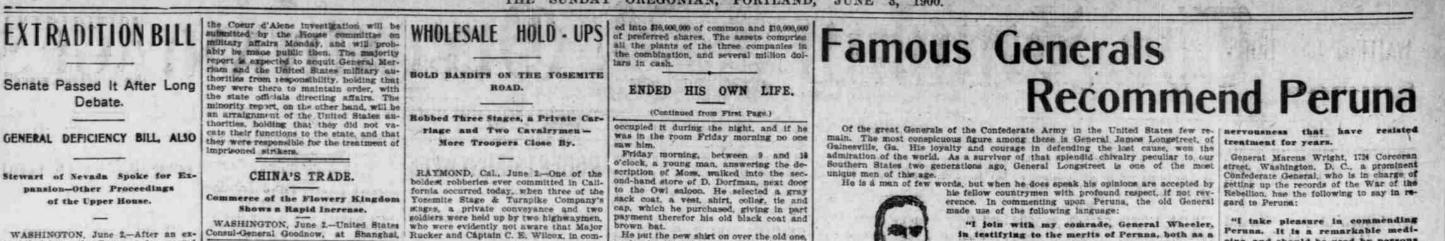
THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JUNE 3, 1900.



WASHINGTON, June 2-After an extended debate, the Senate today passed the bill providing for the extradition of persons who have committed certain crimes in Cuba from the United States to crimes in Cuba from the United States to the island. As amended the bill provides that the alleged criminal shall be pun-ished under the laws of Cuba as admin-istered by Cuban courts. The last of the appropriation bils, the general deficiency bill, was passed, as also was the cmer-gency river and harbor bill, providing for numerous surveys and for certain other sumerous surveys and for certain other ublic works.

Clay (Dem. Ga.) and Stewart (Sil. Nev.) addressed the Senate at length on the questions involved in the government of

Soon after the Senate convened, a current resolution was adopted providing for the printing of 16,000 sets of messages and papers of the Presidents, 16,000 sets to be sold at actual cost of publication, and 6000 sets to be pinced at the disposal of the Senate and House. Morgan (Dem. Ala.), chairman of the

committee on interoceanic canals, made a request that the Nicaragua Canal bill should be made a special order for con-sideration at 2 P. M. Monday, December 10. Morgan said he realized the improba-

of Representatives. Several other minor amendments were agreed to and the bill was passed.

Allison (Rep. Ia.) then called up the bill calling upon the Secretary of the Treas-ury, Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General to make a settlement with the Sloux City & Pacific Railroad for its n-debtedness to the United States. Harris (Dem. Kah.) offered an amend-

ment providing that the commission cre-ated by the bill should not accept less than the full claim of the United States, principal and interest. In support of his amendment, Harris contended that an efwas being made to settle a debt of 0,000 due by the railroad to the United States Government for about \$800,000. The

amendment was rejected, 16 to 22. Havris then offered another amendment providing that the commission created by the bill should report to Congress in or-der that its work might be reviewed. This amendment, too, was rejected, is to 32 The bill was passed as it came from the A conference was ordered on the sundry

bill appropriation bill, and Allison

Hale (Rep. Mc.) and Cockrell (Dem. Mo.) Were named as conferees. The emergency river and harbor bill, providing for numerous surveys and for other purposes, was taken up and read, the committee amendments being agreed to. After being amended slightly by in-dividual Senators it was reported to the dividual Senators, it was reported to the Schute and passed.

The substitute proposed by the Senate judiclary committee for the House bill pro-

Judicary committee for the House bill pro-viding for the extradition of alleged crim-inals from the United States to Cuba was called up by Fairbanks (Rep. Ind.). Stewart (Sil. Nev.) proposed to strike out the provision that the Judge "shall be satisfied that proper provision exists for usecuring for the accused a speedy and fair trial for such offence where he will be informed of the nature and show of the informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and have compul-

country, as it was proposed by the pro-vision quoted to give him in Cuba. In a somewhat caustic speech in favor of striking out the provision. Teller (Sil Colo.) maintained that the alleged criminal ought to be satisfied to be tried by the cours now in existence in Cuba under the authority of the United States. Tillman (Dem. S. C.). said it seemed to him that when an American accepted an appointment in Cuba and broke the law and brought disgrace upon his country at the same time, he ought to take the con-sequences as they might be meted out to him by the laws of the country where he had committed his crime. Hacon (Dem. Ga.) referred to the alleged conspiracy of Captain Carter with Gaynor and Green, at Savannah, Ga., whereby he said the Government was swindled out of about \$2,000,000. He said Gaynor and Green were the men who had committed the ofses, while Captain Carter was in pris A Federal Judge in New York had refused whily to extradite Gaynor and Green to rgia for trial, and they were free now. orgia He cited this instance, he said, to indicate a fear that a majority of criminals at which the pending bill was aimed might Fairbanks said he was willing to accept the athendment. There had been a diver-sence of opinion in the judiciary commit-ties as to the provision, but he had favored its elimination from the bill from the beginning. Rawlins (Dem. Utah) doubted the desira bility of eliminating the provision from the bill. Chandler (Rep. N. H.) said he was satisfied that it ought not to be in to be in the measure. Hale opposed the amend-ment, declaring we ought not to extradite any American citizen to a country which had a system of laws different from out own. Hoar said the plain issue was as to whether an American citizen, presumably innocent, should be taken to Cuba and tried as Droytas had been tried. Yet, as the session was mearing an end, he was not disposed to prevent the passage of the bill with at without the proviso. The provise was stricters our at to so



THIS MAY EXPLAIN THE REPORT THAT THE AIRSHIP HAS BEEN SIGHT-ED AGAIN. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

has transmitted to the State Department an interesting statement in regard to the Chinese commerce last year, which the Consul says was characterized by an as-tonishing development. The net value of the import irade for 1886 was \$185,100.778 double that of 1896. The importation of oplum was over 1.000,000 pounds in ex-cess of the imports during the preceding year. The trade in colton goods, which had remained practically stationary for mand of \$7 men of Troop F, Sixth Cavhad remained practically stationary for three years, made a great advance, rising from \$54,255,557 in 1858 to \$73,571,917. In plece goods a great increase in the imports place. peared, masked, and gatting the drop on the troopers, took away their guns and held the troopers till the stages arrived. three for his defense." Hoar (Rep. Mass.), chairman of the com-mittee on judiciary, antagonized the amendment, holding that every American had the rights assured to him in this country, as it was proposed by the pro-tice walke of inst year's exports for The robbers handed the driver of the

scheduly morning, between 9 and 18 o'clock, a young man, answering the de-scription of Moss, walked into the sec-ond-hand store of D. Dorfman, next door to the Owl salcon. He selected a gray sack coat, a vest, shirt, collar, tie and cap, which he purchased, giving in part payment therefor his old black coat and brown bat. He just the new shirt on over the old one

He put the new shirt on over the old one, It's just the new shirt on over the old one, maying be did not care to carry the other around with him. He appeared cool, and fu no hurry, staying in the store more than it minutes Dorfman thinks. While in there he remarked that he had worked in a shirt factory in West Virginia. He said he lived only a few blocks from the store, and admitted that he was rather short of tords.

Tather short of funds. Before leaving he remembered that he had left some papers in his old coat pocket, and hastened to get them, re-marking that he would not take \$200 for those a papers

marking that he would not take \$200 for those papers. The reason Mr. Dorfman thinks this man was Riley Moss is because the same mar came into his store the evening be-fore at 7.30 and bought a 32-caliber pis-tol. In a short time he returned and exchanged it for a 35-caliber, saying he gould get 35-caliber cartridges. Mr Dorfman thought no more of the cir-cumstances until next day, when the man was buying the clothes, when he asked him if he was not the one who purchased the pistol Thursday evening. The fellow and that he was. Borrowed the Cartridges. Borrowed the Cartridges.

Aside from the fact that the man who bought the pistol and exchanged the clothing answers the description of Moss there were other circumstances which prove that he was the man. Between 7 and 8 o'clock Thursday even-

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Thursday even-ing Moss walked into the Owi saloon and asked Fred Glesler for some cartridges. The saloon-keeper replied that he had only 38s. Moss said his pistol was a \$2, but that he could exchange if for a 38. He stepped out and in a few minutes seturmed with a \$2 callies when minutes returned with a 28-caliber, when Glesler gave him four cartridges, for which he offered to pay. Glesler told him he could pay him back when he bought a box. Moss then left the saloon, saying he was going to Vancouver, and that some of the boys over there did not like

Few Knew Him Here.

Few persons can be found who knew Moss intimately. Last Fall he roomed over the Owl saloon for about one month. Then his companion was John Bragg. He and Bragg appeared to be success-ful at gambling, and are said to have made some good winnings then. When Moss was married he is said to have taken \$80 of Bragg's money. Since that time Bragg has been looking for him Bragg was last seen in the Cosmopolitan saloon Thursday night. He, like Moss, came here from Virginia, as a volunteer soldier, and they were mustered out at Few persons can be found who knew oldier, and they were mustered out al couver.

Saratoga House Wednesday. He told her he was married, but said little about his

Mr. Clute does not know much about Moss, and thinks he had few acquaintances here.

are some who think he was never mar-

fiel to the woman he murdered. The fact that he did not procure the license here does not prove this. The girl's father

was opposed to the marriage, and did not know of it when it took pince. It may be that the loense was procursed and that the marriage took place at Vancouver

or at Oregon City. The funeral of Mrs. Moss will take place from Finley Bros.' undertaking parlow this morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Lone Fir Cemstery.

What a Fog Costs London.

monlacal acid, and organic particles which, when added to the usual secom-paniment of a lowering of temperature,

must tell materially against the infirm

But this question has been approached

mittee of the Royal Horticultural Society

down previous to a visitation of fog. In both cases the weight of deposit was

or six tons per square mile. Proceeding to analyze the deposit collected at the more densely inhabited locality, there was found

about 40 per cent of mineral matter to 36

per cent of carbon, while the analysis yielded 5 per cent and 1½ per cent of sulphurous acid and hydrochloric acid, re-

olenginous character of fogs as we know

The Salon of the Old Regime

Longman's.

the common duties of life, and gave very

pleasant little suppers." There is no wit-tier description of the Salonieres. The Salon, as an institution, is wholly and exclusively French. The practical

mind of England always wants to be do

"There used to be in Paris," says Syd-

y Smith, "under the old regime, a few men of brilliant talents who violated all

ectively. There was also a considerable oportion-viz. 15 per cent-of hydrocar-ns, to which was attributed the familiar

or aged.

them.

ey Smith

Not Married Here. Diligent search at the County Cierk's ffice fails to show when Moss pro-

159. Danger in This cured marriage license here, and there

The proposed irrigation mendment (No. 159) is an amenda

159. Vote Against It.

Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine, and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and sufferers from catarrh."

General W W Duffield General in the Mexican War and General of the Union Army in the late Civil War, in a letter written from "The Cairo," Washing D. C., says the following of Peruna: Washington,

"I have used Peruna in my family and have found it a valuable medicine, and take pleasure in recommending to all who suffer from catarrh if the stomach or who require a tonie of efficiency."

General S. S. Yoder, ex-member of Con-gress, from Lima, O., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Peruna as fol-Joe Wheeler. Almost everybody needs a tonic in the Spring. Something to brace the nerves, invig-orate the brain and cleanae the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Every one who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberiake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no bet-

"I desire to say that I have found Perana to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits. I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the results obtained. As a catarrh cure I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers."

herself every Spring. The system is rejuvenated by Spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, as-sisted by the balmy sir of Spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of cine Co., Columbus, O.

BY ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

But the Union Men, After Long Consideration, Insisted on Certain Alterations.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Developments today in the great street-car strike situation caused hope to bound high in the public breast, and in many quarters confidence was expressed that the curtain was about to be rung down on the prolonged strug-gle between capital and labor. But just as the chades of night were falling the word was passed around that the cilizens' committee, which has labored so zealous's

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invasion of private property rights. The power to exer-cise the right of eminent domain is conferred upon any person who wishes to ap-propriate a stream or other water supply on any pretext that it is necessary for "the development of the natural resources of the state." The inngers of such an extenaton of corporate and personal authority over the lands and property of an-

other are obvious. Administration at Washington during the

Hery, near Manchester, where the deep-est workings are nearly 3500 feet below the surface. This enormous depth has, however, been CITIZENS' PROPOSITION ACCEPTED the Lake Superior district, where the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine has now attained the r depth of 4900 feet; and in Belgium, w a colliery at Mons is 2037 feet deep. Depths such as these show that the limit of depth of 4000 feet adopted by Protessor Hull and by the Royal Coal Commissioners in 1870, though ridiculed at the time, was well within the bounds of possibil-ity. In view of the marvelous efficiency ity. In view of the marvesous of modern winding engines, no considera-ion modern winding engines, no considerathe prospective depths of shafts. By far the most important obstacle to very deep

mining is the certain and propertionate increase of temperature according to depth. At the Paruschowitz borehole, in Sliesia, the despest in the world recently put down by the Prussian Government to committee, which has labored so realously to bring about an amicable adjustment of affairs, had failed to consummate its ob-it degree Fahr. for 621 feet. Taking this ject, and again hope gave way to bitter disappointment. Early in the day the citizens' committee cooling action of an artificial ventilating current, 64 degrees warmer than ground near the surface

tonic and a catarrh remedy. Peruna enjoys the greatest reputation as a catarrh remedy of any

General Longstreet's reference to General

Wheeler in commenting upon Peruna wasocpasioned by a public statement of General

Wheeler some time prior, in which he had praisedPeruna as a catarrh remedy and ton-

General Wheeler's signed statement was

"I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and

McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna. It

s recommended to me by those who have used

it as an excellent tonic and peculiarly effect-ive as a cure for catarrh."

great thing for the nerves. There is no bet-ter Spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

James Longstreet.

Joe Wheeler,

medicine yet devised."

as follows:

NOTHING ELSE TO STAND ON

Democrats Must Go Back to Their Woe-Begotten Pintform of '96.

Springfield, Mass., Union. One very good reason for believing that the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City will reaffirm the platform of 1896 and make the issues of that National campaign those of the one soon to com-mence is that that course is practically a matter of necessity with the Democracy, That party doubtless would be glad to drop the issues upon which it was defeated so overwhelmingly in 1896 if they could invent something new or could find anything in the record of the Republican

philanthropy, that manifesto remains the noblest and most memorable document ever issued by a Christian monarch; if political sagacity, that manifesto is in appreciation of the future the astutest utterance ever made by the occupant of a Russian throne. But it is unbecoming to question the hidden motives of a deed in itself sublime. History will record no more than this: That at the close of a century more crowded with bloodshed and war than any other since time began. Russia, through the voice of her autorat-ic Caar, put forth a plea to all mankind in favor of universal brotherhood and

STOLEN RIFLES RECOVERED

STOLEN RIFLES RECOVERED.

Arms Taken by Filipinos Were Recaptured.

MANILA. June 2.-Lieutenant-Colonel Emerson H. Liscum, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, at Tarlac. Island of Lanon, re-Infantry, at Tarine, Island of Lazton, re-ports that the efforts of the local prest-dent have resulted in the capture of al out of 35 Krag-Jorgensen rifles in good condition, stolen from the regiment De-cember 3 last. The search for the rifles has continued unceasingly since they were lost. Some scouts Tuesday very nearly recovered the rifles, but the enemy re-moved them and concealed them in the bills.

A Captain and 30 rebels armed with A Captain and so receipts armed with rifles have surrendered at Cuyapo. Nueva Eciga, a town in Candaba, has been burned, and many poor families are homelesa General Wheaton recom-mends government succor, The fire, it is supposed, was accidental.

The Power of Artillery

Contemporary Review. The power of artillery, properly handled and sufficiently numerous, is now so great that it is impossible to conceive an enemy capable of maintaining an almed fire sgainst it at all. If 100 guns concentrate their shrapnel on a front of trench of, say 200 yards extent, the number of bulhead and shoulders showing above the

blinding



The proviso was stricken out, 46 to H

and the bill pased without division. The Philippine bill was then taken up, and Clay (Dem. Ga.) made a sneech on the tremendous growth of public expenditures since early days.

ewart then addressed the Senate on Philippine question. He argued that treaty of Paris was the law of the land. Every American citizen is bound by it. To advocate the cause of Aguinalds is to oppose the law of this country. Sym-pathizers with Aguinaldo's cause cannot extenuate their course by the employment of such terms as "imperialism" and "mil-tarism." The advocates of Aguinaido have challenged the forces of the Administra-tion to a battle at the polls and that challenge has been accepted. The result car not be doubtful. The American people will support the Administration. He said Cuba was the key to the Guif of Mexico, and should always he controlled by the United States. He was inclined to the belief that Cuba eventually would be annexed to the United States by the wish of the Cubana

Allen presented resolution in memory of the late William L. Greene, a Representa-tive from Nebraska. Eulogies were pro-nounced by Senators Allen, Turner and Thurston. Resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the Senate were adopted, and then, as an additional mark of respect, the Senate, at 5:45 P. M. adjourned until Monday, at 10 A. M

Coenr d'Alene Reports. WASHINGTON, June 1-The report on

nt, as in the case of the imports, is than double that shown In 1890. China's exports, it is said, are at present checked by price, and inferior quality, due respectively to the cost of transportation and the heavy taxation, and to adulter-

............................. 157. Three Judges Enough The judicial amendment to

the constitution (No. 157) is a mere increase of the pub-lic pay-roll. If it is pecessary to relieve the Supreme Court, it should be done by decrease of the number of appealable causes. The remlies with the Legislature.

157. Vote Against It

ation and faulty methods of preparation Prices will come down, and the demand for Chinese wares increase says the Consul, when railways bring the goods more cheaply and the Government takes steps to prevent the adulteration now rampant. The exportation of ten to the United States was 5,000.000 pounds in excess of the amount eent out in 1398. "It is a humiliating fact," says Consul-

General Goodnow, "that of the total ton-nage of vessels entering and clearing from Chinese ports last year, the United States only contributed 1 per cent of the total tonnage, the American flag floating over only 3 per cent."

OUEEN'S GRAND-DAUGHTER.

Visit of Princess Aribert of Anhal to America.

NEW YORK, June 2 .-- Traveling incom nito and attended only by a ledy in wall-ing, the Princess Aribert of Anhalt, eldest daughter of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Christian, and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, arrived in New York on the Majostic Wednesday evening. Her

lighness is now at the Waldorf-Astoria. where she is registered as the Countest of Munster? the first visit the Princess has

It is the first view the transmission in the subo made to America and her coming has been known only to a few personal friends of herself and her mother, the Princess trou Christian, who, before her marriage to Prince Christian of Schieswig-Holskein, insis erince Christian of Schleswig-Hoistein, was the Princess Helena Augusta, second daughter of the Queen. The Princess Ari-bert is here as a transfer bert is here as a tourist, solely for pleas ure, and has prefetred to remain in-cognito, but as she leaven New York today for Washington, where she is to be refor Washington, where she is to be re-ceived at the British Legation, her iden-tity can scarcely be kept a secret here-

The Scofield Mine Disaster.

The Scotleid Mine Disaster. SALT LAKE, June 1.-State Coal Mine Inspector Thomas late today submitted to Governor Weils a statement of the cond-tions surrounding the explosion which oc-curred at the Winter Quarters mine May 1, together with a list of the killed and injured. Mr. Thomas finds that the ex-plosion was caused through the accidental igniting of a key of black powder, by means of which the dust exploded. The total number of killed is placed at 189, and the number of injured at seven.

after

lected \$20 from the passenger, and col-lected \$20 from the passengers, after which he ordered the driver to go on. Each stage was successively held up, the robbers getting about \$250. The mail and express matter were not molested. Amo the passengers robbed was Professor Be jamin Ide Wheeler, president of the V jamin Ide Wheeler, president of the Uni-versity of California.

The highwaymen suddenly

Postmaster Graham Convicted. SALT LAKE, June 2-In the case of John C. Graham, on trial charged with unlawful cohabitation, the jury this after-moon rendered a verdict of "guilty as charged," accompanying the same with a recommendation for mercy. Graham was formerly postmaster at Provo, Utah, but was accounted by the Dami but was recently removed by the Presi-dent on account of polygamous charges made against him.

Convicted of Perjury. BUTTE, June 2-Fred Battlett, convict ed of perjury in connection with his bank-ruptcy, was sentenced teady to 10 months in jail by Judge Knowles, of the United States Court. It is the first case of the kind here. -

LETTER FROM A MISSIONARY Growth of the Anti-Foreign Senti-

ment in China.

ELLSWORTH, Me., June 2.-Dr. Mary L. Burnham, daughter of O. R. Burnham, who has charge of the hospital or "compound' connected with the Presbyterian Mission at Chinan Fu, China, in a recent letter tells of the work of the Boxers in that vicinity. The letter was written i few days before the massacre of several native Christians in fowns near Chinan Fu, and the killing from ambush of 26 ers in a regiment sent from Chinan giass houses at Kew, and also at Chel-Fu to the scene of the massacres. Miss sea, which had been carefully

succeeded in quelling all outward signs about the same-30 grains per square yard, of the Ta La Hui (Big Knife Sect, or or six tons per square mile. Proceeding to in the city. We cannot go from however, without a guard, and h of the mission work is at a standstill. The English Consul, Mr. Campbell, is still here. He had two men put to death for the murder of Mr. Brooke. It was a coid-blooded affair, and was only possible because of the anti-foreign feeling at Pe-king. I fear we have not heard the end of the Big Knives yet. The new Governor is doing his duty, but is crippled by his

subordinate officers. The head of 1.714 Board of Punishments (Judge) has give Mr. Campbell, the English Consul, much trouble. Both the English and the Americans have asked their representatives to insist on his removal.

"We are quite safe here now, but it has come to our ears that we had a narrow escape during the old Governor's term of office. The Big Knives, emboldened by official favor, had desided to lost our 'compounds' here. This came to his sars, and he beheaded two or three men whom he had in custody. From papers it would appear that the move-ment was going north, and slowly but decidedly gaining ground. I fear there can only be peace. In China H it is partitioned, and if martitioned there will be a long period of unrest and un-culet." quiet.

New Sugar Company' Incorporated NEW YORK, June 1 .-- The organization of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey was completed today in Jersey City. The new company is a com-bination of the National. Molenhauer and Doesoher Companies. The stock is divid-

Contemporary Review. The cost of a day's genuine fog in town can be estimated in different ways. About a dozen years ago, 1. e. just before the *************************

electric light had seriously interfered with the street illumination by gas alone, the calculation in pounds, shillings and pence worked out thus: Statistics furnished by submitted a proposition for a settlement upon their old platform and their old is-of the strike to Edward Whittaker, presi-dent of the Transit Company, and to ex-consequence to substitute for them. submitted a proposition for a settlement. ne chief company showed that 35,000,009 cubic feet in excess were consumed on a single day of fog. This was computed to be a quantity sufficient for a year's supply Governor W. J. Stone, attorney for the Railway Men's Union, the salient point of which is the railway company shall agree what the Republicans prophesied is of gas to a town of 10,000 or 12,000 inhah tants. Adding to this the extra supply demanded at the same time of two other metropolitan companies, the total excess of gas amounted to 150,000,000 cubic feet. or, put in another way, the cost of the day's fog to London could not be put at a less figure than £700 or £3000. Then, as to the cost in health, we have a statement in the Lancet, from a health there shall be places for either by reason of vacancies that shall occur, or the fur-ther extension of the company's business. This proposition met with the entire ap-probation of Mr. Whittaker, and he ap-proved it forthwith. Governor Sione alled the members of the strikers' griev-build in secret sension to consider the prope-nito secret sension to consider the propea statement in the Lancet, from a health officer, who is prepared to take the lenient view that in spite of a few day's discom-fort people after a fog live on pretty much as before. He is ready to admit that to counterbalance the bad effect of mechanical invitation there is possible good to be derived from inhaling carbon-accous matter by reason of such matter balance disinformers, while as the investiance committee together, and they went into secret session to consider the propointo secret existion to consider the propo-sition. The conference was a long one-continuing until 6 o'clock this evening. At the conclusion of the conference, Mr. Stone stated that the committee had midd no progress. He said: "We have discussed this proposition exeing a disinfectant, while, as the result of actual measurement, there is shown to be present all the while pretty much the normal amount of oxygen. For all this, the writer is convinced that the mischief wrought goes far beyond streaming eyes and smarting nostrils. There are other products in the baneful air besides the particles of simple soot, sulphurous am-

"We have discussed this proposition ex-haustively, and I want to say right here that the members of the union commit-tee have shown most commendable con-servation and breadth of view in their liscussion of the proposition. We reached to conclusion because I desired some in-ormation that it is absolutely necessary o have before we are and I have been to have before we can act. I have asked these gentlemen to furnish me this infor-nation, and they will do so some time toorrow. I cannot state the nature of this information at this time. I may say, how-ever, that the proposition, as submitted, cannot be accepted by the union. I do not care to specify the points that prevent acceptance, but, speaking generally, the proposition will have to be changed be-

re we can accept it.' Members of the First Missouri Regiment, N. G. M., have received orders to report at the armory at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Depths of Mines

Nineteenth Century. The produce of a coal seam five feet thick is 6000 tons per acre, and taking this as an average thickness, the area of coal annually worked amounts to nearly 22,000 acres, or four times the area of the County of London. With this rapid rate of consumption, anxiety as to the duration of the British coal fields is well founded. Professor Hull estimates that the This estimate is reassuring, although it is not in accord with the less optimistic and divergent views on the question expressed by Professor Stanley Jevone, by the Right Honorable Leonard H. Courtney, by Mr. R. Price-Williams, and by Mr. T. Forster Brown. All these estimates are of slight value, owing to the impossibility of pro-pheeying either the rate of increase in production and consumption, or the limits at which mining may be carried on with profit. Early in the last century a shaft of feet in depth was an object of wonuer, and a glance over the history of the depths bitherto attained clearly shows the remarkably rapid progress that has been

made in this respect. At the present time the greatest depth at which in Great Britain mining operations are carried on lianthropy or by profound but self has been reached at the Pendleton col- statecraft it is impossible to know.

past three years upon which they could appeal to the country with any hope of success. But neither course is open to crest will, on an average, receive four hits a minute, and, if that is not sufficient them, and they are obliged to fall back

e" out of the to restore to its employment not less than if they were given power, and what the 1000 of its former employes immediately, and not less than 500 additional of them within 30 days after the proposition is ac-1882, into believing that a Democratic tricepted. The proposition further provided umph would mean higher wages, for one that as soon as the first 1000 have been object lesson on that subject such as provided for, the company shall re-employ wage earners got from 1805 to 1896 is s many more of its former employee as sufficient for a generation. They cannot

only part has been to sit on the fence. the procession go by, and make faces at the Republican marchers. Meanwhile, the Republican party has been accomplishing nently satisfactory to the people. It has disposed of and passed beyond the old issues of 1896, and has raised new ones upor which it is equally ready to meet its op ponents before the tribunal of the people It is a party of action, while the De

mocracy is a party of agitation; it is a party of progress, while the Democracy is a party of retrogression; it looks ahead while the Democracy looks back. These

are the reasons why the Democratic party never catches up with the times and why it will go back to 1896 to find its issues for the campaign to the present year.

Russian Progress.

The National Geographic Magazine. What the warrior monk Elias utters

long ago receives confirmation every pass-ing year: "The progress of Russia is mysterious and profound. Before she moves she neither betrays her plan nor bediates nor boasts hur pone can bind hesitates nor boasts, but none can hinder her arriving where she has set her will." Not long ago I received a letter from a Bulgarian friend, a leading member of the Sobranje, or Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies. He uses these words: "In the ed. Professor run essimates that do Deputies. He uses these only two total quantity of coal within a depth of soo feet still remaining is \$1,683,000,000 tons. This estimate is reassuring, although it is of Asia and exercising a proponderant in-fluence over the European Continent. The whole of the Balkan Peninsgla, Asia Mi-nor, Pensia, Central Asia are her natural and Insuitable intentioned in a statistical sectors. and inevitable inheritance. Above Asia and Europe I see the White Czar of Holy Russia. Your people need have no con-cern. The interests of Russia and the United States nowhere conflict. Naturally, they are friends and allies. Togethe

they are to regenerate the world." Thus the Bulgarian statesman utters his own conviction and the great political credo of the Slav. The one necessity and the chief ally of Russia is time. How far the peace mani-festo of Nicholas I was prompted by phi-festo for Nicholas I was profound but selfish

buy. You should get a bottle TODAY. If

to hinder steady niming, the t clouds of dust and smoke from the ing shells effectually screen all the attacking objects from the occupants of the trench, and under such conditions it is absolutely immaterial what forma-tions they adopt, or what colored uniforms they wear. They will meet a storm of bullets certainly, for the enemy will contribut to fire at them somehow, but their fire will be so absolutely random that the number of hits will vary simply as the amount of square feet of vulnerable area exposed and the duration of such exposure. The longer you are out in the rain the wetter you will get, and you will be just as wet in khaki as in scarlet Boers' Lest Stand.

CAPE TOWN, June 2-A dispatch to the Argus, of this city, from Delagoa Bay, BAYS:

"Pretoria will surrender. President Krusaid to be at Middelburg, and, he adds, the last stand of the Boers will be made at Machadodorp."

Captain MeGewan's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, June 2 - Secretary of the Navy Long has accepted the recom-mendation of clemency of the court-marmendation of clemency of the court-mar-tial in the case of Captain John McGowan and has reduced the sentence of suspen-sion on half-pay from two years to six months

REDUCED RATES.

June 12 and 13.

On above dates the Great Northern will sell tickets rate, \$55.50: to Philadelphia and ret tickets, good 60 days. ticket office, 268 Morrison street.

Vote for Russell E. Sewall for District Attorney.

Battle Is On

Fight Between Disease Germs and Blood Corpuscies

Science Throws Light Upon the Cures by Hood's Saranparilla.

Recent discoveries indicate that disease is a battle between deadly germs and the corpuscies in the blood. If the corpuscies win, the patient recovers. Hood's Sarsaparilla in the grand reinforcement which makes victory sure. It increases and vitalizes these corpuscies, expels all poisonous germs, neutralizes uric acid, and cures all diseases having their origin in impure blood. Its wonderful cures of scrofuls are well known. It absolutely eradicates all traces of this disease. It is equally successful in the cure of rheumatism, malaria, dyspepsia, salt rheum, catarrh, etc. As science cumulative evidence that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money

makes clearer and clearer the importance of pure blood, so experience is furnishing

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is sold by all druggists. Price, R.

ing. The mind of France is more easily content to talk. In its Salone it talks to some purpose. They are the forcingme purpose. They are the forcin ouses of the revolution, the numery the encyclopaedia, the antechamber of the Academic. Here are discussed free thought and the rights of men, intrigues, politics, science, literature. Here one makes love, reputations, hon-mots, epigrams. Here meet the brillancy, corruption, artificia-ity of old France, and the boundless en-thusiasm which are to form a new.

The Salonieres have passed, like their Salons, for ever. In the rush and hurry of modern life there is no time even for women to make conversation a cultivated accomplishment accomplishment.

in yet another way. Professor Oliver, in a preliminary report to the scientific comn few years back, details the result of scruping 20 square yards of the roofs of

urnham eays: "The new Governor at Chinan Fu has