AN ENGINEER'S VIEW

Senator Harris Speaks for the Nicaragua Route.

TECHNICAL DETAILS DISCUSSED

Some of the Difficulties Presented by the Panama Route, He Says, Are Insuperable, Notably the Bohio Dam.

An interesting contribution to the discussion of the isthmian canal project was made in the Senate yesterday by Harris, of Kansas, a member of the canal committee, who is also an engineer of recognized ability. His discussion of the technical details of canal construction was listened to with profound attention. He strongly advocated the selection of the Nicaragua route. He maintained that it was entirely feasible and practicable from an engineering standpoint, and said that some of the difficulties presented by the Panama route were insuperable, notably the construction of the Bohio dam.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Soon after the Senate convened today a report was made from the committee on Indian affairs of the investigation made by that committee of the conduct of W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with respect to the leasing of certain Indian lands of the Standing Rock Reservation, S. D. The committee reported that there were no foundation for the charges made, and that the conduct of Commissioner Jones was entirely unselfish. The report was agreed to.

Simmons then addressed the Senate in support of the bill for the establishment of a National forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. The measure, he said, was essentially National in character, and it was advocated as a National proposition.

At the conclusion of Simmons' speech, consideration was begun of the naval appropriation bill. The bill, as reported to the Senate, carries appropriations aggregating $78,166,838. During the reading of the bill, a committee amendment was offered by Hale appropriating $667,300 for the erection of a building at the Charleston, S. C., navy-yard.

At 2 o'clock, the unfinished business—the isthmian canal project—was laid aside and the reading of the naval bill was continued. All of the committee amendments were agreed to except that providing for the construction of two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers and two gunboats, which went over at the request of Hale. Another amendment was agreed to providing for the erection of a testing laboratory and equipment, and another building at the Annapolis Academy, at a cost of $400,000, and appropriating $200,000 to begin work.

After the adoption of some other amendments, principally of a minor character, consideration of the isthmian canal proposition was resumed. Harris, a member of the committee on interoceanic canals, addressed the Senate in favor of the Nicaragua route. Harris was for a long time chief engineer of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railway. His views upon the engineering problems presented in the pending proposition were listened to with great interest by his colleagues. One fact, he said, was patent and conspicuous. No exploration nor survey made of a canal route there had ever placed on record a report adverse in opinion as to the feasibility and practicability of constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route. In answer to Hanna, he quoted M. De Lesseps, the famous French engineer, as saying to a committee of Congress that if a canal with locks was to be constructed, the Nicaragua route was the best. Harris said that in making its supplemental report in favor of Panama, the isthmian canal commission had allowed the idea of getting a bargain unduly to influence its judgment and obscure its business vision.

Harris went into minute details of the Panama proposition, his point being to show that the valuation of the property of the Panama Canal, both as to the canal and the railroad property, was not only excessive, but that much of it, being useless for our purposes, would have to be replaced. He referred to the legal and diplomatic difficulties which surround the Panama Canal Company on all sides, and declared that they were absolutely insuperable.

Tillman inquired how the lands necessary for the Nicaragua route were to be obtained, if they were owned by private individuals. "Is the Government to be subjected to such private claims?" he asked. "In other words, have Americans gone down there and fixed up things so that we will have to pay millions and millions of dollars for the right of way?"

"The treaty with Nicaragua," Harris replied, "provides for a condemnation of the lands where private rights are involved."

Culberson inquired how much we would have to give for private rights along the canal.

Harris replied that, so far as he knew, no data on that subject had been prepared, and no estimate had been made.

Morgan said that by an agreement with the Nicaragua Government, all acquisitions of land by the United States would date back to the conditions which prevailed in December, 1900. That would preclude absolutely all speculation in the lands along the route.

Continuing, Harris insisted that strictly commercial reasons would warrant the United States in building the Nicaragua Canal, even though the Panama route were presented to this country.

Again Tillman interrupted to express his apprehension that the speculators had obtained or would obtain title to lands that would be necessary to the United States if the Nicaragua route were secured. He was afraid these claims would spring up in the pathway of the United States, "with hands outstretched toward the Treasury, with the demand to stand and deliver."

Harris replied that, in view of the diplomatic arrangements between the United States and Nicaragua, no such apprehension as that suggested was warranted, although in a project of this kind and this magnitude, it was impossible, perhaps, to guarantee absolutely against frauds of the kind suggested.

Harris expressed great fear that the construction of the Bohio dam, on the Panama route, could not be accomplished, and that even if it were, the dam could not be made of strength sufficient to withstand the tremendous head of water from the Chagres River. In support of his opinion, he made an extended technical argument. In conclusion, Harris expressed the hope that when the canal is built it would be made free to the coastwise trading vessels of the United States. In this connection, he urged that if the Panama route were adopted, the canal would be useless for sailing vessels, upon which, he said, the people of the United States had to rely for protection against the shipping trusts.

Morgan discussed briefly the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to show that neither Nicaragua nor Costa Rica could have claims against this Government through the old Maritime Canal Company. He pointed out that it was through the wisdom and foresight of William McKinley that the United States had acquired the exclusive right to construct a canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and he declared that this was "one of the most magnificent acts ever performed by a President of the United States."

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

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

were iron bars. Wattles managed to tear two or three of these from their fastenings, and with two other men who had followed him, climbed out on the sill. They were seen by the firemen, who called to them to remain where they were and they would save them. A ladder was run up and the two men who were with Wattles were taken down. He became crazed with excitement and, not waiting for the return of the firemen, sprang for a net which some men were holding on the sidewalk beneath. He fell partly in it and partly on the sidewalk and sustained injuries which probably will cause his death.

Kent was left lying on the floor of his room and evidently died of suffocation. His body was badly burned after death. Three hours after the outbreak of the fire the body was found on the floor of his room, one leg burned to a crisp, and the head burned off. He was identified by means of his clothing.

A Maddening Scene.

A scene that wrought to the pitch of madness the great crowd that had gathered around the building was enacted at a fourth-story window on the north side. Across this window was a heavy wire screen, and on the outside of the screen were iron bars running parallel to the sill. The space between these bars was too small to allow the passage of even a small boy, and behind them were gathered a crowd of men, whose numbers were afterward found to be between 20 and 30. Escape in other directions was impossible, for the fire filled all the halls and was steadily eating its way toward the window, at which the men were standing.

The one chance for life for that crowd of men lay through the screened and barred window. The men closest to the screen tore and tugged at it in a vain effort to tear it from its fastenings, and the men behind them fought madly to get close enough to the screen to fasten their fingers in it. So fiercely did the prisoners pull at the screen that from below were plainly visible tiny streams of blood that trickled from lacerated fingers and hands and flowed over the window sill. A number of the men at the window were in straightjackets and manacled, and these not being able to help themselves or others, were the wildest of all in their frantic efforts to break through the bars.

The crowd in the street watching the desperate situation of the men behind the screen was simply an insane mob. They shouted all sorts of commands and directions at the men, and gave orders to the firemen, who were doing all that men could do to get through the bars from the outside. As the flames came steadily toward the men, the people in the street jumped up and down and screamed in helpless rage. It seemed as if nothing could be done, and that all of the men would die within six inches of freedom.

That any of the men escaped at all is owing to the work of W. E. Davis, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., a patient in the institution. He induced the men to cease their disconnected pulling at the screen and to unite their efforts. Four men at first took hold of the screen, and in almost a minute the crowd behind pushed them away, and before the four men could get to the screen again, they were compelled to fight with their fists. Davis managed to get his men to the window again, and after a few desperate pulls they managed to tear down a portion of the screen. Nerved to the work by their success, the bodies of the men swayed back and forth as they put all of their strength into one last effort.

Bars Torn Away.

Finally the screen came down, but the bars remained, and they were heavy, placed there for the purpose of withstanding all the efforts of insane men. As many as could place their hands on the lower bar, took hold. It bent almost double, and six men went to the floor with a crash, holding on to the iron bar, which they had torn from its fastenings. So quickly did the men behind them spring to grasp the second bar that those who had torn down the first were badly trampled on before they could rise. Another bar was soon torn away, and the path to safety was opened.

The men at the window fought to keep their places until the firemen could raise ladders, and the men in the rear, some of whom were already being reached by the flames, fought to gain the window.

The first man through was Dr. C. A. Anderson, of Chicago. No ladders were in front of the window, and Anderson's one hope was to reach the platform of a fire-escape in front of the window just west of where he was. He hesitated for an instant, and then sprang for the fire-escape, clutched it, and was safe. The next man through the window was G. S. Gott, of Lavergne, Ill. Anderson was so much exhausted that he was not able to drag Gott after him, and Gott was so badly burned that he was unable to make the leap himself. He crouched on the window sill while the men on the inside clamored for him to jump.

Clinton Osborne, a real estate dealer of New York City, was the third man. He crawled out beside Gott and told the men inside to grasp his feet. This they did, and telling Gott to take hold of his wrists and drop over the window sill, Osborne hanging head downward, swung Gott to and fro until he had acquired sufficient momentum, and then swung him up and onto the landing of the fire-escape, where Dr. Anderson seized and held him. Anderson and Gott then formed a chain, Gott holding to the fire-escape and Anderson, tightly held by Gott, with one hand reached toward the window so that the men, one by one, as they crawled through, were able to take one step on a ledge and make a short leap to the platform of the fire-escape, down which they made their way to the ground. Twenty-five men made their escape in this manner.

Police Make Arrests.

After the fire was over the police arrested William Lanahan, the engineer; Lee Seymour, the fireman of the building, and J. P. Nagle, the inventor of a gasoline plant in use in the basement of the institution. There are no direct charges against the men, but the police have an idea that the fire may have originated from mismanagement of the gasoline plant.

After midnight the officials of the institution gave out the following list of missing. It is not known that they are dead, but neither friends nor police have been able to locate them, and it is known that they were in the building when the fire broke out: M. J. Cahill, attache of the sanitarium, but ill in his room for the last three days; William Eggleston, patient; Morris B Loucks, patient; George Harrigan, patient; Charles McGrail, keeper of restaurant in the building; Malcolm Morris, patient; Thomas Ryan, patient.

Late tonight the police placed under arrest in addition to the men taken in custody directly after the fire, O. E. Miller, president of the institution, and William Sterner, engineer of the building, who went off duty at noon.

Danish Emigration.

COPENHAGEN, June 9. — Emigration from this port to the United States is increasing. The emigrants are mostly young Swedes, who are leaving for America, partly on account of the more stringent military service regulations.

Tolstoi Is Better.

YALTA, Crimea, June 9.—Count Leo Tolstoi has greatly improved in health, and today he spent a few hours out of doors.

Dictatorship Abolished.

BERLIN, June 9.—The Reichstag today passed the third reading of the bill abolishing the dictatorship in the Reichsland.

TO PROTECT PRESIDENT

HOUSE PASSES THE ANTI-ANARCHY BILL BY A GOOD MAJORITY.

Measure Considered to Transfer Forest Reserves From Interior to Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The House passed the bill to protect the President, Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, and to suppress the teaching of anarchy, by a vote of 175 to 28. A motion to recommit the measure with instructions to strike out certain sections was defeated, 71 to 122.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the bill to transfer certain forest reserves from the Interior Department to the Agricultural Department, and to authorize the creation in such reserves of game and fish preserves. President Roosevelt, in his annual message, recommended such a measure. The minority of the public lands committee offered a Senate substitute for the bill, a measure which eliminated that portion of the bill which transfers the reserves to the Agricultural Department. Lacey (Rep. Ia.), Kleber (Dem. Tex.), Perkins (Rep. N. Y.) and Williams (Dem. Miss.) spoke in favor of the bill. Mondell (Rep. Wyo.) and Shafroth (Pop. Colo.) supported the minority substitute. Bell (Pop. Colo.) opposed the bill in toto. No vote was reached.

The Proceedings.

When the House met the pending question was on the motion of De Armond (Dem. Mo.) to recommit the anti-anarchy bill with instructions to strike out section 2, which made the killing of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers punishable with death, and section 13, which creates the legal presumption in all prosecutions under the act that the officers to be protected by its provisions are engaged in the performance of their official duties at the time the offense is committed. The roll was called. The motion was lost, 71 to 122.

The motion was then taken upon the passage of the bill, Lanham (Dem. Tex.) demanding the ayes and noes. The bill was passed, 175 to 28. The 28 negative votes were:

Adamson, Bartlett, Brantley, Brundige, Burleson, Candler, Cooper (Tex.), Cramer, De Armond, Dinsmore, Finley, Fox, Glenn, Henry (Miss.), Hocker, Howard, Johnson, Jones (Va.), Claude Kitchin, W. W. Kitchin, Kleberg, Lanham, Lester, Lewis (Ga.), Little, Loud, McCullogh, McLane, Maddox, Neville, Patterson (Tenn.), Reid, Scarborough, Shackleford, Spight, Stephens (Tex.) and Underwood.

Hitt, from the committee on foreign affairs, presented a resolution which, after reciting the fact that peace has been established in South Africa, calls upon the Secretary of State for a complete list of American citizens now detained as prisoners of war in South Africa, and for information as to what action is being taken to secure their release. The resolution was adopted without division.

The House then, under the order made last week, proceeded with the consideration of the bill "to transfer certain forest reserves to the control of the Department of Agriculture and to authorize fish and game preserves in forest reserves." Lacey (Rep. Ia.), in charge of the bill, explained the growing interest in forest reserves as a means of conserving the water supply and for the protection of game. The bill provided that all forest reserves heretofore set apart and such as may hereafter be set apart should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for administration. The present reserves, however, are not to be so transferred until the boundaries shall have been established. The bill also authorizes the President to set aside such reserves or parts thereof as he may deem advisable as game and fish preserves, and provides for the creation of rules and regulations for their protection. Lacey called attention to the words of President Roosevelt's message pointing out the propriety of making some havens of refuge for surviving herds, game and fish within forest reserves.

Mondell (Rep. Wyo.), who signed the minority report against the bill, opposed the measure. He argued that the transfer of the forest reserves now under the Interior Department to the Agricultural Department is an impracticable and radical change of policy which would lead to a ruction between the two departments and lead to the creation of many new offices. The idea embodied in the bill of establishing by Executive order game and fish preserves in forest reserves on the request of the Governor of the state in which the reserve is located, he said, met the approval of the minority of the committee, and the minority offered as a substitute for the pending measure a bill relating entirely to the establishment of such preserves.

Shafroth (Pop. Colo.), in opposition to the bill, declared that the Forestry Bureau of the Agricultural Department, while performing valuable scientific work in forestry, had no practical knowledge or experience in the management of forest reserves, and he argued that it would be a great mistake to make the proposed transfer.

Bell (Rep. Colo.) also opposed the bill. He said that thousands of homesteaders had taken up land adjoining reserves because they could secure free grazing for their cattle and horses. He predicted that the great White River reserve of 1,000,000 acres would be designated as a game preserve if this bill passed. The minute that was done, he said, the value of the adjoining ranches would be decreased 75 per cent, because the opportunities for free grazing on the reserve would be at an end.

Kleberg (Pop. Tex.) and Perkins (Rep. N. Y.) favored the passage of the bill. The latter said that the opposition to the bill came mainly from sheep and cattlemen, who wanted to use the reserves which might be converted into game preserves for grazing purposes. Williams (Dem. Miss.), in support of the bill, said he regarded the measure in its remote effect as one of the most important before Congress.

The House at 4:55 P. M. adjourned.

THE ANTI-ANARCHY BILL.

Provisions of the Act for the Protection of the President.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The bill passed today by the House for the protection of the President is a substitute for the Senate measure, which contained no anti-anarchy provision, but did contain a provision, omitted from the substitute, for a body-guard for the President. The substitute consists of 13 sections. It provides that any person who shall unlawfully, purposely and knowingly kill the President or Vice-President or any officer entitled by law to succeed to the Presidency, or any foreign Ambassador or Minister accredited to this country "while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of his official character, or because of any of his acts or omissions," shall suffer death.

Any person who attempts to commit any of the above offenses shall be imprisoned for not less than 10 years. Any person while engaged in an unlawful attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm upon the President or upon any person entitled to succeed him, if he inflicts injuries which cause death, shall be imprisoned for life; if such injuries do not cause death, such offender shall be imprisoned not less than five years.

Any person who aids, abets of conspires with anyone to commit any of the above offenses shall be deemed a principal. Any person who, knowingly harbors, conceals or aids with intent that he may avoid arrest or punishment any person who has committed one of the above offenses shall be imprisoned from one to 25 years. Any persons who advocates the unlawful killing of an officer of the Government of any civilized nation because of his official character, or who openly justify such killing with intent to secure the commission of any of the above offenses, shall be fined from $500 to $5000 and imprisoned from one to 20 years.

Any person who conspires or advises any person to assault or kill, within or without the United States, the chief magistrate of a foreign country because of his official character, shall be punished as follows: If the attempt is made and death results, such offender shall suffer death; if such attempt does not result in death, the punishment shall be a fine of $500 to $5000 and imprisonment from five to 25 years. If such attempt is not made, the punishment shall be a similar fine and imprisonment from one to five years.

Section 11 provides that no person who is opposed to all organized government, or is a member of any organization entertaining or teaching such opposition, shall be admitted to the United States, and that any person who aids such person to enter shall be fined from $500 to $5000 and imprisoned from one to five years. Section 12 prohibits the naturalization of an anarchist and empowers the courts to investigate before issuing final papers, and to require the affidavit of the applicant affirming the truth of every material fact necessary for naturalization.

The last section provides that in all prosecutions under the first seven sections of the act, it should be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the President or other officer was engaged in his official duties at the time of the offense.

Bitterness Between Boers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, June 9.—A strong contrast to the feeling between Boer and Briton is the bitterness existing between the burghers, who are surrendering under the peace terms, and those Boers who surrendered during the campaign. When the Boer leaders came to Bloemfontein, previous to the conclusion of peace, they curtly refused to shake hands with those who had previously surrendered. The general belief is that relations between these two classes of Boers will be embittered for a long time.

Reid Presents His Credentials.

LONDON, June 9.—Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, presented his credentials to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, this afternoon. Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Reid were present at a dinner given by Lord and Lady Cavendish-Bentinck.

British Pacific Cable.

LONDON, June 9.—The officials of the Commercial Cable Company have received advices to the effect that 1000 miles of the San Francisco-Honolulu section of the company's Pacific cable, which is being manufactured for them here, has been completed.

ANTI-QUAY, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN P. ELKIN.

THREE NEW CARDINALS

RED HAT BESTOWED ON MONSIGNORE MARTINELLI.

Papal Consistory Appoints Bishops of St. Augustine, Fla., and Sioux City, Ia.

ROME, June 9.—The pope was present at the consistory held this morning. He was borne to the Sistine Chapel in the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by cardinals and formally bestowed red hats on Monsignore Martinelli, formerly papal delegate to the United States, Archbishop Skarbenski of Prague, and the Prince Bishop von Pricsyna of Cracow. The pontiff also appointed several bishops, including the Very Rev. William J. Kenny, vicar-general of Jacksonville, Fla., as bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., in succession to the late Bishop Augustin Verot, and Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, vice-rector of the Catholic University at Washington, as bishop of Sioux City, Ia.

Subsequently, at the secret consistory, the pontiff delivered a short allocution. Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippines, and the Americans with him, were invited to witness the ceremony. The party occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery in the sala rega (entrance hall to the Sistine Chapel). As the pontiff passed he recognized them, and, smiling, bowed to the Americans.

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Hicks-Beach Explains the Object of the Grain Tax.

LONDON, June 9.—During the debate on the finance bill in the House of Commons this afternoon the grain tax came in for much criticism. Sir William Vernon Harcourt demanded to know whether the Government intended the war tax as a war revenue measure pure and simple, or whether it was intended as a lever to aid in the negotiation of preferential treaties with foreign countries. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that the grain tax was imposed for revenue only. But without prejudice to the discussion which would take place between the colonial premiers in London, and which he hoped would have good results in promoting free trade between this country and the colonies, he disclaimed completely the interpretation that the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had put on the grain tax. He did not see why free trade with the colonies should involve increased duties on the part of foreign nations. "But," the speaker added, "if we could have free trade with the colonies, even some sacrifices in that direction might be made."

The suggestion that Lord Kitchener, with the connivance of the government, entered into a secret compact with the Boers to induce them to surrender, was denied by the government leader, A. J. Balfour.

The Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question regarding the agitation for the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, said he had received a petition from 42 members of the Parliament of Cape Colony in favor of its suspension, and had awaited the observations of the Cape Ministry on the subject. An act of the Imperial Parliament, he added, was required before the constitution could be suspended.

George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, expressed the opinion that it would be inadvisable to proceed to the second reading of the Irish land bill unless there was a good prospect of getting it passed in the present session of the House. This is regarded as indicative of the intention of the government to drop the bill altogether.

LONDON, June 10.—The unusually guarded statements made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons yesterday about the tax on grain and the zollverein have created intense interest in the lobbies of Parliament, and have caused suspicion among the supporters and opponents of the government equally. The belief is growing that the approaching conference of colonial premiers in London will reveal strong differences of opinion between Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and if a conflict arises between the two officers of state, there is little doubt as to who will prove the more masterful minister. While the Liberal newspapers this morning express the utmost satisfaction with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's attitude as a departure from the principles of free trade, the Standard, a Conservative paper, foreshadows some concessions to the colonies.

FATAL LONDON FIRE.

Inadequacy of the Department Again Illustrated.

LONDON, June 9.—The inadequacy of the fire equipment of London has again been demonstrated by the fatalities which attended a comparatively small blaze in the center of the city this afternoon. The fire occurred in the upper portion of a five-story building adjoining the Mansion house station, in the busiest section of London. The first extension ladders to arrive at the scene could not be elevated to the fourth floor, and inmates of the upper floors were compelled to jump down into a tarpaulin which had been hastily commandeered by the fireman from a passing fruit van. Several of those who jumped were badly injured and others who refused to take the risk disappeared within the smoking windows. Several hours elapsed before the casualties were ascertained. It was then found that nine young girls had been burned to death, and that 15 persons had been injured, one probably fatally.

REMARKABLE VITALITY.

King of Saxony, Supposed to Be Dying, Sits Up, Smokes, Transacts Business.

BERLIN, June 9.—King Albert of Saxony, who has been ill for some time, was unconscious for a part of last night. His Majesty was surrounded by his family, who momentarily expected the end, and he had received the last sacraments. This morning, however, His Majesty sat up and had breakfast, smoked a cigar and insisted upon disposing of some state business. This exhibition of vitality on the part of the King has quite startled his physicians, who, however, entertain the gravest fears for the next relapse.

The only member of King Albert's family who is now absent from His Majesty's bedside is his son Max, who is a priest and a professor of theology in a Catholic institution at Sable Island.

Transports to Be Sold.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Secretary of War has directed the sale at auction of the Grant and Sedgwick, they being needed no longer for transport service. The Grant is at San Francisco and the Sedgwick at New York. It was reported to the War Department that it would cost about $150,000 to put the Grant in first-class condition.

Naval Balloonist Lost.

TOULON, France, June 9.—Lieutenant Baudic ascended this afternoon in a balloon belonging to the Naval Aerostatic Park. The balloon went to the eastward to sea and was followed by two torpedo boats. The latter have just signaled that the balloon has fallen into the water and that Baudic has disappeared.

Surrender of Boers.

LONDON, June 9.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria under today's date, announced the surrender on Saturday and Sunday of 2500 rifles, of which 448 were handed in by Cape Colony rebels. The remainder were principally from General Dewet's men.

MR. ROBERT SIMPKINS

HAD CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

"I AM WELL AND STRONG TODAY"

"Doctors Called It Appendicitis"—Pe-ru-na Cured.

MR. ROBERT SIMPKINS

Mr. Robert Simpkins, Portal, N. Dak., writes:

"About a year ago I was suffering with pains in my stomach and bowels, and the doctors said that I had appendicitis, and that an operation was necessary. I was miserable, as I could neither eat nor sleep. I wrote to Dr. Hartman and he advised me to follow his directions, which I gladly did, and today I am a well man, thanks to this wonderful medicine, Peruna. Peruna is the best thing on the market today for catarrh." Robert Simpkins.

Mr. R. M. Baker, a prominent citizen of Buckhead, Ga., writes in a recent letter his experience with Peruna to build up a broken down system. He says:

"Some time ago I was troubled with catarrh of the stomach and spent lots of money in buying so-called catarrh medicines and paying doctors' bills. Peruna was recommended to me by a friend, and after taking a few bottles I am happy to say that I am entirely cured.

"I can recommend Peruna, because I believe it to be the best catarrh remedy on the market. My whole system was out of order and my health generally was very bad, but since taking Peruna I am now enjoying better health than I can ever remember, and fully believe that Peruna did the work. I shall always speak a good word in its behalf."

Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Member of Congress from Illinois and Lieutenant in the Union Army for eight years, writes from the Lemon building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Peruna has been used in my family with the very best results, and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a tonic and an effective cure for catarrh."—Thomas J. Henderson.

Catarrh assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the Summer the stomach and bowels suffer the oftenest as the seat of the trouble. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

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, O.

WEST POINT CENTENNIAL

FIRST DAY OF THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Colonel McClernand's Address on the Spanish-American War — First Class Will Graduate Thursday.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9. — The centennial anniversary exercises of the United States Military Academy began today and will continue until Thursday, when the present first class cadets, 54 members, will be graduated. The committee of officers to receive the visiting graduates was kept busy. Among the early arrivals were General Joseph Breckenridge, John Saunders, John Mooney, Colonel John M. Carson, Asa Bird Gardiner, General Henry C. Corbin, General James Longstreet, Captain Chadwick, of the Naval War College; General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri; General Greely, Chief of the Signal Corps; Quartermaster-General Ludington, and the following Generals on the retired list: Sickles, Bell, Carpenter, Daggett, Grierson, Hawkins, Mills, Patterson and Sternberg.

The first and second classes of cadets demonstrated to the board of visitors today the manner of pontoon and spar bridge building.

General Miles arrived at 1 o'clock and was honored with a salute. A luncheon was served in the assembly room of the memorial hall for the graduates and former cadets of the Military Academy. The graduates met in the assembly hall and at 3 o'clock marched to Thayer Hall. Other graduates in the order of classes followed. The class of 1862 and all preceding classes were provided with seats on the stage. Other classes were seated together in the body of the hall.

The meeting was called to order by General John S. McCalmont, a graduate of the class of 1843, president of the Association of Graduates. General John M. Schofield delivered an address. General Thomas J. Wood, class of '45, a veteran of the Mexican War, delivered an address in which he alluded to incidents of that memorable period. Then followed addresses by General T. H. Ruger, class of '54 (Union) and General E. Porter Alexander, class of '57 (Confederate). The next speaker was Colonel E. J. McClernand, class of '70. Colonel McClernand described at length the lack of preparation of this country at the outbreak of the Spanish War and the eager response of volunteers to the call to arms. He gave a glimpse of the battle of San Juan and then took up the war in the Philippines, telling of the difficulties to be met there. In closing he said:

"The Spanish-American War belongs to the past. The pledge we gave ourselves and the world as to Cuba has been faithfully kept and already made good. You may pick flaws, gentlemen, here and there; an army of 65,000 men would not be human if that were not possible, but those of us who have served in the Philippines know well the grand and good work accomplished by our Army. We know it has not only conducted one of the most trying guerrilla wars known to the annals of history, but that while doing this, it laid the foundations for civil government in that country, and the time will come when the people living in the Philippine Islands, living under the flag planted by our regulars and volunteers, will bless the day when the first American soldier set his foot on Luzon. The work of the Army in the Philippines will stand the test of time and as we recede from the work, its grand deeds will stand out and its few errors sink into insignificance. The gallantry it has shown, the hardships it has suffered, the wise and humane acts it has performed, its labors in re-establishing order and in blazing the way for a more perfect civil government than the Orient has ever known, will all show clearly under the searchlight of history to the honor of the Army and the glory of our country."

President Will Go Today.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President will leave here tomorrow night at 12 o'clock in a special train for West Point, where he will attend the centennial exercises. The following will constitute the party: The President, Mrs. Caroline Root, Postmaster-General Payne, Secretary Moody, Secretary Cortelyou, General S. B. M. Young, Colonel T. B. Ingham, General Leonard Wood, Dr. Urey, a stenographer and two messengers.

Tonight there was a grand illumination, followed by a reception at Memorial Hall by General and Mrs. Schofield and Colonel and Mrs. Mills. The officers elected today were the same as last year, with General Schofield president.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.

Still Favorable to a Reduction on Cuban Products.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President had as guests at dinner today Senators Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, Spooner, Foraker, Secretary Root and General Leonard Wood. After dinner the guests remained until nearly 11 o'clock, and there was a full discussion of the executive status of various important measures. Messrs. Platt and Spooner are members of the Cuban committee, and the reciprocity plan undoubtedly was considered. So far as any of these at the dinner would speak, the impression was conveyed that the President's attitude on the Cuban reciprocity plan is about what it has been all along, namely, favorable to a reducing of the duty on imports from the island.

To questions that were asked of the Senators as to whether there was any change, they replied that there was none, so far as they were aware, and to inquiries regarding the probability of a message to Congress on the subject, they said none was expected by them.

May Postal Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The May statistics of gross postal receipts at the 50 largest postoffices in the United States show a net increase of 11 per cent over the receipts of May, 1901.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular price, 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the **Peabody Medical Institute,** 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write today for free book, "The Key to Health and Happiness."

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.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

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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.

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A POSITIVE CURE

For Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder and Diseased Kidneys. No cure no pay. Cures quickly and Permanently the worst cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, no matter of how long standing. Absolutely harmless. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00, or by mail, postpaid, $1.00, 3 boxes, $2.75.

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Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of Hood's than can be published.

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