THEISTHMIANCANAL

Nicaragua Bill Taken Up by the Senate.

MORGAN OPENS THE DEBATE

Shows That No Danger Need Be Anticipated From Seismic Disturbances—Political Conditions in Colombia.

Discussion of the project of constructing an isthmian canal was begun by the Senate yesterday. Morgan opened the debate, speaking nearly three hours. A considerable portion of his speech was devoted to an examination of the recently suggested danger to the Nicaragua route by seismic disturbances. This danger, he concluded, existed only in the imagination of those who desired to defeat any canal project. His study of the situation had convinced him that there was greater danger from such disturbances to the Panama route than to the Nicaragua route, but he was satisfied that little danger to either was to be anticipated. Morgan reviewed at length the political conditions in Colombia, finding in them a grave menace to the United States in the construction of a canal by the Panama route.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Soon after the Senate convened today, a bill providing for the promotion of the circulation of reading matter among the blind by the passing of such matter through the mails free of charge was reported by Elkins from the committee on postoffices and post-roads. Consideration of the bill was objected to by Hale.

A bill providing for the transfer of Lieutenant J. T. Morse, of the Navy, from the half-pay list to the three-quarters-pay list was passed.

Quay called up the bill authorizing the promotion and retirement of the present Senior Major-General of the Army, Major-General John R. Brooke, and it was passed.

Platt (Conn.) suggested that the committee on military affairs report to the Senate a bill providing for a permanent grade for the retirement of officers, and Warren, a member of the military committee, said that all officers who had served in the Civil War ought to be permitted to retire at one grade higher than they held in the Army.

A bill providing that the Postmaster-General may extend free delivery to cities of 5000 inhabitants, or $5000 gross income, instead of 10,000 inhabitants, as at present, was passed.

Money questioned the accuracy of a statement made recently by Hoar in his speech on the Philippine bill on the origin of the Monroe Doctrine. Hoar stated that John Quincy Adams was the author of the doctrine. Money contended that the doctrine was the result of the consultations between Mr. Canning, the British Prime Minister, and Mr. Rush, the American Minister to Great Britain.

At the conclusion of routine business, consideration was begun of the military academy appropriation bill. The measure carries appropriations aggregating $2,627,824. Bate, a member of the military affairs committee, protested against the vast extent of the improvements proposed at West Point, aggregating, he said, $8,500,000, the increase provided by the Senate being about $1,000,000.

Without concluding the military academy bill, the Senate, at 2 o'clock, began consideration of the isthmian canal bill. Morgan, chairman of the inter-oceanic canal committee, opened the debate in support of the Nicaragua route. He referred to the latest argument against the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the danger from earthquakes and volcanoes, and said that the canal bill had been covered with volcanic soot and ashes as by a funeral pall. Morgan said his committee did not regard the danger from volcanoes or earthquakes as either probable or serious, either as to the Nicaragua or Panama routes. Morgan declared that Nicaragua had been free from seismic disturbances during the recent general disturbances; but the region about the Panama Canal had been disturbed seriously by earthquakes. He quoted Minister Merry as saying that only enemies of any canal used the volcano or earthquake argument against any canal route. Morgan, again referring to the disturbances reported from Nicaragua, quoted a letter from the Minister of Nicaragua to this country, calling attention to the fact that the reports printed were untrue, and that the Associated Press had received nothing of the kind, but would have done so had the story been well founded. He maintained that all projects other than that of the Nicaragua route were being put forward in order to defeat any canal legislation.

Morgan said the failure of the United States to build the isthmian canal would be an exhibition of moral weakness, influenced either by powerful private interests, or by some convulsion of nature which appealed strongly to the imagination. In this connection, the Alabama Senator made a powerful appeal for action upon the measure to which he had devoted much of his legislative life.

A bill granting to the State of California 640 acres of land in lieu of the section now occupied by the Torres band, or village, of Mission Indians was passed.

Then, after a brief executive session, the Senate, at 5:25 P. M., adjourned.

ANTI-ANARCHY BILL.

House Considers Legal and Constitutional Phases of the Question.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The debate on the anti-anarchy bill continued all day in the House. It was without sensational features, being confined almost entirely to the legal and constitutional phases of the question. Jenkins (Rep. Wis.) and Parker (Rep. N. J.) contended that the bill did not go far enough; that the killing of the President should be made punishable by death without any limitation whatever. Powers (Rep. Mass.) and Nevin (Rep. O.), the other two speakers, supported the measure as it came from the committee.

When the House met today, Hull (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of the expenditures made under the direction of General Leonard Wood during his administration as Governor-General of Cuba, with the recommendation that it lie upon the table, and moved the adoption of the report. Upon that Question Hay (Dem. Va.) demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll was called. The report was adopted—110 to 78.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the anti-anarchy bill. Powers (Rep. Mass.), a member of the judiciary committee, supported the House substitute for the Senate bill. He took the position with the judiciary committee that the law should protect the President, not as an individual, but as Chief Magistrate.

Jenkins (Rep. Wis.), a member of the judiciary committee, expressed the opinion that the language of the measure was unfortunate. He believed, he said, that Congress should make it a crime to kill, or attempt to kill, the President, without limitation or qualification.

"If a President should go to the wicked city of Chicago incognito and while intoxicated become involved in a quarrel and be killed," interrupted Ray (Rep., N. Y.), "should his slayer necessarily suffer the death penalty?"

"No President of the United States has ever lowered himself to such an extent," replied Jenkins, angrily, "and I decline to answer a question which disgraces the high office of Chief Magistrate." (Prolonged applause.)

Jenkins argued that the limitations in the substitute bill would make it well-nigh impossible to convict the slayer of a President.

Nevin (Rep. O.) supported the substitute bill, and said it would drive anarchy from our land.

Parker (Rep. N. J.) agreed with Jenkins that, without limitation, a person who unlawfully, knowingly, or purposely killed the President should suffer death.

The House, at 5:05 P. M., adjourned.

ERUPTION MAY BE ENDED

Results of Professor Heilprin's Explorations on Mount Pelee.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, June 4, 8:30 A. M.—Professor Angelo Heilprin, of the Philadelphia geological party, who is here for the National Geographical Society, came into Fort de France last night from his explorations of the crater on the summit of Mount Pelee. The following important points have been settled by Professor Heilprin:

The location of the new crater has been accurately determined; it is positively known that there has been no overflow of molten matter from the lip of the crater; there has been no subsidence of the mountain, and the height of Mount Pelee is unchanged; the crater does not contain a cinder cone; there has been no cataclysm and no topographical alteration of the country; the period of eruption is probably ended, although the volcano may continue to be quite active for a long time to come.

Referring to his expedition, Professor Heilprin said today to the representative of the Associated Press:

"May 31, we make our first ascent of the mountain. The party consisted of Mr. Ledbetter and myself and three colored boys. We were on mule-back. At an altitude of 700 meters we began the ascent of the airete. We passed along its east side and slightly to the north of the mountain. We arrived at the lip of the old crater and former site of Lake Paimiste at 11 o'clock. Here it began raining. Rain clouds and the clouds from the volcano enveloped us, and we could not see 10 feet. A terrific thunderstorm had begun, and we sat on the edge of the crater for some time, speculating whether the detonations we heard were of thunder or from the volcano. As we afterward found the River Fallaise to be boiling, the detonations were probably volcanic. We could not tell how near we were to the crater, as, either from local attraction or the electric condition, our compass refused to work. Its variation was about 20 degrees to the eastward, but later we found that it acted normally at the lip of the crater. We finally groped our way down that awful airete through gloomy clouds of rain and amid great electric discharges. At every step were dislodged the rainsoaked ashes, and we were in danger of being precipitated down the hideous gorges on either side.

"The extreme top of the volcano is covered with cinders, scoriae boulders and angular rocks, which have been ejected from the crater. Further down the mountain is covered with ashes and mud, and these are thick on the airete. On our way down we saw the River Fallaise rushing along with great velocity and full of steam and mud.

"At Acier we met George Kennan and his party, and determined to attempt a second ascent the next day, June 1. The ascent made this day with Mr. Kennan was more trying and difficult than the one I had previously made with Mr. Ledbetter. The day was intensely hot, and it was raining. When we reached the old crater it was again enveloped in vapor. The temperature of the basin of Lake Palmiste, taken three inches below the surface, was 124 degrees Fahrenheit. Between lifts in the clouds of vapor we could see the crater. Suddenly the vapor cleared away, and we made a dash forward. We reached the edge of the new crater, and from where we stood we could have dropped stones into the white hot mass within. The new crater is a crevasse running north and south and expanding into a bowl. This crevasse nearly cleft the mountain. It runs transversely to the old crater, and might be called a huge gap. From it volcanic material had been freely erupted.

"As we stood on the edge of the crater a sublime spectacle began. I have some conception of what is going on inside the earth and have been a spectator of nature's secret interior work. We were assailed with noise. Further below there was a hissing of steam like that of a thousand locomotives, as well as violent detonations.

"The principal output of the crater while we were there was steam. The phenomenon was limited, and was not essentially different from that of other volcanoes in action. Positive assurance was gained that no molten matter has flowed over the lip of the new crater. Several observations taken with the aneroid barometer showed that the height of Mount Pelee has not been changed. I agree with Professor Robert T. Hill, the geologist of the United States Government, that Mount Pelee has erupted no lava, and that there has been no cataclysm or a serious topographical alteration. No cinder cone was visible in the crater; what was taken for a cone is a pile of ejected rocks. Perhaps the bottom of the new crater may contain a cinder cone, but we could see down only about 150 feet. I believe, however, that the crater is very much deeper than this. I do not know the exact materials of which the pile of rocks in the center of the crater is composed, but it seems to be matter which has been ejected from the crevasse. This pile of rocks has no vent. I think Mount Pelee has freed itself from the interior pressure, and that the volcano is not liable to further violent eruptions. It is not safe, however, to make predictions about volcanoes.

"The eruption of Mount Pelee of May 8 was unique in that it reaped the greatest destruction of life and property ever known by direct agency of a volcano. The phenomenon of explosion of flaming gases is probably new, but a careful study of observations is necessary before an opinion can be reached. The electrical phenomena are also new. They probably did not play the chief role in the destruction of St. Pierre, but were developed by and aided the forces. I have specimens which show the effect of the bolts of lightning. The latter were small and intense, and penetrated within the houses of the city. For rapidity of action and for lives lost, Mount Pelee holds the record among volcanoes."

WINS IN A CONTEST.

Big Typewriter Contract Given to Smith Premier.

VIENNA, June 4.—(Special cable.)—The Austrian Minister of Finance has awarded to the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., an exclusive contract for the supply of typewriting machines to the Finance Ministry and its subordinate branches throughout the entire empire. This, like the recent contract with the same company to supply all the courts of the empire, was the result of a competitive test conducted by the government.

Misconduct in Office.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A bench warrant for Henry Besch, ex-City Register, was issued this afternoon at the instance of the grand jury, charging misconduct in office.

Catholic Priest Drowned.

SILVERTON, Colo., June 4.—Father O'Rourke, a well-known Catholic clergyman, was drowned in a river near here today.

NO PLEDGE TO FILIPINOS

PRESIDENT WILL MAKE NONE TO HASTEN PEACE.

Efforts Made to Have Him Take Such a Step—Ide Case Is Again Postponed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Efforts have been made to get the President to make some sort of pledges relative to withdrawing from the Philippines, or promising the Filipinos some sort of independence, in order to bring about pacification. It is emphatically stated that the President says he will not take into consideration any suggestion of that kind.

Ide Case Again Postponed.

Senator Foster had a consultation with members of the commerce committee today, and it was agreed that the Ide case should be postponed another week, instead of being considered tomorrow, as was expected. There are some matters which the Senator may desire to present to the committee at a later date, and these reasons he gave to the members of the committee which have had the Ide case under consideration.

Increased Interest in Canal Bill.

More interest was shown in the canal bill today than has ever been shown since the canal was under consideration. It is well understood that a very sharp contest is on between the Panama and Nicaragua routes. The Panama men hope to secure enough votes to carry the Spooner proposition by the time the debate ends, but it is evident that they have not a sufficient number at present.

More Pay for Postmasters.

On July 1 the salary of the Postmaster at Whatcom, Wash., will be increased from $2500 to $2600, and at North Yakima from $2200 to $2300.

ACROSS THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Bill Reports for Rights of Way for Irrigation Ditches.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate committee on public lands today favorably reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to grant rights of way across the public domain, through forests and other reservations and all National parks save the Yellowstone, for the construction and maintenance of dams, reservoirs, canals and other means of storing and conveying water to be used for irrigation, mining, manufacturing, power, public water supply and domestic purposes; also rights of way for telegraph and telephone lines and lines for conveying electricity for distribution, and for trails and wagon roads. The rights of way are to be granted to citizens of the United States only. The privileges granted by the bill shall not be considered as interfering with the control of water for irrigation or other purposes under authority of any state or territory. All public lands to be hereafter disposed of shall be held subject to rights of way granted by this bill.

Another Appeal in Land Actions.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, today introduced a bill permitting appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior in all cases rejecting applications for patent of public lands to be taken before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, with the right of another appeal to the United States Supreme Court as a last resort. At present the decisions of the Secretary are held to be final. The bill provides the manner in which appeals shall be taken. Persons claiming title to public lands, which claim the department refuses to recognize, shall also have the right of appeal to the courts.

TO TRADE LAND WITH RAILWAYS.

Bill Taken Up Which Gives Them Their Holdings in a Body.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The House public lands committee today considered but did not dispose of Representative Miller's bill authorizing land-grant railroads now holding alternate sections of land received from the Government to consolidate their holdings by relinquishing title to one-half of their holdings and acquiring in their stead lands adjoining the sections retained. This bill, in a modified form, has been indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior, and is strongly urged by a number of Western Congressmen. The railroad companies allege that under the prevailing checkerboard system they cannot lease their lands to advantage, because stockmen acquiring the privilege of their use are now prohibited by the department from fencing any but leased sections. Under a former ruling lessees of railroad lands were allowed to fence not only the leased areas, but the intervening sections of Government land. When this practice was stopped, it greatly reduced the value of the railroad lands as private pastures. This is one of the principal arguments in behalf of the bill.

Secretary Hitchcock recommends that the bill be altered to provide that such exchanges as are proposed shall be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and of the President, and that lands to be selected by the railroads in lieu of those relinquished must be of approximately the same value and character as lands given back to the Government. The settlers on the alternate sections of Government lands, he believes, should also be protected. There is some opposition to the bill on the ground that in certain sections railroads would be able under its provisions to acquire large tracts along streams which furnish water for irrigation, and thereby control such streams, to the detriment of settlers in that immediate vicinity. An effort will also be made to have the bill amended to provide that lands selected by the railroads shall lie in the same county with those relinquished. The bill is to be considered more fully at the next meeting of the committee.

Filipinos May Come.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President today, in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate at the instance of Senator Hoar, making inquiry as to whether there is any law in force in the Philippines preventing natives from coming to the United States, inclosed the following statement from Secretary Root:

"The War Department knows of no law or regulation in force in the Philippines which will prevent any native of those islands who may desire, 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 to the President or either house of Congress."

To Suppress Train Robberies.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Depew, from the committee on judiciary, has reported a substitute for Senator Platt's bill to suppress train robbery. It is in the nature of a substitute, and provides:

"That if any person shall willfully and maliciously trespass upon or enter upon any railroad train, car or locomotive within any territory of the United States, or any place subject to the exclusive jurisdiction or control thereof, with the intent to commit murder, robbery or any unlawful violence upon or against any passenger on said engine or car, or upon or against any engineer, conductor, fireman, brakeman or any officer or employe connected with said locomotive, train or car, or against any express messenger or mail agent on said train, in any such capacity, or to commit any crime or offense against any person or property thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 20 years or by fine not exceeding $3000, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Bibee's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Presidential nominations:

Consuls—Benjamin Ridley, Kentucky, at Nantes, France; Joseph I. Brittan, Ohio, Kiel, Germany; Ross E. Holiday, Ohio, Sanitago, Cuba; Max J. Baher, Nebraska, Cienfuegos.

Also a number of promotions in the revenue-cutter service.

The Senate confirmed George W. Bibee as Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City, Or.

Change of Name.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate committee on Pacific roads today reported favorably the House bill permitting the Santa Fe company, a land-grant road, to make a formal transfer of its line to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. The Santa Fe line is a part of the transcontinental system of the Atchison line, and its stock is owned by that company. The change of name is in the interest of economy in bookkeeping.

Postponed Indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—By a vote of 7 to 5 the House committee on naval affairs today decided to postpone indefinitely consideration of the bill of the late Representative Cummings, of New York, for 30 more submarine torpedo-boats.

Congressional Nomination.

LEBANON, Mo., June 4.—The Sixth district Republicans today nominated B. M. Russell for Congress.

WAR TAXES RETAINED.

Financial Statement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LONDON, June 4.—In the House of Commons tonight, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, made his promised financial statement. Reviewing the necessities of the situation, now that the South African War is terminated, he said that the new taxes, including the duty on grain, would be retained in order to raise the money required, but if there is any surplus it would be devoted to the redemption of part of the national debt.

The Chancellor said that the whole £40,000,000 provided for in the budget for the prosecution of the war would be needed to effect the demobilization and the transportation of the British troops in South Africa; to move the Boer families from the various concentration camps and to furnish garrisons for South Africa. The Chancellor had grounds for hoping that in the course of a few months large garrisons in South Africa would prove unnecessary. He was glad to say he could dispense with the additional £15,750,000 which he had asked for when the new loan was authorized by the House. He said he hoped to continue the new taxes for the present, but he asked the House to resume the sinking fund as the best step toward re-establishing the credit of the country.

In conclusion, the Chancellor said one of the first matters to be considered was to determine how the revenues derived from the mineral wealth of the Transvaal could be alloted so as to provide interest on a portion of the war debt.

Forming a French Cabinet.

PARIS, June 4.—It is understood that tomorrow President Loubet will offer Henri Brisson, Radical Republican and ex-Premier, the task of forming a new Cabinet, but in view of M. Brisson's expressed determination not to form a Cabinet nor to enter the new Ministry, the general expectation is that M. Combes, member of the Senate from Charente-Inferieure, will be asked to accept this mission. M. Combes' Ministry will probably include the retention of M. Delcasse, General Andre and M. Leygues, ex-Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and Public Instruction, respectively; the appointment of M. Cruppi, Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies and a well-known lawyer, to the post of Minister of Justice, and that of Deputy Camille Pelletan, Radical Socialist, as Minister of Marine.

Chinese Rebels Fled.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from United States Consul McWade, at Canton, stating that Marahal Su has telegraphed the Chinese Government that he captured Kweichee, Kwang Nan Prefecture, Yun Nan Province. Mr. McWade says that the rebels have fled to the hills northwest of Nan Ning. He says that the troubles reported north of Lung Chew, Kwang Si, are not serious.

Galician Strike Called Off.

VIENNA, June 4.—The riotous strikers at Lemburg, Galicia, today pillaged bakers' shops and carts, and had to be dispersed by troops. A number of persons were injured. Later a compromise between the contractors and the striking workingmen was reached, and the strike was called off.

Yvonne de Treville's Paris Debut.

PARIS, June 4.—Miss Yvonne de Treville made her debut at the Opera Comique here last night as "Lakme," with great success. She was recalled three times after each act.

Cholera in China.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Consul McWade, at Canton, has informed the State Department that cholera is decreasing there, but is becoming more prevalent at Tachan.

Louis Sloss Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4. — Louis Sloss, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, and one of the best known business men on the Pacific Coast, died today at San Rafael, after an illness of only three days. Heart failure was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Sloss was 79 years of age.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.—The twelfth annual convention of the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest opened here tonight. Fifty delegates are in attendance from Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, Utah, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Troops From Bocas del Toro.

COLON, June 4.—The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon returned to Colon this morning from Bocas del Toro with 700 troops on board. The government is hopeful that the civil war in Colombia, which was begun simultaneously with the Boer War, will soon have a peaceful termination.

Calliff-Hardy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—The marriage of Miss Katharine Hardy of Louisville, and Major Joseph M. Calliff, of the Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Douglass, Utah., took place today at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hardy.

Alabama Town Burning.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 4.—A telephone message received here tonight reported the town of Calera, Ala., burning and asked for assistance. Special trains have left here with fire engines.

United Presbyterians Adjourn.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 4.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America adjourned today to meet at Tarkio, Mo., next May.

DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA

STATE CONVENTION PUTS A TICKET IN THE FIELD.

The Platform Denounces the Dingley Law and the Republican Policy in the Philippines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—The Democratic State Convention today nominated this ticket:

Secretary of State—Albert Schoonover, Attica.

Attorney-General—W. E. Stillwell, Princeton.

State Auditor—James R. Riggs, Sullivan.

State Treasurer—Jerome Herff, Peru.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Adam Heimberger, New Albany.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Samuel P. Scott, Clark County.

State Geologist—Edward Barrett, Hendricks County.

Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District—Timothy E. Howard, South Bend.

The convention was remarkable for its lack of discord, candidates for all but three of the offices being chosen by acclamation.

While there was no fight in the convention proper, there was a battle royal in the meeting of the committee on resolutions. A number of the friends of William J. Bryan, from the Second district, were very much in earnest in favor of the insertion in the platform of a plank indorsing him and the Kansas City platform. The majority of the committee were against any such indorsement, saying that they considered it out of place at the present time to inject Mr. Bryan's name into the state campaign. The fight lasted well into the night and it was nearly noon before the report of the committee was ready for presentation to the convention. The Philippine plank also created much discussion, the committee being called upon to consider all sorts of propositions in behalf of the Filipinos, some of them being in favor of immediate and complete independence. It was only after hours of argument that the plank was agreed upon in the form in which it appears in the platform.

The convention was called to order at 10:40 o'clock by W. H. O'Brien, vice-chairman of the state central committee. The report of the committee on rules and permanent organization recommended that John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, be made permanent chairman. Chairman Kern said in part:

"I rejoice that today I see before me the reunited forces of the Indiana Democracy. For the first time since 1892 are we without a schism or division, and it is known everywhere, by none better than our Republican opponents, that when the Democracy is united, it is invincible.

"The battle is on. Our opponents, fearing the past, are seeking to commence the work of conquest and subjugation where Caesar and George III left off. The specious and eloquent pleas of Roosevelt, Lodge and Beveridge for the conquest of distant lands are but reproductions of arguments made in favor of the subjugation of Greece, the partition of Poland, the destruction of Hungary, the spoliation of the Dutch Republics in South Africa and the oppression of our own Revolutionary fathers. The aims and purposes declared by modern Republican leaders for the uplifting of the people whose liberty they would destroy are no nobler or higher than the declared purposes of tyrants of a thousand years ago.

"Only yesterday the melancholy announcement was made of the deaths of two splendid republics in South Africa after a struggle, destructive to the conquerors and glorious to the conquered. I believe, as I believe the Lord liveth, that if the Democratic party had been in control of this Government, those two republics would today be free. There would have been no recruiting or supply stations maintained by monarchy in the land of Washington and Lincoln, had William Jennings Bryan or Grover Cleveland been President of the United States.

"Only a few days ago a new republic was born—the Republic of Cuba. While the destruction of the Dutch Republics is England's shame, the birth of the Cuban Republic is America's glory. In Cuba the American flag went up as the emblem of liberty and it came down as proudly as it went up, the emblem of self-government. It went up in honor; it came down in glory.

"It was because of that resolution, pressed by Democratic statesmen and forced upon an unwilling Republican Administration, pledging the honor of this country against the conquest of Cuba, that Cuba is today a free republic. I think we may indulge the hope that some time in the future another star may be added to the American flag to represent the sovereign State of Cuba in the American Union. But she must come into our sisterhood of states as did the Republic of Texas, with the free will of her people."

The name of W. J. Bryan was greeted with loud cheers when it was mentioned by Mr. Kern.

Chairman F. B. Shively, of South Bend, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read the platform. Upon motion of Mr. Shively, the report was adopted unanimously, and with much enthusiasm. A resolution was then adopted recommending Thomas Taggart for chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The platform follows:

"We denounce the Republican party for its surrender to an alliance with the trusts, and we favor such legislation as will suppress and destroy all trusts or combines to control the production and the price of commodities.

"We denounce the Dingley tariff law as the breeder of trusts and demand that tariff duties shall be levied for the purpose of revenue only and limited by the needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered."

Continuing, the platform favors the restoration and expansion of the merchant marine, and to this end demands the reformation of our navigation and tariff laws; denounces the ship subsidy bill, opposes the Fowler bank bill, which proposes bank concentration and the formation of a great banking trust; recognizes as a fact the increase of standard money arising from the vastly increased production of gold from our own and foreign mines, and as a demonstration of the truth of the quantitative theory of money; condemns and denounces at length the Philippine policy of the present Administration, and favors an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to assist the Filipinos to establish for themselves an independent government under United States protection. The platform continues:

"We hold in reverence the valor, patriotism and services of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic."

The platform further congratulates the Republic of Cuba, deplores the cruel and wanton destruction of the Republics of South Africa, favors the construction and control of an isthmian canal, favors the election of United States Senators by popular vote, deplores the death of President McKinley and denounces anarchy in all it forms. The platform ends by condemning the Governor of Indiana for his violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Indiana in his refusal to honor the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky upon regularly returned indictments for murder against fugitives from justice.

NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Indorses Senator Kittredge to Succeed Himself.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 4.—The Republican state convention today nominated the following state ticket by acclamation:

Governor—Charles N. Herriod.

Lieutenant-Governor—George W. Snow.

Secretary of State—O. C. Berg.

State Treasurer—C. B. Collins.

State Auditor—J. F. Halliday.

Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands—C. J. Bach.

Railroad Commissioner—D. H. Smith.

Congressmen—E. W. Martin and Charles H. Burke.

Alfred B. Kittredge, of Sioux Falls, was indorsed for United States Senator to succeed himself. The platform indorses the National Administration, rejoices over the pacification of the Philippines and denounces partisan attacks upon the behavior of United States soldiers.

Kansas Prohibitionists.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., June 4.—The Prohibition State Convention will meet in this city tomorrow to choose a state ticket. It is understood that the Populists have proposed a fusion plan to the Prohibitionists, which will be acted upon tomorrow. The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, is the most talked-of candidate for Governor.

BOER GREETS BRITON.

Remarkable Scenes of Fraternization at Vereeniging.

PRETORIA, June 4.—The ballot of the Boers at Vereeniging resulted in 504 votes in favor of surrender and six against it. Preparations are being made here for the surrender of the Boer commandoes, which will take place on the race course. All the Boers are allowed perfect freedom. There will be a thanksgiving service Sunday, June 8, on the church square, in which it is hoped the Boers will participate.

The women in the concentration camps are anxious to return to their homes immediately, but this will be impossible until a system of supply depots for the outlying districts is established.

General Baden-Powell is arranging for the distribution of mounted constabulary in various districts. The police, railroads and telegraphs will be handed over to the civil authorities as soon as possible, and the restrictions of martial law will be gradually relaxed. The Boer delegates who, during the peace negotiations, were stiff, formal and unfriendly, are now extremely cordial. All the commandants are returning to their commandoes in order to explain the situation.

Lord Kitchener's address to the Boer delegates at Vereeniging, in which the Commander-in-Chief said that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done, made the best possible impression and drew forth a hearty response from General Beyers, the chairman of the Boer conference, who expressed the pleasure the Boers experienced at meeting Lord Kitchener as a friend, adding that they had fought so long against him that they had acquired full appreciation of his worth.

The departure of the Boer commandoes from Vereeniging for their various districts was marked by remarkable scenes of fraternization. The trains conveying the Boers started late, and the night being extremely cold, the sentries along the railroad track lighted huge bonfires, around which groups of Boers and Britons gathered, forming a highly picturesque scene. The late opponents joined in such songs as "Hard Times Come Again no More" and "Old Folks at Home," the British soldiers and burghers outvying one another in demonstrations of joy.

The same signs of rejoicing were witnessed throughout the Rand. Flags were displayed everywhere and thanksgiving services were held in all the towns.

BRINGING IN COMMANDOES.

No Difficulty Anticipated by the Boer Leaders.

PRETORIA, June 4.—Generals Botha and Delarey and other Boer leaders will start for Europe shortly for the purpose of raising funds for the distressed burghers.

General Schalkburger, who has been Acting President of the Transvaal, joined General Botha in addressing an open letter to the burghers. After referring to the courage which they had displayed and to their brave deeds in the field, he called on them to work together for the social and spiritual advancement of the country.

The Boers do not anticipate the least difficulty in bringing in the various commandoes. The work of returning the men to their wives, children and farms will, however, be heavy and difficult. It is absolutely necessary, at this time of the year, to have warm shelter, and wooden houses have been ordered from Cape Town, to be delivered in sections to each family. Those unable to return to their former avocations will be temporarily supported by the government. The question of restocking the farms is also under consideration.

Reports received here from Cape Colony are very satisfactory. Numerous surrenders, including that of Commandant Fouche, have already been received.

Kitchener Starts for England.

DURBAN, June 4.—The Times, of Natal, states that Lord Kitchener has left for England, and that General Lyttleton is acting Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in South Africa.

Special Thanksgiving Service.

LONDON, June 4.—King Edward has ordered that special thanksgiving service for the restoration of peace in South Africa be held at all the military centers Sunday, June 8.

Kruger Is Indisposed.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—A dispatch received here from Utrecht says that Mr. Kruger is seriously indisposed, and confined to his bed.

HOW EAST VIEWS IT.

(Continued from First Page.)

over the question of imperialism. The expansion policy has from the first been exceptionally popular on the Pacific Coast, and the fact that the Republican majority for Congressmen in Oregon is quite as large now as in the Summer of 1900 indicates that there is as yet no change of sentiment on this question in that part of the country.

The New York World, under the heading "A Drawn Battle," says:

The Oregon election leaves the political complexion of Congress unchanged. Two Republican Representatives have been elected, and the State Legislature, which is to choose Senator Simon's successor, is of the same complexion. The result was to be expected as an indorsement of the expansionist policy, which is, for geographical reasons, popular on the Pacific Coast. Under the circumstances, the choice of a Democratic Governor is a considerable victory.

Off for the Coronation.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Rear-Admiral John C. Watson and General James E. Wilson, who will represent the Army and Navy of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, sailed today on the St. Paul.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

The Women Also Recommend Pe-ru-na.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Miss Blanch Grey, 174 Alabama street, Memphis, Tenn., a society woman of Memphis, writes:

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Peruna. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving away, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Miss Blanch Grey.

Mrs. X. Schneider, 2409 Thirty-Seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"After taking several remedies without result, I began last year to take your valuable remedy, Peruna. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling nearly all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully and can say today that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure."

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes — no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does.

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.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of sufferings. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

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In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was troubled with scrofula and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk, and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as ever." SUSIE A. HAIRSTON, Withers, N. C.

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

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Editor's Note For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

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