VOTE NEXT TUESDAY

Senate Will Then Dispose of Philippine Bill.

AND ALL OF ITS AMENDMENTS

Burrows Explains the Measure, Urging Its Enactment—House Debates the Subsidiary Coinage Bill.

An agreement was reached in the Senate yesterday by which the final vote on the pending Philippine government bill and all amendments will be taken up next Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Pending the vote, the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock each day except Friday, when the Senate will not sit, it being Memorial day. Monday and Tuesday the debate will be under the 15-minute rule. Burrows explained the bill at length yesterday, and urged its enactment, maintaining that it would advance the interests and promote the prosperity of the islands. In his judgment it would be a mistake to accord to the Filipinos now self-government and independence.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—When the Senate convened the clerk read an announcement from the acting President Pro Tem., Platt (Conn.), appointing Gallinger to act as President Pro Tem. at today's session. Hoar stated that Platt and the President Pro Tem., Frye, in their official capacities were in attendance upon the funeral of Lord Pauncefote, and on his motion the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Cardinal Gibbons was one of the visitors in the reserved gallery.

When the Senate reconvened at 2 o'clock Warren presented the conference report on the omnubus public buildings bill, and it was agreed to. A joint resolution was passed providing for the printing of 20,000 copies of the proceedings on the unveiling of the statue of Count de Rochambeau. A bill was passed providing for the occupancy by the G. A. R. of the new public printing building during the National encampment in October.

Consideration then was resumed of the Philippine Government bill. Lodge, in charge of the bill, asked that a time be fixed for a vote on the measure.

Culberson inquired if Lodge could give any idea of the scope of the inquiry now being made by the Philippine committee, and when the inquiry would be concluded.

Lodge said he thought the inquiry would continue as long as the session should last.

"Unaffected by the disposition of the pending bill?" inquired Culberson.

"Entirely unaffected by the disposition of the bill," replied Lodge.

Some discussion followed as to the time of taking the final vote on the bill. It was agreed then that the Senate would meet at 11 A. M. Thursday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday next; that the debate Monday and Tuesday should be limited to 15-minute speeches, and that the final vote on the bill and amendments should be taken at 4 o'clock next Tuesday.

Hoar presented a letter from General M. P. Miller, United States Army, correcting what he said was an error in a recent speech of Hoar, who had said that General Miller "notoriously did want an attack, and Aguinaldo met it with speedy defiance," the reference being to the issuance by General Miller of President McKinley's proclamation, a part of which was suppressed by General Otis. In his letter, General Miller said Hoar was in error. He said General Otis had not informed him that the President's proclamation was not to be issued in full. He was not anxious for a fight, and always had advised the Filipinos to accept the sovereignty of the United States, as he believed the United States would grant them their reasonable desires. Hoar said the letter evidently was that of a sincere and honest gentleman. He absolutely acquitted General Miller of publishing the proclamation in order to bring on hostilities.

Lodge then offered some amendments to the bill, all being of a minor character, except those reducing the amount of land to be taken up by one person from 160 acres to 40 acres. The amendments were agreed to.

Lodge said the Philippine committee had not determined yet what change, if any, should be made in the provision of the bill enabling a corporation to acquire 5000 acres of land. He thought some change in the provision might be made, but what it would be he could not say.

Burrows then addressed the Senate on the general features of the pending bill. He said he believed the time had come when the future course of this Government as to the islands must be determined. If the present course is to be followed, he thought that fact couldd not be too clearly pointed out. He believed the enactment of the measure of the majority would promote the interests of the Filipinos and advance the prosperity of the islands. Burrows said he did not believe that the Filipinos were suited for self-government. If he thought they were, he would unhesitatingly urge that independence be granted them. Burrows, in conclusion, maintained that the adoption of the majority report on this bill was the only safe and honorable course for the United States to take.

The Senate passed the following bills: Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, to issue bonds for the erection of a Courthouse and jail; granting title to the town of Juneau, Alaska, to lands occupied for school purposes, and for other purposes; adjusting certain conflicts respecting state school indemnity selections in lieu of school sections in abandoned military reservations.

The Senate then, at 5:30 P. M., went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

SILVER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Democrats Oppose Hill's Subsidiary Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The House spent the day debating the bill to increase the subsidiary coinage by coining the silver bullion in the Treasury and to recoin standard silver dollars as the public necessities may require. The limit of subsidiary coinage is now $100,000,000. The bill increases this to an indefinite amount in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill aroused the opposition of the Democrats, who claimed it was only a step in the direction of the complete striking down of the silver dollar. The debate drifted into a general discussion of the silver question. Very little interest was shown, and Cochran (Dem. Mo.) twice made the point that no quorum was present. Newlands (Rep. Nev.) finally offered an amendment to make subsidiary silver a legal tender, and this amendment was pending when the House adjourned.

Speaker Henderson attended the funeral of Lord Pauncefote, and by his designation Dalzell (Rep. Pa.) presided over the deliberations of the House. Some routine business was transacted before the regular order was demanded.

A bill was passed to authorize the relinquishment to the United States of patent lands and claims within the limits of Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks.

The regular order then being demanded, a vote was taken upon adoption of the rule for the consideration of the bill to increase the subsidiary silver coinage, which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday. The rule was adopted—99 to 75. Under its terms two hours were allowed for general debate.

Hill (Rep. Conn.), who had charge of the bill, expressed surprise at the criticism of the measure indulged in by Shafroth yesterday. There seemed to be a misunderstanding, he said, as to the scope of the bill. It had nothing to do with the question of exchange, abolition or redemption of silver dollars contained in the Fowler bill. It covered only the subject of subsidiary coinage, and was so innocent that the minority had not seen fit to attack it in their report. It provided for the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury and the recoinage of silver dollars into subsidiary coin as public necessities might require. The amount of bullion in the treasury was 44,550,910 ounces, its coinage value in dollars being $57,562,360, and in subsidiary coins, $61,546,109. In the course of his remarks Hill declared that the legal tender silver dollars had cost the Government $350,000,000 in the last 20 years, which, he argued, was convincing proof of the wisdom of their retirement.

Bell (Pop. Colo.) opened against the bill. He declared that every great panic from which the country had suffered had been precipitated by "currency tinkerers" like Hill. The ultimate act of Hill and his friends, he said, was to create an all-powerful banking trust, which would control the issue of paper currency. If this programme is carried out, he said, all the currency would disappear except gold and bank paper. The pending bill, he said, is one of three and the only one the Republicans dare pass on the face of the Congressional elections.

Shallenberger (Pop. Neb.) also contended that the pending bill is only the first step in the direction of creating a monopoly. Newlands (Pop. Nev.) and Lewis (Dem. Ga.) also opposed the bill. The general debate then was closed and the bill read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Smith (Rep. Ia.) argued in support of the bill that instead of being a measure of contraction, it would increase the amount of money in circulation to the extent of the silver bullion coined (over $60,000,000).

Grow (Rep. Pa.) offered an amendment providing that the subsidiary coins should consist of half dollars, quarter dollars, 10 and 5-cent pieces, of proportionate parts of 412½ grains.

To this amendment Newlands offered an amendment providing that such coins should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. Hill made the point of order that the amendment to the amendment was not germane. The point of order was overruled. Cochran (Rep. Mo.) supported the Newlands amendment, at the same time denouncing the bill. He warned the members of the majority that the time would come in their defense of the proposed legislation when they would be as "jack rabbits before the hounds."

Without action on either amendment, the House, at 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

GOOD IMMIGRATION BILL.

House Measure Is Aimed Largely at Undesirable Classes.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The immigration bill passed by the House yesterday is not all that could be wished, but it is an improvement over former legislation. The Prohibitionists have triumphed in securing the amendments which are bound to stay in if the bill passes the Senate. It will even go to the extent of prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol, but that prohibition is only a question of time anyway, as an agitation had begun which would stop liquor selling in the Senate and House restaurants. The bill is largely aimed at undesirable immigrants, and if the provision against anarchists and the worst classes can be enforced, it will be of considerable advantage.

The educational test, it is expected, will keep out the undesirable immigrants of Southern Europe, but it is said will not affect more than 5 per cent of those from Northern Europe, including the Germans and Scandinavians, who are generally welcomed as the very best of foreign immigrants. The Senate has heretofore passed a restrictive immigration bill, and it is only a question whether time can be secured in the Senate for the consideration of the House bill. The steamship companies are all opposing the measure, and it may be defeated by indirection, but the demand for restriction is very great, and the bill will be urged with great force in the Senate.

Alaska Naval Coaling Station.

The Secretary of the Interior is preparing a proclamation to be signed by the President transferring to the Navy Department a part of the present lighthouse reservation on Amakank Island, Alaska, near Dutch Harbor, to be used as a naval coaling station. It is proposed to build up a coaling station at this point for the accommodation of the ships doing patrol duty in Alaskan waters, as well as for transports and other Government ships.

New Oregon Rural Mail Routes.

Representative Tongue has been advised that rural free delivery will soon be established at Hubbard, Aumsville and Woodburn, Marion County, and at Monmouth, Polk County, Or.

REPUBLICANS TIRED OF IT.

Philippine Debate Was Making Too Many Democratic "Leaders."

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The minority which has been preventing the passage of the Philippine bill so long has concluded that it would be better to come down rather than to have the Senate resort to unusual methods of forcing the passage of the bill. The Republicans had become tired of the opposition, which evidently was being made simply for the purpose of killing time and to give a few Democratic Senators an opportunity to pose as leaders in that body. Hence the agreement today to reach a vote next week.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Rev. B. M. Palmer.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Rev. B. M. Palmer died at 2:35 this afternoon. Mr. Palmer was over 80 years of age, and was probably the best-known preacher in the Presbyterian church in the South. He was prominent in the Confederacy during the Civil War. His death was the result of injuries sustained by being struck by a street-car in this city several weeks ago.

Ex-Congressman Sorg.

MIDDLETOWN, O., May 28.—Paul J. Sorg, ex-Congressman, and a millionaire tobacco manufacturer, died at his home today, after an illness of several days. He was 62 years of age, and leaves a widow, one son and a daughter.

Earl of Chichester.

LONDON, May 28. — The Earl of Chichester (Walter John Pelham), formerly a Liberal member of Parliament, for Lewes, is dead. He was born in 1838.

Professor Adolf Kossmul.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, May 28.—Professor Adolf Kossmul, who introduced the stomach pump into medical practice, is dead. He was born in 1822.

Attorney-General Knox Ill.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Attorney-General Knox is confined to his home with a severe cold.

WERE VERY HARMONIOUS

(Continued from First Page.)

scientious devotion to the welfare of the people and approve the high aims and character of his administration. He faithfully maintains the plighted faith of the Nation, upholds the best standard of the public service, and stands by the policies which assure stability and confidence. He represents a civic patriotism of the highest type, and the destinies of the country are safe in his hands. In his frank, able and courageous efforts to protect the public interests, he is entitled to full and unreserved support."

The resolutions indorse the administration of Governor George K. Nash and the state officials, commend the 75th general assembly for its reduction of taxation upon real and personal property, warmly commend Senators Foraker and Hanna, indorse the record of Republican Congresses, especially those since the inauguration of William McKinley, call attention to the general prosperity which followed his first election to the Presidency, and continue:

"So great is the country's prosperity, and so ample the revenue under the Dingley tariff law, that the present Republican Congress has been able to redeem party pledges by repealing war revenues aggregating $110,000,000 annually, thus reducing taxation to a peace basis, while the Army is still on a war footing.

"Democratic success would threaten the destruction of the prospective system under which our splendid prosperity has come, and the mere shadow of impending free trade would destroy confidence, unsettle business, alarm industrial interests and immediately check the demand for labor.

Labor and Capital.

"No question now pressing for attention can be of greater importance than that which concerns the interests of capital and labor, and we pledge ourselves to the protection of these two servants of civilization. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much more consideration. To secure for labor the consideration it deserves, to uphold the dignity of toil; to create a healthy opinion on the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full share of the value it creates, to bring labor and capital together on common g round in the adjustment of such questions as may concern these two great factors in production, it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized. We believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor and favor such laws as will harmonise the interests of labor and capital and tend to lighten the burden of toil."

The resolutions commend Congress for re-enacting the Chinese exclusion law, favor a continuation of the liberal pension policy inaugurated by the Republican party; advocate the extension of the postal rural free delivery service, "wherever its extension may be justified," commend a substantial and uninterrupted increase of the Navy and urge legislation that will expedite construction of the Isthmian Canal.

"Trusts: We recognize the necessity of co-operation in order to meet new conditions in the industrial world and to compete successfully for the world's markets; but all combinations that stifle competition, control prices, limit production, or unduly increase profits or values, and especially when they raise the prices of the necessities of life, are opposed to public policy and should be repressed with a strong hand.

"The Republican party is the only one that has dealt courageously and honestly with the trust question. It enacted, as early as 1890, a law framed by that distinguished statesman, John Sherman, to prohibit and punish combinations in restraint of trade, the control of wares or the advancement of prices. This act, framed by a Republican statesman, passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President, has proved beneficial, preventing abuses where abuses were found to exist, and is now being vigorously upheld by a Republican Administration in the prosecution of unlawful combinations. Subsequent to the enactment of this law, the Democratic party obtained control of both branches of Congress and the Presidency. It constantly asserted hostility to trusts but failed to place upon the statute books a single line of legislation which would aid in their control.

"Cuba: We congratulate the new Republic of Cuba upon the final fruition of the hopes and struggles of her people for freedom and independence. We welcome her to the family of nations. We wish her success and prosperity, peace and happiness. For such part as we as a nation have had in assisting her to achieve independence, we ask no guerdon save that which we have—the gratitude of a free people. Furthermore, we believe it is due alike to Cuba and to ourselves, that, in accordance with the Republican principle of reciprocity, proper and reasonable trade concessions shall be made by our Government to Cuba, in return for her concessions upon American products, so as to benefit the trade of both countries, and to fully and generously carry out every obligation of our National honor, whether epressed or implied.

"Annexation: Additions to our territory since 1897 have been fully justified, both by improved conditions in the islands themselves and the improved commercial relations between them and the United States. These islands will not be exploited for the gain of adventurers, but will be developed for the mutual benefit of their own people and honest investors, and will in time make the United States a complete commercial entity, capable of producing within its own area practically all the articles required for the daily life and comfort of men.

Philippines and the Army.

"Philippines: We congratulate the President and the Army upon the satisfactory progress made in the Philippines in suppressing the insurrection and establishing order, and we unqualifiedly indorse the policy of our Government in those islands. The war with Spain was forced on us against our will, and the Philippines came to us as one of the results of that conflict. We are responsible for peace and order in the islands, and our sovereignty must be as absolute as our responsibility. Our title to the islands is as perfect as was that of Spain after nearly 400 years of undisputed possession. We will give their people better government, better schools, more civil and political rights, and a higher civilization and broader freedom than is possible for them in any other way. Our flag is in the Philippines and there it will remain.

"The Army: The American Army has taken up a work of established order and maintaining authority in the distant Philippines, and while we deplore and severely condemn any instances of cruelty which may have occurred, we remember that our soldiers are fighting a barbarous and treacherous foe, who have often inflicted most inhuman and revolting atrocities upon their prisoners. It is the Nation's Army, drawn from every section of the country, knowing no politics nor creed, but fighting the Nation's battles under the Nation's flag and we resent with indignation recent Democratic efforts to drag its honor in the dust and to cast reproach on its fair name.

"We proudly reaffirm our faith in all the great cardinal principles of the Republican party and our allegiance to the declarations adopted by the last Republican National Convention and to the candidates named by that convention, and we pledge our loyal support."

Strigent laws against attempts on the life of the President are demanded, and lynchings and mob violence denounced.

The Nominations.

Secretary of State L. C. Laylin was renominated without opposition.

For Supreme Judge, William B. Crew, of McConnellsville, was nominated on the fifth ballot.

Horace Ankeney was nominated on the second ballot for State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

William Kirtley was nominated for member of the State Board of Public Works.

Before the secretaries could announce the result of the public works ballot, by which Mr. Kirtley was nominated for member of the board, there were loud and repeated calls for Senator Hanna, and the greatest demonstration of the convention occurred as he was being escorted to the platform. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Republicans: I thank you most heartily for this cordial reception, and congratulate you most heartily upon the success of this convention. The candidates whom you have nominated will receive the support of the Republicans of Ohio unanimously. Your speakers, Governor Nash and Congressman Grosvenor, have sounded the keynote of this campaign, one on behalf of the state and the other on behalf of the Nation. These twin issues will meet together in common cause and create a force that will win victory. We had a motto in the last convention, 'Let well enough alone.' I propose to offer an amendment to that, 'Keep on letting well enough alone.'

"There has been consideration of state affairs and especially of the work done by the Legislature of our state, which will appeal to the people interested in sound, economic government; and will also appeal to those who have felt the burden of taxation and have sought relief and found it. There are questions of great interest in this campaign, because we are called upon to vote for members of Congress who shall support our strenuous President during the balance of his administration.

"Of course, as in all campaigns, there are issues which the Democratic party are trying to make for us upon National questions. They have talked in the halls of Congress for days and weeks upon a question which the Republicans of the United States settled last year, but we can pardon them for it—it is all they have left. But how are they making this issue; standing before the American people and proclaiming that the policy of President McKinley was wrong—morally wrong? Why, Republicans of Ohio, I blush to have to say that it seems to me almost an insult to his memory that such things could be said upon the floor of the Senate of the United States against a man whom not only the Republicans of Ohio, but the Republicans of the Nation, worship. Shame upon a party that will attempt to bring that name into disrepute and dishonor through his policies inaugurated, as they were, in the interest of humanity. Those of us who were close to him during those trying days when new questions came up, well know how he wrestled with them prayerfully and intelligently, that he might do what was best for those people on the other side of the world. Weighing everything in the balance, and praying to his own highest authority—God—he came to the conclusion that the best thing for us and for them was that we might extend to them all the blessings of a free government, controlled by a power which knew what free government meant. That was a policy born of the best thought and the best endeavor that could be exercised for the good of those people who had come into our hands and without the aid of a party that had much to do with bringing on the war with Spain for the elevation of their race and the spread of Christian morality. That was the inspiration of McKinley; that was the motive of all the people of the United States. When, as a result of that policy, we are confronted with the conditions that we find today, shall we follow the issues that prompted the prejudices of a party to thwart us in the work of humanity and Christianity? Never! In the words of Roosevelt, 'Our flag is there, and it will stay put.'

"My friends, as we enter upon this contest in our state, let us remember our martyred President, and inspired by the policies to which he had devoted his life, which has made this country great and prosperous, let his spirit guide us, and under that inspiration let us go forward every man with a determination to vindicate these policies.

"A new era is dawning upon this country. Our great development has reached a point that has placed us in the front rank of nations, not only by the power and weight of our affairs, but also we have become the greatest manufacturing and industrial nation in the world. That development is a natural consequence of the evolutions that are going on. Labor and capital are approaching each other in the proper spirit. I believe in organized labor, and I believe in organized capital as auxiliary. These two great forces are working out the destinies of our country, and they must be friendly. They must be ably and honestly administered, and they must be controlled. Our prospects are bright, as I have said before; we have entered upon this contest full of hope because we are right, and we will get there."

At the conclusion of Senator Hanna's speech, there was another demonstration. After the adoption of the eagle as the party emblem, the state committee was authorized to fill all vacancies, and the convention adjourned.

MADE ORAL REPORT.

Arrival of General Wood at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—General Wood, recently Military Governor of Cuba, arrived here today, on a Government transport. He proceeded at once to the War Department and made an oral report to Secretary Root on the complete discharge of his stewardship in Cuba and the arrangements for the withdrawal of American troops and the inauguration of the Cuban Republic. He will have a full conference later with the President and Secretary Root regarding Cuban affairs. It is expected that General Wood will be detained in this city for at least six weeks, closing up the affairs of the Cuban Military Government.

The European Squadron.

CASTELLAMMARE, Bay of Naples, May 28.—The United States battle-ship Illinois, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief of the European station, and the United States cruisers Chicago and Albany, arrived here this afternoon from Naples. While the Albany was at Naples, five members of her crew deserted, and the American Consul has offered a reward for their apprehension.

Ordered to the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Ranger, now at San Francisco, to proceed to Panama and relieve the cruiser Philadelphia, the latter coming north for repairs. In view of the general unsettled state of affairs on the Isthmus, this Government deems it advisable to keep a warship there all the time.

Fellowship Withdrawn.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 28.—After a long discussion in the Second Baptist Church tonight, the congregation voted to withdraw fellowship from Governor Jefferson Davis upon charge of unbecoming conduct filed sometime ago. Governor Davis is out of the city. His reply to the charges was read to the congregation. One of the church members presented a written statement reiterating the charges heretofore filed, and concluding as follows:

"I move you, Brother Moderator, that the church obey Paul's injunction to the Thessalonians, chapter 3, verse 6, and withdraw fellowship from Brother Davis without further notice."

The motion prevailed on a majority vote, only five members voting in the negative.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Melvin Griggsby, South Dakota, United States District Attorney for the district of Arizona.

Fred Miller, to be postmaster at Oakesdale, Wash.

A NATIONAL FUNERAL

SERVICES OVER REMAINS OF LATE LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

Military Escort From the British Embassy to St. John's Church—The President Attended.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The remains of the late Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to Washington, today were accorded a National funeral in token of the high esteem set by the American people on the personal worth of the deceased, and acknowledgment of the friendly feeling which is cherished toward Great Britain. St. John's Church, of which the deceased was a member, did honor to his memory by bringing to Washington to conduct the services the coadjutor bishop of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mackay-Smith, under whom he had sat.

The funeral escort was composed of the Second Squadron of the Second Cavalry, and the Cavalry Band, the latter mounted on white horses; the Fourth Field Battery, the Third Battalion of United States Engineers and band, and a battalion of United States marines and band. Soon after 10 o'clock the soldiers were aligned on either side of Connecticut avenue and the adjacent streets, and stood at rest while the clergymen and pallbearers entered the embassy building. The pallbearers were Herr von Holleben, the German Ambassador; M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador; Comte Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Senor Don Manuel de Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, and Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador; Secretary Hay, Speaker Henderson, and Senator O. H. Platt, the acting President pro tem. of the Senate. The casket was lifted up on the shoulders of four brawny sailors and as many soldiers, and borne to the hearse.

When the procession arrived at the church it halted, while the remains were tenderly carried into the small church. The dominant idea in seating the spectators was to concentrate the official classes in the center of the church. President Roosevelt had the place of honor at the right of the central pew. With him sat Mr. Raikes, the British Charge, and for this special occasion the personal representative of King Edward, and Captain Bell, representing Canada by special designation. To the left of the Presidential pew were Lady Pauncefote and her three daughters, the Honorable Sybil, Audrey and Maud. The Ambassadors were placed in the pew to the left. The corresponding pew to the right of the President was occupied by Major Young and staff, in charge of the military portion of the funeral procession. The staff of the British Embassy sat to the left of the Pauncefote ladies.

The Cabinet was accommodated in two pews directly behind the President's pew, and the Supreme Court was given similar accommodation in pews in alignment with these. The Senate committee on foreign relations, headed by Senator Cullom, and the House committee on foreign affairs, under the lead of Representative Hitt, were behind the Cabinet, in the right middle pews, and adjoining them sat Lieutenant-General Miles and Admiral Dewey with their staffs, the Assistant Secretaries of various departments, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The space in the rear of these officials was occupied by officers of the Army and Navy. In the galleries sat a number of personal friends and servants of the Pauncefote family.

The services at St. John's Church in their general character were similar to those which marked the memorial service held at the church in honor of the late Queen Victoria. The large choir of 40 men and boys took part in the service at Lady Pauncefote's request, and the three hymns sung in the body of the service were of her personal selection.

The church presented a most beautiful and impressive picture, while the solemn ceremonies were in progress. At the conclusion of the service the bodybearers carried the casket slowly out, followed by the two bishops, while the mingled strains of organ and harp sounded through the church.

The entire chancel was filled with magnificent floral tributes, including vast wreaths of the rarest orchids and lilies of the valley, among which the tribute of the diplomatic corps was particularly noticeable, and a design in scarlet immortelles, setting out the cross of St. George, which was sent by the local and National representatives of the Sons and Daughters of St. George. On the casket, which was draped with a time-worn union jack, there was a spread of lilies of the valley and orchids, the personal token of King Edward, and just behind it rested a cushion of royal purple plush on which glittered the many orders which had been bestowed upon the deceased diplomat.

At the express wish of the family, the escort from the church to the cemetery was limited to a single squadron of United States Cavalry. Not even the honorary pallbearers were called on to accompany the remains further than the church. The remains were placed in the receiving vault, to remain until such time as they should be conveyed on a United States warship across the Atlantic to the ancestral home of the late Lord Pauncefote at Preston.

BUENCAMINO'S MISSISN.

Prominent Filipino Arrives at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Felipe Buencamino, one of the founders of the Federal party in the Philippines, arrived in this city today from San Francisco, and had a short conference with Secretary Root at the War Department. He was accompanied to Washington by Lieutenant Arthur L. Conger, Nineteenth Infantry, aid to General Hughes, commanding the Department of California. Senor Buencamino will be presented to President Roosevelt tomorrow, and it is expected that later he will appear before the Senate committee on the Philippines. Mr. Atreu, a native Filipino clerk in the War Department, will act as his interpreter.

Buencamino was one of the principal figures of the so-called Aguinaldo Government, holding the office of Secretary of State when he was captured, in company with Aguinaldo's mother, immediately after the battle of Tarlac. The primary object of his visit to this country is to become better acquainted with its people and institutions and to visit his sons, who are students at Berkeley, Cal. He also is charged by the Federal party of the Philippines to make a pilgrimage to the grave of Washington at Mount Vernon and to deliver messages of sympathy and respect to Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Logan.

PHILIPPINE COURTS-MARTIAL.

Native Murder Cases Tried by the Military.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Philippine mails today brought to the War Department the records of a number of interesting court-martial cases in the Philippines. Private Charles L. Leonard, Company G, Sixth Infantry, was assisting an enlisted man of the hospital corps in vaccinating the native inhabitants of Bacong. Among the natives vaccinated was one named Almin, who at first was reluctant to have the operation performed, but who later submitted to it with seeming willingness. He then accompanied the two soldiers on their rounds, apparently friendly and much interested in their work. But on leaving the house of a person whom he had just vaccinated, Private Leonard was waylaid outside the door by Almin, who plunged a dagger into his breast, inflicting a mortal wound. Almin admitted the crime, and said that he murdered Leonard because he had vaccinated him. General Chaffee approved the sentence of death imposed by a court-martial.

Basilio Leynes, a native, stabbed to death another native named Diocampo while the latter was seated at breakfast in the public market at Bauan, Batangas. The only motive for the crime appeared to be the fact that Diocampo was in the employ of the United States. Leynes was sentenced to hang.

Nicolas Espada, a native, surrendered and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He was given his liberty, returned to the mountains and resumed his calling as an insurgent chief and later was captured with arms in his hands and directing his followers in firing on United States forces. A military commission sentenced him to hang, and General Chaffee, while declaring that the sentence was fully justified by the laws of war, commuted the sentence to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor on the recommendation of the brigade and department commanders.

THE FRENCH DELEGATES.

Rochambeau Mission Spends the Day Sightseeing at New York.

NEW YORK, May 28.—General Brugere and Vice-Admiral Fournier, of the French special mission, made an official visit today to Rear-Admiral Barker, at the navy-yard. From this visit they returned to their hotel, where they rejoined the Count de Rochambeau and others of the party, and, accompanied by Mr. Low, went to Columbia University. There the visitors were received by a gathering of 150 students, who cheered them as they entered the university gates. The guests were welcomed by President Butler, who conducted them on a tour of inspection through the university. From Columbia the party proceeded to Grant's tomb, where a stop of about 10 minutes' duration was made, and then they repaired to the Claremont to attend a luncheon given by the Mayor.

Was Suspected of Murder.

A young man, whose name could not be learned, was arrested yesterday in Whitechapel on auspicion of being the man who recently murdered Nora Fuller, 18 years old, in San Francisco. The suspect's description tallied with that of Charles B. Hadley, who is wanted by the San Francisco police to answer for the crime, but after a close examination the suspect was released, with apologies, as it was established that he was not the man wanted.

Endorsed by Great Men.

Congressman Powers From Vermont.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.:

"Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy, and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."

H. HENRY POWERS.

Register of Treasury Judson W. Lyons.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of Spring and Summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the Summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna."

JUDSON W. LYONS.

Senator Butler From South Carolina.

Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period, and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides a great tonic."

M. C. BUTLER.

United States Senator Gear From Iowa.

Hon. John H. Gear, United States Senator from Iowa, writes:

"Peruna I can commend to all as a very good tonic, and particularly good as a remedy for catarrh."

JOHN H. GEAR.

Senator Gear's home address is Burlington, Iowa.

Senator Mallory From Florida.

United States Senator Stephen R. Mallory, from Florida, in a recent letter written from Pensacola, Fla., says the following:

"I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and can recommend it, both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."

STEPHEN R. MALLORY.

Congressman Mahon From Pennsylvania.

Congressman Thad. M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, Pa., writes:

"I take pleasure in commending your Peruna as a substantial tonic and a good catarrh remedy."

THAD. M. MAHON.

Congressman Barham From California.

Congressman J. A. Barham, of Santa Rosa, Cal., writes:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna, and can cheerfully recommend it as an excellent remedy for all catarrhal troubles. It is indeed a wonderful medicine."

J. A. BARHAM.

Congressman Brookshire From Indiana.

Congressman E. V. Brookshire, from Indiana, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"From what my friends say, Peruna is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."

E. V. BROOKSHIRE.

Congressman Sparkman, From Florida.

Congressman S. M. Sparkman, from Tampa, Fla., writes:

"I can indorse Peruna as a first-rate tonic, and a very effective cure for catarrh."—S. M. SPARKMAN.

Men of prominence all over the United States are recommending Peruna. Over forty members of Congress have written their endorsement of it. Scores of other government officials speak in high praise of it. Thousands of people in the humbler walks of life rely upon it as a family medicine. Send for free book of testimonials.

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

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

Summer Normal

OF SIX WEEKS

Beginning Monday, June 30, will be conducted in one of the rooms of the Portland Business College, corner Park and Washington streets. It will be strictly a school of study, designed to aid teachers to higher grades in the August examination. Further particulars on application.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

The Portland Business College is open all the year. Students may enter at any time, for special branches or a regular course, and receive individual or class instruction, as preferred. Call or send for catalogue. Learn what and how we teach.

A. P. Armstrong, LL. B., Principal.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE

Nearly everybody seems to be taking Prof. Munyon's Cold Cure whenever a cold appears. It relieves the head, nose, throat and lungs so quickly that a cold need no longer be a forerunner of grippe, diphtheria or pneumonia. A vial of the Cold Cure is like a life insurance policy. Every one of his remedies is as sure. Mostly 25c. vial. Guide to Health free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable *Merit*.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

WINE of CARDUI FOR WOMEN