PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## SUPPORTS THE BILL

Senator Fairbanks' Argument for Chinese Exclusion.

HE ANALYZES ITS PROVISIONS

Not in Contravention of Treaty-Right of Congress to Enact Such Legislation-Protection of Labor.

WASHINGTON, April 5.-After passing the Indian appropriation bill today, the Senate considered the Chinese exclusion measure for nearly three hours. The prin cipal speech of the session was made by Fairbanks in support of the bill. He analyzed its provisions to demonstrate they were not in contravention of our treaty with China and discussed at length the right of Congress to enact exclusion legislation. He maintained that it was a cardinal principle of this Government to protect our labor against such low-priced labor as would come to the United States from China,

An extended debate upon some of the provisions of the pending bill followed Fairbanks' speech. Gallinger and Platt of Connecticut indicated their belief that the provisions of the measure relating to the exempted classes were in contraven-tion of our treaty obligations to China. Lodge, Penrose and Fairbanks combatted this view.

A bill to supply additional urgent deficiency appropriations, carrying \$200,567, was reported from the committee on ap-

propriations and passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Turner offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the mineral lands only in the Spokane Indian reservation in the State of Washington shall be subject to entry under the laws of the United States in relation to the entry of mineral lands. Quarles offered an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Interior might use \$5000 of the appropriation for con-tingencies of the Indian service for the purpose of introducing the willow industry among the Indians. After the adoption of some minor amendments the bill was

Fairbanks' Speech. Consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill was then resumed, and Fairbanks ad-dressed the Senate in support of the meas-

ure. He said in part: "Some of the provisions of the bill may seem to be unduly drastic, yet they are such only as experience has suggested. such only as experience has suggested.
They are such in the main as are now found necessary to enforce existing law and to prevent its evasion. To those who respect and obey the law they will not seem burdensome: they will seem severe only to those who wish to nullify it and to receive the account of the control of the

to secure the wrongful admission of Chl-nese for the large profit which the ne-farious traffic offers. "It may seem to some that existing rules and regulations were adequate and that it was unnecessary to enact them into the form of a statute. form of a statute. But experience has shown that they are not regarded by some officials with that respect which they have for the written law, and that they are too

are appointed to administer them. "The main purpose of the pending bill, as we have seen, is to prohibit Chinese laborers from coming into the United States. The bill is not a departure from the well-settled and well-known policy of the Government. It is a policy the full purpose and scope of which is as well known in the Chinese Empire as it is known in the

United States. It is with special pride that we point to the fact that our labor is better parties the labor of any other country. Our effort has been to maintain a high wage scale, upon the generally accepted theory and belief that well-paid labor means betr citizens and a better country than we old possibly enjoy if wages were forced to a low standard. A low wage market is most undesirable. It is not in the inter-est of either capital or labor, and we shall fail in our duty if we shall open the way to the free admission of Oriental chear labor, which will inevitably result in lower wages to our laborers.

"The Chinese Empire is teeming with a spulation of some 400,000,000 of human beings. With many it is a struggle for the barest necessities of life. It is a no-torious fact that many of the people there live upon that which no decent American would wish one of his own countrymen to be obliged to subsist upon.

"The great Chinese ports are but 20 om San Francisco, Portland and ound. Transportation facilities are ample, and the cost is moderate. "The opportunities in this country are so much greater and more inviting than

in Ching that countless thousands would seek our shores were restrictions re-

"There is nothing immoral in our exclusion of those who do not tend to elewe would be recreant to the high trust committed to us if we should enter upon a policy of admission of vast numbers who must surely tend to bear it down. Our course is not dictated by any ill will toward the Chinese Empire. We have but recur to the events of the past few years to find the amplest assurance of American friendship for that great and venerable empire. When other nations sought her dismemberment and the distribution of her provinces among the pow ers of the earth, the United States stood first and foremost in favor of the preser-vation of her solidarity. We wish for China the most enlightened progress and prosperity, but our first duty is to our own country. We wish to see our country grow in strength and power; not in num-bers only, for we do not find in mere numbers our greatest National strength and chief glory. We find our chief pride in the character and quality of those who constitute the 80,000,000 of American citi-

Aim of the Republic. "A high order of citizenship is the chief end and aim of the Republic. We establish schools and found universities and broader and better plane. We have a care for the humblest among us. We want men and women who are in love with our institutions, and who will support and defend them, and transmit them unimpaired to posterity. It has been a part of our National policy to greet at our ports | treaty. those from every land who are assimilable with us. We have been actuated by no nativistic spirit. We have made them foint sharers with us in the blessings and opportunities with which a beneficent Providence has favored us; but we should not invite those who will pull down and degrade our high standard.

Our first care is to our own country and its citizenship, native born and for-eign born slike. Our policy toward those of foreign birth, as I have hitherto said, an alien sets foot upon our soil, every tive session, and at 4:35 P. M. went into executive session, and at 4:35 P. M. adjourned, of the bill now on the calendar, and will

avenue, save one, is open to him, as it is open to the native born. The ways of trade and commerce, the professions and politics, are as free and open to him as to those who are born beneath our own benignant skies. Being thus liberal, have we no rightful concern as to who is ad-mitted? Is it of no concern to us whether or not be shall have in him the elements of good citizenship? What were our coun-try without its citizenship? Destroy it

The Sunday

"The admission of cheap labor may for the time being stimulate enterprise upon the Pacific Coast and elsewhere. It may quicken the wheels of commerce, already turning with greater rapidity than at any period in our history. It may for the time being promote the interests of capital, but I do not believe that in the long run it will do so. I do not believe that there is a right-minded and intelligent citizen of the Republic who views the multiplied agencies for cheap production—production with decreased labor—who does not put the query to himself. What will be the when we shall have a surplus of A surplus of labor is in the nature of a calamity. We can conceive of no worse misfortune than a great country with labor unemployed. A surplus in the labor market is one of the scrious proba-

bilities that often faces us.
"That American labor is displaced by the admission of Chinese labor, and that the opportunity of American labor is cur-tailed to the extent that Chinese labor is introduced, is obvious. It may be said that the same is true with respect to the admission of European labor, but in the latter case we admit those from whom we are descended, and who, speaking largely, are readily and fully incorporated into our American citizenship; while in the other case we have no racial ele-ments in common. They do not harmon-ize with us. Upon their admission they ome an undigested and undigestible

"The pending bill is intended to carry into the public law as the policy of the United States, recognized in the Gresham treaty and sanctioned by the almost unlversal judgment of the people, the exclusion of Chinese laborers. It recognizes as entitled to admission Chinese teachers, students, merchants and travel-ers for curiosity or pleasure, excepted by the terms of the Gresham treaty. This list is neither enlarged nor restricted by the bill.

"It has been found in the administration of the law that Chinese laborers have been smuggled into the country as belonging to the excepted classes, and it has been found necessary to define such classes so as to prevent the gross abuse of the privi-

The Home Relation.

"A most serious objection to the admission of Chinese laborers is the general disregard of the home relation, with all of its humanizing and ennobling influ-ences. The American home is indeed the unit of the Republic. In the final analy, sis, great issues which engage our atten-tion from time to time, in fact the destiny of the Republic, are determined at the American fireside. Abolish the American home, and the days of the Republic are numbered. Immigration which ignores this great potential fact is a serious menace, and is not to be desired.

"Competition between American labor and Chinese labor is unequal. The two start in the contest upon an entirely different plane. The American laborer must have better clothes, better houses, better food. His wants are more—thank God for that contest have must be surplied. He for that!-and they must be supplied. He is to live and labor, educate his children, and his ashes are to repose here among his kindred. What he earns is to be spent here among his own countrymen and not in some foreign land. The Chinese laborers are not without points of merit. They are doclle, patient and have remarkable power of endurance, but their necessities are few and easily satisfied. They are but human machines of the lowest or-They may, if need be, subsist upon what the American laborer throws awayipon what we would be ashamed to see

aim obliged to live upon.

"The Republican party adheres to the wholesome doctrine of protection against unfair competition with alien cheap labor, and the country itself is the amplest testimony as to the wisdom of this policy. The admission of Chinese laborers whose condition is so far below ours is in flag-rant violation of the very principle and purpose of protection. If the Chinese would speedily rise to our standard the case would be different. But experience unfortunately demonstrates that they continue upon a lower plane, and the inevi-table tendency is to bring American labor to their undesirable level. Can it be possible that American labor and Chinese la-bor can work side by side, the one re-ceiving less than the other in wages and subsisting upon much less than the other? It follows as night the day that the lower paid and lower fed will cause his higher paid and better fed competitor to come down to his unfortunate condition. Against this we enter our protest. We do it from no ungenerous motive toward the Chinese Empire; we do it out of National self-respect and in our National self-interest, and no one can justly chal-lenge the wisdom of our policy.

"The necessity of an early enactment of the pending measure is urgent. On May 5 next the act approved May 5, 1892, known as the Geary law, and which continued in force the then existing laws, will ex, pire, and the Executive Department will be without the requisite authority and power to debar from admission the Chi-nese whose exclusion is so essential in the interest of laborers of the United States

upon the Pacific Coast and elsewhere,"
When Fairbanks had concluded his remarks, Gallinger indicated a doubt in his mind as to the propriety of the enact-ment of some provisions of the proposed law, lest they should be in contravention of our treaty obligations with China. He declared that he never would vote for the measure if he should be convinced that it was in violation of solemn treaty obliga-

Both Penrose and Mitchell assured Gallinger that there was no violation of treaty obligations, the former saying that the provisions regarding the exempted classes were based entirely upon existing law and regulations, and were as liberal as they could be made.

Fairbanks read from the testimony given by Mr. Dunn before the immigration committee to show that immense numbers of Chinese were brought into this country bearing fraudulent certificates of admis-sion, many of them being in collusion with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Platt of Connecticut Insisted that the
United States could not afford to disregard its treaties with any nation, particularly with a nation which was unable to defend itself. He desired to know whether the definitions in the bill of the excepted classes were satisfactory to China and whether they were within the scope of our treaty with China. He said those defini-tions were fixed in this bill entirely arbi-trarily; and he thought China might have to complain seriously of the spirit

of the United States in construing the divisions. Concerning the importation of Chines women into this country for immoral pur poses, to which reference had been made Gallinger suggested that conditions among other peoples than Chinese were very deplorable in San Francisco. Similar cotions existed, according to the authorities in Boston and New York, and it was no necessary he said, to go far from the

dome of the Capitol here in Washington to find gross immorality. Without any action on the bill the Sen-

Given a Back Place on the Senate Calendar.

DOES DELAY MEAN DEFEAT?

Philippine, Cuban Reciprocity, Revenue and Appropriation Bills Are on Top of It, and It May Not Again Reach Daylight.

that committee today in giving the Phil-killing. The bill authorizes the President ing the Academy of Political and Social

WILL THEY FOOL

HIM AGAIN?

If he just keeps on going

er members with having placed the Phil-

appine bill ahead of the Nicaragua Canal

bill with the deliberate purpose of de-

feating the canal measure. This is de-

nied, and it is asserted that the canal

bill shall have consideration and a vote

But with an understanding that the Cu-

sidered as a revenue bill, and that it and

way, there will be a long postponement of

the canal bill. A very prominent member

of the steering committee said today that

in his judgment today's course means

serious antagonism to the canal. Those

Senators who are carnestly in favor of

the canal assert that they will do all in

their power to prevent adjournment be-

OPPOSITION CROPPING OUT.

As Shown by Debate on Chinese Ex-

cluston Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.-The debate has

progressed far enough on the Chinese ex-

on both sides of the Senate. Opposition

is developing to a considerable extent, and

it is well known that the Canadian Pa-

cific and all its connecting lines in the

United States are exercising every influ-

ence possible to defeat the present meas-

ure and to secure the adoption of the

The opposition that is shown to the law

in some New England States may be ac-

counted for to a certain extent by these

influences, especially where the labor or-

ganizations are not strong in politics.

Notwithstanding the opposition that has

developed, it seems certain that the bill

will not be amended, and that it will pass

Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin

ioday introduced a bill granting a 300-

foot right of way from Valdes to Eagle

City, Alaska, to the Alaskan Gulf & Yu-

kon Railway Company, also alternate sec-

tions of public land lying within 10 miles

of the road on either side. The proposed

route is about 400 miles long. These sec-

ons are not to be turned over to the

ompany, however, until the road is in

five miles of the proposed line of road.

ignate the court to supervise each and

to appoint commissioners for the several

SUCCESS IS ASSURED.

Irrigation Bill Will Pass if Speaker

Permits It to Come Up.

WASHINGTON, April 5.- The friends of

rrigation are jubilant tonight over the

fact that the House committee today re-

ported the Senate irrigation bill, with

practically every amendment suggested

by the President in recent interviews.

The bill as reported will take the place

Legislation for Alaska

Geary law.

the Senate.

lusion bill to show difference of opinion

fore the canal bill is voted on,

ban reciprocity measure is to be con-

before adjournment.

I'll get him in all right,

But I can't help suspecting

have the support of the National Irrigation Association and of the President. These two influences combined are expected to bring into line a number of Eastern Republicans, whose support is

necessary to pass the bill.

The bill has been amended in a way to prevent reclaimed lands falling into the hand of corporations or speculators, and does away with the objectionable state control feature that was displeasing to the President. It is asserted very posttively, by the most enthusiastic friends of the bill, that if the Speaker will allow it to come up, its passage is assured at this session. In any event, its prospects were never brighter.

TO SAVE SEAL INDUSTRY. Bill in the House for Joint Action With Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, April &-Representative Beidler, of Ohio, today introduced a bill authorizing the President to negotiate with Great Britain with a view to the WASHINGTON, April 5.—While the pos-tive assertion is made by members of the seal industry of Alaska and the abateteering committee that the action of ment of the wholesale and indiscriminate

The modus vivendi is to remain in force

NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE.

Bullion Dellar Bill.

on Philippines have been looking very

except at their bullion value.

It is very doubtful if the Senate scheme

will pass, but there is a very earnest de-

aire to establish the gold standard in the

Philippines and prevent the fluctuation

of the currency in those Islands. The

Philippine bullion dollar will continue to

fluctuate, say the men in the House who

are expert in matters of finance, and there

will be the disturbed condition of the

finances of the islands so long as the

standard is not the same as that of the

United States. The coinage of the silver

ioliar will serve only the purpose of af-

fording a market for the sliver mines, according to the view of those who are

MISS STONE'S LECTURES.

One Hundred Will Be Given in the

Principal Cities.

opposing the Senate provision.

the best advantage.

Success or Failure of Strike Arbitration Movement.

HANNA AND GOMPERS SPEAK

Achievements of the Civic Federa tion's Conciliation Committee, Its Possibilities and Its Limitations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.-Senator Hanna was the principal speaker at the closing session of the sixth annual meet-

## to eight hours, and also that the union be allowed to select the men to go to work in the breweries. This latter clause the brewers say they will sign under

Paper-Makers on Strike. APPLETON, Wis., April 5.-The big strike in the Wisconsin paper manufacturing district, which has been pending for four months, materialized this evening at 6 o'clock, when the day crews of eight paper-mills finished their work and the night crews failed to report for duty. The mills in which the strike he duty. The mills in which the strike be-gan are the two at Kaukauana, two at Marinette, two at Grand Rapids, one at

Nekoosa, and one at Port Edward. In all about 500 went out tonight. Twelve hundred men in Wisconsin mills are now

Weavers on Strike.

PROVIDENCE. R. I., April 5.—The weavers at the Moessup. Conn., plant of the American Woolen Company, to the number of 125, struck today in sympathy with the Olneyville, R. I., strikers. This extension of the strike brings a total of II plants in the compliance when the house of the compliance was a strike of II plants in the compliance was a total of II plants in the compliance was a strike. of 11 plants in the combine under the ban of the union. There are now about 2700 looms idle because of the trouble, and about 4000 weavers are out.

Smelter Strike Settled. PRESCOTT, Ariz., April 5.—The strike of smelter and converter men at the United Verde mines, which has been on for several days at Jerome, was settled today and the men will go to work Mon-day. The strike necessitated the closing down of the smelter.

COGHLAN IS PARDONED.

President Restores the Eleven Numbers He Lost Some Years Ago. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The President today signed a pardon in the case of Cap-tain Joseph B. Cogbian, who lost 11 num-bers in his grade some years ago as a result of an unusually sharp letter writ-ten by him to the detail officer of the Navy Department. As one of the Cap-tains at the battle of Manila Bay, Cap-tain Coghlan was advanced so as to make up a good deal of the ground lost. The President's action today makes up the rest of the ground and places him at the head of the list of Captains, along with Captain Sands. At the retirement of Admiral Farquhar, both will become Admirals. Captain Coghlan is carried as an additional number in grade and thus his advacement will not interfere with the promotions of the Captains below hlm. President Roosevelt's action was in-fluenced strongly by a letter from Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, the new Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who, among others, earnestly urged the restoration to Captain Coghlan of the lost numbers.

BAGGAGE INSPECTION ABUSE. Want of Definite Charges Makes In-

vestigation Impossible. WASHINGTON, April 5.-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has sent a letter to each of the ladies who recently signed a paper addressed to him complaining of the ill treatment, etc., at the hands of baggage inspectors at the port of New York. The letter states that on receipt of the petition a circular letter was sent to each signer asking for a more specific statement, and the facts upon which the onclusions recited in the petition wer

This circular was sent to 1039 ladies whose addresses were given in the peti-tion. A little over 300 were returned for want of sufficient address. Of the remaining 700 the department has received 185 answers on the following grievances: That receipted bills are not accepted as proof of value; that duties are often im-posed upon old clothing; that trunks are emptied on the wharf: impertinent ques tions are asked and remarks made which

are humiliating. The want of definite charges the Sec retary's letter continues, renders it well nigh impossible to conduct a specific investigation. The department, he says mate cause of complaint to the mini-

FIRST CASE TO BE ARBITRATED. Plus Claim Submitted to The Hague Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, April 5.-Powell Clayon, United States Ambassador to Mexico has secured the submission of the firs case to The Hague arbitration. For a third of a century the United States Gov ernment has been trying to effect a set-tlement with the Mexican Government of the celebrated Pius claim, involving about \$1,000,000, and just before leaving the City of Mexico for Washington, Mr. Clay ton succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Mexican Government for the submission of this claim to The Hague tribunal for settlement by arbitration This claim involves a dispute between the Catholic Church, of California, and the Government of Mexico, as to the lin-bility of the latter for the interest upon certain church lands which the Mexican vernment undertook to hold as trus tee for the church.

Hawaiian Land Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—An opinion rendered today by the Assistant At-torney-General for the Interior Depart-ment and approved by the Secretary. holds that the general laws of the United States, including those relating to rights of way, have no application in Hawaii, and that until otherwise provided for by Congress, the Hawalian laws furnish the only authority for the disposition and management of these islands. The opin ion further holds that under certain statutes, which are part of those adopted by Congress for the time being, the territorial officers are clothed with authority to grant rights of way through the public lands for ditches, canals and reservoirs to be employed in storing and conveying water to be used in the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands

Ambassador Clayton Exonerated. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The authorita tive statement was made today that United States Ambassador Ciayton has explained fully and to the satisfaction of both the President and Secretary Hay all the charges that have been made against him in regard to the cases pending before the Mexican courts, and also concerning his own personal conduct. In the court cases to which reference has been made it is stated that Mr. Clayton acted under exact instructions from the Department of State, showing great zeal, industry and ability in the defense of the rights of

American citizens. Mr. Clayton will return to his post at the City of Mexico after a brief holiday spent in Washington with his daughter.

Expenses of Coronation Embassy. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- It is said that Congress will not be asked for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the United States special embassy to the coronation of King Edward. Their expenses will be defrayed by the civilians of the party, out of their own pockets. while the Army and Navy attaches will be ordered to London in the course of duty, and thus have to depend upon their

France in the Throes of an Election Period.

DECLARATIONS OF CANDIDACY

Indications Point to the Success of the Ministerialists-There Is No Great Issue at Stake.

PARIS, April 5.-France has entered into the threes of an election period. Imme-diately after the session closed Sunday, the diately after the session closed Sunday, the members of the Chamber of Deputies left Paris for their respective constituencies, and are already actively engaged in cauvassing and making addresses to the electors.

Thursdays was the first day for the dec-arations of candidacy at the various prefectures, and up to yesterday no fewer than 1000 candidates had presented them-selves. There are 179 candidates for the 46 seats representing Paris and the De. partment of the Seine.

Paris has become a paradise for bill

posters, and every available wall space seems already to have been covered with multi-colored electoral posters. The common trick of candidates of printing their declarations upon tri-colored paper has been stopped this year by a decision of Parliament prohibiting the use of the Nadonal colors. The custom which has altherto prevailed of smothering national nonuments under a hideous coating of lection bills has also been prohibited. An initial note has been struck Woman's Suffrage League, which has is-sued a pink illustrated placard, represent-ing a man standing beside a ballot-box. politely bowing to a woman and asking her to vote first.

The Ministerialists express confidence

that they will be victorious in the elec-tions. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prem-ler, will remain in Paris, from which point he can engineer the whole Ministerial campaign. He can exert, through the Prefects, telling influence in aid of the

governmental candidates.

It cannot be said that the life of the republic is at stake in the present election, which will be a struggle between the Ministerialists and the adversaries of the government, mainly composed of Nationalists, moderate Republicans, under M. Meline, and uncompromising Socialists, who oppose the co-operation of M, Mil-lerand, the Minister of Commerce, with the Ministry. Present indications lead to the belief that the last two named will

ose ground, The Nationalists have begun a spirit-The Nationalists have begin a sharted campaign, and are actively stumping the country. Their leading spirit, the writer, Jules Lemalire, is very sanguine, predicting a majority for his party of 39. He gives as the chief plank in the Revisionist programme a change in the method election the Practicent. He advocates od electing the President. He advocates the election of the Chief Magistrate by a system similar to the United States, The Chief Executive, he says, would thus become the chief man of the nation, in-stead of, as now, the prisoner of the Par-

liamentarians.

Not a Boundary Engineer. NEW YORK. April 5.—Minister of Pub-c Works Tarte insists, says an Ottawa, Ont, dispatch to the Tribune, that no engineer employed by the Canadian Gov-ernment is nearer to the Alaskan boun-

dary line than White Horse Pass, and that no such person as Richard Frazer, who is reported to have destroyed Russian markers on the border, is at work

Buried Beneath a Mountain.

BUTTE, Mont., April 5.-The body of lames Ryar, who was buried in a cave in the Anaconda mine five days ago, recovered early this morning. A w level gave way, burying Ryan beneath almost a mountain of rocks and ore. The body was fearfully mangled.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress. lenator Fairbanks spoke for Chinese exclusion, Speeches were made in the House in favor of

the exclusion bill. Page 3. Three minority reports on the reciprocity bill were filed. Page 2. Foreign.

The French parliamentary campaign has opened. Page 1. The Porte protests against Italy's doings in Tripoli. Page 2. Many persons were hurt at a football game at Glasgow. Page 9.

Bomestic. Gompers and Hanna spoke on industrial arbi-tration at Philadelphia. Page 1. Hirschy, of Minneapolis, won the Grand American handleap at Kansas City. Page 3.

Serious charges of corruption are made against St. Louis Assemblymen. Page 10. cretary Hay makes public the correspondence in regard to the British camp at Chalmette La. Page 17.

Marine.

Custom-bouse receipts from duties in March were over \$77,000. Page 11. ritish ship Muskoka makes another record-breaking passage. Page 11. British ship Speke arrives after long passage from Adelaide. Page 11. April Oriental flour shipments will be in excess of 100,000 barreis. Page 11,

Pacific Coast.

Salmon-fishing season on Columbia opens April 15. Page 17. overnor McBride has no desire to go to Senate. Page 9.

Nashington delegation in Congress asked to aid in getting appropriation for Vancouver barracks. Page 6. Many people en route to Thunder Mountain. Page I.

Democratic conventions in several Oregon counties. Page T. Portland and Vicinity.

regon City electric car collides with Southern Pacific train. Page 9. Marie McPherson, 9 years old, killed by East Side streeet-car. Page 16. City Council again orders repaying of Fourth street. Page 24.

Mrs. Edward Palmer kills herself at Fairview. Features and Departments.

Cost of the Charleston Exposition buildings. Page 25. What to Eat and How to Eat It. A String of Indian Beads. Punishment in the Public Schools. Proved Value of Vaccination. Half-True Tale of the Shadow of a Star. Questions and Answers, Social, Page 20. Dramatic and Musical. Page 18.

NEW YORK, April 5 .- Major Pond tooperation. Upon the passage of the bill day closed a contract with Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionart, for a series of 100 the Secretary is authorized to withdraw Situation at Butte Takes on a More from entry all unoccupied lands within of the United States. Favorable Aspect. Representative McClacian, of California Life Imprisonment. oday introduced a bill amending the SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.-Informa-Alaska code by permitting the District ion furnished in this city and secured in Judges of Alaska to divide the territory into three recording divisions, and to des-

other localities indicates that the men alleged to have been detailed to destroy the forts in Esquimait in 1900 are now life prisoners in the Kingston, Ont., peniten-tiary for attempting to blow up the Thor-old lock of the Welland Canal some weeks after the projected attempt on the Esquimalt fortifications. They were convicted under the names of John Nolan, John Walch and Karl Dallman, though the statement has been published that Dall-man in in reality Luke Dillon, a former

ing been drowned in Ireland. Ding May Viett Us.

to issue a modus vivendi, pending this of the canal bill is not against the interest of the canal, there are some who believe that it has been a serious blow to the canal. Some members of the steering committee have quietly charged others. Some of the natives are excepted.

Science. Re divided his subject with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the question of the relation of the pers spoke on "Its Possibilities and Lim-

until abrogated by mutual agreement of Itations. Senator Hanna began his address by rethe two countries. If the modus is not ferring to the efforts of the National Civic Federation to effect the condition of innegotiated before the pelagic sealing seaon of 1902 opens, the Secretary of the dustrial peace. The industrial depart-ment of the civic federation, he said, al-though only two years old, had settled Treasury may, with the approval of the President, take and kill all fur seals, seven strikes in three months, and pre-vented the occurrence of two strikes which would have fendered idle more than male and female found on the Pribloff Islands, but not less than 10,000 female and 1000 male scals shall be left thereon. The 200,000 men. Senator Hanna stated that he had first become interested in the subappropriation bills are to have the right of skins of seals so killed are to be sold to ject of the amicable adjustment of differences between employer and employe dur-ing the Ohio coal strike in 1874.

The necessities growing out of the vast productive capacity in this country, said senator Hanna, have forced the condition Senators Looking for Him in the WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Some Senators of the aggregation of capital, the creation of wealth in concrete form. To absorb it and to render it valvable as an industrial who are not members of the committee

Investment we must have industrial peace. The civic federation is beginning to lay the foundation of such a result.

"This question," he continued, "rests in the people's hands. If we have not the sympathy of the people we cannot hope to succeed. My expertence of 20 years. anxiously to find if there is a "woodchuck" in that section providing for unlimited coinage of a Philippine bullion There are people about Washington who to succeed. My experience of 30 years as an employer has taught me that the em-ployer is expected to go more than half still remember that a fat thing was made out of the so-called trade dollars when way in meeting the employe. We are re-sponsible to provide work, and to see that they were redeemed. Those who were on the inside and knew that the trade dollar the men shall receive a fair share of the was to be redeemed at par bought them benefits. I believe in organized labor, and it is a demonstrated fact that labor con-ditions are benefited when entrusted to up in great numbers at the discounted price. Possibly some amendment will be an honest leader. Organized labor is a condition that must be met." Senator Hanna denounced socialism as offered to the bill, providing that these Philippine dollars shall never be redeemed,

inimical to society and to industrial de-velopment. Socialistic ideas, he said, "are un-American and unnatural to us as a President Gompers' remarks referred chiefly to the question of strikes and lockouts. Much as a strike of laboring men is to be deplored, said he, such action by the wage-earner is the highest civilized expression of discontent among workmen. A strike is a protest against wrong and in-

justice when there is no other way of securing redress.
"Every means within the power of every man, capitalist, laborer or neutral," said the speaker, "should be exerted to avert strikes. Yet there are some things worse than strikes, among them a de-graded, debased or demoralized manhood." Mr. Gompers expressed opposition to impulsory arbitration as being valueless. He said the civic federation was endeav-oring to bring about commercial and in-

Oscar S. Straus, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, also spoke, STRIKERS ARE CONDEMNED.

dustrial strength without friction

BUTTE, Mont., April 5.-The situation connection with the recent walk-out of the holsting engineers is taking on a more favorable aspect. The Engineers' Union has given out an open letter to Presi-dent Scallon, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, in which it pledges itself to the strict observance of all agree-ments existing between it and the company. The striking engineers are universally condemned for their action. Several new crews have been employed and are being put through a thorough course of practice to determine their competency. The engineers' union is lending its aid to the companies in putting on new men.

Hartford Brewers' Demands.

Irish Nationalist loader. Dillon's friends, however, have said that he is dead, hav-HARTFORD, Conn., April 5 .- Unless the brewers of this city and their employee arrive at an agreement before Sunday CTTY OF MEXICO. April 3.—Talk of President Diaz visiting the United States this Summer is heard in political circles.