered, conciliated and dealt with before those who have suffered much and protested long can be benefited. Careful diplomacy has been necessary to bring about anything like order. Negotiations for the settlement of the land question have been carried on over slumbering volcanoes of disappointed hatred.

"The educational department, which has startled the world by the boldness and magnitude of its plan, is tackling its problem with enthusiasm.

"The missionary forces have been greatly augmented. The Baptists and Presbyterians on the Island of Panay are reaching many of the rural people at the market places, where they congregate from miles in the interior and are greatly interested in the teaching of the Bible. Dr. Hall has a hospital at Ilo Ilo, and is proving that medical missions are profitable in spiritual results. At Damagueto the Silliman Institute, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Hibbard, is well established, with a growing attendance.

"The United Brethren Church have established work at Vigan, on the northern part of the Island of Luzon, with headquarters at Manila. The Disciple Church has two representatives in Manila, where English work is under way. Work among the Filipinos will begin shortly.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church has opened work in Hagonoy, Bulacan Province; in San Fernando, Pampanga Province and Gerona, Tarlac Province, all on the Island of Luzon.

"A union of the Protestant churches in the archipelago was effected for the purpose of utilizing the missionary forces to the best and greatest advantage by the division of the field and the open discussion of all questions of common interest. The Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands was chosen as the name, and a committee was appointed which succeeded in effecting a division of the field so that for at least three years there shall be practically no overlapping of the different missions. Provision was made for an executive committee, to which will be referred any question of comity which might arise. At the first annual convention of this organization representatives from the entire field were heard and vital questions affecting the whole field discussed.

"While the Filipino church has not the unity and freedom from sectarianism hoped for, and there seems little prospect of inter-denominational schools and literature, very much has been accomplished by the union of forces, and it is hoped that with the growth of the missions there will be in this field a working out in practical shape of all the growing, world-wide feeling for the unity and harmony of Christ's church.

"Outside the people in Manila and its environs there are none who are so ripe for the use of the Bible and who receive it so eagerly as do the people of Pampanga Province.

"We are in receipt of the first Gospel to be translated into the language of the Cebuan group of the Visayan Islands, Chaplain John A. Randolph, of the United States Army, with the assistance of competent native helpers, has with the utmost care translated and thoroughly revised this important manuscript, which has been presented to the society without cost by the chaplain and dedicated to the North Mississippi Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Printing for the Bible Society has been done in Japan. The total number of volumes published in 71,000, the total number of pages is 5,270,000.

"Last year we reported the sale and gift of 10,373 copies. This year the total circulation is 49,673 copies. The sales in the Manila depository have been 4728 copies. When we consider the bitter opposition, the unsettled condition of the country, making it dangerous in the extreme to venture into the interior without an escort, the great lack of roads and facilities for travel, and the number of men employed, the work accomplished certainly is marvelous."

Troops For Chiriqui.

COLON, May 26.—The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon, which arrived here from Bocas del Toro Saturday, returned to Bocas Sunday night with 800 soldiers and a large quantity of ammunition. These troops are destined for Chiriqui Grande, where the insurgents are still located. The United States gunboat Machias is coaling here. She will probably return to Bocas del Toro.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

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

POLICY AN UNSAFE ONE

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMITTEE OPPOSES HOAR'S BILL.

Colombia Accused of Playing for Delay With the Object of Securing Property of French Company.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Morgan, from the committee on isthmian canals, today submitted to the Senate the adverse report of that committee on Senator Hoar's bill placing the selection of a route for an isthmian canal in the hands of the President. The committee opposed the bill on the ground that it makes no provision for further exploration of routes and leaves the President to make a selection on the statement of facts already ascertained. It is contended that "however safely the country may rely on the wisdom and just discretion of the executive, the policy is not wise nor safe as a rule of government." The report discusses at length the protocols with Columbia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and it is stated incidentally that Colombian Minister Silva was invited to appear before the committee, but declined to do so.

Of the agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, it is said that "they are definite and complete, as to the character and scope of the rights they have agreed to concede to the United States, and it is argued that if they are ratified, nothing will be left to do but to carry the agreement into effect.

Colombia, on the other hand, is charged with playing for delay, and it is stated that "to hold Colombia to her present offer, it is necessary, under article 21, that ratification shall be exchanged within eight months from its date, and the practical impossibility of concluding all the necessary arrangements provided for in her proposition within eight months shows that her most earnest purpose is to cause delay." It is charged that Colombia does not, by her protocol, propose to sell us the Panama Canal and railroad property free of all existing claims, concessions and incumbrances, but leaves us to work out a title with the Panama Company. The report adds:

"Colombia is anxious to get rid of the Panama Canal Company without giving offense to France, so that she can seize and possess all the plant of the canal company, all the lands and houses it owns in Panama, including the great hospital, the machine shops, and wharves at Colon, all the vast machinery in use by the Panama Canal Company, the hospitals and other houses, the palace built for De Lesseps and his sons, and become owner of it all, along with the Panama Railroad Company, which reverts to her in 1966.

"If this convention should be adopted, not only would delay attend the opening of the canal, but the United States will assume obligations to the world that it will be impossible to keep and relations with Colombia that will deprive the canal of all value to the United States, and will make it a cause of irritation that must involve the most serious consequences."

WILL BENEFIT THE COAST.

Advantages to Be Reaped by Holding the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who has made two trips to the Philippine Islands and the Orient, says that if the Republican policies are continued the Pacific Coast is sure to reap immense advantages. For that reason, he thinks, it is of especial interest that Oregon set the pace for the rest of the country in the elections in June. He thinks that while the Democratic party could not prevent the onward march toward expansion and commercial development, it would retard it a good deal, as a Democratic House elected this Fall would no doubt endeavor to stop everything that the Republicans have done toward pacification and stable government in the Philippines. He says the $80,000,000 worth of goods which are imported into the Islands every year would largely come from the United States through Pacific Coast channels, if our present policies can be carried out.

Lands for Settlers.

The House today passed Representative Moody's bill granting a pension of $12 a month to Mary Welch, of Ontario. Mr. Moody today made a favorable report on his double minimum land bill, his bill allowing wagon-road companies to select lands in lieu of those in their grants which have been patented to settlers, and the bill allowing settlers who located on lands within the conflict of the grant to the Northern Pacific and The Dalles Military Road Company, and who were deprived of their holdings by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wilcox against the Eastern Oregon Land Company to have credit on other homesteads they may make for the amount of time they resided on the original homesteads. But all such claimants must reside upon their new holdings for at least one year, and all must make second entries within two years.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Robert S. McCormick to Be Ambassador to Austria.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President today nominated Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Austria-Hungary. The following nominations were also made:

Chandler Hale, Maine, secretary of the embassy at Vienna.

George B. River, New Jersey, second secretary embassy at Vienna.

Charles Richardson, Massachusetts, secretary of embassy, at Berlin.

George A. McKenzie, Receiver of Public Money, Stockton, Cal.

Assistant surgeon, Marine Hospital Service, to be passed. Assistant surgeons, Samuel B. Grubbs, New York; John McMullen, Maryland.

Artillery, Second Lieutenants, Sergeant Emmett N. Harris, Troop L, Eighth Cavalry; Frank Geere, Wyoming; Nelson E. Margetts, Utah; Frederick E. Gignoux, Nevada.

Cavalry—Second Lieutenant, Claire G. Bennett, Washington.

Brotherhoods and Conspiracy Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Grand Chief Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors; Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and President Perham, of the Order of aRilroad Telegraphers, have united in an appeal to the Senators constituting the Republican steering committee of the Senate to give the anti-injunction bill a place on the Senate calendar. They oppose the amendments suggested by the Senate committee on judiciary

Will Favor General Public.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Roosevelt today informed a number of Senators who called upon him that he would sign the Indian appropriation bill. Some of the objections he had to it have been met by special legislation. There is still one provision which he insists on being corrected and that is the one which gives the exclusive right to the Florence Mining Company to prospect for one year all the mineral lands on the Uintah Reservation, in Utah. It is understood that a bill will be at once introduced in both houses of Congress repealing this provision, which if it passes, will have the effect of allowing the general public to explore the land and establish claims.

Hoar Wants to Know.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Hoar today introduced the following resolution:

"That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether there be any law or regulation in force in the Philippine Islands which will prevent any native of those islands, who may so desire, who is not under arrest and against whom no charge of any offense against the United States is pending, from coming to the United States and stating his views or desires as to the interests of his people to the President or to either house of Congress."

The resolution went over until tomorrow at the request of Lodge.

CLOUDBURST IN COLORADO

Flood in Fountain River Does Damage at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 26.—Scores of people living along the Fountain River, in this city, have moved to higher grounds in anticipation of the high water. About 3 o'clock this afternoon the first news of the heavy rains about 30 miles north reached this city. It is reported at Keiker a cloudburst covered the prairie with from two to four inches of water. Three hundred feet of track of the Denver & Rio Grande was washed out near Fountain and Pinon, and railroad officials do not know when travel can be resumed. The Santa Fe track is also reported damaged. All the telegraph wires were down, but linemen sent from Colorado Springs and Pueblo got the wires to working about 7 o'clock.

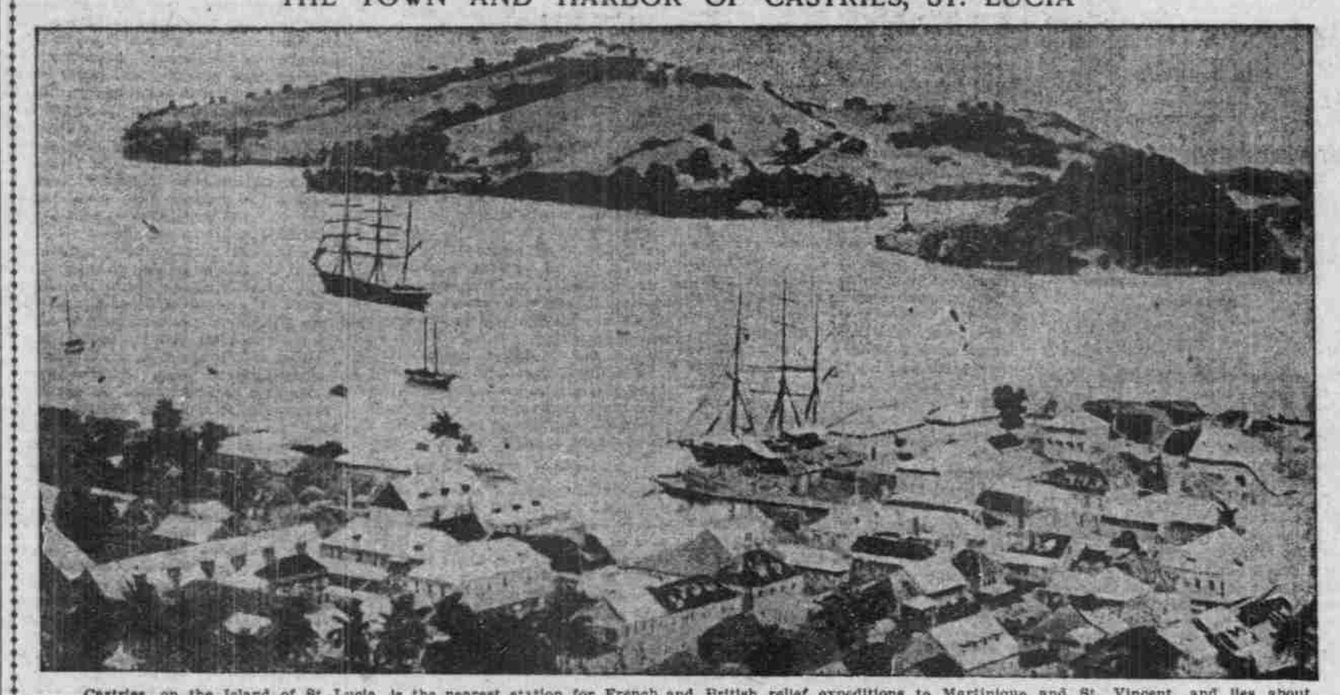
The flood, which reached here shortly after 8 o'clock, came down in a great roaring breast of water, tearing loose everything in its way. At Butte's Station, on the Rio Grande, the section house and other property was destroyed. From there to this city not much of value could be reached by the wave, and ample warning had been sent ahead. But a number of tent dwellers disregarded it and had a narrow escape. Two womn were compelled to cling to a tree several hours amid the noisy waves. Several small houses and tents were carried off. The three large steel railroad bridges of the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Colorado Southern Railroads, all within a quarter of a mile above the mouth of the Fountain, were torn out and no trains will be able to cross for sometime. The approaches to the two city bridges on Fourth and Eighth streets and those of the county bridge, north of the city, were undermined and then torn out.

Storm Strikes Texarkana.

TEXARKANA, Ark., May 26. — Texarkana was hit by a wind and rain storm today that did much damage. The churches fared badly. The Christian church, Oak-street Baptist church (colored) and Methodist church (colored) were nearly blown down, and are ruined. The Fairview Methodist Episcopal church, the latter one of the finest in town, was badly damaged. The Odd Fellows' Hall, a big building, was shifted over a foot. Many business houses and residences were damaged, and dozens of dwellings under course of construction were leveled.

This is a very dangerous disease unless properly treated. Statistics show that there are more deaths from it than from scarlet fever. All danger may be avoided, however, by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It liquifies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the cough loose, and makes the paroxysms of coughing less frequent and less severe. It has been used in many epidemics of this disease with perfect success. For sale by all druggists.

THE TOWN AND HARBOR OF CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA



Castries, on the Island of St. Lucia, is the nearest station for French and British relief expeditions to Martinique and St. Vincent, and lies about midway between those devastated islands.

EXPLAINS HIS EDITORIALS

SENATOR PATTERSON SAYS HE HAS BEEN CONSISTENT.

Resumption of the Philippine Debate—House Devotes the Day to District of Columbia Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Patterson, one of the minority members of the Philippine committee of the Senate, occupied the floor most of the day in a discussion of the Philippine question. Patterson quoted from the utterances of his newspaper, the Denver News, to show that he consistently had advocated the independence of the Philippines since December, 1898. He said the editorials quoted by Foraker some days ago had been written prior to that time. He discussed the whole Philippine question, and several lively colloquies occurred during the speech. Foraker and Hoar had a brief debate over President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos. Sixty two private pension bills were passed.

Soon after the Senate convened Gallinger offered a resolution providing that the Judiciary committee of the Senate should make an investigation into the subject of lynchings with a view of ascertaining whether there is any remedy for them. Gallinger said he introduced the resolution in full view of the fact that he might be charged with precipitating a sectional controversy, but nothing was further from his thoughts.

He said lynchings were not confined to the South. Horrible cases had occurred in the North, and white men as well as black had been the victims. During the past 10 years 2558 lynchings had occurred in the United States. If the strong arm of the law could prevent such occurrences he deemed it wise to do so. He read the Associated Press account of the negro burning in Texas a few days ago. He said history did not furnish a more fiendish instance of mob wrath, and Foxe's Book of Martyrs was tame in comparison. The whole wretched business, he said, was a disgrace to American manhood in the light of which the alleged atrocities in the Philippines pale into insignificance.

The Spanish inquisition did not furnish a case exceeding that one in inhumanity. He apprehended that it would be said that the Federal Government was powerless, and that the states had exclusive jurisdiction. If so, the American people desired to know it.

Senator Bailey said he had no idea of being drawn into any sectional controversy by the Senator from New Hampshire, and he would be willing to have the people judge the men who perpetrated such outrages. He desired, however, to discuss the question whether the Government had the right to go into the several states and take charge of the peace and of good order. He asked, therefore, that the resolution go over.

"There can be no objection," said Bailey, "to a report from the judiciary committee on the subject, because I am sure there can be but one conclusion reached by that committee. But, if in the course of its investigation, it should undertake to parade before the country all the lynchings and burnings that have occurred in any section over a nameless offense, and all the murders of women and children, and all the abductions which have occurred in other sections of the country, the only result, it seems to me, would be to make us think less of ourselves as a people and as a Nation, and I have little disposition to indulge in that pastime myself."

The resolution went over. Subsequently Culberson had read the story of the burning of a negro near Leavenworth, Kan., in January, 1901, saying he wanted the fact understood that these crimes occurred in other states than Texas. He hoped the New Hampshire Senator, when reciting examples of these atrocities in the future, would not confine himself to one state.

Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, said his committee had had the subject under consideration, and the bill considered had been reported by him adversely. The matter had been considered as a question of constitutional law and duty.

The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was agreed to without debate.

The Philippine bill was then taken up, and Patterson made a speech in opposition to it. Patterson referred to the editorials from the Denver News which Foraker had read in the course of his speech. These editorials strongly urged the retention of the Philippine Islands and advocated the Government's policy as to the islands. Patterson said he was responsible for the utterances of the Denver News then and now. Just prior to the ratification of the Paris treaty he had changed his opinion, and since that time had advocated strenuously the independence of the Filipino people.

Patterson declared that after the capture of Manila, a censored press, deliberately guided by the powers in Washington, had misrepresented the situation in the Philippine Islands. He read some extracts from editorials in the Denver News since the time referred to, declaring that the most "sublimely grand and National deed" which the United States could perform would be to extend independence to the Filipinos. He urged that Foraker had not been frank and candid in his quotations from the Denver News.

Foraker resented the imputation of a lack of fairness. Patterson insisted that Foraker had omitted editorials which presented the question in its true light. Foraker said he had presented only such editorials from Democratic newspapers as had dealt ably and intelligently with the question, and, of course, he had no intention of reflecting upon the Senator from Colorado.

Patterson declared that additional light had been thrown upon the subject, and editorials had appeared in his paper which presented a different phase of the matter. These had not been read. In justice, he read them himself, declaring they were a reflection on "the censored telegraph dispatches" from the Philippines.

In answer to an inquiry from Beveridge, Patterson said he never, since December, 1898, had advocated the retention of the Philippines by the United States. From that time he had hoped for the Filipinos' independence. Referring to the opening of hostilities between the Americans and Filipinos on February 4, 1899, Patterson declared that somebody was dictating the tenor of the news sent from the islands to the United States by Associated Press and other sources. He intimated that it was the purpose to conceal the facts regarding the situation.

In his argument, Patterson quoted from a speech of Foraker, made in January, 1899, to the effect that he had no sympathy with those who talked of "making war on Aguinaldo and his followers in their struggle for liberty and independence." Foraker explained that the war he referred to was not a war between the United States and the Filipinos, but the war between Spain and the Filipinos. Patterson held that could not be the case, as Manila had fallen to the Americans and the Spanish had been sent to their homes. Foraker said his sympathies always had been with the American troops, and would be until the last gun had been fired in the pending conflict.

Hoar asked Foraker to read the sentence in President McKinley's proclamation which had been eliminated by General Otis, lest it should bring on war. He said General Otis arrogated extraordinary authority to himself to suppress a part of the proclamation and to substitute a statement that would indicate to the Filipinos that they were to be granted a full measure of liberty. Hoar said he realised the purity of purpose and the intellectual superiority of the Republicans with whom he differed on this question. He would rather lose his right arm than take the position he had taken, but he was so constructed by his Creator that he could not help it. (Applause.)

Foraker paid a high tribute to Hoar, saying that his colleagues esteemed him highly, not only for his great ability, but also for his lovable character.

Patterson, continuing, paid a notable tribute to Governor Taft, saying that a better selection for his position could not have been made. He said that if Governor Taft was removed, the greatest bulwark against the oppression of the Filipinos would be removed.

A sharp colloquy arose between McComas and Carmack, the former asserting that abuse of the Army officers and men was to be found in every speech almost on the Democratic side. Carmack insisted that not a single Democrat had abused the Army. The question of veracity was handed backward and forward between the Senators, but did not get beyond the parliamentary stage.

Dubois interrupted to say that not a Democratic Senator had abused the Army as much as General Chaffee had in Associated Press dispatches from Manila, made public today. The statement about the Waller court-martial by General Chaffee, Dubois said, was one of the blackest pages in the history of the Army. He did not think any Senator who had called attention to "outrages" could be accused properly of villifying the army.

McComas said General Chaffee had made his comments simply on the acts of one brave man when he was ill and scarcely responsible for what he did.

Foraker referred to the proclamation of President McKinley to the Filipinos and to the change made in it by General Otis. Hoar interrupted to refer to the assurance of President McKinley to Andrew Carnegie that in 30 days resistance in the Philippines would cease. General Otis knew the Filipinos would not submit, and that the only way to keep the peace was to tell them they were to have their independence. "So," said Hoar, "General Otis suppressed it, but General Miller, who notoriously did want an attack, produced it, and Aguinaldo met it with an instant speedy defiance."

Foraker urged that if the proclamation had been issued to the people of Ohio, they would have regarded it as a declaration of war.

Sixty-two private pension bills were passed, and after a brief executive session, the Senate, at 5:35 P. M., adjourned.

The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The death of the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, was today referred to in the opening invocation of the Chaplain of the House, Rev. Dr. Couden, who asked divine consolation for the stricken family of the dead diplomat.

The conference report on the agricultural bill was agreed to. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was also agreed to.

The controversy last week between Hull (Rep., Iowa) and Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) over a private bill granting an honorable discharge to Michael Mullett was renewed, and an aye and nay vote was taken. The absence of a quorum was discovered on the first vote, but after the absent members had been summoned, the bill was declared lost on a tie—73 to 73. Later an error in the count was discovered, and the bill passed—74 to 72.

After passing 60 private pension bills, the House took up District of Columbia business. The bill amending the District of Columbia code was ordered reported during the day, and in order to complete the measure, the House decided to take a recess until 11 A. M. tomorrow.

An agreement was reached that when the House adjourned next Thursday, it be until the following Monday, in order to allow members to participate in the Decoration Day exercises. At 4:45 P. M. the House took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

To Push Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, today issued a call for a caucus Wednesday evening next to consider plans "for the passage of a Nicaragua Canal bill at this session of Congress," such being the language of the petition on which Mr. Hay issued the call.

For Promotion of Brooke.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Senator Quay today introduced a bill providing for the promotion of Major-General Brooke, the senior Major-General of the Army, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and for the General's retirement with that rank.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

DO NOT NEGLECT

THE LITTLE ILLS OF TODAY

THE USE OF

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Will Eradicate From the Blood and System the Seeds of Disease.

As grains of sand make our lofty mountains, drops of water the mighty ocean, and as our massive buildings are made of one brick piled upon another, so do the little ills of life contribute to the building up of deadly diseases in the body.

Experienced medical men claim that fully three-fourths of our men and women enter the Summer season with little ills and symptoms of disease, which must develop into serious and fatal troubles if not banished at once.

We hear our friends complain daily of rheumatic tendencies, sharp and darting neuralgic pains, dyspepsia, pains in the side and back, nervousness and sleeplessness; and we see with out own eyes the effects of impure blood in facial blotches, eruptions and sores. The little ills and pains of today build up the alarming and fatal diseases that follow days and weeks of neglect.

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