CABLE BILL KILLED

House Strikes Out the Enacting Clause

BY A VOTE OF 116 TO 77

Mackay Can Now Proceed With His Line From San Francisco to the Philippines by Way of Hawaii.

The House yesterday dispatched the Corliss cable bill by the same method it adopted yesterday in the case of the forest reserve bill. It struck out the enacting clause of the measure by a vote of 116 to 77, thus giving no opportunity to test the strength of the Dalzell substitute, which authorized the President to contract with a private company for the laying of a cable. The speakers were Shackleford (Dem. Mo.), Mann (Rep. Ill.), Merrell (Rep. Pa.) and Tompkins (Rep. O.) for the bill, and Richardson (Dem. Ala.), Newlands (Pop. Nev.), Loud (Rep. Cal.) and Cannon (Rep. Ill.) against it.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Without preliminary business the House today went into committee of the whole and resumed the debate upon the Corliss Pacific cable bill. Corliss supplemented his speech of yesterday in favor of a bill, with a few additional remarks, in the course of which he declared he had learned within 24 hours that not a foot of the proposed Commercial Pacific cable had yet been laid.

Richardson (Dem. Ala.) then took the floor in opposition. He called attention to the speech of Cannon yesterday, in which the latter showed that the appropriations for the next fiscal year already exceeded the estimated revenues by $51,000,000, and urged this as the first reason why the Government should not enter upon the expensive work of building a cable to the Philippines. He referred at some length to the possibilities in the development of wireless telegraphy, and argued that it would be unwise on the threshold of the development of the new system for the Government to expend $15,000,000 or $25,000,000 for a submarine cable which might be valueless in a few years. It was better, he insisted, to allow a private company to take whatever responsibility there was involved.

Richardson then read the contract under the post roads act of 1866, which the Commercial Cable Company agreed to make with the Secretary of the Treasury, covering the sale of the cable in case of necessity, to the Government, the priority of Government messages, the rates to be charged (not to exceed 50 cents per word to Hawaii and $1 a word to the Philippines and China), with half rate for Government business, the control of the cable by the Government in time of war, etc. He argued that these terms were in every way advantageous to the Government.

Richardson, while replying to the argument of Corliss, submitted yesterday, undertook to score Corliss by commenting in a sarcastic vein on a synopsis of the latter's speech, which he said had been distributed before its delivery. Corliss was described as saying certain things with "dramatic effect," etc.

Corliss asked if the Attorney-General had not refused to consider the contract which the Commercial Cable Company had offered to make.

Richardson replied that the Attorney-General and other Government officials had declined to interfere in the matter, and that the company was proceeding to lay the cable under the post-roads act. In explanation of the reason the cable was being built in England, he said the telegraph company was building a cable that they guaranteed for two years. No other company would guarantee a cable for 30 days. Richardson declared that as an economic business proposition the Government cable was unjustifiable, and he quoted from the commerce committee's report against a former bill of this kind, to the effect that it would cost the Government $15,000,000, and would chiefly benefit 200 foreigners and 100 American citizens. He read a letter from John W. Mackay, of the Commercial Cable Company, guaranteeing that the company would build an all-American cable and not touch upon foreign soil. The objection to the project of the cable company because the cable was not built by American labor, he said, would not stand investigation. He produced figures to show that only 12 per cent of the cost of a cable was expended for wages.

John W. Mackay's Letter.

The letter of Mr. Mackay was addressed to Hepburn, chairman of the committee, and says:

"My cable engineer, through your kind offices and the courtesy of Mr. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy, and of Admiral Bradford, has been allowed to examine the charts of soundings on file in the Navy Department, showing that it is feasible to land a submarine cable on the Island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Cuttries has just telegraphed me that these soundings show that such a landing is practicable. This removed the only doubt as to the feasibility of an American cable from San Francisco to Manila, and I write this letter to you to state positively that the submarine cable which the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had agreed to construct, lay and operate from San Francisco to Manila will be an all-American cable, and will not touch on any foreign island or territory whatsoever. I give you my personal assurance to that effect. The first section of this cable will be in operation in November, 1902, and we expect to be able to arrange for the remaining sections to be completed and opened for traffic during the year 1904."

Newlands (Pop. Nev.) defended John W. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, from the aspersions cast upon him yesterday. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Mackay, who, he said, had laid the foundations of his great fortune in a humble way in Nevada. Instead of being a monopolist, he said, Mr. Mackay had entered a contest on the sea against the great Atlantic cable monopoly, and on land against the Gould telegraph system. He also had built the Hayti cable, the control of which was surrendered to the United States during the Spanish War. In the same way, he said, the cable to be built to the Philippines also would be at the service of the Government in time of emergency. Mr. Mackay, he said, was noted for his robust Americanism. The very name of J. W. Mackay, he said, was a guarantee of the legitimacy of the enterprise.

Loud (Rep. Cal.) opposed the bill on the ground that government operation of the telegraph systems in Europe was not a success. Since 1872 England lost about $35,000,000 in the operation of her telegraph system. If a private company had such a monopoly as England had, it would have made large sums of money. He concluded by expressing the hope that the House would kill all the bills and leave the Pacific Ocean open to any company which cared to undertake the laying of a cable.

Mann (Rep. Ill.) closed the debate with a speech in favor of the measure.

Adamson (Dem. Ga.) moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. To prove that the Commercial Cable Company was proceeding with the work of constructing the cable it proposed to lay, he read a telegram from London, dated today, and signed by G. E. Ward, vice-president, certifying that 1065 nautical miles of the cable to be laid between San Francisco and Honolulu had been completed, and that the work was proceeding at the rate of 26 miles a day. The cablegram said that a steamer would leave with the cable for San Francisco before August 1.

Hill (Rep. Conn.) advocated the adoption of Adamson's motion.

Tompkins (Rep. O.), a member of the commerce committee, made an earnest speech in favor of the bill. The Government, he argued, should have undisputed and uninterrupted communication with its insular possessions.

Cannon (Rep. Ill.), chairman of the appropriation committee, then threw the weight of his influence against the bill. He always favored the cable, but always had believed that a private company would come along and lay one without expense to the United States. Here was such a company offering to build a cable to the Philippines by way of Honolulu. Cannon said his principal objection to the Dalzell substitute was that it delayed the cable.

Adamson's motion to strike out the enacting clause on an aye and no vote was carried, 116 to 77.

A Senate bill was passed to authorize the town of Lawton, O. T., to use $150,000 from the sale of town lots for municipal improvements; Anadarko, O. T., $60,000, and Hobart, O. T., $50,000. Another Senate bill was passed to retire four survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition as Sergeants in the Signal Service.

At 5:10 P. M. the House adjourned.

Location of Mining Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 11. — Senator Kearns, of Utah, from the committee on mines and mining, today reported a bill amending the laws relating to the location of mineral lands. The amendment gives locators the exclusive right to possession of all the surface land within their lines, and of "all veins, lodes, etc.," throughout the entire depth which lie within such surface lines extending downward vertically. Locations are to be 1500 feet square in all cases in which previous locations do not prevent. The existing legal provision concerning tunnels is repealed. The present law in regard to locations gives an area of 500 by 1500 feet, but permits owners to follow the vein outside the lines. The effect of the proposed amendment will be to extend the area and to confine mining within the surface lines vertically extended.

For a Full Itemized Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Culberson today introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to hand to the Senate a full itemized statement of all moneys collected and disbursed by the authorities of the United States in Cuba for the military occupation thereof, until May, 1902."

Senator Platt of Connecticut objected to present consideration, and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Philippine Bill in House.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The House committee on rules agreed today tentatively on a special rule for the consideration of the Philippine government bill, providing for debate from the 18th to the 25th inst.

Corporations in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate committee on territories today agreed to report favorably the bill governing the formation of corporations in Alaska.

VICTORY FOR QUAY.

(Continued from First Page.)

left us a Nation overwhelmed with disaster and almost in despair. The Republican party shows you a Nation whose traffic is so congested that the greatest railway systems in the world find it impossible to move the offered tonnage over them. William McKinley found an army of tramps and Coxey marchers. He left us an industrial hive, where wage-earners of every class or calling receive the highest pecuniary reward their services ever commanded. He found us insular, and has left us a world power, respected not more for the valor of our arms, not more for the genius of civilization, than for the moderation and mercy manifested toward the conquered. He waged a war with Spain, and in less than three years from the breaking out of hostilities made Spain again our cordial friend. He found us nearly 40 years after the Civil War divided, and left us truly United States of America."

Ex-Congressman Yardley reported and read the platform, which was adopted. It makes acknowledgment of "the wisdom of our United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have assisted in maintaining the National prestige and in promoting the welfare of the state," laments the National calamity "in the untime and tragic death of President McKinley," and continues:

"To President Roosevelt and his Administration we give our heartiest approval and support. We recognize the fidelity with which he has carried out the policies of his lamented predecessor. He is strong in conviction, wise in action, thoroughly American, of high patriotic ideals, and his leadership establishes confidence both in the success of Republican principles and the continued prosperity of the country. We pledge ourselves to his renomination to the great office which he has filled with such ability and patriotism."

The achievements in the Philippine Islands under American rule are recounted, the policy of our Government there is heartily approved, and our Army thanked "for the courage and success with which they have brought the insurrection against the United States to an end. While we deplore any cases of cruelty to the natives that may have occurred and approve proper punishment and condemnation whenever guilt is proved, we demand justice for our men and due consideration for the sufferings and provocations they have undergone."

The recommendation of President Roosevelt that the United States should enter into reciprocal trade relations with the Republic of Cuba is cordially indorsed. On the tariff and trusts the platform says:

"We reaffirm our unswerving loyalty to the Republican principles of a protective tariff and deprecate any suggestion, under existing circumstances, of a general revision of the existing tariff laws.

"We heartily approve the action of the President of the United States, through his Attorney-General, in instituting proceedings to check the growth of unlawful combinations intended to raise the price of commodities at the expense of the consumer, and we recommend that similar action be taken in all cases where the people are oppressed by trusts or combinations through the illegal manipulation of fuel or food supplies."

The roll was then called and Pennypacker was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being:

Pennypacker	206
Elkin	152

The customary motion to make the nomination unanimous was omitted.

Lewis' name was withdrawn and William L. Brown, of Lawrence County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Major Isaac B. Brown, of Erie, was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The convention then arjourned.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

Governor John T. Hill Renominated for a Second Term.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.—Governor John T. Hill was today renominated for a second term by the Republican state convention. Amos T. Allen was also renominated for Congress from the First District.

An interesting feature of the convention was the presence of Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who made the principal address, discussing the issues of the campaign and defending the Army.

TIME FIXED FOR VOTE

SENATE WILL DISPOSE OF CANAL BILL JUNE 19.

Fairbanks Speaks in Favor of the Panama Route—Election of Senators by Direct Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 11. — Just before adjournment today, the Senate agreed to vote finally on the Nicaragua bill, and all pending amendments Thursday, June 19, the voting to begin at 2 P. M. Before consideration of the canal question was resumed today, the motion of Wellington to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the resolution providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution for the election of Senators by the people was defeated, 21 to 35, after a sharp debate.

Fairbanks, in a carefully considered speech, favored construction of the Isthmian canal by the Panama route. Originally he said he had favored the Nicaragua route, but an investigation of the subject, coupled with the determination of the Isthmian Commission, had induced him to change his mind in favor of the Panama route. He argued that that route not only would be cheaper in the first instance, but cheaper in operation after the canal was constructed. He earnestly favored the construction of the canal, and resented the intimation that those who favored the Panama route were in the least opposed to a canal.

The Proceedings.

Soon after the Senate convened, a House bill amending the present law providing for the issuance of passports to persons who owe allegiance to the United States, whether they be citizens of the United States or not, was passed. It was explained by Foraker that the bill simply was to provide for the issuance of passports to citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Several days ago Berry asked for consideration of the motion of Wellington to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution that Senators should be elected by the people. In accordance with an arrangement made then, Berry today called up the motion.

After some discussion of the motion of Wellington, Clapp discussed the merits of the resolution, arguing in favor of the election by the people. The movement, he said, was evidence of a determination of the people to participate in the election of Senators, and it would be impossible ever to dam the ever-swelling flood of public opinion.

Vest said he was anxious to have a square issue on the question presented, but he was opposed to the Depew amendment, and was opposed to the resolution as it came from the House. He had been a Democrat for more than 50 years, but he was not in favor of the declarations in Democratic platforms for this resolution—State or National—to dictate how he should vote on any question. He was opposed to the pending resolution because he believed that when the time came for the people to be protected against their ignorance and imbecility, it was a notice that popular government was a failure. He inclined to the belief that this was a plan adopted by adroit politicians to induce the people to believe that they were purer than some other people. The motion to discharge the committee was defeated, 21 to 35, as follows:

Bailey	Dubois	Mason
Bate	Foraker	Nelson
Berry	Foster, La	Patterson
Blackburn	Heitfeld	Perkins
Carmack	Jones, Ark	Taliaferro
Clapp	McLaurin Mi	Teller
Cockrell	Martin	Tillman

NOES—35.

Aldrich	Fairbanks	McComas
Allison	Foster, Wash	McCumber
Bard	Frye	McMillin
Burnham	Gallinger	Millard
Burrows	Gamble	Platt, Conn
Burton	Hale	Platt, N. Y.
Cullom	Hanna	Scott
Deboe	Hawley	Spooner
Dietrich	Hoar	Stewart
Dillingham	Kean	Vest
Dolliver	Kerns	Wetmore
Elkins	Kittredge	

Consideration then was resumed of the Isthmian canal project, Fairbanks addressing the Senate. Fairbanks declared himself in favor of the Panama route. His predilections and opinions, founded upon fragmentary and unsatisfactory information, he said, had been entirely in favor of the Nicaragua route. But if weight was to be given to the opinion of our own impartial commissioners, men of experience and capacity, he declared, we must discard the Nicaragua and select the Panama route. He discussed the steps leading up to the formation of the Walker Commission, and its two reports, the first favorable to Nicaragua, and the second favorable to Panama, after the Panama Canal Company had offered to sell its rights and property for $40,000,000. The commission, he declared, had acted with entire consistency, and the reasons which led it to reconsider and change its recommendations were absolutely sound and controlling. If, said the Senator, we had but to consider the relative cost of construction of the two canals, there would be a saving upon the Panama route of substantially $5,500,000. The commission had disclosed a singular and important fact, one which should be distinctly borne in mind; and that is that it would cost $1,300,000 less per annum to operate the Panama than to operate the Nicaragua route. This sum, capitalized on the basis of the interest upon the National bonds, equivalent to 2 per cent, amounted to $65,000,000. Add to this the amount saved in construction, and, he said, we have a total sum to the credit of the Panama route of $70,500,000.

The Senator discussed at considerable length the question of title of property of the Panama Canal Company. He did not think, he said, that the contention that it was impossible for the United States to secure absolute title to the property to be well founded, but said he believed that the United States would take the property if it could purchase it free and clear of all demands of stockholders and considerations, and that it would not rest under any legal, equitable or moral obligation to pay one dollar beyond the $40,000,000, the price asked by the canal company. The views of the minority of the committee with respect to the power of the company to convey to the United States a good title, he said, are perfectly sound and consistent with the practice of the French and American courts.

Discussing the question of paying for the proposed canal, Fairbanks said the cost of the work should be distributed over a reasonable number of years by the issue of bonds, so that it might be lightly borne. In closing, the Senator combatted the suggestion that those who opposed the construction of any Isthmian canal, are in favor of the Panama route, believing that its consideration would operate at least to delay the enterprise.

Warren, Proctor and Cockrell were named as conferees on the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Stewart then called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians was ratified. Bailey had an amendment he desired to make to the bill ratifying the treaty, but when he explained its relation to the cases of the Indians pending in the courts, Stewart announced that he would oppose the motion to reconsider for such purposes. The entire question was discussed at length by Stewart, Platt (Conn.), Bailey and Jones (Ark.).

Pending a final disposition of the motion, Morgan announced that an arrangement had been made to vote on the pending Isthmian canal bill and amendments Thursday, June 19, at 2 P. M., no debate to be permitted after that hour. The Senate agreed to the arrangement.

Condition of King of Saxony.

BERLIN, June 11.—King Albert of Saxony, who has been ill for some time, has so far improved that the Saxon Cabinet has dissolved its permanent sitting. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Saxony have left Berlin for Dresden. This step is explained on the ground of expediency, it being well known that the heir to the throne should be at the Saxon capital immediately to take the oath in case of necessity. King Albert has granted several pardons. The King's confessor, who has been at His Majesty's bedside, declares the King's condition to be still most critical.

ENTERTAINED BY CHOATE

King and Queen at Ambassador's Dinner.

LONDON, June 11.—A crowd of several hundred persons, including a number of American sightseers, had gathered outside the house of United States Ambassador Choate when King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived there at 8:45 tonight to attend the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Choate. Their Majesties came in what is known as a town carriages with outriders in red livery. The front of the embassy was decorated with the customary coronation device, a crystal transparency, showing the royal cipher. It was surrounded by the Stars and Stripes. The crowd uncovered as Their Majesties passed in. Otherwise there was no demonstration.

Following is a full list of the guests present at the dinner: The King and the Queen, Princess Victoria, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lord Rosebery, the Bishop of London, Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram; the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Earl and Countess Spencer, Sir William and Lady Harcourt, A. J. Balfour and Miss Balfour, the Earl of Derby, Lady Alice Stanley, the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Staal; J. Pierpont Morgan, Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, Harriet Lane Johnston, a niece of the late President Buchanan, who was appointed United States Minister to Great Britain in 1853; John Sargent, Mrs. Douglass Robinson and Mrs. W. S. Cowles, sister of President Roosevelt; Lord Kenyon, Sir Stanley Clark, the Countess of Gosford, Mr. Choate, Mrs. Choate and Miss Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss White; J. R. Carter and William Woodward, private secretary of Mr. Choate.

The following were invited to be present at the dinner: William C. Eustace, third secretary of the Embassy, and Mrs. Eustace; Commander Richardson Clover, Sir Douglass Robinson, Major Edward B. Cassatt, military attache to the Embassy; J. L. Saltonstall, formerly Ambassador Choate's private secretary; Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Miss Reid, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, the newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Lincoln Bayless, William Wetmore and the other members of the special embassy to the coronation of the King.

The American diplomats wore plain evening dress and black knee breeches. The King and his suite wore a dress exactly similar to that of the Americans, except that His Majesty wore across his shirt-front the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter.

Greetings had scarcely been exchanged before dinner was announced, and the party became somewhat mixed up. Mr. Choate found himself leading the Queen into the dining-room ahead of the King, who had Mrs. Choate on his arm. The table was elaborately decorated with American Beauty roses. In the beginning, the banquet proceeded somewhat formally, but the vivacious humor of the King and Queen soon put the guests at their ease. Throughout the dinner music was rendered by an excellent band.

Finally, Queen Alexandra gave the sign and the ladies rose and retired to the drawing-room. Mr. Choate then walked around the table and took the now vacant seat next to His Majesty, and the King and the American Ambassador entered into a confidential conversation. Before the conversation had got well going, Mr. Choate went over to J. P. Morgan and brought him to King Edward, and for the next half hour the American millionaire and King Edward talked earnestly together. Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Choate, Lord Rosebery and others equally known to fame respectfully sat aloof while the master of the Empire and the master of millionaires threshed out their respective ideas. To use the words of one of the guests who sat near them, "Mr. Morgan and the King seemed equally at home, and we wondered when we were going to get a chance to join the ladies in the drawing-room."

At length King Edward finished talking, and the men went upstairs. On their arrival in the drawing-room Queen Alexandra led the way to the music-room. In an interval between the music, the King asked especially for Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. W. Schofield Cowles, and to the two sisters of President Roosevelt His Majesty conveyed his special gratification at his ability to be present at the evening's entertainment. Their Majesties also chatted especially with Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, while the latter's charming daughter, who was too young when she last visited England to be presented at court, was cordially received by both King and Queen. The musical programme consisted of selections by Herr von Dulong, Mlle. Landi, M. Gilbert, Mlle. Destrandre and Miss Evelyn Stuart.

At the conclusion of the music the party went to supper. Here the band played "God Save the King" for the first time, and every one present paid courteous attention to this air. After supper was over, Their Majesties chatted with various guests, and especially with Lord Rosebery, who took Princess Victoria down to her carriage. It was then quite late. Escorted by the entire Embassy and followed by all, Mr. Choate's guests, King Edward and Queen Alexandra went out and entered the royal carriage.

COLONEL LYNCH ARRESTED.

Arraigned in a London Court on a Charge of High Treason.

LONDON, June 11.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, and who, in November last, was elected to represent Galway in the House of Commons, was arrested this morning on his arrival at New Haven from Dieppe, France. Colonel Lynch, who was accompanied by his wife, was brought to London. Subsequently, Colonel Lynch was arraigned at the Bow-street Police Court on the charge of high treason, and was remanded until Saturday, June 14. The prisoner, who was described on the charge sheet as a "journalist," sat in the dock apparently unconcerned until the Magistrate asked him if he had anything to say in reply to the charge. Then he arose and replied, almost inaudibly. "No, sir." He did not apply for bail, and was taken to the cell.

King Receives Whitelaw Reid.

LONDON, June 11.—Whitelaw Reid was received in audience by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. The King received Mr. Reid in the most cordial manner, and expressed his gratification at seeing him again. Mr. Reid presented his credentials and a letter of congratulation from President Roosevelt to King Edward. After Mr. Reid had presented his credentials and the letter from Mr. Roosevelt, the officials retired, but King Edward retained Mr. Reid for a long time. What took place during the course of the audience is entirely private, but the officials commented on the length of the interview. Everything connected with Mr. Reid's reception here emphasizes the desire of Great Britain specially to honor the United States.

Admiral Watson and General Wilson, who will respectively represent the Navy and Army of the United States at the coronation of King Edward, landed at Southampton this morning from the American liner St. Paul, and started for London at once on a special train.

HIT BY TWO TORNADOES

CENTRAL ILLINOIS VISITED BY DISASTROUS STORMS.

Several Lives Lost, Many Persons Hurt—Worst Damage Was in a Mining Town Near Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., June 11.—The double storm that struck Peoria at 10 o'clock last night and again at 2 o'clock this morning was the worst that Central Illinois has experienced since 1843. Rain fell in torrents, and the damage caused by the high winds cannot be estimated at this time. Probably the worst damage in proportion to the size of the town was at Kingston Mines, a small mining town 20 miles below Peoria. There three prisoners were killed outright and 10 were injured, three fatally. The dead are:

MRS. THOMAS MURRAY.
Infant child of MRS. MURRAY.
MRS. ROBERT M'ELWEE.

The fatally injured are: Infant child of Mrs. McElwee, Robert McElwee and Thomas Murray.

Others injured are: Mrs. Mercha, Roy Bittner, Jud Marsh, Cora Rosbottom, James Lacock, Mrs. Frank Brazena and Mrs. Keefe.

George Rearden, an employe of the electric company, was instantly killed today by a live wire while repairing the storm damage at Glen Oak Park.

The Peoria roundhouse was blown down shortly after 1 o'clock. Samuel Spence, an Iowa Central engineer, was caught by the falling walls and seriously injured.

Thirteen locomotives owned by the Illinois Central, two owned by the Iowa Central, four owned by the Toledo, Peoria & Western, and five owned by the Big Four were wrecked.

The Rock Island train which left this city at 11:25 last night for Chicago ran into a washout just above the city. The engine is buried in sand and mud and the baggage car turned over.

The roof of the Harned & Von Muir drygoods store was blown off and $25,000 damage to the stock occasioned.

A tugboat and a steam launch which have been plying on the river at this point have disappeared since the first storm, and it is believed they are now at the bottom of Peoria Lake. The pilots have not been seen.

The storm struck Morton, a small village 15 miles below here, and Edward Beeman was killed by a falling timber.

A farmer named Ellison was killed while attempting to save his horses.

The property damage in Peoria will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Every railroad entering the city is crippled. Telegraphic communication was cut off and not resumed until 10 o'clock this morning. Telephonic communication with the ouside world is completely severed. Factories throughout the city are completely crippled, as almost every smokestack is down. The stack of the Central Railway Company, 150 feet in height, was blown down, falling on the roof of the Rhea-Thielans warehouse, damaging it to the extent of $2000. The entire street railway system was put out of business for several hours, but at noon today operations were practically resumed.

KILLED WHILE DANCING.

Hall in Village Near Bloomington Blown Down by the Storm.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 11.—Sweeping over a stretch of country 100 miles in width and devastating territory fully 200 miles long, extending from Livingston County on the north and McCoupin County on the south, and leaving its mark clear across the face of Central Illinois, a tornado last night inflicted property loss which will aggregate $1,000,000 and cost a dozen lives. The brunt of the storm fell upon McLean and adjoining counties. The wind reached a velocity of 100 miles an hour and the visitation was the worst ever recorded in the history of Central Illinois. Not a village or city of McLean County escaped, and from every district comes the same report of destroyed buildings, injury to growing crops and razed fruit and shade trees. The aggregate property loss in the county, not including thousands of shade and fruit trees that were leveled, will be between $300,000 and $400,000 by rough estimates. Claims for tornado insurance up to tonight among local agents have reached $50,000, and it is believed that this sum will be doubled. This amount only represents the loss in the farming districts.

The heaviest loss in proportion to population fell on Merna, a village 10 miles east of Bloomington, where the town hall, used by a dancing party of 250, was destroyed, three of the women dancers being instantly killed by falling timbers. They were:

MRS. EDWARD MARTIN, aged 28, wife of a farmer.

MISS LENA GAHAHAN, sister of Mrs. Martin, aged 23, residing east of Leroy.

MISS ANNA KELLY, residing at a widowed mother's home, two miles north of Merna.

When the storm struck the building its swaying alarmed the party of merrymakers. All joined in a rush for the exits, and a fierce struggle ensued. The three women were left behind and were killed instantly by falling timbers. The two sisters were found locked in each other's arms. Miss Kelly was being pulled through a window by Clement Spencer, when the structure collapsed. Spencer was hurt internally, and may die. Many other persons were injured.

At Merna, in addition to the town hall, the Kinzella implement house was leveled and many other structures destroyed. The new Methodist church at Twin Grove was demolished, involving a loss of $10,000. Wesleyan University lost its roof and cupola, aggregating a loss of $25,000.

Iowa Towns Damaged.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 11.—Grinnell reports that Laurel, Marshall County, was severely damaged by a tornado last night. Laurel is in Jefferson township, Marshall County, and has a population of not to exceed 100 people.

Meager details of the storm that passed over Central Iowa have been received. It is known that the storm struck Jordan, a few miles east of Boone. It is reported that no lives were lost, but some of the principal buildings of the place were destroyed. Osceola reports considerable damage from the wind.

One Town Reported Wiped Out.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 11.—There was a hard windstorm here last night, but no damage to this immediate section has been reported. Danvers, on the Alton road, north of this place, was reported wiped out just after the Kansas City limited train pulled out. Meager reports show widespread damage in the country north.

Burlington Isolated.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 11.—Burlington has been practically cut off from telegraphic communication since 9 o'clock last night. Last night's storm was the worst in years, and was attended by a most thrilling electrical display. There were no lives lost in this city. Two hundred thousand feet of lumber broke from its moorings above the city and floated down stream. Much other damage to property resulted. The steamer Chet broke in half and sunk, but no lives were lost. Barges and boathouses were filled with water or blown high on the bank.

Cars Blown From the Track.

CORWITH, Ia., June 11.—A tornado struck an empty excursion train on the Iowa Central five miles east of here last night, and blew three cars from the track, while the train was running 30 miles an hour. No one was hurt.

Death in Minnesota Tornado.

DETROIT, Minn., June 11.—A corrected list of the killed in the tornado of Monday follows:

Mrs. E. C. Berg and four children of Andrew Hium, two girls aged 13 and 11, and two boys, aged 15 and 16.

Five other Hium children were injured. Mrs. Hium was probably fatally hurt. In all 30 farmhouses and barns were totally destroyed.

MISS AMANDA MOORE

Dyspepsia Is Catarrh of the Stomach.

Many Women Have Catarrh of the Stomach and do not know It.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Where-ever Located.

Miss Moore Suffered for Years With Catarrhal Dyspepsia — Ordinary Remedies Failed to Cure—Pe-ru-na Made her Well and Strong.

Miss Amanda Moore, Marshall, Tex., writes:

"I have suffered for several years past with acute dyspepsia and trying several remedies without any help, decided that it was my fate to suffer through this life. Last Winter I took Peruna for a severe catarrh, the effects of a cold, and you can imagine my joy when I found that this wonderful remedy not only cured my catarrh but helped my dyspepsia.

"I took three bottles and found myself well and strong. I can now eat heartily and have gained twelve pounds and have good reason to praise Peruna."—Miss Amanda Moore.

For the most acute cases of dyspepsia and the most chronic and stubborn cases of catarrh of the stomach, Peruna is an unfailing cure.

Mr. E. E. Gaston, of Milton, Iowa, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says:

"My wife has been sick with stomach trouble for almost three years.

"During that time we doctored with three of the best doctors in this part of the country, but they did her no good. She fell off in flesh from 134 pounds to 80 pounds, and was unable to do anything; in fact, was confined to her bed a good part of the time. Everything she ate she would throw up, even water. The last doctor we had examined her and said she had cancer of the stomach, and said he could do her no good except to give her something to relieve the pain, and that he would not advise us to have an operation performed. This coming from one whom I have always had great confidence in, you cannot imagine my feelings and thoughts.

"It was then we decided to quit doctoring and try Peruna, and from the beginning it helped her. She is now able to do all the housework. She is gaining in flesh, and I think will soon be back to her former weight.

"To make a long story short, we owe her life to Peruna, for I am satisfied had we not tried it she would now be in the grave."

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 glad to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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

CUTWORM IN HAWAII.

Conditions Not Very Favorable to the Small Farmer.

HONOLULU, June 4, via Victoria, B. C., June 11.—The United States transport Solace arrived here June 1 from San Francisco with a case of scarlet fever on board. She was at once put into quarantine. She will coal here, and leave for the Philippines at once.

United States Agricultural Commissioner Jared Smith has just returned from a trip to the Island of Hawaii. He reports conditions there not very favorable to the small farmers who have homesteaded lands under the Hawaiian land laws. Smith has just returned from a trip to the Island of Hawaii. He reports conditions there not very favorable to the small farmers who have homesteaded lands under the Hawaiian land laws. Smith says that the cutworm and other insect pests are making havoc with the farms, and that unless some means of preventing their depredations is found, there is little chance of making progress in small farms.

United States Judge Estee yesterday refused to grant a discharge in bankruptcy to Phillip Friedman, of San Francisco, because all the creditors are in that city. Friedman's petition of involuntary bankruptcy set forth that he owed nearly $800, and had no assets at all. The debts are in San Francisco. Estee postponed the case for four weeks to allow time to communicate with creditors.

The inter-island gasoline schooner Malolo has been libeled by the owners of the steamer J. A. Cummins, also an inter-island vessel, on account of a collision that occurred between the two January 6, at Waimanalo. The Malolo ran into the Cummins and did a good deal of damage. It is claimed by the owners of the steamer that the gasoline schooner was not commanded by a licensed master, and that he failed to heed the proper signals when they were given, and damages in the sum of $3119.85 are asked.

Memorial Day was celebrated here with the usual exercises at Nuuanu cemetery, and was observed as a general holiday. United States Judge M. M. Estee was the orator of the day. After the celebration there was some criticism of the local baseball league, on account of a game in the afternoon, which in the opinion of some was not a proper thing for Memorial Day.

The Bank of Hawaii has agreed to come to the rescue of the Government to an extent in the present financial difficulties. The bank will advance $150,000 to help the territorial treasury to pay its warrants, taking treasury notes as security.

Rev. Dr. Sereno Bishop, one of the old missionaries of Hawaii, celebrated his golden wedding June 1. Among those who gathered to congratulate him were six couples of the old missionary stock, who had celebrated their golden weddings already. Dr. Bishop was born in Hawaii and lived in the islands all his life, except when he attended college on the mainland. He is 75 years of age.

The Supreme Court has rendered decisions affirming the decision of Judge Humphreys in the suit of R. Hitchcock and others against the Kamalo Sugar Company. By the decision the plaintiffs, representing many stockholders, recover $35,000 in cash and $120,000 in paid-up stock from the three promoters, Frank Hustace, Frank Foster and J. J. Egan, it being held that they unlawfully took the stock and money while forming the corporation. The case has been in the courts here for two years, and it is stated that an effort will be made to take it to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error.

Snow in Cape Colony.

MIDDELBURG, Cape Colony, June 11.—Heavy snow fell here today for the first time in 16 years. The railroads are blocked and many telegraph lines are down.

Limit in Which Boers May Surrender

CAPE TOWN, June 11.—An extraordinary issue of the official gazette published today fixes July 10 as the limit in which the Boers or rebels who surrender will receive the benefit of the peace terms. All the rebels surrendering before that date will be merely disfranchised for life and will not be subject to trial or punishment. Exception is made in the case of Field Cornets and Justices of the Peace, who may be tried and fined or imprisoned, but they will not be executed. Rebels who hold out after July 10 will be subject to the extreme penalty for high treason.

KILLING OF SEALS.

Protest From the Legislature of British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 12.—In the Legislature, yesterday, the following resolution, moved by H. D. Helmcken, member for Victoria, was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, British subjects have faithfully observed the regulations made pursuant to the award dated the 15th of August, 1893, passed for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals in Behring Sea, and

"Whereas, It is announced that the Government of the United States has lately passed an act in effect that unless a modus vivendi prohibiting the killing of seals be secured at the opening of pelagic season of 1902, authority will be given to kill all the male and female seals, with the exception of 10,000 females and 1000 males; and

"Whereas, The exercise of such presumed authority is contrary to the finding of the Behring Sea tribunal, and a direct violation of an agreement entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and an unwarrantable interference with and infringement upon the undoubted rights of British subjects, be it therefore

"Resolved, That this House would regret the commission of such an act, and in the opinion of this House a humble address be presented to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, in council to communicate with the Dominion Government, protesting against such action and urging that all proper steps be taken to bring this matter to the attention of the Imperial Government."

Boer Prisoners Feasted.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 11.—The proprietor of the American House here today spread a feast for all of the 130 Boer boys who have been in the prison camps in the harbor. The boys were entertained in parties of 25 each.

Italian Brigand Sentenced.

LUCCA, Italy, June 11.—Mussolino, the notorious brigand, was sentenced today to imprisonment for life.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." MISS EFFIE COLONNE, 1535 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

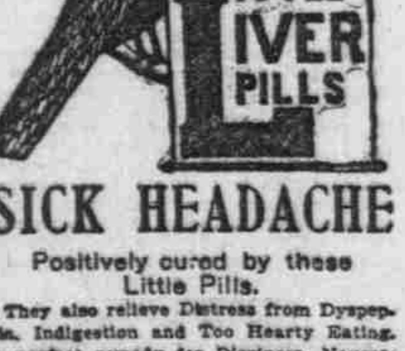
Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Your Doctor.

Always comes promptly? Ever faithful? Saved your life? Then hold fast to him. We believe in doctors. Ask yours about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for hard colds, coughs of all kinds, asthma, bronchitis, and other throat and lung troubles. For 60 years doctors have used it.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for 52 years. Just a little of it cures a cold and stops a cough."—A. G. Hamilton, Marietta, Ohio.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



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.