AMENDING THE BILL

House Makes Slow Progress With Philippine Act.

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES MADE

Appeals to United States Supreme Court in Constitutional Questions —Provisions to Prevent Trade Combinations.

The Philippine bill was thrown open to amendment in the House. Slow progress was made, only 15 of the 50 pages being completed. By an amendment offered by Bartlett (Dem. Ga.), cases involving the construction of the Constitution can be appealed from the Supreme Court of the islands to the Supreme Court of the United States, and by another offered by Littlefield (Rep. Me.), one corporation in the islands is prohibited from holding stock in another. These were the only important amendments adopted.

The earlier portion of the day was devoted to consideration of conference reports on the sundry civil, Army and naval appropriation bills. The House adopted a proposition agreeable to the Senate with reference to the disputed items in the Army bill, and by a vote of 63 to 95 refused to agree to the Senate amendments to the naval bill providing for five submarine torpedo-boats.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Rev. Dr. Couden, chaplain of the House, in his invocation today prayed for the restoration to health of King Edward. "Hear us," he said, "when we pray for the King of England. Grant, if in accord with thy will, that he may be restored to strength to guide and control his people in justice and equity under they guidance."

Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, called up the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. He explained that the report was a complete agreement upon all items in dispute. As finally agreed to, the bill carries about $80,000,000, being about $1,000,000 less than the current law. The report was adopted.

Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, called up the conference report on the Army appropriation bill. It closed up all matters in dispute between the two Houses, except the three items which caused the temporary deadlock with the Senate. The report was adopted. Hull then moved that the House recede from its adherence to its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 14, which carried $4,000,000 for temporary barracks in the Philippines and in the United States, and agree to it with an amendment fixing the appropriation at $3,350,000.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) made the point of order that the House, having adhered, could not now recede. The Speaker overruled the point of order. "Then we are to take the back track," observed Richardson.

Hull explained that the Senate was willing to make concessions except on this point. He said that one of the Senators announced that unless the House yielded upon this point, the Senate would never surrender and the bill would die. Considering the near approach of the end of the session, Hull thought it advisable to yield.

Cannon said that the House would win its contention, and that no legislation should go upon the bill. The only concession would be an increase of $350,000 in the pending item, as the House originally appropriated $3,000,000.

Richardson contended that the pending proposition was a square backdown.

Hay (Dem. Va.) opposed Hull's motion, because the original estimates called for only $3,000,000. Hull's motion prevailed—120 to 70. The House further insisted on its disagreement to the other two amendments, and the bill was sent back to conference.

Foss (Rep. Ill.), chairman of the naval affairs committee, called up the naval appropriation bill. It also was a partial agreement. No agreement was reached on the question of building ships in Government yards, or for five submarine torpedo-boats. The report was adopted. On Foss' motion, the House insisted on further disagreement to all the other Senate amendments, except those for submarine boats.

Loudenslager (Rep. N. J.) thereupon moved to recede and concur in these amendments, and his motion was supported by W. W. Kitchin (Dem. N. C.), Cowherd (Dem. Mo.), Vandiver (Dem. Mo.), Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.), Gardner (Rep. N. J.) and Roberts (Rep. Mass.), and opposed by Clayton (Dem. Ala.), Watson (Rep. Ind.), Tayler (Rep. O.), Cannon (Rep. Ill.) and Foss (Rep. Ill.). It was defeated—63 to 95. The bill then was sent back to conference.

Consideration of the Philippine civil government bill was resumed, and the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

On motion of Bartlett (Dem. Ga.) an amendment was adopted to allow appeals to be made from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines to the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases involving the construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Hill (Rep. Conn.) offered an amendment to the provision for a legislative assembly in the islands, to the effect that this provision should not go into effect if a census of the islands should not show 5 per cent of the population to be qualified voters.

Cooper, chairman of the insular committee, vigorously opposed the amendment. He quoted Governor Taft as saying that it would be a calamity unless a legislative assembly were provided in the civil government bill. "Gentlemen profess to be in favor of civil government," said he, "yet they propose actually to continue an arbitrary military government in power." Hill's amendment was defeated.

On motion of Littlefield (Rep. Me), an amendment was adopted to prohibit one corporation from owning stock in another corporation.

After 15 of the 50 pages of the bill were completed, Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) presented the conference report on the isthmian canal bill, and it was ordered printed under the rule.

At 4 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

There were no speakers at the night session and immediately after reassembling, at 8:06 P. M., the House adjourned until tomorrow.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Changes in the Measure Concurred in by the House.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The agreement on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was concurred in by the House today, strikes out $574,350 of the Senate amendments which remained in dispute after the last conference and which amounted to $1,283,960. Some of the main items to be stricken out are: Memorial bridge, Washington, $100,000, with limit of $2,500,000; also the provisions for amounts for an intercontinental railroad commissioner, for statistics of marriage and divorce, for busts of Senators Morrill and Voorhees, for a hall of records in Washington, and for a number of lighthouse projects.

A favorable agreement was reached appropriating $2,000,000 for the construction of buildings and an enlargement of military posts in Hawaii. The provision segregating certain appropriations for military posts and allowing the Secretary of War to accept donations of land for the establishment of military posts and National cemeteries was stricken out. The items of $100,000 for Mile Rocks, Cal., and some lesser light stations were retained. The bill, as finally agreed to, carries $69,125,259.

STATEHOOD BILL.

Measure to Be Reported Next Session May Admit but Two.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—By an arrangement effected today by the divergent interests in the Senate committee on territories and subsequently ratified by the Senate, a territorial statehood bill will be reported to and considered by the Senate early in December, when Congress reconvenes. In the meeting that resulted in this agreement, the fact developed that the principal reason for opposing Senator Quay's motion for the omnibus statehood bill was for the purpose of preventing the bill going on the calendar in unamended form. Some of the Republican members of the committee are inclined to favor the admission of one or two of the territories, but not all three of them, and they desire, therefore, to amend the measure in committee. This they will have an opportunity to attempt. Senator Bate said the Democrats accepted the programme only because it had become apparent that action could not be had at the present session. He said the Democratic side of the Senate was solid in its support of the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

The Republican members say it does not follow from today's agreement that the omnibus statehood bill will become the unfinished business December 10 next. They make the point that the agreement provides for a report by the committee on territories to precede the consideration of the bill and whatsoever bill may be reported will become the unfinished business. That may or may not be the omnibus bill, and it is evident that the present desire of the majority of the committee is that it should be added that any bill reported from the committee on territories will be open to amendment in the Senate.

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John B. Richards, of Kansas, to be Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica; Matthew R. Wilson, Register of the Land Office at Bozeman, Mont., and George O. Freeman, Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Mont.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Colonel W. H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major Tasker H. Bliss, commissary, to be Brigadier-Generals.

House Caucus on Trust and Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Representative Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic caucus, today received a petition for a House caucus on trust and tariff legislation, and issued a call for next Friday night.

GIVES UP MANCHURIA.

China Renounces All Claims of Sovereignty in Russia's Favor.

LONDON, June 25.—In a dispatch from Pekin the correspondent there of the Daily Mail says he hears upon the highest authority that in the recent mining and railways concessions agreement with Russia, a clause exists under which China virtually renounces all claims to sovereignty in Manchuria.

REBELLION IN NORTH CHINA.

Efforts to Crush Insurgents Fail—Terrible Massacres.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 25.—Very contradictory reports come from China of the rebellion in Chi Li. The imperial officers have sent out reports claiming victories over the rebels, but these are not altogether credited by the papers. A dispatch to the North China News from Pao Ting says:

"From latest accounts, obtained from reliable sources in the north, it is asserted that the news given out by the officials at Pao Ting of the victories of Viceroy Yuan's troops and, we may add, the massacres perpetrated by them in the districts of Chuluhsien, Kuangtsingsien and Weihsein, is a mere fiction, and that in spite of the many recent defeats of the rebels, their ranks are being constantly reinforced and a determined front is in consequence yet presented against the government forces. In view of this, the latter have been compelled to retire to the vicinity of the cities of Chenting, Shunto and Nankunghsien, where many of the regiments are being reorganized by Viceroy Yuan's orders. The majority of these troops have been charged with wholesale plunderings and maltreating the inhabitants of the peaceful districts through which they had to pass when en route to the disturbed districts, and, furthermore, when in the rebel territory they have pillaged, burned and destroyed no less than 37 large mud-walled towns and villages, ruthlessly massacring all the inhabitants, old and young, male and female, who could not escape in time. This has been lately reported to the throne by a censor."

An official report says that 12,000 imperial troops defeated 22,000 rebels near Nankunghsien, the fight lasting seven hours. The report continues:

"The insurgents rushed forward bravely but rashly to the attack, but were stopped half way by a stream of bullets, shot and shell from the troops, who had halted and taken advantage of every cover at hand. Then there was a faltering in the insurgent ranks, who, seeing a cavalry brigade deploying to take them on the flanks, wavered, broke and fled, making for their walled camps, but the cavalry was on them before half of them had got within 200 yards of shelter and a regular massacre ensued. Those who had got into their trenches and camps, however, rallied, and by their fire drove off the cavalry and covered the retreat of their surviving comrades. The cavalry having retired, the artillery soon made it too hot for the insurgents, who finally fled in confusion toward the south. The City of Nankunghsien, which had been captured by the insurgents, made a very brave and desperate stand, their trenches being choked with dead and wounded before they would flee from the troops."

An American syndicate has applied for a concession to build a railway from Pekin to a point on the Yangtse, opposite Kiuklang, and has offered a sum of 1,200,000 taels for the Iwo Park, should the concession be granted. The Empress Dowager has signified her consent, provided that the syndicate is really prepared to put up the capital necessary for building the road. Concessions have been granted for two other roads that would serve the same purpose. Another American syndicate is said to be seeking a charter for a line from Amoy to Hankow, and a high official is reported to be supporting the application.

The cholera returns from North China inspire uneasiness. Six fatal cases have occurred at a place on the Peiho, above Taku. There are about 100 patients in the City of Tien Tsin, five cases in Tien Tsin foreign settlement, four of which, Chinese, have ended fatally, and the fifth, a Japanese, is under treatment; and there have also been five cases among the Japanese, German and French troops at Taku, and two have proved fatal.

At last reports the rebels in Kwang Si were gaining ground in Kwellin, the capital of the province being besieged by them.

Cash for West Virginia Strikers.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—A cash donation of $50,000 to be used in carrying on the strike in the West Virginia coal fields was received at National headquarters of the United Mineworkers in Indianapolis. It came from the Illinois miners.

STATEHOOD BILL SHELVED

QUAY AGREES TO CARRY IT OVER UNTIL NEXT SESSION.

Conference Report on Army Bill Agreed to, Which Passes the Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 25. — In a few minutes today the Senate disposed for this session of the omnibus statehood question, which has been pending for several days. Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, announced that a report on the bill before the committee would be made on the third day of the next session. This was satisfactory to Quay, who, after securing an agreement that the report should be unfinished business on and after December 10 until it was disposed of, withdrew his motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure.

After McCumber had discussed the pending pure food bill and Gallinger had delivered an extended argument to show that the prosperity of the country was due to the operation of the Dingley tariff law, the Senate took up the calendar and passed a large number of bills of minor importance. The conference report on the Army appropriation bill was agreed to, thus passing that measure and eliminating the friction which has existed between the two Houses over it.

The chaplain, in his prayer, at the opening of the Senate, invoked "blessings upon our sister nation, England, which holds, with us, the sacred trust of Christian progress. We remember her tears and prayers for us when our great ruler fell. And we now have Christian sympathy and brotherly concern in this her hour of sorrow. Bless her King, and give him a happy issue out of his present sickness."

Pending the transaction of further business, Quay made a statement concerning his motion to discharge the territories committee from consideration of the territorial statehood bill. He said yesterday that he would permit no more business to be done at this session of the Senate by unanimous consent unless this motion was disposed of. He did not want that statement to be misconstrued. He and other Senators, who believed with him, desired nothing but a day in court. He hoped that the bill would be reported either favorably or negatively and he appealed to Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, to ascertain what might be expected from the committee. Beveridge replied that if that was Quay's position, he was prepared to say the committee would report the statehood bill on the third day of the next session. Quay said that was satisfactory to him and to the Republicans, at least of the committee on territories. After some further consideration of the matter, Quay secured unanimous consent that December 10 next the statehood bill should be made the unfinished business and should be continued as such until disposed of.

Bate, a member of the committee on territories, said Quay's position was entirely satisfactory to the minority of the Senate. With the agreement made, Quay withdrew his motion to discharge the territories committee from further consideration of the statehood bill.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was agreed to. The bill will now go to the President.

The bill to prevent the adulteration, mistranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments in the District of Columbia and the territories and for regulating interstate traffic therein was laid before the Senate, and McCumber spoke in favor of the measure. While McCumber was speaking, he was interrupted by Proctor, who called up a message from the House in respect to the Army appropriation bill. The message showed that the House had receded from its announced purpose not to consider the Senate amendment in raising the appropriation for barracks and quarters from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, and agreed to make the appropriation for the purpose $3,250,000.

"So," said Proctor, in answer to an inquiry, "the Senate retains its honor, so to speak, and its right to amend appropriations made by the House."

Proctor's motion that the Senate concur in the action of the House as to this amendment, and recede from the other amendment in controversy, was agreed to without further comment. This action renders the unpleasantness between the Senate and the House a closed incident. The bill now goes to the President. At the conclusion of McCumber's speech, Gallinger addressed the Senate on his resolution offered yesterday declaring that the present phenomenal prosperity in all lines of business and industry in the United States is largely due to the existing tariff laws, and the best interests of the country demand their retention."

The following bills were passed: To amend the internal revenue laws in regard to storekeepers and gaugers so that when both offices are filled by one man, he shall be known as storekeeper-gauger, and receive only the salary of storekeeper; to authorize certain officers of the Treasury Department to audit, certify and pay claims of certain counties in Arizona; appropriating $2,500,000 for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Department of Agriculture; to regulate the use of the public reservoir sites located on the public lands of the United States; to promote the irrigating of reading matter among the blind.

A conference report on the bill to provide a commission to secure a plan for a memorial to the late President Lincoln was adopted.

MERCUR WIPED OUT.

Moral Mining Camp of Utah Visited by a Great Fire.

SALT LAKE, June 25.—Mercur, the great cyanide gold camp, and the second largest mining town in Utah, was practically wiped out of existence by fire today. The origin of the fire remains a mystery, beyond the fact that it began with an explosion of some kind this morning in the upper story of the Preble block, in which the Oquirrh Hotel and a saloon were located. A short time after the fire broke out the telephone exchange was destroyed and all wire communication cut off.

At 2:20 o'clock this afternoon a courier rode into Fairfield, a station on the Tintic branch of the Oregon Short Line Railway, and telephoned that Mercur had been wiped off the map so far as the business district is concerned. Not less than 40 or 50 stores have been completely destroyed, and there is not a single store left in the camp. The people are in a destitute and pitiable condition. At least 1000 are without food and shelter. Governor Wells and Mayor Thompson, of Salt Lake, were appealed to for immediate assistance. Fully 80 per cent of the town has been destroyed. Not one business house remains, and scores upon scores of dwellings have been completely destroyed.

Shortly after the fire broke out it was realized that the entire town was in danger, and immediately the greatest confusion prevailed. All available vehicles of every description were pressed into service, and every effort made to save household goods and stores, but so rapidly did the flames spread that the people were forced to flee for their lives, and practically nothing was saved. The streets became congested with teams, and the excitement was increased by the frequent explosions of giant powder stored in various portions of the town. So far as known, no loss of life resulted. A conservative estimate places the total loss at between $800,000 and $1,000,000, and the insurance at $350,000.

Among the buildings destroyed are the McCornick & Co. Bank, the large structure of the Union Mercantile Company, the Palmer House, the Catholic and Baptist Churches, and the telephone exchange. The Mormon and Methodist Churches were not damaged, and have been converted into places of refuge for the most helpless and destitute of the women and children.

Governor Wells, Mayor Thompson, of Salt Lake; Oregon Short Line Railway officials and a number of prominent Salt Lake citizens late this afternoon arranged for a special train with needed supplies, which left Salt Lake early this evening for the stricken town.

Mercur is the western terminus of the Salt Lake & Mercur Railroad, situated 58 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. In the old days it was a silver camp. Finally it was abandoned, and remained in a deserted state until the cyanide process of extracting gold from low-grade ore was given to the world. Then Mercur became a lively camp, and finally was incorporated in 1896. It is famous as the home of the noted Mercur and Golden Gate mines. The town has enjoyed the reputation of being the most moral and quiet mining camp on the continent. It has a good school system and a number of churches. The census of 1900 fixed its population at 2251.

Demurrers Overruled.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Justice Clarborough, of the District Supreme Court, today overruled the demurrers filed by the Riverside Oil Company and the Cosmos Exploration Company, of California, to the answer made by the Secretary of the Interior to the mandamus proceedings they instituted to compel issuance of a patent to them for valuable oil lands near Los Angeles. The demurrers alleged that the Government answers were insufficient to support its action. The court today held that the matter was discretionary with the department, and that the Secretary could not be compelled by mandamus to issue patents for lands.

Kalispell Murderer Escapes.

KALISPELL, Mont., June 25.—J. F. Collins, who was under arrest for the murder of J. H. Faught, at Jennings, a short time ago, broke jail this afternoon, and has not yet been recaptured. He is in the mountains, with a posse in pursuit.

E. W. Grove.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND

WHO IS FAITHFUL IN HER ATTENDANCE AT THE KING'S BEDSIDE.

TORNADO IN TWO STATES

INDIANA AND OHIO VISITED BY DESTRUCTIVE STORMS.

In the Former, Several Persons Were Killed and Many Injured, With $2,000,000 Property Loss.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 25.—The entire north central portion of Indiana was visited today by one of the most disastrous storms that ever swept over the state. The storm-swept section extends from Hancock County, northwest through Marion, Hamilton and Boone Counties and into Tippecanoe and adjacent counties. Madison County also felt its fury. Hundreds of buildings were razed, thousands of trees were uprooted and now blockade highways, railroads and traction lines, and crops were ruined. The aggregate property loss is estimated at nearly $2,000,000, and 50 persons were more or less injured. Following is a list of the dead obtainable at this hour:

JAMES VAN HOY, Pendleton.

JAMES BAILEY, Fortville, near McCordville.

Farmer living near McCordville, name not obtainable.

Fatally injured: Charles S. Shepard, of Red Key, Ind., badly crushed at Atkinson; Walter Moore, lineman, blown from a pole at Muncie.

The storm spent its force in the country 30 miles east of Indianapolis, between the Greenfield electric line on the south and the Union Traction line to Anderson on the north. Maxwell, Cleveland and Pendleton suffered most severely. A telephone message from Greenfield says that an awful storm swept over Hancock County, taking in Wilkinson and Pendleton. It blew down houses in all these towns. In a funeral procession at Cleveland, Ind., 18 horses are reported killed. At Maxwell a grain elevator was blown down, as well as the chain factory. Nearly every house in Cleveland is blown down. The roof was blown off the Hollweg-Reese bottle factory in Greenfield.

At McCordsville, 10 trees were reported blown across the track of the Union Traction Company, completely stopping traffic, and since 10:15 this morning no Gas Belt Traction cars have reached or left Indianapolis. At Linden, Ind., the plant of the Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Company was wrecked, its lumber-house being unroofed.

A telephone message from Broad Ripple reports the destruction of the Y. M. C. A. camp there. Nobody was injured. All the tents were razed, and the campers were forced to run to the open to avoid falling trees.

The first intimation here of the storm was at 2 o'clock, when the sky became overcast suddenly, and it became necessary to turn on lights in downtown stores. Within an hour the sky had cleared and the sun was shining. The telegraph and telephone companies suffered severely, the greater portion of Indiana being cut off for hours.

TORNADO IN OHIO.

Twenty Persons Injured and Many Buildings Destroyed in Marietta.

MARIETTA, O., June 25.—Marietta was swept by a tornado about 5 o'clock tonight. The loss is estimated at less than $300,000. The light plant of the Parkersburg & Marietta Interurban Company is laid flat and no light assists the hundreds who are anxiously searching for friends and relatives. Engineer Severance, of the electric light company, was killed when the building went down. Probably 20 persons are seriously injured. At least 15 substantial houses were blown down. The Ohio Valley Wagon Works plant, one of the city's largest industries, is a mass of ruins. The Acme brick plant was completely demolished.

Meager reports are coming in from the country districts, where the tornado undoubtedly wrought great damage. No details can be learned tonight.

Lives Lost at Hudson.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 25.—Reports of a tornado which swept over Southeastern South Dakota and Northwestern Iowa last night come in slowly on account of loss of wires. It is reported that several lives were lost at Hudson, S. D. At Tyndall, S. D., damage is reported to small buildings and trees. At Sioux City, Ia., the First Dutch Reformed Church was wrecked, the hardware store of Sneller & Johnson blown to pieces, and shade trees were broken off like reeds. No one there was fatally hurt. At Maurice, Ia., much damage to trees and small buildings is reported.

Snow and Hail in Michigan.

DETROIT, June 25.—A severe storm, accompanied by hail, swept Northwest Michigan today. At Kalamazoo, the lowest barometer ever known there—29.14—was recorded. A heavy wet snow fell for some minutes, and was followed by a severe hail storm. St. Joseph reports heavy damage done to the cherry crop. Much damage also was done at Sturgis.

South Dakota Village Damaged.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 25.—Practically every building in the village of Viborg was damaged in a wind storm last night, while the crops over a wide extent of country adjacent to Viborg were flattened. Several persons were injured, but none fatally.

PRAISE FOR THREE.

(Concluded on Second Page.)

people need me and expect me back and believe I won't desert them.'

"He has gone back; gone as a strong friend among weaker friends to help them upward along the stony and difficult path of self-government; to do his part, and a great part, in making the American name a symbol of honor and good faith in the Philippines; to govern with justice and with that firmness, that absence of weakness which is only another side of justice. He has gone back to do all that because it is his duty as he sees it. We are to be congratulated, we Americans, that we have a fellow-American like Taft."

The President paid a glowing compliment to Secretary Root, saying of the three men that they had done the best that circumstances permitted. Said he in conclusion: "It was all Abraham Lincoln could do. Incidentally he has done all. Taft has done it. Wood has done it. These three men have rendered that service. I can do nothing for them; I can show my appreciation of them in no way save the wholly insufficient one of standing up for them and for their works, and that I will do."

From the hall the President went to the chapter-house of the Alpha Delta Phi, where he presented, in behalf of the chapter, a gold medal to Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. As the President entered the chapter-house the "Kyrie" was sung.

AT OTHER BANQUETS.

President Speaks on Philippine War and Irrigation.

BOSTON, June 25.—On President Roosevelt's return to the Somerset tonight, he was escorted to the Algonquin Club, where a banquet was given in his honor by the commandery of Massachusetts Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. Responding to a toast, the President said:

"There has been a great deal of criticism, and some of it of an exceedingly intemperate kind, about the actions of the Army over in the Philippines. That Army is composed of exactly such men as those I see here tonight. Within the last fortnight there has been an appalling outrage committed in the Philippines. Four men were captured, and after being kept for a little while were put to death by torture. You have heard very little of it, and the reason is because those four men were the United States uniform. For that deed, if it is possible to exact punishment, punishment will be exacted."

The President had yet another banquet to attend on his return to the Somerset at 10:30 o'clock, it being that given in his honor by the delegates to the convention of the International League of Press Clubs. Here the President said, in part:

"Speaking in Boston, I should like to say that one of the measures Congress has passed in which I took the keenest interest is that of the irrigation of the arid lands of the West. That measure could not have been passed save by the votes and the hearty support of a very large number of Representatives of states which had no possible pecuniary interest in its passage. In other words, to put it through it was necessary to appeal to the broad patriotism of people who could have no special interest to be subserved by it."

President Roosevelt left Boston over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for New Haven on the midnight express.

Battle Abbey Arrives Safely.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The British bark Battle Abbey, 91 days from Newcastle, Australia, and upon which 15 per cent reinsurance had been paid, arrived today with her cargo of coal in good condition and all hands well. She encountered rough weather during the voyage.

The schooner Ocean Spray, which left here June 23 for Coquille River, returned today with her main rigging gone and her water tanks demolished. She sustained the damage Tuesday afternoon in a northwester off Point Reyes.

The Union Pacific Strike.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 25.—The Union Pacific has discharged the remaining 500 men employed in its shops here, making 650 in all. This includes the 30 boilermakers and helpers who struck. The order discharging the men states that the shops are to be closed permanently, and the dismantling of the machinery will be commenced at once, and everything will be prepared for a long idleness. The clerical force will also be reduced, making the reduction in the payroll in the city $75,000 a month.

Santa Fe Boilermakers.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 25.—There is practically no change in regard to the boilermakers' strike on the Santa Fe.

HEADACHE, BACKACHE, DIZZINESS

(PE-RU-NA CURES PELVIC CATARRH)

Mrs. Anna Martin, 47 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna did so much for me that I feel it my duty to recommend it to others who may be similarly afflicted. About a year ago my health was completely broken down, had backache, dizziness and irregularities, and life seemed dark indeed. We had used Peruna in our home as a tonic and for colds and catarrh and I decided to try it for my trouble. In less than three months I became regular, my pains had entirely disappeared, and I am now perfectly well."—Mrs. Anna Martin.

Miss Marie Johnson, 11 Columbia, East, Detroit, Mich., is worthy vice-templar in Hope Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order Good Templars. Miss Johnson, as so many other women also have found, found in Peruna a specific for a severe case of female weakness. She writes:

"I want to do what I can to let the whole world know what a grand medicine Peruna is. For 11 years I suffered with female troubles and complications arising therefrom. Doctors failed to cure me, and I despaired of being helped. Peruna cured me in three short months. I can hardly believe it myself, but it is a blessed fact. I am perfectly well now, and have not had an ache or pain for months. I want my suffering sisters to know what Peruna has done for me."—Miss Marie Johnson.

Miss Ruth Emerson, 72 Sycamore street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Peruna cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell you how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and today the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public."—Miss Ruth Emerson.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh, no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

Peruna is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

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

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

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Read the testimonials.

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

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

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

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