

HOPE FOR CUBAN BILL

Reciprocity Has Two Powerful Friends in Senate.

NOW THEY ARE PUSHING IT ON

Congressmen Who Have Declined Renominations—The Swamp Land Grants—A Senator Who Welcomes Interruptions and Profits by Them.

Washington, June 4.—(Special.)—By a patient though effective process the friends of Cuban reciprocity in the senate have been working with a view of securing a bill which will pass that body. The men who have been most earnest in this work are Senators Platt of Connecticut and Aldrich of Rhode Island. But success was not assured until Senators Allison of Iowa and Spooner of Wisconsin determined to work with these other senators to bring about an agreement which the Republican party could support.

It has always been said that when the two "A's," meaning Aldrich and Allison, get together they are generally successful in putting through almost any piece of legislation that they approve. There has never been a time, however, that they met with such strong resistance as on the Cuban reciprocity bill. The men from the beet sugar states have been determined that the Morris amendment, which eliminates the differential granted to refined sugar, shall remain in the bill. The Democrats will naturally support them, and consequently it has been the object of the friends of reciprocity to secure a majority of the senate which will vote for some bill named after the waiting game.

There is no doubt that the waiting game which Senator Aldrich has pursued has been very effective in bringing about hope for the Cuban bill. Had an attempt been made to rush the bill through as soon as it passed the house it would certainly have made a flat failure. The beet sugar men were elated with the success they had made in the house, and the Democrats were likewise elated because they had succeeded in splitting the Republican party for the time. It has been the aim of Aldrich, Allison, Spooner, Platt, McMillan and other senatorial leaders to bring about an adjustment which would make the Republicans solid as they were before Cuban reciprocity was brought forward. It was at once determined that nothing but delay and quiet discussion among themselves would accomplish the desired result, and so there has been a waiting game, which is always played in the senate when there are differences between men of the same party and danger of factional divisions.

Declining Renominations. It is rather surprising that so many men in the house have declined renominations. Usually they desire to stay in congress a long time, and of course a majority wish to retain their seats, but there are many Republicans who come from sure Republican districts and who would have very little trouble securing a renomination that have declined to be candidates or refused to accept renominations after they have been tendered. Possibly they have come to look upon the case as Eddy of Minnesota and think that unless they can be in the front rank and assist in managing the affairs of the house they do not care to hold second rate positions. Some very valuable members will be lost to the house in the next congress by the fact that they refuse to become candidates.

Swamp Land. After many years a bill has been agreed upon for the adjustment of the swamp land grants to the various states. When the states of the middle west were admitted to the Union, especially those of the Mississippi valley, special grants were made of swamp lands. These lands were considered of no value, but it was evident to the men of those states that the grants that they might in time, after the state became settled, be worth something for agricultural purposes. It turned out that very little of the swamp land was as valuable as supposed. In all public land states the real lakes of any size were measured and taken out of the grants to the state, the title remaining in the government. But the swampy and marshy lands, as shown by the surveys, were set apart as a separate grant known as swamp lands. When the country settled up, the swamps in most instances disappeared. It is a decidedly curious feature of that western country that many places that were known as swamps thirty years ago are now simply depressions in well filled farms, the water having disappeared without artificial drainage.

Must Have Interruptions. Senator Spooner is not a successful speaker in the senate unless he has plenty of interruptions. He thrives on colloquy and never appears so well as in answering questions that are put to him by those who oppose his views. By common consent, when he made his speech on the Philippines there was an entire absence of attempted interruptions the first day, and everybody agreed that the first part of the Wisconsin senator's speech was not up to his usual standard. When he took it up next time, he was interrupted quite frequently and soon had aroused a great deal of interest by his ready retort and by the strength of arguments which his opponents made. The speech, which Senator Spooner did not expect to last over three hours at the outside, was struck along to over five hours by the number of interruptions which were made.

ARTHUR W. DUNK

COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Unions Succeeded in Getting Out a Number More Men.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 4.—There were no developments or incidents of special mention in the anthracite coal miners' strike. The miners tried hard to bring out additional engineers, firemen and pump runners and the companies were equally earnest in their efforts to hold the employees that have been loyal to them.

The union succeeded in getting out quite a number of men and at night the labor leaders asserted that they are satisfied with the day's work. One or two collieries were compelled to shut down their pumps because of a lack of men, but in all other cases the operators were able to fill the vacancies by drawing on their reserve force of office and other employees. The mine owners claim that thus far they have employed a very few non-union men and have plenty of workers to draw on.

The entire coal belt remains comparatively quiet, although disturbances of a minor nature are becoming more frequent. These affairs are in the nature of demonstrations ranging in numbers from about a dozen persons up to about 100.

Many of the workers who go to their homes are accompanied by Coal and Iron policemen. The latter have been cautioned not to notice the actions of the crowds unless they attempt to do the men bodily harm.

In nearly every colliery temporary living quarters have been provided for those employees who don't care to leave the place. Colored cooks are being brought into the region to provide for these men.

Company Handicapped. Scranton, Pa., June 4.—A portion of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen who remained at Work Monday at the collieries of the Lackawanna Valley company quit yesterday and the company is reported to be handicapped for workmen. It is stated that not over 100 of the old workmen were on duty and that there was considerable effort necessary on the part of the company to get enough horses and help to work in the fire rooms and at the pumps and engines.

District President Nichols of the United Mine Workers declares the situation most satisfactory to the strikers.

Some Promiscuous Shooting. Hazleton, Pa., June 4.—About 200 men from Numburg marched into Onondaga where Cox Brothers & Co. have a big colliery. There was some promiscuous shooting but no one was injured. A car carrying special officers was sent from Drifton to the scene of the disturbance but when the police reached there the crowd had dispersed.

Hiring Men in Boston. Boston, June 4.—Agents representing Pennsylvania coal mine operators are in this city looking for firemen and pump runners. They decline to say how many men have been secured.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

Bailed From Yokohama With a Notable Passenger List.

Victoria, B. C., June 4.—A letter received by the steamer Empress of Japan, dated Yokohama, May 23, says: The Canadian Pacific railway's royal steamship Empress of Japan leaves today with a notable passenger list.

It includes 25 members of the Hong Kong, Singapore and Wal Hai Wei contingents to the coronation of King Edward of England; Sir Thomas Jackson, ex-chief manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking corporation and for 38 years a most conspicuous figure in the Far East; General Fukushima of Siberian fame, who joins Prince Koma Tsu, the Japanese envoy to the British coronation; Colonel Sir William Bisset, inspector of Indian railways and representative of the Japanese railways as a sound basis of foreign investments; Sir Francis Lovell, who is making a tour in connection with the foundation in London of a tropical school of medicine where local sanitary pests could be studied and met; J. T. Hamilton, Japanese agent for large insurance companies of the United States; Hon. and Mrs. J. Bell-Irving of Hong Kong and others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

Advertises in the Palladium.

POLICE GUARD WAGONS

Continued Rioting in Chicago Due to the Strike.

ATTEMPT TO PREVENT DELIVERY

As soon as Wagons Left Yards They Were Attacked by Strikers and Sympathizers—Police After a Hard Struggle Scattered the Mob—Department Store Strikers.

Chicago, June 4.—From daylight yesterday until long after dark the police were kept busy dispersing the striking packing house teamsters who congregated along the streets and in every conceivable manner placed obstacles in the way of the meat dealers who endeavored to move their supply wagons with non-union drivers. In spite of the strikers and their friends 23 wagon loads of meat were delivered from the stockyards to downtown stations. Before the task was accomplished, however, a score of policemen and rioters had been injured and fully 50 persons had been placed under arrest. Two of the injured may die.

When the procession of wagons left the packing district they were guarded by a heavy detail of police. As soon as the wagons emerged at the entrance of the yards fully 500 enraged strike sympathizers made a rush to turn the conveyances.

The policemen drew clubs and after a hard struggle succeeded in scattering the mob.

A fresh start was made but before the wagons reached the downtown district the mob made another attack. In the fight that followed rioters were drawn. No person was shot, the police instead using their clubs indiscriminately, and a score or more people were hurt before the march could be resumed. When the central portion of the city was reached clashes between the police and the crowd became numerous.

To add to the burdens of the police department 1,300 drivers and their helpers employed by the State street general retail merchandise department stores went on a strike. An attempt was made to deliver "Department store" goods in the downtown district in the afternoon with non-union drivers under police protection, but so much disorder developed that the attempt proved futile. Before the project was abandoned several rioters were hurt and many arrests had been made.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Fireman Killed—Several Clergymen and Others Injured.

Westchester, Pa., June 4.—A fatal collision occurred on the central division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad between a special train en route from New York to Lincoln university, and an extra freight train.

John Hendricka, fireman of the special, was killed.

Rev. Dr. Semple, former moderator of the Presbyterian assembly, was severely hurt.

Rev. George Alexander, received scalp wounds and Rev. C. W. Stewart was bruised.

Six other passengers were slightly injured.

The special train carried passengers from New York to Lincoln university for the commencement exercises of the institution. Through a misunderstanding of orders the freight train proceeded beyond the point where it was to allow the special to pass and the accident resulted.

Prostrated by Lightning.

Utica, N. Y., June 4.—A severe electrical storm passed over this city Monday afternoon. On one of the golf courses a young man was struck by lightning and it was supposed for some time that he had been killed. He finally revived and was taken to a hospital.

Two years ago a young man was killed by lightning in almost the same spot. In the city a gentleman who had taken refuge under an awning was knocked down by lightning and was unconscious a few minutes.

Survivors of Roraima.

New York, June 4.—Among the passengers who arrived last night per steamer Madiang from Barbados, etc., were Manuel E. Ledee and Ben Benson, two of the survivors of the steamer Roraima which was wrecked at the time the city of St. Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed by the volcanic eruptions of Mont Pelee.

New Gun Perfected.

Berlin, June 4.—According to the Boersen Courier, Herr Krupp has brought to perfection a gun the projectile from which is capable of penetrating the best and thickest armor plate he manufactures. Emperor William has already witnessed trials of this gun and his majesty has exacted a promise from Herr Krupp to reserve it exclusively for the use of the German navy.

Small Shops Close.

Syracuse, June 4.—The smaller shops employing garment workers have increased the scale of sub-contractors 8 per cent, and employees of such shops went to work today. The larger concerns, employing nearly 2,500, are holding out.

Minister to United States.

Havana, June 4.—The senate confirmed the appointment of Gonzales de Quevedo as Cuban minister to the United States.

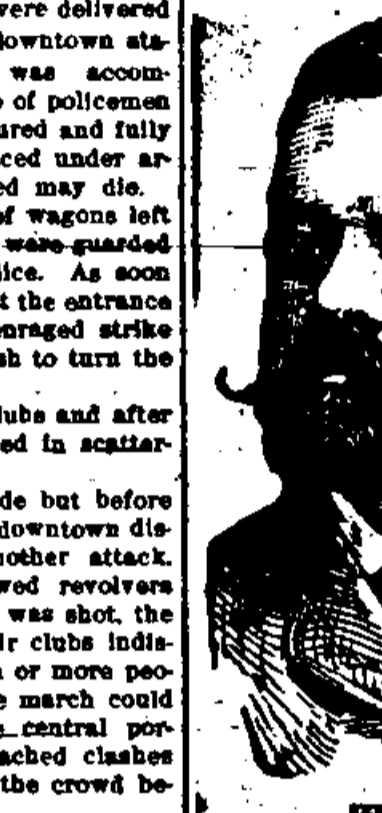
LODGE PHILIPPINE BILL

Passed the Senate by a Vote of 48 to 30

BEGAN DEBATED SEVEN WEEKS.

Bill Approves the Action of the President in Creating the Philippine Commission—Inhabitants Are Citizens of Philippine Islands—Disposal of Land and Franchises.

Washington, June 4.—Shortly after 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the senate passed the Lodge Philippine government bill by a vote of 48 to 30. Three Republicans, Messrs. Hoar, Mason and Wellington, voted against the measure, and one Democrat, Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, voted for it. All amendments offered by the minority were rejected. The debate on the measure has been



SENATOR LODGE.

In progress seven weeks and two days. Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine committee, who has been admitting in his advocacy of the measure, was the recipient of many complimentary congratulations on his successful conduct of the bill.

Just at the close of the discussion a sharp exchange occurred between Mr. Dietrich and Mr. Patterson in the course of which the former rebuked Mr. Patterson upon the Colorado senator. He was called to order, his remarks were read and he was declared to have been out of order in uttering them. He withdrew his statement thus ending the controversy.

During much of the time the senate was in recess, no senator caring to discuss the measure.

After the passage of the Philippine bill the Nicaragua canal bill was made the unfinished business and its consideration will begin today.

In the House.

Washington, June 4.—The house began consideration of the anti-anarchy bill. The house committee reported a substitute for the senate measure.

Mr. Ray, chairman of the judiciary committee, who was in charge of the bill, argued that the senate bill was unconstitutional.

Mr. Lanham supported the feature of the bill to exclude anarchists but opposed that making it a particular offense to kill the president or any one in the line of the presidential succession. He argued that every man was equal before the law and that existing laws were ample to punish the killing or attempted killing of the president.

Mr. Ray explained the difference between the senate bill and the house substitute. The purpose of the house bill was to protect the president, the vice president and those in line of the presidential succession and also to prevent the entry into the United States of persons who preach or forcibly destruction of government. The imperative necessity for the passage of this bill was the non-uniformity of state laws for the punishment of homicide.

Mr. Lanham approved that portion of the bill designed to prevent and discourage the coming into the United States of all persons who oppose government and seek its subversion. Anarchists, he said, should have no place in a free government. But he said he could not give his assent to the passage of a bill that singled out any particular citizen and made it a special offense to take his life. He declared that one honest, law abiding man's life was more sacred than another's.

The laws against murder in the several states, he argued, were ample for the protection of all.

"If I were president of the United States," said Mr. Lanham, "I should rather not have this bill on the statute books. I would regard it as a special invitation to some crank to slay me wherever he found me."

Mr. Lanham was listened to with close attention by the house.

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

Grand Lodge of Orangemen.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 4.—The supreme grand lodge of Orangemen of the United States are holding their biennial meeting here. Three hundred delegates, representing all states of the Union, are present. Rev. George D. Warren of Philadelphia, chairman of the Orphan's home committee, made his first report to the supreme body, showing an investment of over \$100,000 for the national home in course of construction at Haverburg, Pa.

Fell Down Stairs.

Rochester, June 4.—Unacquainted with a house into which he had moved Henry Parka, aged 55 years, fell down a flight of stairs Monday night and fractured his skull. He will die.

CONGRATULATES ARMY

King Edward Warmly Thanks Lord Kitchener.

ALSO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Conference With Mr. Kruger—Said That He Will Be Offered a Safe Conduct to Return to His Home. German Papers Call It an Unconditional Surrender.

London, June 4.—King Edward has cabled his congratulations on the conclusion of peace to Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa. The text of the royal dispatch to Lord Milner is as follows:

"I am overjoyed at the news of the surrender of the Boers, and I warmly congratulate you on the able manner in which you have conducted the negotiations."

To this message Lord Milner replied: "I offer my deepest thanks for your majesty's gracious message. I am profoundly thankful that your majesty's coronation will be celebrated with peace throughout your South African dominions."

The following is the text of King Edward's dispatch to Lord Kitchener: "I send you my most hearty congratulations on the termination of hostilities. I have troops under your command for having brought long and difficult campaign to so glorious and successful a conclusion."

To this message Lord Kitchener replied: "The army in South Africa highly appreciate your majesty's most gracious message, which I am now communicating to it. I humbly beg to thank your majesty."

Meeting of Boer Delegates.

Utrecht, Holland, June 4.—The Boer delegates in Europe arrived here yesterday afternoon. They held a prolonged conference in the house of Mr. Kruger and afterwards another meeting was held in the Hotel de Paris. None of the delegates was willing to talk with regard to the conclusion of peace or of what had been done at yesterday's meetings. Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fischer will remain here. Mr. Wessels and Mr. Waldman have proceeded for The Hague.

The Handshaker declares that neither Mr. Kruger nor any of the Boer delegates in Europe has received any communication from the Boers in South Africa concerning peace. "The inference is," says the paper, "that the British government is stopping such dispatches."

Safe Conduct For Mr. Kruger.

London, June 4.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Sir W. Conyngham Greene, the British minister at Bern, Switzerland, and who was formerly British agent at Pretoria, has arrived here and conferred at length with Lord Reay from London, the Dutch premier. It is rumored, continues the correspondent, that Sir W. Conyngham Greene and Lord Reay propose accompanying Dr. Kuyper to notify Mr. Kruger of the conditions of peace and to offer him a safe conduct to South Africa and other facilities conditional upon his retirement to his farm at Rustenburg.

German Opinion.

Berlin, June 4.—Referring to the terms of peace in South Africa the German newspapers yesterday expressed great disappointment and say they amount practically to the unconditional surrender of the Boers.

Value of New York Farms.

Washington, June 4.—The census report on agriculture in New York, issued Tuesday, shows that the 228,720 farms in that state enumerated on June 1, 1900, were valued at \$888,334,180. Of this valuation 38 per cent is in buildings and 62 per cent in land and other improvements than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$56,006,000 and livestock \$125,583,715, making the total value of farm property \$1,069,723,895. The total value of farm products in 1899 was \$245,270,500, of which 61 per cent comprised crops, including forest products, cut or produced on farms, and 39 per cent animal products. The total value of farm products for 1899 exceeds that of 1898 by 52 per cent. The gross farm income in 1899 was \$181,841,490 and the gross income upon investment 17 per cent.

Lightning Struck Powder Works.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 4.—Fifteen hundred kegs of powder blew up at the Oliver Powder Works, located on the mountain south of here during a thunderstorm yesterday afternoon. No one was injured. A bolt of lightning struck one of the buildings in which the powder was stored.

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SOLE BY Frank F. Bolway, John J. Fisher.

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It's So Easy

To take cold. It's so common to neglect the cold. That is one reason why there are so many people with "deep-seated," stubborn coughs, and so many more with "lung trouble."

The short, quick way to cure a cough is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The quicker this remedy is used the quicker the cure. But even when neglect has let disease fasten on the lungs, "Golden Medical Discovery" may be relied on to cure in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred.

The only motive for the substitution of this remedy is to permit the dealer to make the little extra profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains. You lose. Therefore accept "Golden Medical Discovery" as an infallible cure.

"My cough is very much better, and I feel much better, and I can do my work," writes Miss Dorcas A. Lewis of No. 119 1/2 St. Washington, D. C. to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. "I cannot say too much in praise of the medicine, for I had been suffering for a long time, and I had been told that I would try his Golden Medical Discovery. I commenced taking it in May, and had not been sleeping well for a long time. Took one teaspoonful of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I continued taking it until I could sleep, so I continued taking it. I am in great sympathy with everybody who suffers with a cough. I tried lots of different medicines and different doctors, but did not feel much better. I could not get my cough cured until I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My home is in Williamsburg, Virginia."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Dr. McHatten Said Consumption Was Unknown Among Negroes in Plantation Days.

New York, June 4.—Dr. L. H. Warner of this city said that legislation requiring the isolation of consumptives would be wrong and be asserted that tuberculosis is not infectious or incurable.

Dr. H. C. Fairbrother of East St. Louis, Ill., told of the deaths of the members of a family of six, one after another.

Discussing "tuberculosis and environment" Dr. H. McHatten of Macon, Ga., said among other things that tuberculosis was unknown in plantation days in the South and that the negroes were well looked after and were not surrounded by misery and squalor as they are today.

A large number of papers which will appear in the report of the congress were read by title before the meeting adjourned for the day.

Compromise Sugar Bill.

Washington, June 4.—Senator Dietrich, who stands with the beet sugar interests in opposition to the reduction of duty on Cuban sugars as proposed by the Republican members of the senate committee on Cuban relations, introduced a bill on the subject which he thinks will be accepted as a compromise measure. It provides that the differential on refined sugar shall be abolished, but that an equal amount shall be added to the duty on raw sugars, and then it gives Cuba a 25 per cent reduction from this increased duty.

Will Table Resolution.

Washington, June 4.—The house committee on military affairs voted to table the resolutions of inquiry addressed to the war department relative to expenditures in Cuba. The action was on party lines and the Democrats gave notice of filing minority reports. It was stated that the action in tabling the resolutions was because they were looked upon as an indirect criticism of the administration's course in Cuba.

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