NO POLITICS IN IT

Hanna Continues His Argument for Panama Canal.

QUOTES CAPTAINS AND PILOTS

Ohio Senator Lays Particular Stress on the Danger to the Nicaragua Route From Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

Hanna continued his argument in the Senate in support of the Panama Canal. He declared that no political considerations were involved in the problem. He presented the opinions of 83 ship masters and pilots in favor of the Panama route. He urged that construction of the Nicaragua Canal was beset with unknown difficulties, while construction of the Panama Canal was an open book. He laid particular stress on the danger to the Nicaragua route from volcanoes, and urged that it was not good business policy to ignore those dangers in a project involving an expenditure of $200,000,000. In conclusion, Hanna appealed to the Senate to consider the measure as a business proposition, and, with some feeling, repudiated the suggestion that those favoring the Panama route were not in favor of any canal.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—As soon as the Senate convened today, Morgan, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, presented a letter from Secretary of State Hay inclosing copies of letters received by the State Department regarding earthquakes and riots in the Department of Panama. The letter inclosed newspaper clipping describing the earthquakes. The Secretary of State said that the report of the riots would cover 1000 typewritten pages, and the department could not finish it within a month. The newspaper clippings which were read described in detail the destruction done by an earthquake in 1882. The documents were referred to the committee on interoceanic canals, in order that the committee may determine, said Morgan, "whether it is necessary for the Secretary of State to have a month's work done on the report of riots."

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to investigate the feasibility of operating an ocean dredge at the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon.

At 2 o'clock consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill was resumed, and after a call of the Senate, at which 54 Senators responded, Hanna continued his speech, referring to some comments made yesterday by Mitchell, in which the Oregon Senator had spoken of the advantages of the Nicaragua route, while the "Hanna commission" had reported only in favor of the Panama route. Hanna said he took "exception to the insinuation that this was Hanna's commission."

"I consider," he said, "that I am here to do my duty to my country, and when I am placed on an important committee charged with an important duty, I am determined to discharge that duty faithfully and conscientiously."

He presented an earnest and vigorous defense of the Isthmian canal commission appointed by McKinley, and said that he sought to discuss the pending question upon a higher plane than mere personalities.

Hanna discussed at length the engineering difficulties presented in the construction of the Bohio dam of the Panama route, maintaining that it was a feasible project in the hands of modern skilled engineers. Hanna criticised the testimony of Captain Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, who supported the Nicaragua route. He said Captain Merry was a stockholder in the Maritime Canal Company, which, of course, wanted the Nicaragua route adopted. The Ohio Senator suggested that Captain Merry would better attend to his official duties and not interest himself in questions of this kind.

Hanna insisted that the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route involved unknown difficulties, while the Panama route, by reason of the work already done by engineers, was "an open book."

Danger From Volcanoes.

As to the possibilities of danger from seismic disturbances, he thought it was practically an even thing between the two routes. There was not enough danger along either route to deter the United States from building the canal either in Nicaragua or Panama. He laid particular stress on the danger to the Nicaragua route from volcanoes, and he referred to the maps arranged on the walls of the chamber to show the active and extinct volcanoes in the regions of the Nicaragua route. He quoted Professor Heilprin, the volcano expert, as saying that the region of Panama was not in danger from volcanic disturbances. It was a curious fact that on the maps Mount Pelee, the awful volcano on the Island of Martinique, was marked as being extinct.

Hanna said that in the construction of this canal, the United States was invading the territory of the volcano; that in Lake Nicaragua itself there were two volcanoes, one of which had been active recently.

"Is it," he inquired, "reasonable or safe to put aside lightly such conditions? We are not going backward in history to find illustrations, but we are considering the dangers from volcanoes that may arise at any time. If there were no other reasons, would not these reasons cause any party or any corporation to hesitate in the expenditure of $200,000,000."

Hanna declared that if one of the Nicaragua volcanoes should play the same part as Mount Pelee had played, enough lava and mud and rock would be ejected to fill Lake Nicaragua.

"May I suggest," said Harris, "that the whole Island of Martinique would not fill one-half of the Lake of Nicaragua."

Hanna presented a synopsis of the statements of 83 captains of ocean-going steamers and other vessels bearing on the use of an isthmian canal, and said it seemed to him a sound business proposition to build the canal along the route proposed by seafaring men. All the masters questioned had had experience in navigating the Suez, Manchester and Kiel canals. They were unanimous in favor of the Panama route for steamers 460 feet long and 26 feet draught, provided both canals were in operation and weather and expense conditions were equal. From the answers to the questions propounded, he said, it was evident that the masters questioned much preferred the Panama to the Nicaragua route.

In answer to an inquiry of Mitchell, Hanna said that the information had come to him at his own instigation in the course of his own investigation of this canal question. He had obtained the information from thoroughly business sources. Mitchell insisted that the interoceanic canal committee had no knowledge of any such investigation, and he objected to it. Hanna answered that he assumed full responsibility, and said he had been engaged nearly all his life in the navigation of ships on the Great Lakes, and he had taken the opportunity of his business connections to obtain information which he thought would be of value to the Senate.

Hanna declared that if the construction of an isthmian canal were not begun this year it would not be his fault. He repudiated absolutely insinuations against the motives of those who favored the Panama Canal. He said the work already done on the Panama Canal was along the lines of the best engineering skill. The proposition to sell to this country the Panama Canal Company's rights was made because it was known that this country had determined to finish this great work, the inspiration of which did not rise from any selfish motives.

He suggested that if the United States should decide to construct a canal along the Nicaragua route, it would have no assurance that some other nation would not decide to accept the Panama Canal. If such jealousy should arise as would prompt another nation to construct the Panama Canal, the United States, in his opinion, would be at a serious disadvantage.

At the conclusion of Hanna's argument, the Senate, at 4:55 P. M., went into executive session, and a few minutes later adjourned.

GOVERNOR WOOD'S SALARY.

Secretary Root's Letter and Democratic Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A letter from the Secretary of War appears in the report submitted today by Chairman Hull, of the House military committee, adverse to the resolution of Bartlett of Georgia, asking for information as to the compensation paid General Wood while Governor-General of Cuba. Secretary Root states that Secretary Alger made an allowance to General Brooke out of the revenues of Cuba of $7500 a year, and continues:

"There has been no change since that time, except that when Geenral Wood's commission as Major-General of Volunteers expired I made an order for further allowance, equal to the difference between the salary of a Major-General and a Brigadier-General, so as to keep his total compensation at the same figure, the combined compensation received as an officer of the Army and as Governor of Cuba being always $15,000 per annum. I see that the Cuban Congress has voted that Mr. Palma's salary shall be $25,000."

Secretary Root says that this has been fully made known to Congress in former reports, and neither house has made any objection. Secretary Root says in his letter as to the legal phases of the subject:

"I should hardly suppose that the House of Representatives would wish to adopt a resolution which implies ignorance on its part of the authority of the President of the United States under the law of military occupation to appropriate and expend the revenues of the government of the occupied country."

Five of the Democratic members of the committee unite in a minority report, which says in part:

"General Wood is an officer of the United States Army, and as such, of course, was Governor-General of Cuba and in command of the United States forces in Cuba. His pay and emoluments of office were fixed by statute as an officer of the United States Government. The pay of a Brigadier-General of the Army is fixed by statute at $5500 per annum and 10 per cent thereof for serving beyond the limits of the United States."

The report then cites the provision of the law that no allowance shall be made to officers in addition to their pay.

Stringent Anti-Trust Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader, today introduced the bill reviving the trust bill, which passed the House in the Fifty-sixth Congress and failed in the Senate. It amends the Sherman act by making more stringent restrictions against contracts and combinations in restraint of trade, gives a civil right of action to anyone injured in business by such a combination, forbids the use of mails in the furtherance of the business of a combine and provides for prosecuting those who ship trust-made goods from state to state. It is understood that the re-introduction of this bill is in pursuance of recent action of the Democratic Congressional committee in naming a special committee of seven members to devise means for making the trust question one of the foremost issues in the coming campaign.

Would Enhance Value of Transports.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Secretary of War today forwarded to the Senate a letter recommending that a law be enacted providing that whenever any vessel used or owned by the Government of the United States as an Army transport shall be sold, it shall be deemed a vessel of the United States and be entitled to be registered as if built in this country. He gives as his reason for this recommendation the fact that several of the transports which are soon to be sold are foreign-built vessels, and he says they will not bring as good prices because they cannot secure American registry. This was found to be true in the case of the recent sale of the Egbert.

Will Sign Public Buildings Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—At the Cabinet meeting today, the omnibus public buildings bill was discussed, and it was decided that it should be signed. The Cabinet also went at length into certain matters connected with Cuban reciprocity measures, but no decision was reached. Inasmuch as it appeared that Judge Taft had presented the instructions of the Secretary of War to Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary Root will send these instructions to the Philippine Commission.

Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 6. — Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, said today that he did not at present contemplate introducing a resolution for the adjournment of Congress, as no definite plan would be formed on the prospects for adjournment until the Senate had determined its course on the Nicaragua Canal and Cuban bills. At the same time, he believed that the business of Congress would be shaped so as to permit an adjournment about July 1.

GEER MAY ACT.

(Continued from First Page.)

made for an extra Legislative session. The editorial, in its entirety, is as follows:

No matter who is elected Governor, the flat salary programme has won, and must be put into effect.

The only right way to put it into effect is to pass the law before any of the newly elected state officials ever take the oath of office.

If the matter is put off until these officials are sworn in and have entered upon the term for which they were elected, legal complications will arise, and this reform will be put off for four years.

This means a loss to the taxpayers of $200,000, and should not be inflicted upon them, when by a short special session of the Legislature, called a week or 10 days before the regular session, it can be averted.

The people should consider the matter, and if they understand its importance rightly they will demand a special session for this special purpose.

It would be a good thing, too, if the special session would enact the law to put the initiative and referendum into effect.

That would give the people the right to review any bad work of the Legislature. That would be a check on the Legislature, and prevent much bad work that will be otherwise enacted.

If the flat salary law goes over into the regular session it will not only entangle that reform, to which all parties stand committed, but it will become a football in the fight for the Senatorship.

Let the people consider these matters, and be ready to act.

Petitions were prepared in Salem this evening and sent out to every county for signatures, asking Governor Geer to call a special session for the purpose of passing a law to put the state officials on flat salaries.

International Missionary Union.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., June 6.—Today's session of the International Missionary Union was occupied with addresses and discussions on "Industrial Mission Work."

CONDEMNS THE PRESIDENT

ALABAMA CONGRESSMAN FINDS FAULT WITH ARLINGTON SPEECH.

House Resumes Debate on the Anti-Anarchy Bill—Text of Senate Measure First Considered.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—General debate on the anti-anarchy bill closed today. The incident of the day was a speech by Richardson, an Alabama Democrat, condemning the President in severe terms for the references in his Memorial day oration at Arlington to the epithets applied to Lincoln and Grant during the Civil War, and for his allusions to lynching. He declared that the President's remarks violated the proprieties of the occasion.

Littlefield led in the argument of an hour and a half in closing the debate on the anarchy bill. The section of the Senate bill providing a body-guard for the President was stricken from the Senate bill as a precaution in case the House substitute failed. An effort was made to strike from the first section of the substitute the words limiting the crime of killing the President to the President in his official capacity, but the motion was lost, 63 to 89. Only one section had been disposed of when the House adjourned.

At the opening of the session Hull (Rep. Ia.), chairman of the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution requesting information as to salary or other compensation paid General Leonard Wood during the occupation of Cuba. The committee recommended that it lie on the table. Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, asked if the resolution was not debatable. When the Speaker responded in the negative, Bartlett (Dem. Ga.) formally made the point of order that, being a resolution of inquiry, and not having been reported to the House within a week after its introduction, it became privileged and was debatable. The Speaker overruled the point of order. On a rising vote there were 77 votes for Hull's motion and 55 against it, the division being on party lines, with the exception of Grosvenor (Rep. O.), who voted with the Democrats. Hay (Dem. Va.) demanded the ayes and noes and the roll was called. The resolution was laid on the table—109 to 72—a strict party vote, Grosvenor voting with his Republican colleagues for the motion.

The debate on the anti-anarchy bill was then resumed. Bartlett (Dem. Ga.), the first speaker today, argued that the provisions of the Senate bill were unconstitutional. Patterson (Dem. Tenn.) favored the anarchist sections of the House substitute.

Richardson (Dem. Ala.), during the course of some remarks upon the bill, caustically criticised President Roosevelt's Memorial day oration at Arlington. He recalled the visit of the late President McKinley to Huntsville, Ala., a year ago, and the reception given him by the Confederate and Union veterans. The noble sentiments Mr. McKinley uttered upon that occasion, Richardson said, endeared him to the South, and he told of the great sorrow felt there when Mr. McKinley fell at Buffalo. Reluctant as he was to do so, Richardson said he felt it his painful duty to contrast Mr. McKinley's sentiments at Huntsville with Mr. Roosevelt's remarks at Arlington May 30. He then read that portion of President Roosevelt's speech in which he referred to the epithets applied to Grant and Lincoln, and the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress denouncing the methods of warfare employed by the Union armies.

"I doubt whether there is," said he, "a brave Federal soldier within the sound of my voice who would have uttered the sentiment expressed by the President, even in the heat of debate, much less upon Memorial day. I say the proprieties of the occasion were violated when the President referred to what had been said about Lincoln in the heat of battle, when men were aiming at each other's lives."

Richardson also condemned the President's reference to lynchings in the South.

After further remarks in criticism of some features of the bill by Kleberg (Dem. Tex.) and Smith (Dem. Ky.), Littlefield (Rep. Me.) closed the debate with an hour and a half speech in support of the measure. Littlefield made an extended legal argument in defense of the position taken by the judiciary committee relative to the unconstitutionality of a law which would make the killing of the President a capital offense without qualification. He quoted many authorities and decisions in support of his contention.

The bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. The text of the Senate bill was first considered. Crumpacker (Rep. Ind.) moved to strike out the seventh section, which provided for a body-guard from the regular Army for the protection of the President, and the motion was carried without division. The House substitute then was read for amendment. Parker (Rep. N. J.) moved to strike from the first section the words making it a crime punishable with death to kill the President "while he is engaged in the performance of his official duties, or because of his official character, or because of his acts or omissions."

Ray (Rep. N. Y.) and Alexander (Rep. N. Y.) warned the House that if the words in the amendment were stricken out the bill would not stand the constitutional test. The Parker amendment was lost, 63 to 89.

Having disposed of the first section of the substitute, the House, at 5:05 P. M., adjourned.

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLT.

Anti-Imperialists Estimate Its Cost in an Unfair Manner.

It will be an interesting contribution to our military history if the cost of the operations in the Philippines can be ascertained. The subject is surrounded with difficulties, and it is doubtful if even the work which is to be done on the subject at the War Department will reveal the exact facts. One of the favorite methods of calculation of the anti-imperialists, says the New York Journal of Commerce, is to contrast the cost of the military and naval establishments before the war with Spain with their cost at the the present time. While this is obviously unfair, such a calculation affords some sort of a starting point for approximating the actual facts. The table below shows the expenditures by warrants drawn for the War and Navy departments for the past nine years:

	War.	Navy.
1894	$ 54,567,929	$31,701,293
1895	51,804,759	28,797,795
1896	50,830,920	27,147,732
1897	48,950,267	34,561,546
1898	91,992,000	58,823,984
1899	229,841,254	63,942,104
1900	134,774,767	55,953,077
1901	142,746,423	61,325,449
1902 (estimated)	115,000,000	65,000,000

These figures, on their face, seem to indicate an increase of about $60,000,000 in the disbursements of the War Department in 1902 over the peaceful year 1894. The estimate for the present year is based upon the actual expenditures for 10 months ending with April as compared with last year. The drafts of the War Department for these 10 months of the present year were $95,833,349, while for last year they were $124,753,356. The warrants drawn on behalf of the Navy Department were $56,548,584 for the first 10 months of the present fiscal year, against $50,273,198 for the corresponding months of last year. The steady increase in naval expenditure can hardly be attributed to any considerable extent to operations in the Philippines. Some direct expenditure has no doubt been caused the Navy Department by our occupation of those islands, but the increase in such expenditure is due in the main to a consistent, continuous policy of adding to our force of effective fighting ships. This policy was inaugurated more than a decade before the war with Spain. It is not pertinent to this article to discuss whether it has been especially stimulated by recent events. The maintenance of the Navy is not directly chargeable, in any event, to the resistance of Aguinaldo and his friends to the execution of the treaty of Paris, whatever relation there may be between the ratification of the treaty itself and the disposition to enlarge our naval equipment.

Several important points are to be noted in regard to the expenditures of the War Department. The first is that the totals above given include the drafts of engineer officers for river and harbor improvements. These drafts have been steadily growing since the adoption of the continuing contract system several years ago, and this growth goes on to a considerable extent irrespective of the new appropriations made in a given year. It is also to be noted that the effect of the war with Spain has left an impress on expenditures, which would have been felt even if the effort had been made to reduce the Army as promptly as possible after 1899 to 27,000 men. The fact that expenditures continued on account of old contracts and the mustering out of the war force is indicated by the fall in expenditures from year to year since 1899.

The anti-imperialists start from a premise which is fundamentally false if they argue that the entire increase in the expense of the military establishment since 1897 is due to the operations in the Philippines. There can be no doubt that the country had outgrown an army of 27,000 men, and that an increase to something like the present basis was inevitable in any event. Even before Aguinaldo and his followers fired into the American lines at Manila it was well understood by military men that the Army would be kept up to the neighborhood of 75,000 men. If it can be shown that several thousand more men have been maintained in the field than would have been required on a peace basis in the Philippines, the cost of this increase will be fairly chargeable to the armed resistance made there to the authority of the United States. It is quite obvious, however, that it represents the crudest and most misleading of mathematics to assume that the United States, with its great population and important interests throughout the world, could have returned to the skeleton military force which was maintained before the Spanish war, even if the American flag had been hauled down at Manila and Spain had been left in complete possession of the Philippine archipelago.

The question of the expense of retaining the Philippines is undoubtedly one to be seriously reckoned with, but it cannot be disposed of by the balance of two or three years. The financial returns to the American people by the possession of the islands will not be shown by Treasury receipts, but by the opportunities for investment and development which the islands offer. These opportunities have been almost denied during the past year by the provision of the Army bill prohibiting the granting of franchises. This evil will be remedied if the pending Philippine government bill is passed, and opportunity is given for the employment of American capital upon a safe legal basis. In the long run, moreover, the islands are not likely to impose any serious expense upon the Federal budget. All the civil expenses are now met from the treasury of the islands, and there is a surplus of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 available for the important works which Governor Taft has projected. He has suggested that even the military expense can be borne from the Philippine treasury within a reasonably short space of time. It is probable that the loyal tribes among the Filipinos will furnish soldiers as efficient as the Sikhs have furnished to the British in India. With the use of these troops, and with the American garrisons which will be maintained in the Philippines, the United States will be in a position to strike promptly and effectively when their interests are again menaced as they were two years ago in China. The possession of the Philippines will many times repay the cost of the present unfortunate military operations when Congress enacts legislation which will permit the orderly progress of the islands in the paths of civilization.

KRUGER IS EXCEPTED.

Not Required to Acknowledge British Sovereignty.

LONDON, June 6.—The Birmingham Post, the organ of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, today says that, owing to his age and infirmities, the British Government has waived its claim for the acknowledgment by Mr. Kruger of British sovereignty over the Transvaal, and has guaranteed to all the Boer delegates in Europe a safe conduct to their homes in South Africa.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated today, announces that the British commissioners in the various districts report that 1154 Boers laid down their arms yesterday. Afterward the commissioners addressed the Boers, who gave three hearty cheers for King Edward. The best possible relations exist between the Boers and the British, and there has been no hitch in the proceedings anywhere.

The War Office has cabled congratulations to Lord Kitchener on the energy, skill and patience with which he conducted the long campaign in South Africa, and has asked him to communicate to the troops the government's profound sense of their spirit of endurance, bravery and discipline, and also of their humanity, shown throughout the trying period.

Lord Kitchener replied in behalf of the army in South Africa, tendering his sincere thanks for the congratulations of the government, which he was sure the troops would receive with great satisfaction.

The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, at the opening here this afternoon of the temporary club established for the use of colonial troops who are to attend the coronation, said the empire owed a great debt to the colonies, which had furnished the motherland with an army in South Africa larger than the British Army which fought at Waterloo.

A. J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, in a speech at a Conservative banquet in London tonight, referred to the South African War. He said the load was only thoroughly realized now that it had been removed, and that peace had not been bought by unnecessary concessions. He said he could respect the fighting burghers. The contention of the Liberals, he continued, that peace might have been secured a year ago, was unstable, because General Botha then demanded independence.

Boer Prisoners Delighted.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 6.—The Boer officers who have been living in the prison camps on the islands near here have been allowed their liberty on parole. Several of them came ashore here today and were interviewed. Generals Cronje, Wessels, Botha and others were reticent, but they said they were glad the war was over, and would be delighted to get back to their homes. It is understood the rank and file of the Boers will be allowed to go ashore in batches of 16. The officers have been invited to an "at home" tomorrow. The General Cronje who is here is a nephew of the celebrated General of the same name.

Dewet's Speech to Burghers.

VREDEFORT, Orange River Colony, June 6.—General Christian Dewet, addressing the inmates of the concentration camp here, explained the circumstances leading to the termination of hostilities, and urged the burghers to do their utmost to show Great Britain what good colonists the Boers can make. The speech made a favorable impression. General Dewet's wife will rejoin the General here today.

Thanksgiving Day at the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, June 6.—An order published by the Gazette today appoints Sunday, June 8, and Monday, June 9, as thanksgiving days and holidays throughout Cape Colony.

CLOUDBURST AND FLOOD

FOOT OF WATER FALLS IN NEBRASKA IN THREE HOURS.

Causes Great Damage to Railroads and Crops—Storms in Other States in the Middle West.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 6.—A cloudburst struck the town of Cortland, on the Union Pacific, early this morning, doing much damage. A foot of water fell in three hours. In Cortland, Princeton and Pickrell, basements of dwellings and stores were flooded, doing great damage. Crops in a great many places were completely washed away. Small streams became raging torrents, and persons on low lands were compelled to remove to places of safety. The water ran over the Union Pacific tracks between Pickrell and Cortland to a depth of two feet in some places, and washed out a number of bridges and culverts. Several trains were held waiting while large gangs of men worked on the tracks and the telegraph and telephone lines.

The flood caused by the Cortland cloudburst reached this city during the forenoon and has practically cut off the city from outside communication by railway. All the bottom lands and residences along the creek are under water. There are eight feet of water in the Union Pacific roundhouse, and a quarter of a mile of track is reported washed out between this city and Cortland. Nearly all of the Union Pacific tracks between this city and Pickrell are under water, and trains are unable to proceed either way. The main line of the Burlington is badly washed out, and trains had to be sent through this city today. Passenger train No. 43, on the Union Pacific, is laid up at Pickrell, unable to move either way. Families in the low lands of this city were warned several hours before the flood reached here, and were able to get to places of safety, but did not have time to remove their belongings. It is feared there has been loss of life. The water in Indian Creek is still rising. Much livestock was carried away by the flood.

Church Steeple Split.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—Central Iowa suffered last night from one of the severest rain storms experienced in years. Damage was done to highways, railroad tracks and buildings, as well as to growing crops. Webster City reports a high wind following the rain. The Baptist Church there was struck by lightning, and the steeple split from top to bottom. Mitchellville reports that corn planted on the slopes was washed away and will require replanting. The track between Slater and Ames, on the Northwestern, settled considerably in consequence of the great fall of water, and trains are ordered to reduce speed.

At Clarinda, 5.24 inches fell inside of three hours, while in Des Moines 3.14 inches were recorded by the weather bureau. In this city the paved streets look like rivers.

Six Trains Stalled.

EMPORIA, Kan., June 6.—Six Santa Fe trains are stalled here tonight by floods in the Cottonwood and Neosho Rivers. The Neosho, which usually carries four feet of water, now has 25, and in some parts of the Santa Fe the river is five miles wide. The Cottonwood River is three miles wide. The track of the Santa Fe along the Neosho River is under water for about a mile, the water covering the track to a depth of 10 or 12 inches. None of the bridges are gone, but both tracks and bridges are becoming greatly weakened. About three miles of the Santa Fe track between Emporia and Reading is closed to traffic on account of the high water.

Two Drownings at Salina.

SALINA, Kan., June 6.—The high water here has resulted in two drownings. Last night Joe Bass, a farm hand, attempted to wade through a slough, when he was drawn under by the current. His body was found in a cornfield. This morning L. E. McDowell slipped from his horse while crossing a creek and was drowned. The Smoky Hill River is 10 feet above its usual height.

Rain Fell in Torrents.

MITCHELL, S. D., June 6.—The greatest storm that has visited this section for years descended upon Mitchell early today. A violent windstorm was followed by rain that fell in torrents for an hour, and the streets were turned into running rivers. Practically every basement on Main street is full of water, doing immense damage to stocks. In many residences the water stands even with the floors. Seven inches of water fell during the hour. Hundreds of trees were blown down, and many buildings were more or less damaged. Telephone and telegraph wires were badly crippled.

Great Damage to Wheat.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., June 6.—One of the heaviest rains ever experienced here fell this afternoon. Water filled the streets until they resembled lakes. Cellars and basements were flooded and other damage was done. The Verdigris River has been high for a week, but the rain yesterday and today has already put it out of its banks, and great damage is being done to wheat.

UPRISING IN SIAM.

Fearful Slaughter Continues Along the River Mekong.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 6.—The Siam Free Press, a copy of which was received here by the steamer Duke of Fife, says the rising along the right bank of the Mekong River has assumed grave proportions, and adds:

"Rumor has reached Bangkok that fearful slaughter continues there and that the regulars from Bangkok, who have been sent to subdue the rebels, are giving no quarter. Upward of 200 persons have been recently shot and many others wounded, it is said, but this slaughter has only excited the people to desperation, who vow vengeance on the soldiers of the King. The gravity of the situation can be judged from the fact that more troops are to be dispatched. It is fortunate, however, that the rising is confined to the right bank of the Mekong and that the trouble up to now is limited to Siamese territory. But should the opposite bank catch the flame, then the situation might become grave indeed and the result prove disastrous for Siam, as the French authorities would be bound in such an event to take active and stringent measures to protect their own interests and insure safety of their own people."

Excessive taxation and unscrupulous and exacting officials are held responsible for the rising.

KING'S FOURTH COURT.

Brilliant Assemblage Within Buckingham Palace Last Night.

LONDON, June 6.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held the fourth court of the season at Buckingham Palace tonight. Unfortunately, as upon the three previous occasions when court was held, rain and cold wind marred the spectacle for the crowd which had assembled outside the gates. The scene within, however, was unusually brilliant. His Majesty's body-guard of gentlemen-at-arms was on duty at the state apartments, the yeomen of the guard was on duty within the palace, and a guard of honor selected from the Irish Guards was stationed in the quadrangle. The costumes of the guests were more brilliant tonight, if this were possible, than at the previous courts, while variety was added to the scene by numerous gorgeously clad Indian Princes, whose jewels surpassed those of most of the ladies.

Among those presented in the diplomatic column were Mrs. Montgomery Sears, of Boston, and Miss Ellen Roosevelt, of New York. The Americans presented in the general circle were Miss Ruth Hoe, of New York; Miss Elizabeth Warder, of Washington; Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, of New York; Mrs. W. C. Endicott, of Boston, and Mrs. Ronalds.

Goschen Discusses British Finances.

LONDON, June 6.—Prior to the reading of the loan bill in the House of Lords today Lord Goschen, Liberal, and an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that he desired to say a few words on the financial position of the country. Consols which were now paying only 2½ per cent stood at 97. Before the conversion of 1883, 3-per-cent consols stood at 101. If they had been converted then they would have been worth only 82, so that the stock was really 15 points higher. After a costly war and the borrowing of £159,000,000, the country might well congratulate itself on a situation which showed such economic stamina.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, said such words, coming from such a high authority, were gratifying, and would be widely read.

Lynch Will Be Arrested.

LONDON, June 6.—According to a news agency, Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, who was elected in November last to represent Galway in the House of Commons, and who, it was announced last night in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Paris, had decided to go to London early next week and attempt to take his seat in the House, will not be allowed to carry out his intention. He will be arrested, it is said, on the charge of treason immediately after landing in England. A sharp watch is being kept for Colonel Lynch, and if he reaches Westminster it will be by stratagem.

India's Sugar Duties.

SIMLA, India, June 6.—The sugar bill empowering the Government of India to impose a countervailing duty on sugar until the Brussels convention becomes effective, passed the Council today. The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech exhorted the refiners to improve their methods and justify the protection provided by the countervailing duty imposed on bountied sugar. As announced from Simla May 23, sugar shipped prior to that date will be exempt from the new duty.

Boyle on Combinations.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Replying to a toast to his health at a luncheon in connection with the Chamber of Commerce here today, James Boyle, the United States Consul at Liverpool, said it would be a sorrowful day when either the United States or Great Britain depends on combination, even though headed by J. Pierpont Morgan. The English railroads, Mr. Boyle also said, were 50 years behind not only those of America, but leading Continental lines.

To Try Patrick McHugh.

SLIGO, Ireland, June 6.—A special court assembled here today under the crimes act to try Patrick A. McHugh, M. P., among a number of Irish Leaguers, on charge of conspiracy and intimidation in connection with the complaint of a tenant of a farm from which a leaguer had been evicted. Mr. McHugh did not appear, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Culpable Homicide.

LONDON, June 6.—There was a sensational development today in the inquiry into the Ibrox Park (Glasgow) football match disaster of April 5. A lumberman named Alexander McDougal was indicted on the charge of culpable homicide in the erection of the stand which collapsed, resulting in 21 persons being killed and 215 injured.

The King's Champion.

NEW YORK, June 6.—In the coronation procession, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, F. S. Dymoke, who claimed the right to appear in Westminster as the King's champion and to challenge all sundry persons to mortal combat, has been accorded the peaceful task of carrying the English flag.

Kaiser Will Meet Wilhelmina.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—Emperor William has announced his intention to meet Queen Wilhelmina at Nieder, Wessel, on the Rhine, when she is on her way to Castle Schaumburg, in the Valley of the Lahn, where she will pass her period of convalescence.

MANNING NEW WARSHIPS.

Navy Department Is Embarrassed for Lack of Seamen.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The scarcity of trained seamen in the United States Navy is more apparent on the United States receiving-ship Columbia, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, at present than at any time for several years. The executive officers on that ship are compelled to daily notify the Navigation Bureau that they are unable to fill orders for drafts of men which are required for various branches of the service. There are at present on the receiving-ship 290 men of all classes. Of this number 250 are landsmen, who are new in the service, and who are not competent to be put into a Government ship for duty. The result is a great embarrassment both to local officers and to the chiefs of the bureau.

A year ago this month there were about 800 men on board the receiving-ship Vermont. There were all classes of sailors, and few of the orders from the department at Washington had to be sent back without being filled. The Columbia cannot at best accommodate more than 400 men. Her capacity at present, however, is not being at all tested. The training-ships are liable to make up their full complement of landsmen for cruises, and there are hundreds of this class who are on the waiting list. That does not, however, relieve the strained condition which exists in the Navy.

The one particular reason which is assigned for this great dearth of sailors is the fact that the Navy is in the period of transition from the old to the new time service. The seamen were formerly compelled to enlist for three years. In 1899 the new law requiring them to enlist for four years took effect. At the present time, therefore, the old three-year men are going out of the service, not caring to enlist for four years more, and many new men are not willing to re-enlist for four years. The fact that a year has been added to the length of the service has in itself a bad effect. The example of some men who have served three years and who are willing to continue for another term of years does not tend to increase the regular enlistment.

Fire at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., June 7.—The building at 1121 to 1129 Fifteenth street, occupied by the John Thompson Grocery Company, the Normandie rooming-house and other business concerns, has been burning for an hour, and at this hour (2 A. M.) the fire has not been gotten under control, though almost the entire fire department is on duty. The losses cannot be estimated at this time. The Thompson grocery is said to be valued at $25,000 and will be almost, if not quite, a total loss.

Mrs. Cheney Got Her Decree.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A decree was entered in Judge Tuley's Court Thursday afternoon granting Mrs. Abbey Perkins Cheney a decree of divorce from her husband, John Vance Cheney, librarian at the Newberry library.

The decree is drawn up in the usual way and sets forth that the court, after a hearing of the case, has found that John Vance Cheney is guilty of desertion, as charged in Mrs. Cheney's bill.

An order granting Mrs. Cheney alimony will be entered in a few days. No mention of the amount to be paid was made during the hearing of the case, but it is known that an arrangement of this kind has been made.

President of French Chamber.

PARIS, June 6.—M. Leon Bourgeois, Radical Republican, and ex-Premier, who on June 1 was elected provisional president of the Chamber of Deputies, was today formally elected president of the Chamber.

There Is Hope for Even Such as Have Glimpses of the Dark Valley.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Medicine That Saves Life and Restores Lost Health.

A merciful Providence still keeps the spark of life in thousands of wasted and feeble bodies. The fitful, flickering spark will burn with decreased power as the hot days of Summer approach. There is still hope for even those who are now catching glimpses of the dark valley. The use of Paine's Celery Compound during the month of June will at once arrest the progress of wasting diseases. It will strengthen the weak and inflamed nerves, rid the body of morbid waste material, make the blood pure and give healthy action to the stomach, liver and kidneys. Nervousness, sleeplessness, rheumatism, neuralgia, liver and kidney troubles quickly vanish when Dr. Phelps' marvelous prescription is used. Mrs. Alice Terry Wood, 315 Highland street, Helena, Mont., says:

"I can say to all that I believe Paine's Celery Compound a great medicine. I should have been in my grave if it hadn't been for the wonderful curing virtues of the compound, and I can say to all who are tired and run down, to try it, and they will find relief at once. My trouble was general weakness, lack of appetite and heart trouble. I have taken four bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and feel like a new person. Now I have a good appetite, do all of my work, and feel well."

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

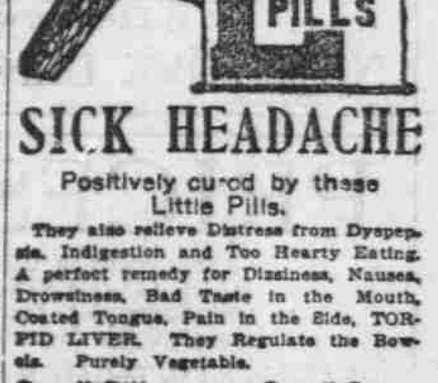
Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

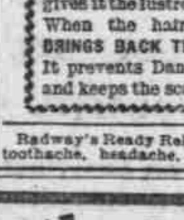


SICK HEADACHE

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.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Radway's Ready Relief is a cure for every pain, toothache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism.

Costly—Poor Washing Powders

cost a trifle less, but all you save in a year wouldn't pay for the harm done in one wash. Some powders, if given you, would be too expensive. There's more saving with PEARLINE than with any other washing medium. PEARLINE is absolutely safe. 673

Best by Every Test