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Cuban Money Paid Out to Secure Reciprocity.

BIG SENSATION IN THE SENATE

F. B. Thurber, Before the Cuban Committee, Identifies the Voucher for the First Installment of Cuban Contribution.

Before the Senate Cuban co P. B. Thurber, president of the Export Association, identified a voucher for \$2800 paid out from the Cuban treasury to aid the reciprocity cause in this country. The voucher was approved by Governor-General Wood. The revelation created a sensation in the Senate, and resulted in the calling of two caucuses. Opinions as to the ultimate effect of the testimony are varied.

WASHINGTON, June IL-The testimony given today before the committee on Cu-ban relations by F. B. Thurber, showing that between \$8000 and \$5000 had been paid out of the Cuban Treasury under the direction of Governor-General Wood for promotion of the effort to secure recithe promotion of the effort to secure reciprocity between the United States and
Cuba, caused a sensition in the Senate today. The news of Mr. Thurber's statement reached the Senate chamber about
the time that body had convened, and
when Senator Teller, whose examination
had developed the facts, made his appearance on the floor, he was immediateby surrounded by Senators from both sides
of the chamber who professed great anxof the chamber who professed great anxiety to know all that had occurred. Copiety to know all that had occurred. Copies of the one voucher produced were eagerly sought, and the demand was not satisfied until 40 or 50 copies had been type-written and circulated in the Senate chamber. Much interest was also manifested on the part of members of the House, and some of the beet-sugar advocates of that body pointed out that Mr. Thurber had not in his testimony before the ways and means committee indicated the ways and means committee indicated any connection with the Cuban Governent in his effort to create sentiment in this country favorable to concessions to

Opinions as to the ultimate effect of the testimony are as varied as the predilec-tions and prejudices of the Senate, but mediate results are seen in the decision reached this afternoon to have two caucuses in the early future. The first of publican Senators tomorrow, and the sec-ond by all the Republican Senators Priday or Saturday. Senator Burrows is re-sponsible for the statement that the beet-sugar men will meet, and Senator Aldrich for the announcement that there would be a general conference before the close of

The purpose of the meeting of the beetaffected by today's development, and also to receive a report from the committee, consisting of Senator Elkins, Senator Burrows and Senator Jones, of Nevada. appointed to confer with the Republican members of the Cuban committee. This committee will state that the Cuban com mittee has declined to consider all the propositions looking to a compromise which have been made, and it probably will ask to be discharged. The proposifirst for a rebate and the second for a commercial treaty with Cuba. The com-mittee will say that both plans were rejected and that the members of the Cuban tion that there must be a straight reduc tion of 20 per cent without any condi-tions, except that the President might have power to revoke the concession in case he found that the Cuban planters

ere not getting the benefit of it.
The full conference will be in the nature of a caucus and some of the beet-sugar men say they will enter it only with the understanding that they shall not be bound by any conclusion that may be reached. The advocates of a tariff reduction say that no action by a Republican Senatorial caucus is binding, but they add that defections have occurred out to tare between only in rare instances.

Senator Aldrich expresses confidence in being able to secure fully 45 Republican votes in favor of any bill that may be reported by the Cuban committee. This is a majority of the Senate, and the friends reduction express themselves as hopeful of passing a bill satisfactory to them. They say the testimony of Mr. Thurber does not affect the merits of the question in the least, and they contend that even admitting that the course of the Cuban Government was censurable, it cannot and should not prevent the Government of the United States doing what it has promised to do, and what it is right to do. They do not, however, generally admit that the course was improper.

The beet-sugar Senators undeniably are more hopeful than they have been here-Some of them profess to believe that the revelation will have the effect of at least causing a halt in the proceedings in the interest of reciprocity. They think the report made by Mr. Thurber will be accepted by the country as going to show that entirely too much interest has been manifested in the subject in Cuba. of them go so far as to assert that there no reciprocity legislation, at least during the present session

THURBER'S TESTIMONEY. Cuban Military Government's Efforts

to Secure Reciprocity. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- F. B. Thurber, president of the Export Association, the witness who has been wanted by the committee on Cuban relations, was be-fore the committee today. Senator Teller ed a copy of a voucher for \$2800, showing that that sum had been paid by the Milltary Government of Cuba by au-thority of Governor Wood to the United States Export Association, of which Thurber is president. Thurber acknowledged that he had received the amount and said it was one of three payments he had received from the same source. The re-ceipt was dated April 2, 1902, and states this it was for advocating a reduction of tariff on Cuban products with recipro-cal reduction on United States products

going into Cuba. The witness said he thought \$20,000 worth of literature had been circulated. He said he had received a contribution of \$2500 from Mr. Havemeyer, of the sugartrust, when he solicited that gentleman

for a substantial subscription ponse to questions by Senator Tel-Thurber said he had been active in the effort to secure a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. He had come to Washington originally at the instance of wasnington originally at the fixport Association and also of Cubans who were favoring reciprocity. He was not, he said, under salary from the Export ciarion, but he admitted that he re-d a percentage on the fees for mem-

emanated from the Cuban commission.
Mr. Thurber then said that all was done
through an understanding that the Export
Association should do all possible to get
industries on a proper basis. He denied,
however, that the money was paid on a
verbal order from General Wood siven however, that the money was paid on a verbal order from General Wood, given when the latter was in the United States. When asked what this meant by the phrase "leaders of thought," in his bill to the Cuban Government, Thurber said he had a list of 500 people in the United States who "represent something" to whom this literature was sent.

In reply to a question by Teller as to whether he had consulted Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, in the preparation of the literature, Mr. Thurber said:
"After making my argument before the

"After making my argument before the ways and means committee, I told Mr. Havemeyer that I had been asked if I was representing him, and asked him for a subscription. He gave me a check to-ward meeting our expenses."

Following is a copy of the receipts which Mr. Teller submitted as having been given by Mr. Thurber to the Cuban nent, and which the witness ad-

when the witness admitted to be genuine:

"Form 8, voucher No. II, abstract B, account of month of April, 1962.
"New York, April 2, 1962.—The United States Military Government of the Island of Cuba to the United States Expurt As-sociation, Dr. For sending third edition of 80,000 circular letters and accompanying publications to leaders of thought in the United States, advocating a reduction in the duties upon Cuban products, with a reciprocal reduction in the duties upon American products imported into

Cuba, \$2880. "Received payment, United States Ex-port Association: F. B. Thurber, Presi-

April 2, 1902. "To service as per bill attached (see above), in support of the applications of the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba for reciprocal tariff relations with the United States, \$2886.

"Under the authority of General Wood, The document bore the following in-

'Hendquarters Department of Cuba, Havana, April 10, 1902.—The services here-in charged for having been performed under the verbal directions and authority of the Military Governor, this voucher, as submitted, is approved and the Auditor is authorized to pass the same. By di-

rection of the Military Governor:
"FRANK M'COY, Aid de Camp.
"Paid by check No. 400, April 11, 1902. for \$280, on Banco Nacionale de Cuba."
In reply to other questions, Mr. Thurber said that three bills similar to this had been rendered by him, and that ail

Mr. Thurber, at the outset of his testimony, in response to questions by Sena-tor Platt, said he had not tried to avoid appearing before the committee, stating that he had been absent from his home most of the time since the receipt of his

first summons to appear.

Professor H. W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry division of the Agricultural Department, followed Thurber on the stand. His testimony was devoted to an exposi-tion of the European kartel bounty on sugar, which he contended had been the cause of the entire reduction in the price cision reached this afternoon to have two of sugar which had taken place through-caucuses in the early future. The first of out the world in the last two years. Quotiness will be held by the beet-sugar Re-296 for June, 1900, he showed that it had fallen since to 1.54, or 12 per cent. He said the depression in sugar is worldwide and advocated the meeting of this European duty with a similar duty by the United States. On this point be said,

among other things:
"Since England is the greatest consum er of bounty-fed sugar among the nations of the earth, and the United States is the second, it is evident that if these two countries should join in countervailing not only the official but kartel bounties, instant prosperity would at once come to the sugar growers of the whole world."

Cuban Sugar Product. HAVANA, June II.—An official report just published shows that 724,000 tops of sugar were manufactured in Cuba be-tween January 1 and June 1. Two hun-States.

BRUTAL MASSACRE.

Yaqui Men, Women and Children Shot Down by Mexican Troops.

TUCSON, Ariz. June 11 .- Colonel William Christy arrived here today from Prietas, Sonora, with details of a massacre of Yaqui Indians, men, women and mines, by a detachment of General Torres'

It appears that the Yagul forces that operating in that section had moved further into the mountains, leaving their women and children in the Santa Rosa Canyon under a guard of 89 men. Mexican troops came upon this hand, and without any warning opened a terrible fire, sparing neither women nor children. After the first volley the troops charged down upon the panic-stricken victims, and massacred all within their reach. Of the guard of 80 Yaquis, not a single one survived, and over 100 women and children fell victims to the Mexican bullets and

bayonets. The bodies of the dead were left in the canyon, and the remaining women and children were driven to Minas Prietas by the soldiers, and from that point will be taken to Hermosillo.

The Mexican soldiers and rurales have explicit orders to take no Yaqui men pris oners, but to kill in all cases. This order was illustrated yesterday, when a friendly Yaqui miner came down to Prietas for supplies, and was killed by the rurales on

the outskirts of the town. Colonel Christy says the massacre oc-curred at daybreak Monday morning. The troops were of Torres' command, but not under him personally, and numbered 600. The Yaquis, including men, women and children, were over 200. The canyon in which the Yaquis were encamped was a long and narrow one. Word was brought to Torres at Minas Prietas Sunday night that the main body of Yaquis had left the Santa Rosa canyon and gone further into the mountains, leaving their women and children in the canyon with a small guard of men. Torres dispatched 600 troops to block the mouth of the canyon and surround the Yaquis. His instruc-tions were to kill all men and boys capable of bearing arms. The Mexicans se creted themselves along the sides of the canyon, having blocked the entrance. At daylight they poured a terrible and dead-ly fire on the unsuspecting Yaquis, kill-ing men, women and thildren indiscriminately. Many of the killed were mere in-The slaughter, Christy says, was the fearful work of shooting and baye ing their victims when exhausted by their

The Yaquis say they do not care to fight, that they are peaceably inclined, but are driven to desperation by the Mexicans and as a last resort have taken up arms to protect their rights. The Mexi-can Government appears to be bent on exterminating the Yaqui people, Christy says, and all men and boys falling into their hands are shot.

Militia Preparing For Encampment. BAKER CITY, June 11.—Company A. Eastern Oregon Independent Battalion. not, he said, under salary from the Export Association, but he admitted that he received a percentage on the fees for membership of the association influenced by himself. He said he had been in the employ of the Cuban Government for some time in the Summer and Fall of 1901, in company with the preparation of the Cuban tariff, his employment being at the instance of Secretary Root.

In reply to questions, Mr. Thurber said that the money referred to above had all come through the Cuban commission, but Senator Teller Insisted that the voucher Cuban tariff in the Cuban commission, but Senator Teller Insisted that the voucher Cuban of the State.

TO THE GRADUATES.

Value of the Teaching at the Military Academy-Changed Conditions of Warfare.

WEST POINT. June 11.-The celebration of the 190th anniversary of the West Point Military Academy reached its climax to-day. President Roosevelt was the chief guest, and there was a brilliant crowd, including Army and Navy officers, Cabinet officers, tadies in bright costumes and handsomely uniformed diplomats. The day's activity began with the arrival of the President, and then came a review of the cadets, a reception at the home of the superintendent of the academy, Colonel Mills, the formal exercises and services in Memorial Hall after luncheon, and the dress parade at sundown. The centennial banquet, with more than 500 guesta, was held in the evening.

President Roosevelt's party included Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Post-master-General Payne, Secretary Cortelyou and Miss Carew, the President's sis-ter-in-law. The President was met at the station by Superintendent Mills and his staff and the staff of the academy. When the President reached the Crest a salute of 21 guns was fired. The cadets were drawn up on the parade-ground. The President was driven to the home of Colo nel Mills, and then he walked across the street to the parade-ground and reviewed

Grouped about the President were Postmaster-General Payne, Secretary Root General Horace Porter, Secretary Cortelyou and a large number of officers and other officials. In the course of the review Cadet Calvin P. Titus was called from the ranks to face the President, who pinned a medal for bravery on his breast and spoke a few words to him after an order had been read announcing the award of a medal to "tus for gallant and dar-ing conduct at the battle of Pekin, China, being first to scale the wall of the test city.

While the reception which followed the review was in progress Governor Odell ar-rived and paid his respects to the Presi-dent and joined the official circle of vis-

Immediately after luncheon, the hundreds of visitors sought Memorial hall, a new stone structure, where the exercises were held. The President, escorted by the cadets and leading a notable party of offi-cers, came across the parade ground, and soon after his entrance the speaking be-

The President's Speech.

Colonel Mills made an address of welcome and then introduced President Roosevelt, who said, in part: "Colonel Mills, the graduates of West Point, and you, men and women who are drawn to them by ties or citizenship or by the simple fact that you are Americans and therefore of necessity drawn to them: I am glad to have the chance of saying a word to you today. There is little need for me to say how well your performance has compared with the prophetic promise made on your behalf by the great-est of Americans-Washington. This institution has completed its first 190 years of life. During that century no other edu-cational institution in the land has contributed as many names as West Point has contributed to the honor roll of the Nation's citizens. Colonei Mills, I claim to be a historian, and I speak simply as a reciter of facts when I say what I have said, and more than that, not merely has West Point contributed a greater number of the men who stand highest on the Nation's honor roll, but I think beyond ques-tion that, taken as a whole, the average graduate of West Point during this 100 years has given a greater amount of service to the country during his life than has the average graduate of any other institu-

tion in this broad land. dred and thirty-eight thousand tons of this sugar was shipped away from the island, and the remainder is being held to await the result of the movement to receive reciprocity with the United "Now, gentlemen, that is not surprising. more absolutely American, none the proper sense of the word, absolutely democratic than this. Here we care nothing for the boy's birthplace, for the boy's grade, for his social standing; here we care nothing save for his worth if he is able to show it. Here you represent with almost mathematical exactnoses the country geographically. You are drawn from every walk of life by a method of chance, meant to insure and which in a great majority of cases does insure nothchildren, yesterday in the Santa Rosa great majority of cases does insure noth-Canyon, 35 miles from the Minas Prietas ing but active youth. Here you come together as representatives of America in the higher and more peculiar sense than can possibly be true of any other institution in the land, save your sister college that makes similar preparations for the

service of the country on the seas.

"This morning I have shaken hands with many of you, men who stand as representatives of every great struggle; every great move this great Nation has made for the last 50 or 60 years. There are still some left among the older of you who took part in the Mexican War, a struggle which added to this country a territory vaster than has changed hands in Euror two centuries. I see among you men who took part in the great Civil War, when this Nation was tried as in a furnace; when the men were called upon to do the thing which had to be done under pen alty of making the memory of Washington himself worthless, because if you had falled then, failure would have been writ-ten across the record of his works. Finally, I see the younger men as well as the older ones, the men whom I have seen myself take part in a little war, a ware that was the merest skirmlsh compared to the struggle in which you fought from '60 to '65, and yet a war that has had almost as far-reaching effects, not merely upon the destiny of this Nation, but, therefore, upon the destiny of the world, the war with Spain, and it was my good fortune to see in the campaign in Cuba how the graduates of West Point handled selves, and to endeavor to profit by their example, and it has become my pleasure to come here today because I tured; also the underwear for the members of the Soidiers' Home and clothing with many of your graduates. There was for the boys at the school. their example, and it has become my never a moment, by day or night, that I was not an eye-witness of some performance of duty being done by a West Pointer, and I never saw a West Pointer fag in his duty. I want to be frank, gentlemen, you cannot get a body of men of absolutely uniform good conduct, but I am able to say it was my good fortune

It is a noteworthy fact that you have also taught them to do well in peace. The highest political positions in the land have been held, not exceptionally, but again and again, by West Pointers. Colonel Mills. I make the answer that any man who is asked the question man who is asked the question must make when I say that while we would have the right to expect that West West Point would do well, we could not have

ly struck the other day by an article of one of your instructors here, himself a graduate of West Point, in which he dweit upon the changed conditions of warfare and of the absolute need that warfare and of the absolute need that a man who was to be a good officer should meet these changed conditions. I think it is going to be a great deal harder to be a first-class officer in the future than it has been in the past. I think that in addition to the courage and steadfastness that have always been the prime requisites in a soldier, you have got to show a far greater power of indi-

WEST POINT CENTENNIAL | viduality than has been necessary belove, if you are going to get up to the highest level of officer-like performance of duty. As has been well said, the developments of war in the last few years his shown that the unit will not be the regiment, that the unit will not be the regiment. that the unit will not be the regiment, or the company, but the unit will be the individual man. If he does not know how to shoot, how to shift for himself, how both to obey orders and to accept responsibility when an emergency comes, he won't have any orders to obey. If he is not able to do all of that, you had better have him out of the Army. In a battle hereafter each man is going to be, to a considerable extent, alone. It will be considerable extent, alone. It will be so that the youngest officers will have to take much of the responsibility that in former wars fell on their seniors, and many of the enlisted men will have to do most of their work without any supervision of any officer. The men will have to act largely alone, and if they show a tendency to huddle up to some one else. his unefulness is pretty near at an end If he is nervous, so that he wants to feel the touch of elbows, he had better be out of the battle; and you officers, if you are going to do well, have got to learn how to perform the duty which is so essential. The task is a hard on and you want to face that task. You want to realize that, more than ever before, the honor or the shame of the country depends upon the high average of char-acter and capacity of the officers of enlisted men, and that high average character and capacity in the enlisted men can, to a large degree, be obtained through you officers, and that you have got to devote your time in bringing up to the standard the fighting efficiency of the men under you, not merely in doing your duty so that you cannot be called to account for failure to perform it, but loing it in a way that will make each

man under you able to perform his.

"Now, I want you to weigh what I say,
for if you take only half of it, you will
invert what I say. I found in my regiment that the best man wis the man who had been in the regular Army in actual service out in Western campaigning on the plains; that if he had been a goo the plains; that if he had been a good man in the regular Army out on the plains, he was the best man that I could get hold of; and on the other hand, if he had served, in time of peace, a couple of years in an Eastern garrison, where he practically had next to nothing outside the parade ground and barracks to do, or if he had been in an ordinary National Guard regiment, that one of two things was true: If he had understood that he kad only learned 5 per cent of war he was that 5 per cent better than any one else, and that was a big advancement; and if he had thought that he had learned the other 25 per cent, he was worse than

any one else. "Now, gentlemen, I do not intend to preach to you on the performances of your duties here, but it is your special business to learn them. I do ask you to remember the differences in the military profession from what it has been in the past and to remember continually that soldiership does not consist of excellence on the parade ground, but efficiency actual service on the field, and that the usefulness, and really great usefulness of the parade grounds and barrack work comes in its being used, not as an end, but as one of the elements to the end. I ask you to remember that. I do not ask you to remember what you cannot forget, the lesson of loyalty, of courage, of steadfast adherence to the highest standards of honor which all men draw in when they breathe the atmosphere of this great institution.

The orator of the day was General Horace Porter, Ambassador to France The Secretary of War was the last speaker. The afternoon exercises were brought

to a close with a dress parade. It was witnessed by the President and his party and many officers.

The event of the evening was the ban quet given by the officers of West Point to their distinguished guests. It was held in Grant Hall, and covers were laid for

500. The hall was layishly decorated and illuminated with colored lights. The toast-master was Judge-Advocate-General G. B. Cavis. The toasts were: "Our Guests," esponded to by the Italian Ambassador Signor des Pianches; "American Universi-ties and Colleges," by Dr. W. R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago; "Congress and Its Relations to the Mili-tary Academy," David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; "The Army," General Miles; "The Navy," Captain French E. Chadwick; "The Staff and the Army Schools," General Corbin; "The Volunteers," Major-General Daniel E. Sickles: "The National Guard." Major-

eral Dick, Ohio National Guard. General Miles, in an allusion to the strength of the Army, said: "It should never be decreased to that extent that it will become so weak as to be unable to ment of our country, and at the same time it should never be expanded to the extent that it might constitute a menace to our

"The experience of one war." co the General, "is handed down to advantage. The men schooled in the great Civil War and the wars of the frontier were in command of our small Army which schieved success during the last brief war between the United States and Spain."

STATE PRINTING OFFICE. Board of Control Will Put in a Plant

at Reform School. OLYMPIA, Wash., June 11.-An appro priation of \$2000 was made by the last Legislature for the introduction of manual training departments at the State Reform School, leaving with the State Board of Control the selection of the industries to be installed. The matter has been given considerable thought and attention by the members of the board, they having in view the installation of industries that would be in a way self-supporting.

The carpentry department of the insti-tution is now being extended so that it will be possible for all of the repairs at the institution to be made by the boys. The shoe shop has been enlarged so that all of the shoes required at the two hospitals for the insane, the Soldiers' Ho and Reform School are now made at this institution. In the tailor shop all of the clothing for male patients at the h

Inasmuch as there are more boys and girls at the institution than could be girls at the institution than could be em-ployed in the carpenter, shoe and tailor shops and other departments at the school, the board has investigated the matter of installing a small printing plant to do the printing, such as letter-heads, of absolutely uniform good
I am able to say it was my good fortune
to see the role of duty performed in a
way that made a man proud to be an
American and a fellow-citizen of such
that the printing mentioned could be done
at the Reform School without conflicting
with any law. The board investigated the
cost of a plant such as would be required to do the work for the institutions, and found that one could be purchased with the amount available in the fund. With the end in view of ascertaining whether or nearly so, the records of the State Printing Board were checked and it was found that the printing for the six insti-tutions under the control of the board had amounted to \$7464.60 in about five

Foint would do well, we could not have expected that she would have done so very well as she has done.

"And now in closing, I want to say one word to these who are graduates, and the younger graduates as well. I was greatly struck the other day by an article of one of your instructors here, himself a graduate of West Point in which has been point all of the blanks, etc., required for graduate of West Point in which he other institutions.

HORRIBLE LEGACY GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The Dreadful Inheritance of an Indiana Hotel-Keeper.

For Years He Endeavored to Get Rid of It, but in Vnin-How He Finally Met With Success.

The inheritance of Thomas E. Lawes, proprietor of Hotel Taft, Dunkirk, Ind., was anything but an caviable one. It came to him more than a decade ago, and to get rid of it he tried in valn for many years. How at last he succeeded makes an interesting story.

"Until a few years ago," he says, "I was a man to be pitied. For more than 10 years I was a paralytic, hardly able to use my hands, and with my eyes so affected by the disease that I could not recognize my friends across the room. My hands and forearms were so numb that there was scarcely any feeling in them at all."

"You had a doctor?" ventured his in terviewer.

"Yes, for a while in 1882, but my condition gradually grew worse. I tried various things, but I didn't get any better, and I became pretty well discouraged. The disease is hereditary in the family. One of my sisters died of paralysis, and the face of another was all drawn out of shape by it. So, you see, I realized that it would be an almost impossible thing to get rid of it in my

"But you did succeed?" "I did, and the credit is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking them about 10 years ago, and felt I was getting better after taking the first box. I continued with

them until I was cured." Mr. Lawes is a substantial citizen of Dunkirk, proprietor of the best hotel in that section, and is highly respected among his large circle of acquaintances. In order that there might be no room for doubt as to the accuracy of his above statement, he made affirmation to it before J. J. Stewart, a notary pub-

Hc. February 15, 1902. The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured this stubborn case, as they have cured others equally severe, leaves no room for doubt but that they will cure lesser troubles arising from disordered nerves. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50c per box, six boxes for \$2 50.

the appointment, but no one has yet been

From the records of the State Printing Board it is found that about found the cost of printing is for labor. the labor available at the Reform School, for which nothing will have to be paid, the board feels that a saving is bound to result from the installation of the plant.

Board of Trustees in Session SALEM, Or., June 11.—The Board of Trustees of Willamette University this afternoon accepted the resignation of Professor W. P. Drew, of the chair of Latin and Greek. The matter of filling the va-cancy, and also the chair of English literature, which has been vacant since the death of Professor Baker last Winter, and the selection of a dean of the law department, was referred to the executive com-mittee. Professor Drew goes to Berkeley to take a post-graduate course. The chair of philosophy was created, and Professor B. J. Hoadley elected thereto. The following members of the faculty were reelected for another year: W. C. Hawley, dean of the college of liberal arts; J. T. Matthews, L. A. Kerr, W. H. McCall, Mary E. Reynolds, of the literary depart-ment; Francisco Seley, college of music; Mabel Lankton Carter, college of oratory:
Dr. W. H. Byrd, dean of the medical col-

The board elected the following officers President, W. H. Odell; vice-president, C. P. Bishop; secretary, John W. Reynolds; treasurer, A. N. Bush. The trustees residing at Salem were constituted the execu tive committee.

Astoria Will Royally Entertain.

ASTORIA, Or., June 11.-The members of the supreme locge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the superior lodge, Degree of Honor, who are meeting in Portland, will be enterthined in Astoria temorrow by the local lodges of the two orders. The visitors will arrive on the steamer Potter at 12:30 tomorrow afternoon, and will be met by the Astoria members of the orders and escorted to Foard & Stokes' hall, where they will be be given a fish banquet, consisting of salmon, crabe, clams and other varieties of fish, prepared in various ways. visitor will be presented with a souvenir in the shape of a can of salmon, appro-priately labeled, the cans being made especially for the occasion. After being shown the various points of interest about the city, the party will leave on the return trip.

Washington Masons to Celebrate. TACOMA, June 11 .- The Masonic Grand Lodge of Washington today decided to commemorate, in December next, the commemorate, in December next, the semicentennial of the organization of Masonry north of the Columbia River west of the Rocky Mountains. The communication of Olympia Lodge was held December II, 1852. The invitation to the grand lodge to meet at Scattle next year was accepted.

grand lodge adjourned today at 2 P. M. to attend and conduct the funeral services of George A. Hoyt, formerly of Arlington, Or. John Arthur, grand master, presided.

Jarvi Murder Case Will Go Over. ASTORIA, Or., June 11.—The case gainst Matti Jarvi, charged with the be tried during the seasion of the Circuit Court which convenes next Monday, as some of the principal witnesses have gone to Alaska for the fishing season.

Albany Militia Inspected. ALPANY, Or., June II .- Colonel Jame Jackson, Inspector-General of the Oregon National Guard, tonight inspected Com pany G, of this city, in their new khaki begun here for the annual encampment to be held at this city June 17-27,

To Vote on Isquance of School Bonds. SUMPTER, June IL-Next Monday Sumpter will vote on issuing \$4500 bond for the erection of a new school building, whether the ninth or High School grade shall be taught here, and for the election of a director and school clerk.

THE DEATH ROLL

Bey of Tunis. TUNIS, June 11.-Sidi All, the Bey of Tunis, died this morning. (Sid) All was born October 5, 1817. He

was the son of Sidt Ah Sin, and succeeded his brother, Sidl Mohammed-Sadok, October 17, 1882. The dereased Bey is succeeded by his son, Mohammed, who was born in 1855. The reigning family of unis has occupied the throne since 1681.) Walter Howard.

BALMY SUMMER THE SEASON FOR TREAT-

ING DISEASE

Dr. Copeland's Earnest Advice to All Chronic Invalids Is to Take Advantage of Favorable Climatic Conditions for the Medical Attention They Require.

entarrhal diseases treated and cured at the Copeland Institue during the past 10 years, under the inexpensive system now so popular with the community, statistics prove that the average time occupied in a cure, with patients beginning during the Summer months, is from one-third to one-half less than with those beginning a course during the rigors

of Winter.

Of the hundreds of cases of asth- | time. Seated lung troubles require ma, lung troubles, rheumatism and time. Crippling rheumatism requires time, and the rot and poison of catarrh requires time.

Dr. Copeland feels that when human beings are to be lifted from the pit there should be expedition. His earnest advice to all who contemplate treatment at the Copeland Institute is to begin now, while the pleasant climatic influences strengthen the efforts of science to make re-There are maladies that it requires covery not only certain, but expeditime to master. Asthma requires tious.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maladies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affection. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that alls them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose,

THE STOMACH

CATARRH OF

awallowed.

CATARRH OF **HEAD AND THROAT**

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, caus-This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause ing Catarrh when the condition of blood predisposes to this conis catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being "Is there nausea?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Be there vomiting?"
"Do you beich up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you mervous and weak?"
"Do you hawk sand spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"In there disgust for breakfast?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you detreas aftee eating?"
"Is there shave diarrhoes?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dinus?"
"Is there gnawing sensution in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"Do you beich material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

"Is your voice husky?"
"Do you seat up slime?"
"Do you seat up slime?"
"Do you seat all over?"
"Do you sere at night?"
"Do you sere at night?"
"Do you blow out eashe at night?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Does your nose bleed easily?"
"Is there toking in the threat?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Do you hawk to clear the threat?"
"Is there pain across the yes?"
"Is there pain across the yes?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the yes?"
"Is the threat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of inste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF **BRONCHIAL TUBES**

CATARRH OF THE LIVER This condition often results from entarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks tarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver. the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing desh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold ensily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you siltches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you cough in prison matter?"
"Do you cough in prison matter?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Is there in king behind breastlone?"
"Have you as dagust for fatty foods?"
"Have you fail you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to gebreath?"

EAR TROUBLES

Deafness and ear troubles result from entarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buning sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there areaching sound heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Be your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache eccasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Is reachy like a material to the head?"

The cost of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute for any chronic ailment or malady is at the rate of \$5 per month. This fee includes all medicines and the constant and watchful care of all patients to a final cure. CONSULTATION FREE. Dr. Copeland's Book Free to All. The Coreland Medical Institute

The Dekum, Third and Washington. W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

The liver becomes diseased by ca-

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you irritable?"
"Are you nervous?"
"Do you get diary?"
"Busy you have cold test."
"Do you have cold test."
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poer?"
"Do you get tired sastly?"
"Do you get tired sastly?"
"Do you feel miserables?"
"Is your esens to lurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Is your desh soft and flashy?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Is there bloating after enting."
"Do you have gurging in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in howels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples."
"Do you suffer from pains in temples."
"Do you have a paintation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings after your memory?"

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OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A, M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAY-From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

long on the staff of the New York Journal. He served as war correspondent for that paper during the Spanish-American War, and was subsequently appointed manager of the European bureau of the

FROM THE SOUTH SEAS.

rew of Trading Schooner Massaered on the Australian Coast.

to advices received by the steamer Aoran gi, a Malayan sailor recently arrived at Port Darwin and reported that he was the only survivor of a crew of 10 men of a Malay trading schooner which had been wrecked off Cape Wilberforce, north of Australia. After the wreck of the school er the crew were attacked by blacks and with the exception of the man who was brought to Port Darwin by another trading schooner, all were murdered. The survivor escaped into the woods after being wounded, and lived on shellfish for eight days until taken off by a trad-

The steamer St. Mary arrived at Perth Australia, with three men of the Dutch bark, Geertruida Gerarda, which left Java March 22 in ballast for Newcastle. The ballast shifted and the bark was thrown on her beam ends. All the crew, with the exception of three res the bark in boats. The boats have not been heard of since.

The steam colliers Dunmore and Kelloe collided off Sydney and the latter sank. Her crew was saved by the Dunmore. The Loyalty Islands were swept by a cial train and go directly to Wal disastrous cyclone in April. Roofs of via Jersey City. It is expected houses and buildings were lifted off and reach Washington about 5 P. M. partially-built buildings were wrecked among those damaged being the convent two temples and the principal church at Nathlo. Many cocoanut plantations were ruined and crops of copra were com-pletely destroyed. A number of marine disasters also occurred. At Mareton, Britain Island, almost every residence was damaged Severe earthquake shocks were also felt, but did no damage. There were 16 cases of plague in Syd-

liar feature of the outbreak was that a number of animals in the Zoo were attacked.

ney when the Aorangi left, and a

British Pacific Cable.

VICTORIA, B. C., June H.-C. Rey-nolds, chairman of the Pacific cable ourd, who has charge of the construction of the all-British cable from Bam-field Creek, on the west coast of Van-couver Island, to Australia and New ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 11.-Walter Howard, prominent in newspaper circles, died today of lung trouble. He had been Zenland, arrived here on the stoamer Aorangi today and tonight proceeded to

Bamfield Creek, where the station is being erected for the landing place for the cable. Before leaving Suva, he opened the three spurs which were laid by steamer Angila connecting Sava and Norfolk Island, a distance of 1000 miles, Norfolk Island and Queensland, a dis-tance of 860 miles, and from Norfolk Island to New Zealand, a distance of 750 miles. All these lines are now being kept busy. Mr. Reynolds says the cable will be completed by the latter part of November or early in December, a full month earlier than the contract calls VICTORIA. B. C., June 11.-According

> Held for Manslaughter. CHICAGO, June 11 .- O. E. Miller, prest-

ent of St. Luke's Society Hospital, in the urning of which 10 lives were lost, was eld for manslaughter today. Judge Chetlain refused him a writ of habeas corpus, but he was allowed his freedom under bond. Miller's assistants were held for disorderly conduct. Collapse of a Building.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—In the collapse of the building at the southeast corner of Pine and Nineteeenth streets, formerly

Clark's Natatorium, which was being razed by wreckers today, six negro workmen were injured, one, Harry Adams, Will Not Go to Oyster Bay. WEST POINT, N. Y., June II.-President Roosevelt will not go from her Oyster Bay, as planned. He will he

shortly after noon tomorrow on the spe-cial train and go directly to Washington, via Jersey City. It is expected be will

Minister Quesada Arrives. NEW YORK, June 11.-Senar Genzalo e Quesada, the first Cuban Minister to the United States, arrived today on the steamer Morro Castle, from Havana. He was accompanied by his family.

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free. Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyseil," a book for men only; regular price, bo cents, will be sent free usable postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 5 cents for postage. Address the Pentsody Medical Institute, 4 Builfinch street, Boston, Mass, established in Isos, the oldest and best in America. Write today for free book, "The Key to Health and Hapliness."

Editor's Note For 40 rears the Peabody 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