## THE ARMY'S TASK

Crisis in Our History Met Successfully.

ROOSEVELT AT ARLINGTON

War in the Philippines Carried on Humanely-Treachery of the Tagals-Rights of the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, May M.-Memorial day was observed here today perhaps more generally than ever before. The an-nouncement that President Roosevelt. would deliver the cration at Arlington brought to that historic city of the dead a vast concourse of people. The local arrangements were in charge of the De-partment of the Potomac, and included a parade of all the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, the decoration of monuments and graves, and addresses by men prominent in the affairs of the Gov-

At Arlington a National salute was fired at 12 o'clock by the Fourth Batfired at 12 o'clock by the Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery. Musile was rendered by the Marine band and
by the Momorial choit. Upon arriving at
Arlington, the procession marched to the
tombs of the unknown. During the decoration of the tembs by the special committee chosen from the G. A. R. organirstians and auxiliary societies, the Marine band played an appropriate selection.
The procession then broke up and the
decoration of graves began. A touching
feature was the strewing of flowers over
the graves of the Confederate dead buried graves of the Confederate dead buried

in the cemetery.

Meantime a vast crowd had assembled at the Amphitheater, where the services were conducted. The familiar strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the Ma-rine hand, marked the beginning of the services. President Rooseveit's arrival was the signal for an outburst of ap-plause. Mr. E. B. Hay read Lincoln's

greet you and thank you for the honor one me in asking me to be present this

it is a good custom of our country to have certain solomn holidays in commem-eration of our greatest men and of the greatest crises in our history. There should be but few such holidays. To increase their number is to cheapen them. Washington and Lincoln-the-man who did most to found the Union, and the man who did most to preserve it-stand send and shoulders above all our other while men, and have by common consent Among the holidays which commemorate the turning points in American history, Thanksgiving has a significance pe culterly its own. On July 4 we celebrate the birth of the Nation; on this day, the form of May, we call to mind the deaths of se who died that the Nation might live. who wagered all that life holds dear for the great prize of death in battle, who ed out their blood like water in order that the mighty national structure raised by the far-seeing patriotism of Washing-Franklin, Marshall, Hamilton and other great leaders of the Revoluti great framers of the Constitution, should

umble into meaningless ruins.
whom I address today and your comrades who were the blue beside you and, patient Lincoln bore the crushing load of National leadership, performed the one feat the fallure to perform which would have meant destruction to everything which makes the name America a of of hope among the nations of You did the greatest and most necessary task which has ever fallen to the lot of any men on this Western hem-isphere. Nearly three centuries have passed since the waters of our coasts were first furrowed by the keels of the men whose children's children were to inherit this fair land. Over a century and a haif of colonial growth followed the settlement; and now for over a century and a quarter we have been a nation. During our four generations of National ife we have had to do many tasks, and some of them of far-reaching importance; but the only really vital task was the one you did, the task of saving the Union. There were other crises in which to have gone wrong would have meant disaster. but this was the one crisis in which to have gone wrong would have meant not disaster but annihilation. failure at any other point atonement could have been made; but had you failed in the iron days the loss would have been irreparable, the defeat irretrievable. Upon your success depended all the future of the people on this continent, and much of the future of mankind as a whole.

You left us a reunited country. You left us the right of brotherhood with the

men in gray, who with such courage, and such devotion for what they deemed the right, fought against you. But you left s much more even than your achieve-ment, for you left us the memory of how it was achieved. You, who made good your valor and patriotism the states-nahip of Lancoln and the soldiership of Grant, have set as the standards for our efforts in the future both the way you did your work in war and the way in which when the war was over you turned again to the work of peace. In war and in peace alike your example will stand as the wixest of lessons to us and our chiland our children's children

Just at this moment the Army of the United States, led by men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiarly try-ing and difficult war in which is involved not only the honor of the fing but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of savagery and barbariam. The task has not been as difficult or as important as yours, but, comrades, the men in the uniform of the United States, who have for the last three years patiently and uncomplainingly championed the American cause in the Philippine Islands, are your younger brothers, your sons. They have shown

themselves not unworthy of you, and they are entitled to the support of all men who are proud of what you did. These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Un-der the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every sets of crueity. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater airocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, cannot be held to excuse the wrong-foer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be mide, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it. mined and unswerving emot must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troope, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken minimise or prevent the occurrence of

that Americans sometimes do acts that cause the rest of America regret? (Cries

of "Oh, no."

From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruefty and barbarity—a cruefty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victime, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fall to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor demn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philip-pines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Un-derstand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop crueity in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimise the

chances of cruelty occurring.
But keep in mind that these cruelties in
the Philippines have been wholly excep-tional, and have been shimslessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelties should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matcommittee, no matter now rately, no mat-ter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justifica-tion for a general condemnation of our Army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same awesping condemnation.

In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes only upon these individuals upon their acts, and if we forget the more numerous citizens of upright and, honest life and blind ourselves to their countless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and returned to look at its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for deceney and justice and charity. Yet, this is exactly the stiltude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our Army in the Philippines; and it is an at-titude both absurd and cruelly unjust.

War Carried on Humanely.

The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the War Department and accepted as the basis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules laid down by Abraham Lincoln when you, my hear-dra, were fighting for the Union. These rules provide, of course, for the just acverity necessary in war. The most de-structive of all forms of crusity would be plause. Mr. E. B. Hay read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Roosevelt's Address.

President Roosevelt followed, and as he arose he was again greeted with the plaudits of the immense audience, which itretched far outside the limits of the Amphitheater. During his address he was frequently interrupted by bursts of replause. The President spoke as follows:

"Mr. Commander, comrades, and you, men and women of the United States, who ever your being here to what was done by the men of the great Civil War, I greet you and thank you for the honor innumerable acts of forbearance, mag-nanimity and generous kindness. These nanimity and generous kindness. These are the qualities which have characterized

the war as a whole. The cruelties have been wholly exceptional on our part. The guilty are to be punished; but in punishing them, let those who sit at ease at home, who walk delicately and live in the soft places of the earth, remember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortiess and the untempted rail overmuch at strong men who with blood and sweat face years of toll and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and eavhas been for centuries one of the potent factors in the progress of homanity. Yet from its very nature it has always and everywhere been liable to

It behoves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them; but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the Civil War. Your false friends then called Grant a "butcher" and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, a "Lincoln's hirelings." Your open foceas in the resolution passed by the Concused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of "contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized war"; of subjecting women and children to ment, imprisonment and death"; of "mur-der," of "rapine" of "outrages on wom-en," of "lawless cruelty," of "perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages"; and Abraham Lincoln was elpgled out for especial attack because of his "spirit of barbarous ferocity." Verily, these men who thus foully slandered you have their heirs today in those who traduce our Armles in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished.

Cruelty of Filipinos. Peace and freedom-are there two bette

which a soldier can fight? Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fighting in the Philippines. When there is talk of the crueities committed in the Philippines, re-member always that by far the greater proportion of these crueities have been committed by the insurgents against their own people—as well as against our sol-diers—and that not only the surest but the only effectual way of stopping them is by the progress of American arms. The victories of the American Army have been the really effective means of putting a stop to cruelty in the Philippines. Wherever these victories have been complete-and such is now the case throughout the greater part of the Islands-all cruelties have ceased, and the native is secure in his life, his liberty, and pursuit of happiness. Where the insurrection still smol ders there is always a chance for cruelty

Our soldiers conquer; and what is the object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. The laws we are now endeavoring to enact for the government of the Philippines are to increase the power and domain of the civil at the expense of the military au-thorities, and to render even more diffi-cult than in the past the chance of oppression. The military power is used to secure peace, in order that it may itself be supplanted by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil government. Other nations have conquered to create irresponsible military We conquer to bring just and re sponsible civil government to the con-

But our Armles do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They bring freedom. Remember always that the independence of a tribe or a community may, and often does, have nothing whatever to do with the freedom of individual in that tribe or commun There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despotic monarchies, each of which is independent, and in no one of which is ippines the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down, there the individual

Chamberlain's Motto: "Get the votes; honestly, if practicable; but anyway get the votes."

rule of an "independent" Aguinaldian

ligarchy.
The slowly-learned and difficult art of self-government, an art which our people have taught themselves by the labor of a thousand years, cannot be grasped in a day by a people only just emerging from conditions of life which our ancestors left behind them in the dim years before history dawned. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be kult to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom now to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the is-lands, to see our victorious foes butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane, the most enlightened, the most peaceful, the wisest and the best of their own number-for these are the classes who have already learned to welcome our rule.

Interests of the Pacific Coast. Nor, while fully acknowledging our duties to others, need we forget our duty to the burden of our sorrows then. right to neglect the interests of our people in the Pacific, interests which are important to all our people, but which are of most importance to those of our people who have built populous and thriving states on the western slope of our conti-

This should no more be a party question than the war for the Union should have been a party question. At this moment the man in highest office in the Philip-pine Islands is the Vice-Governor, General Luke Wright, of Pennessee, who gallantly wore the gray in the Civil War and who is now working hand in hand with the head of our Army in the Philippines, Adna Chaffee, who in the Civil War gallantly wore the blue. Those two, and the men under them, from the North and from the South, in civil life and in military life, as teachers, as administrators, as soldiers, are laboring mightly for us who live at home. Here and there black sheep are to be found among them; but taken as a whole, they represent as high a standard of public service as this coun-try has ever seen. They are doing a great work for civilization, a great work for the honor and the interest of this Nation, and above all, for the welfare of the in habitants of the Philippine Islands. All honor to them; and shame, thrice shame, to us if we fall to uphold their hands!

The applause accorded the President as he concluded was loud and continuous.

he concluded was loud and continuous, and as he took his seat, some one in the crowd cried out: "Three cheers for our brave President"; whereupon a mighty shout went up from the throats of the thousands wowded into every available space to hear him.

General Eil Torrence, Chief Commander of the G. A. R., followed with a few remarks, and then the services were brought to a close with the playing of "America" by the band, the choir and assumbly joining, and benediction by Henry S. Stevens, department chaplain.

Immediately after the memorial exercises at the Amphitheater, the menument erected to the memory of Colonel Edgar O'Connor, of the Becond Wisconsin Regiment, was tinvelled in the presence of a

O'Connor, of the Second Wisconsin Regi-ment, was unveiled in the presence of a number of his contrades.

At Soldiers' Home, at Battle-Ground Cemetery, near the site of Old Fort Stev-ena, and at St. Elizabeth's, where ite countiers numbers of veterans who lost their reason as a result of military service, and who were butled in the asylum grounds, and at other cemeteries, appro-priate services were held. Secretary Shaw delivered the oration at Battle-Ground

Compared to Lincoln's Oration. LONDON, May il.—President Roose-veit's speech at Arlington reaterday re-ceives little comment in the morning papers. The Standard compares it to lincoin's historic oration at Gettysburg, and describes it as very remarkable, in-stinct with the spirit of that uncompro-mising honesty and courage which the President has exhibited upon several oc-casiens already. The Daily Chronicle re-fers to the speech in a like manner.

o minimise or prevent the occurrence of Filipino aiready enjoys such freedom. We never saw a man-eating shark, but we such instances in the future.

Is it only in the Army of the Philippines he could never even fream of under the Fmiliadelphia Bulletin.

## AT THE TOMB OF GRANT

ADDRESS BY JUDGE JONES, A CON-FEDERATE VETERAN.

Decoration Day Ceremonies in the Cities of the East-Floral Offer ings Sent to Canton,

in part:
"This hour is one of indescribable moral grandeur. When but a beardless youth, I drank of the cup of defeat at Appomattox, and was one of those 'allowed to mattox, and was one of those 'allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observed their parole and the laws in force where they resided.' From modore Foote Association of Naval Vetterans boarded the steamer Hill City at the foot of Locust street, and on the way of the improved when the terms of the improved the improved the terms of the improved the impr opportunity to do honor to the memory of the immortal who forebode to add to

our own country. The Pacific seaboard is as much to us as the Atlantic; as we grow in power and prosperity so our interests will grow in that farthest West which is of a great commander. The man who died the immemorial East. The shadow of at Mount McGregor was never envious of our destiny has already reached to the the captains who won battles for him, shores of Asis. The might of our people and he sustained them loyally in the already looms large against the world- field. No ignoble emotions came to him horizon; and it will loom ever larger as in the hours of triumph. He did not take the years go by. No statesman has a time, after the collapse at the little Virginia village, to pass through Richm the prize for which armies had so long contended, but hurried direct to Washing-ton to begin the disbandment of the Army. He was called to the highest civic The gaze of rank on earth. beat in upon him there and found no

> mattex to the last day at Mount Me Gregor, the desire uppermost in the thoughts of the victorious soldier was to soothe and better the condition of his defeated countrymen. He lost no oppor-tunity to speak in terms of admiration of the Confederate soldier, and after the power of speech was gone he wrote: 'I feel that we are on the eve of a new era and there is to be great harmony between the Federals and Confederates. I cannot stay to be a living witness of the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel it within me that it is to be so.

#### WHO IS BEHIND INMAN?

The keepers of brothels in the North End have raised a fund to defeat for the Mayoralty. Their business dewrecks of human lives, and do not want an executive officer whose character and position have placed him out cannot be influenced to disregard his duty. Will the respectable people Portland help these keepers of dens of vice in their efforts to defeat so good a man?

AT M'KINLEY'S TOMB.

Many Benutiful Floral Offerings Sent to Canton.

CANTON, O., May 30.—Many beautiful offerings to be placed on the tomb of the late President McKinley were received here last night and today, including large crate of choice flowers from t White House at Washington. Mrs. M Kinley took the flowers to Woodlawn and had them arranged about the tomb. The formal celebration in Canton began at 1 o'clock under the direction of the G. A. R. The Spanish-American War Veterans placed a special design on the tomb. The G. A. R. placed at his tomb the flag of the order and a cluster of flowers taken at random from the supply provided for all their dead comrades, making no distinction in favor of the late President

Bust of McKinley Unveiled. PHILADELPHIA, May 30 .- The feature of the Decoration day exercises in this city was the unveiling of the memorial bronze bust and pedestal erected in the Postoffice building in memory of President McKinley by the letter-carriers and Postoffice employes. Postmaster Clayton McMichael received the gift from James O'Sullivan, chairman of the local carriers'

carriers' chorus of 60 voices sang. "Lead, Kindly Light." A band of 40 pieces, com-posed entirely of Postoffice employes, closed the exercises with "The Star-Span-The bronze bust and pedestal cost over \$20,000, and stands on the first floor of the south corridor of the Postoffice building.

Kansas City Unveiled Monument. KANSAS CITY, May 20.—The principal feature of the Decoration day exercises

here was the unveiling at Forest Hill cemetery of an imposing shaft erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy of this NEW YORK, May 20.—Most impressive ceremonies were held at Grant's tomb, in Riverside Park, today, the most unusual feature of which was an address by a Confederate veteran, who served with the Southern army in the fight at Appomation. This oration was Jinge fig. Jones, of Montgomery, Ala. Judge Jones said in part:

16,000 Graves Decorated. ST. LOUIS, May 30 .- The graves of 16,to Jefferson Barracks cast adrift floral models of the steamers Catro and Louis. ville, in memory of the atless should ville, in memory of the sail their lives in the Givil War.

The St. Paul Parade. ST. PAUL, May 30 .- Two interesting figures in the Memorial day parade were ex-Governor Alexander Ramsay, the only living "War Governon" and the one who tendered President Lincoln the first troops at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and Col-onel Colville, who led the First Minnesota Regiment on its famous charge at Gettys-burg. The morning was devoted to serv-ices at cemeteries and the decoration of

At Chattanooga, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 30.—The graves of 14,000 soldiers in the National cemetery here were decorated today, including about 200 veterans of the Span-ish-American War. The G. A. R. and the Spanish-American War veterans couducted the ceremonies.

At Chicago. CHICAGO, May 30.—A parade, particl-pated in by veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars, was the feature of the Memorial day demonstrations in this city. Services were held in many churches. Owing to the perfection of the weather, thousands visited the cemeteries.

Schley Delivers an Address. BANGOR, Me., May 30.—Rear-Admiral Schley delivered the Memorial day ad-dress here today. The address, though brief, was a graceful tribute to the de-fenders of the Nation in the Civil and Spanish-American wars.

Wrenths on La Payette's Tomb. PARIS. May 30.-A number of Ameri cans made the usual pilgrimage to Picpus cemetery this afternoon and placed wreaths on the tomb of La Fayette. Wreaths were also placed on the statues of Washington and La Fayette

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—Flowers were strewn on the graves of the Federal sallors and Spanish War veterans at Cave Hill cemetery this afternoon. The serv-loes were under the auspices of the G. A. Wreck of Maine Decorated.

At Cave Hill Cemetery.

HAVANA, May 30.—The officers and crew of the United States gunboat Eagle decorated the wreck of the United States hattleship Maine today. President Palma and the Society of Veterans sent wreaths. At Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 30.—A special train today carried the Atlanta posts of the G. A. R. and their friends to Marietta, Ga., where the graves in the National cemetery were decorated. Parade at Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, May 30.-The feature of Memorial day was a monster parade in the afternoon. The forenoon was given over to the decoration of 2000 soldiers' graves

in the cameteries.

At Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, May 30.—Memorial day was observed here by a general suspen-sion of business, a parade and the deco-ration of graves in the different cemeter-

Mount Gregor Cottage Decorated. SARATOGA, N. T., May 30.-Mount Gregory cottage, where General Grant died, was decorated by members of the McKiniey Memorial Association. Ex-Post-master-General Smith delivered the ora-tion at the conclusion of which the letter-

FRENCH ADMIRAL ACCEPTS PRO-FESSOR HILL'S VIEWS.

Inenndescent Matter Flowing Over the Rim of Mount Pelec's Crater-Commander HeLean Reports.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 30, 3 P. M .- Mount Pelee has been very quiet today. The United States cruiser Cincinnati has left here for Castries, St. George Kennan and his party are doing good work at the north end of the island, and all are gafe and well. Professor Angelo Hellpein, president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is here under the auspices of the National Geographical Society, is now conducting his investigations among the

northeast craters,
Last night Admiral Servan invited Pro-fessor Robert T. Hill, the United States Government geologist, on board "the Prench cruiser Tage, and he had an interview with him upon his recent expedition to Mount Pelee. United States Consul Ayme acted as interpreter at the interview, which lasted three hours, miral Servan was deeply interested what Professor Hill had to say, as he has personal theories concerning the re-cent eruptions. The Admiral furnished Professor Hill with many observations made by the French naval officers under ham, and highly complimented Professor Hill and the National Geographical Society upon their explorations.

The commander of the French cruiser D'Amas was presented to Admiral Servan in the course of the latter's interview with Professor Hill. The commander of the D'Assas had just returned from a tour of Inspection, and reported that at 10 o'clock last night he saw incandescent matter slowly flowing over the rim of the crater at the summit. This report has not yet been confirmed. Admiral Servan accepted Professor Hill's present theory of the eruption and praised his caution in not arriving at a hypothesis until he had studied the data he had collected. Pro-fessor Hill told the Admiral that his fessor Hill told the Admiral that his study of data has been finished on the spot. He said Mount Pelce might crupt for a year or more, but the area of deva-tation would remain unchanged. As all the people had fled from the vicinity of the voicano, no great loss of life would occur, \*Professor Hill said Fort de France is nerfectly safe. is perfectly safe.

Admiral Servan reports that one of the submarine cables was broken May 2 at on unknown distance north of Martinique. This break was followed by the first eruption of ashes. The second cable was broken May 5 at a point 10 miles west of St. Pierre, in 150 fathoms of water, and when it was dredged up it was found to be tangled and twisted. The night of May 5 there occurred the eruption of mud which overwhelmed the Guerin factory. Admiral Servan considers that these facts indicate the possibility of this theory, but said the cruptions on the British island of St. Vincent still remained a problem. All the exploring parties now in the field are expected to return to Fort de France

COMMANDER M'LEAN REPORTS.

Eruptions of the Volcano Continue, but Do No Serious Damage. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Secretary Moody received a number of dispatches today concerning conditions at Marti-nique. Commander Thomas C. McLean, commanding the Cincinnati, cables from Fort de France, under date of the 29th,

"Eruptions of volcano continue. Occasional great outbursts at intervals of few days. Mostly columns and masses of clouds and steam, smoke and ashes shooting up quickly to great heights. These alarm the people, but no serious damage is being done outside of the district where the first devastations curred. Plenty of supplies here. Fren Admiral, with three ships, arrived. T more expected daily. Cordial, grateful and say able to manage everything now

without assistance. The Cincinnati goes to Casley morning of 30th." In another dispatch, Commander Mc-Lean says that George Kennan, the lecturer and writer, is safe, and was heard from on the 29th, traveling up the coun-

Commander Berry, commanding the Dixie, cables from St. Lucia today that he is going to Martinique unless other-

wise ordered, thence to New York. Passed Through Storm of Ashes. NEW ORLEANS, May 30,-The British steamer Louislan, of the West Line, has arrived here from Trinidad and Colon. Captain Edwards reports that the vessel passed through the storm of ashes precipitated by Mount Pelec, the

Louisian being covered several inches deep by them. They were first observed on the afternoon of May 7, when the vonsel was between Barbadoes and Trinidad. The sky began to darken by degrees and at a distance a big black pall was seen slowly mounting into the heavens, and this forbidding, gloomy bank of faraway clouds was rent and illumined by constant and vivid flashes of lightning. The storm gained rapidly on the ship. At 4 P. M. the atmosphere was so thick with clouds and a strange haze that it seemed as if night had set in. Captain Edwards took an observation of latitude and longitude, and found that he was about 107 miles from Martinique.

Effects Felt in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, May 24, via San Francisco May 30.—The effects of the velcan cruption at St. Pierre are supposed to have been felt here, in unusual conditions of the upper atmosphere. The phenomenon observed here was a deep-red glow, which continued west long after the usual sunset

continued west long after the usual sunset glare should die out, and in the morning began before the rising sun usually shows color in the East.

Professor C. J. Lyons, who has for many years been the government meteorologist here, mays the phenomenon is similar to that observed after the tremendous volcanic explosion at Krakatos, in 1881. The effects of the Martinique disaster, however if such they are are up to this time ever if such they are, are up to this time not nearly as great as those following the Krakatoa eruption.

Fumes From Mount Trabochette. LONDON, May 31.-A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Milan, Italy, reports that the cattle have ceased to graze on the slopes of Mount Trabochette, between Nice and Genca, owing to the sulphurous exhalations from the mountain. Contin-ual slight tremors of the earth are felt, and these are supposed to be comboted with the recent volcanic cruptions in the

Cable Communication Interrupted. NEW YORK, May 30.—Since noon to-day sable communication between Puerto Plata, Hayti, and Fort de France has

Earthquake in Connecticut. EASTHAMPTON, Conn., May 30.-Wha

#### MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free.

"Enow Thyself," a book for men only, regular price, 30 cents, will be sent free ownled
postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, o
cents for possage. Address the Penthedy
Medical Institute, i Buildach street, Boston, Mass., established in 1880, the oldest and
best in America. Write today for free book,
"The Key to Health and Hapinese."

Editor's Note For 80, rears the Peabody
a fixed fact, and it will remans so. It is as
standard as American Gold.

The Penbody Medical Institute has beet
attacked as American Gold.

THEORIES OF ERUPTION A Healthy and Sound Body Will Enable Us to Battle Against the Wrongs and Injuries of Our Enemies.

# Paine's Celery Compound

Banishes Disease, Establishes Health and Gives Us Physical Strength to Maintain Our Place in Life's Conflict.

Many of us find life hard and full of pxin. While we cannot well avoid the sufferings that result from wrongs and injuries, we can keep ourselves from the pains and ravages of bodily ailments and diseases, and maintain that full measure of health that will enable us to meet the wrongs that agail us from day to day.

If you are run down, freeful, despondent, irritable, sleepless, be assured you are becoming physically impaired and weakened. If the reinzed and sluggish action of the excretory organs has loaded the blood and body with poison, producing headache, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver troubles, then disease is earlycling you in its chains.

Prompt use of Painc's Celery Compound will save the weakened parts of the body from yielding to disease. The great medleine saves weak and enfeebled nerves from prostration, and removes every feeling of exhaustion and despondency. It cures and saves those who are bound by disease and suffering and gives them a

new lease of life. Ex-Alderman Fred G. Brenner, of T by N. Y., a popular and esteemed citizen, who thanks Paine's Celery Campound for his present sugged good henita, writes for the benefit of mean nervous and dys-

peptie sufferers. Ee says:

"For several years I suffered from nervous troubles: I could not also well nerves seemed to be reak; I had dyspesia, and was all run down. My appetite began to fall me, and I was discouraged.

A friend of mine recommended me to take A friend of mine recommended me to take Paine's Celery Compound. I took two bottles and began to feel better, and by the time I had taken four bottles I was a well man. I have to thank Paine's Cel-ery Compound for my rugged good health

IT'S EASY TO DIE WITH DIAMOND DYES.

is believed to have been an earthquake shock was felt hat night by residents in the southern part of the city. The disturbance occurred at 235 o'clock and last-ed about 30 seconds. Buildings were jarred and dishes rattled, but no damage

Withdrawing Troops From Martinique.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.-The French steamer Paraguhy, after discharging her cargo, will sail for Martinique, having been chartered by the French Government carry 1800 soldiers from Martinique to

Murderer's Sentence Commutea. SAN JUAN, P. R., May 32.—It became known today that Antonio Torres Ace-vedo, not Ramon Trooche Cadeno (one of the five murderers condemned to be gar-roted for crimes committed October 1, 1895) is the man whose sentence has been commuted by Governor Hunt to life im-prisonment, owing to the fact that Aceyedo was only 10 years of age at the time demnation to death.

will be garroted at Ponce tomorrow or Colombian Rebels Fled.

PANAMA, May 30.—General Victor Sa-lagar, the Governor of the Department of Panama, has received news that the revolutionists fied on the approach of government troops, leaving many valuable war munitions at the Punta Pinas camp. The whole of the Chiriqui Grande and Boens del Toro districts, it is added, are now clear of revolutionists, hence the business of the American banana companies

## Listress After Eating

will not be interfered with

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills Radically and permanently cure it-

strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's, "I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." Mas. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. L. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises te cure and keeps the promise.



### SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspep. sia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Esting. perfect remedy for Dissiness, Nauses, Drowniness. Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR-PID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowets. Furely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose,