

VOLE ON CANAL BILL

Senate Will Take Up Amendments This Afternoon.

THE DEBATE IS NEARLY ENDED

Yesterday's Speakers Were Spooner, Hanna, Teller and Jones for the Panama Route, and Pettus for Nicaragua.

Interest in the Isthmian canal question increases as the time for a final vote in the Senate approaches. Today at 2 o'clock the voting on the amendments to the pending Nicaragua Canal bill will begin, and a final disposition of the matter is expected to be reached soon afterward.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—When the Senate convened today Allison called up the House resolution providing that the conference committee on the civil sundry appropriation bill be authorized to consider and recommend the inclusion of several appropriations to carry out the several objects authorized in the omnibus public buildings bill, and it was agreed to.

A bill to restore to the active list of the Navy Surgeon John Walter Ross as a medical director was passed. A resolution offered several days ago by Carmack, directing the civil service committee to inquire into the case of the Panama route, was passed.

At the conclusion of Carmack's remarks the report of the Isthmian canal commission was laid before the Senate. Jones (Ark.) believed it to be the duty of every Senator to vote for the canal at the best location. Personally, he said he would not vote for the canal if it would impede the progress of the canal's construction. He was not willing to brush aside the unanimous report of the Isthmian Canal Commission in favor of the Panama route, unless it be for substantial reasons.

Spooner's Proposal.

In beginning his speech in support of his own proposition, Spooner said the construction of an Isthmian canal was a colossal enterprise, and one which he believed the American people, with notably little division of sentiment, desired should be inaugurated and carried forward. No higher or more solemn duty ever rested upon men in public life than to determine this question rightly.

Spooner eulogized the Isthmian canal commission, stating that it was his duty to impeach its integrity, ability or engineering skill. All knew that the object of appointing the committee was to afford Congress the data and expert opinion which would be necessary to decide conservatively and wisely.

In response to an interruption by Morgan reflecting upon the action of the Isthmian Canal Commission in reporting in favor of the Panama route, Spooner declared that the commission were entirely correct in their report, and that he was pointing out some of the advantages of the Panama route, as indicated by the commission. Morgan interjected the remark that he was prepared to controvert that.

"I have no doubt," retorted Spooner, "that the Senator is prepared to controvert anything that may be said in favor of the Panama route."

Referring to the action of the commission in recommending the Panama route, Spooner declared that the commission dealt with the subject the second time in the fundamental principles of conditions—the lowering of the price of the Panama property from \$100,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

"That was not the only change," suggested Spooner, "and it was the only change." "The Panama property was still the same property and the Panama route was still the same route. The advantage of the one over the other still remain the same."

Personally, Spooner said, he could not disregard the report of the commission and follow the judgment of a Senator (Morgan) who paid a cordial tribute to the energy, ability and earnestness with which Morgan had advocated an Isthmian canal, and added that Morgan's name would stand in history as the father of the canal. Morgan said he bowed his acknowledgments for the beautiful compliment, but he was not depending upon his own judgment in the matter.

Spooner suggested that a matter of infinite consequence to the country was the difference in the length of the two routes, one 49 miles and the other 183 miles long. The shorter canal—the Panama—though thought, was the better. He contended that the Panama Canal could be operated much more cheaply than the Nicaragua Canal, and that in its operation, sailing ships not only would not be barred in its operation, as had been suggested, but could pass through the canal with a tug in one day. In presenting his substitute, Spooner said it was his purpose to place before the Senate a bill based upon the commission's report. First, that the Panama Canal was practicable, second, that the Nicaragua Canal was feasible and practicable, and third, that the Panama route was the better for the United States.

Admiral Ingham, who had been present, declared that he was not in favor of the Panama route, but that he was not in favor of the Nicaragua route either. He said that he was in favor of the Panama route, but that he was not in favor of the Nicaragua route either.

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Richardson and Shallenberger Take Advantage of the Wide Latitude in General Debate in House.

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Shallenberger (Pop. Neb.) also made a political speech condemning the Administration for removing Miss Taylor, a clerk in the War Department, who criticized the Philippine tariff. He also criticized the general Wood's expenditures for the promotion of reciprocity legislation. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, in a brief reply to both speeches, said he was ready to go to the country on the record of the Republican party. He caused much merriment on his side of the House by describing the Republican party as pulling the wagon, and the Democrats stood off and found fault.

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At the conclusion of Underwood's remarks, Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, took the floor. The Republican party, he said, had had absolute control of all branches of the Government for years. He proposed to examine into its trustworthiness. The dominant party, he said, had come into power with certain promises and pledges, and he argued that these promises and pledges were being broken. He proposed to examine into the trustworthiness of the dominant party. He stated that the Republican party had broken its promises and pledges, and he argued that these promises and pledges were being broken.

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DAYTON IS CENSURED

CROWNSHIELD REVIEWS FINDINGS IN COURT OF INQUIRY.

Decides Against Court-Martialing Naval Officers Arrested at Venice.—New Light on the Case.

LONDON, June 18.—The text of the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the United States Naval officers imprisoned at Venice in the latter part of April, through a most important light on the affair. It now appears that the United States Consul at Venice, Henry A. Johnson, and the lawyer proffered by him for the defense, urged the officers to plead guilty, they were violently drunk. This they declined to do. Rear-Admiral A. S. Crownshield, commanding the European squadron, in reviewing the findings of the court, severely censures Johnson and Johnson's lawyer, and orders the officers to be court-martialed. A court-martial would be a farce.

Captain Dayton's court of inquiry minutely traces the movements of the officers of the Chicago on the day of their arrest, and says Lieutenant John S. Dorr, Doddrige and Surgeon Robert E. Ledbetter were "affected by liquor to a noticeable extent, but were not intoxicated in the ordinary meaning of the term, and there is no evidence that the other parties were affected by drinking."

The disturbance arose when Captain Dayton, commanding the Marine Guard of the Chicago, seeing Doddrige and Ledbetter sitting outside Florian's cafe, gave a hail, unusual in this place, resembling "Hi, hi, hi, hi." Lieutenant Doddrige and Surgeon Ledbetter, who were sitting at a table with two small tables. A large crowd and the police immediately surrounded Lieutenant Doddrige, who endeavored to explain.

"The crowd," the findings continue, "pressed on, shouting and gesticulating, but were not well controlled by the police. The police secured Lieutenant Doddrige and apparently at the same time the crowd attacked him. Lieutenant Doddrige was roughly handled by the police, and it required the assistance of citizens to get him away. But there were no means of distinguishing the persons assisting the police from those who were wantonly attacking the prisoner."

Captain Wynne, Surgeon Ledbetter, and Surgeon Doddrige, and Langley, a marine, all forcibly endeavored for the assistance of the civilians, but not attacking the police.

In addition to the findings, the court found that the officers were not intoxicated in the ordinary meaning of the term, and there is no evidence that the other parties were affected by drinking. The court found that the officers were not intoxicated in the ordinary meaning of the term, and there is no evidence that the other parties were affected by drinking.

At 10:35 P. M. the point of no return was raised and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—On the eve of the vote on the canal bill, there is still considerable doubt as to which bill will pass, but the advocates of the Panama scheme seem to have strengthened their position during the day, and are now claiming anywhere from two to six majority when the final vote is taken. The Nicaragua men have not entirely given up hope, for they think that some of the men who are counted upon to vote for Panama may at the last moment support the Nicaragua route.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator Mitchell, who has been the leader of the Nicaragua fight on the Republican side, has been aware that various methods have been used to secure votes, and that it has been a strong uphill fight to hold even those that are now steadfast. While it is not in a sense a party question, a large number of Republicans are supporting the Panama bill, and to that extent have given it a party coloring, as the Democrats are, with few exceptions, voting for the Isthmian Commission. The report of the Isthmian Commission is the excuse which most men give for favoring the Panama route.

SENATE AND PHILIPPINE BILL. Will Not Hold Out for Anything Save Coinage Provision. WASHINGTON, June 18.—Under the rule recently adopted by the House, there will be full discussion of the Philippine Government bill before a vote is taken. The bill reported by the House committee differs from the Senate bill principally in giving more liberality in the matter of the election of the Legislative Assembly, and instead of the silver coinage provision of the Senate bill, adopts the gold standard, as in the United States. The House will adhere to its own bill, which will send the bill to conference, where the differences will be adjusted. The indications are that the Senate will not hold out on anything except the coinage provision, which seems to have the general approval of the Senators. They were therefore to insist upon the acceptance of their silver provision. In view of the strong desire to close the session, an early agreement is looked for in conference, and when this is had the bill will be promptly accepted and signed.

GREAT HONOR TO CAPTAIN CLARK. Senate Confirms His Nomination to be Rear-Admiral. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The confirmation of Captain Charles E. Clark, of the Oregon, to be advanced seven numbers and to be a Rear-Admiral of highest rank carried an exceptional honor with it, inasmuch as the promotion was unanimously granted by the Senate. This is the second advancement granted Captain Clark in recognition of his successful voyage in bringing the Oregon around the Horn in fighting trim, and for his subsequent gallant action in the battle of Santiago. In his new rank, Rear-Admiral Clark will hold a position of great honor and responsibility in the Army. Admiral Clark has indicated to some of his friends that he is considering the advisability of applying for voluntary retirement under the terms of the personal act. Being now a Junior Rear-Admiral, he would in that case be retired as a Senior Rear-Admiral, the practical effect of which would be to make his retired pay \$4,500 per annum, or \$200 more than he would receive did he retire as a Junior Rear-Admiral.

Federal Board of Arbitration. WASHINGTON, June 18.—Representative McDermott, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill for the appointment of a Federal board of investigation and arbitration to deal with labor disputes. The bill is intended to provide for the continuation of the coal strike. It empowers the President to appoint a board of seven members whenever he deems it expedient to investigate and arbitrate a dispute between employers and employees engaged in any business affecting interstate commerce.

"WORN OUT IN MIND AND BODY"

Pe-ru-na Tones Up the Entire System by Cleansing the Mucous Surfaces of the Whole Body.



MR. HUGH McLAUGHLIN

Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, 205 Coubert street, San Antonio, Texas, official stenographer of the U. S. Court, Western District of Texas, writes:

"My official duties have at times required constant attention and application about eighteen hours out of twenty-four. After a week of exertion I have found myself as worn-out in mind and body that it seemed that I must give up.

"Last winter at the close of a season of court, the severest in my experience, I was simply a physical wreck, unable to eat or sleep. In my extremity a messenger of help came in the shape of one of your little booklets. I read it with interest and that night bought a bottle of Pe-ru-na. It seemed a veritable elixir of life to me and I only took it for three weeks to renew my strength."—Hugh McLaughlin.

In systemic catarrh there is more or less catarrh of every organ in the body. The catarrh may have originated in the head or throat, but it has finally pervaded the whole system. It produces a wretched condition. The mucous membranes of the whole body refuse to do their work properly. Sight, hearing and taste are slightly affected. The lungs are weak; the voice husky. The tonsils are red and inflamed. The stomach does not digest food well. The liver acts sluggishly. The nervous system gradually becomes deranged. Pe-ru-na strengthens weak nerves, but by temporarily stimulating them, but by removing the cause of weak nerves—systemic catarrh. This is the only cure that lasts. Remove the cause; Nature will do the rest. Pe-ru-na removes the cause. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. As soon as Pe-ru-na removes systemic catarrh, the digestion becomes good, appetite regular, nerves strong, and trouble vanishes.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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