FOR TWELFTH CENSUS

Senate Passes a Bill After Three Days of Debate.

CIVIL SERVICE SHUT OUT

House Has an Exciting Debate Over Hawaii.

Washington, June 8.—A bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census was passed by the senate today after a debate which occupied the greater part of three days. Several weeks ago a census bill was presented by the committee having the matter in charge, but the matter was so unsatisfactory that it was recommitted to the committee. The bill passed today was introduced in lieu of that which was recommitted and, as slightly amended, received the unanimous support of the senate. Under it, if it should become a law, a director of the census, an assistant director and five expert statisticians will be appointed immediately to make the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the census of 1900, in accordance with the outline presented in the bill, which has already been carefully covered by the Associated Press. A determined effort was made to provide that the employes of the census bureau should be examined and certified by the civil service commission, but it failed by a vote of 18 to 31. A provision was inserted that no more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should belong to one political party.

Soon after the senate convened Mr. Hale (Maine), chairman of the naval affairs committee, reported favorably a bill to organize a hospital corps of the United States navy, to define its duties and regulate its pay. The bill was passed. Under the bill the pay to hospital stewards shall be $60 a month, hospital apprentices first-class $30 a month, and hospital apprentices $20 a month with such increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to other enlisted men in the navy. The house provision that the application of the act be limited to the duration of the present war with Spain was eliminated from the bill.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) reported from the committee on postoffices and post roads, a bill extending the franking privilege through the mails to the officers and men of the army and navy during the existing war, the privilege to extend only to first-class matter, each piece weighing not more than one ounce.

Mr. Platt (Conn.), regarded the measure as very sweeping in its provisions and while he desired, he said, to extend all proper privileges to American soldiers and sailors, he could not let this bill go through without examination. On his objection the measure went over.

Mr. Quay (Pa.), resigned from the committee on commerce and his colleague, Mr. Penrose, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Bills to amend the charters of certain District of Columbia street railroad companies were passed after considerable discussion, the opposition being led by Mr. Pettigrew.

The senate concurred in the house amendment to the joint resolution directing the secretary of war to return to the state of his flags of certain volunteer regiments of Ohio, the house amendment being also to return the flags of the 113th New York volunteer infantry.

Bills as follows were passed: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Quindaro, Kansas, by the Kansas City, Northeastern and Gulf Railroad company; to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Ogden, Utah, an appropriation of $250,000 being made for the purpose.

Mr. Chandler offered the following, which, under the rules, went over:

"That the committee on foreign relations be and is hereby directed to conduct such inquiries as may be deemed advisable concerning all the questions arising out of the present war in relation to foreign governments and the rights and obligations of this government connected therewith and also concerning such facts as the committee may deem it expedient to investigate, said committee to have power to meet during the sessions of the senate, and during the coming recess of congress to act as a full committee or through sub-committee and to summon and examine witnesses."

A bill was passed to set aside a portion of certain lands in the state of Washington now known as the Pacific forest reserve, as a public park, to be known as the Washington National Park, and granting certain lands to the city of Santa Barbara, California.

At 2 o'clock the census bill lwas laid before the senate, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell, requiring that employes of the census department shall be examined and certified by the civil service commission.

In the course of a statement by Mr. Cockrell, he was asked by Mr. Gear if he did not know that many employes of the government were now practically on a civil pension list.

"No, I do not," replied Mr. Cockrell.

"Well, I do," said Mr. Gear. "In the treasury department all employes over 70 years of age are given a salary of $900 and required to do little, if any, work."

"If that is true," said Mr. Cockrell, "it is a piece of maladministration that ought not to be tolerated. You ought to remove your secretary of the treasury, for under the law he has no right to make such arrangement."

The amendment of Mr. Cockrell was rejected, 18 to 31.

An amendment offered by Mr. Chilton (Texas) providing that nothing in the bill should be considered as establishing a permanent census bureau was agreed to.

Mr. Turpie (Ind.) having previously secured the adoption of an amendment providing that not more than two-thirds of the supervisors and enumerators should be appointed from one political party, Mr. Pascoe (Fla.) offered an amendment including the census clerks with the supervisors and enumerators.

After further discussion Mr. Pascoe withdrew his amendment and Mr. Carter offered as a substitute for it a provision that all persons employed in the census bureau be selected on account of special fitness and without reference to their political affiliations. The substitute was agreed to. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Teller (Col.), chairman of the committee on claims, called up what is known as the "omnibus claim bill," a measure for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the court of claims, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, known as the "Bowman act," and for other purposes. Mr. Teller explained that he would not press the bill to passage today, as he desired merely to have it read formally. As it was 250 pages long, the reading of it occupied considerable time. After the bill was read a number of amendments offered by Mr. Teller on behalf of the committee were adopted.

The senate at 5:35 p. m. went into executive session and then adjourned.

ANNEXATION IN THE HOUSE

Comes to the Front in Intervals of Other Business.

Washington, June 8.—The house today disposed f the senate amendments of the sundry civil bill and agreed to further conference. The conference report upon the postoffice appropriation bill was adopted without debate, and the house proceeded to consider the bill for the participation of volunteer soldiers in congressional elections. Adjournment was taken, pending disposal, and it will come up tomorrow.

The session began and ended today with Hawaiian incidents, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), a leader of the annexationists, figuring in each instance. These grew out of the anxiety of those who want early consideration lest the opposition win a victory and effect undue delay, if not the defeat of the resolution, at this session.

Theregularorder,pursuanttounani etaoin

The regular order, pursuant to unanimous consent yesterday, was the consideration of the conference report upon the sundry civil bill.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.) demanded the regular order, but withdrew it temporarily to permit the consideration of a minor measure.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), a leader of the annexationists, gained recognition, and asked unanimous consent to have read and referred to the committee on rules a resolution providing for giving the Hawaiian resolution precedence over all other business except conference reports, until disposed of.

"I will say to the gentleman," quickly interjected Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa), a member of the rules committee, "that it is entirely unnecessary to read or present to the house his resolution. He has only to deposit it with the clerk and it will be referred appropriately."

"I understand," responded Mr. Grosvenor, "but I want it made plain that the resolution has been introduced and sent to the committee."

"I object," cried Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.) renewed his demand for the regular order and the resolution was forced through the regular channel.

Consideration of the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill then proceeded, and the following were agreed to: Improving the harbor of Wilmington and Christiana river, Delaware; continuing improvement of the harbor at Oakland, Cal.; appropriating $250,000 for the protection of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, California.

The house voted to insist upon its disagreement to the other amendments and voted for further conference with the senate.

The speaker named Messrs. Cannon, W. A. Stone and Sayers (Dem., Texas) as conferees.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) presented the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, which was adopted without debate.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.) then called for the Lacey bill, to enable volunteers to vote at congressional elections during the war, the bill being the special order for today.

Mr. King (Dm., Utah) voted to adjourn, but the motion was defeated.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) contended for the bill's ronstitutionality.

Adjournment was taken at the rlose of Mr. Power's speech, and the close of the session, like the opening, was marked by a Hawaiian incident, in which Mr. Grosvenor also figured.

Mr. Smith moved to adjourn, pending the disposal of the bill, and instantly Mr. Grosvenor was upon his feet, protesting that he had a parliamentary inquiry. It was to find the effect of adjournment that Mr. Grosvenor rose.

A wrangle ensued, pending the vote to adjourn, during which Mr. Grosvenor, in response to some near-by member who had suggested that adjournment would be equivalent to continuing the order making the bill privileged tomorrow, said angrily:

"Yes, I know it is a continuing order, and it is a continuing order to obstruct the passage of the Hawaiian resolutions."

There was a ripple of applause at this from members favoring annexation. Above the noise of applause and comment Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) was heard to declare that the gentleman should be ashamed to make such an accusation," accusing with much vigor Mr. Grosvenor.

After the commotion was quieted in a measure Mr. Grosvenor put this query to the speaker, who said that the effect of adjournment would leave the election bill the privileged business to be called up tomorrow immediately after convening, but, he added, replying to a further query, that the question of consideration could be raised that the house tomorrow could vote to displace the bill.

The debate continued, resulting in favor of adjournment, but a roll call was ordered, resulting: ayes 91; nays 80, and the house adjourned.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

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Public Clocks.

Few great cities of America are adequately provided with public clocks of such a size and so prominent location as to indicate the time over wide metropolitan districts. But it is high time to check kidney and bladder complaints manifested to the sufferer by inactivity of the organs affected. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters remedies this as it does dyspepsia, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness and nervousness.

PEFFER FOR GOVERNOR

Nominated By the Prohibitionists, at Emporia.

Emporia, Kan., June 8.—Ex-United States Senator William A. Peffer was nominated for governor here this afternoon by the Prohibition state convention. The nomination was by unonimous vote after a delegate who had been sent to Topeka to interview Mr. Peffer, had telegraphed that the ex-senator would accept. The platform adopted declores for prohibition and woman suffrage, and endorses the action of the national government in the war with Spain.

Other nominations were made as follows:

Lieutenant governor, R. T. Black; secretary of state, J. B. Garton; treasurer, J. struction, Mrs. F. N. Buckner; auditor, H. Hurley; congressman-at-large, Mr. Williams.

For attorney general and associate justice no nominotions were made, the intention being to support the Republican nominees. The Liberal party (the bolting wing of the Prohibitionists) was also to have held a convention here today, but the attendance was so small that the delegates adjourned after appointing a state central committee.

Mr. P. Ketcham of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by druggists.

More Cattlemen Pay Taxes

El Reno, O. T., June 7.—(Special.)—The big cattlemen have at last come to time. Waggoner & Son, Sugg Bros., S. B. Burnett, Wilson & Silverstien and Bill Wade, all of the Kiowa and Comanche country have stepped up like men to the treasurer's desk and paid taxes to the amount of $32,000. There are a few more small holders of cattle who have not paid up yet, but all will be heard from before the end of the week.

When a man who has neglected his health finally realizes that he is being attacked by serious ill-health it is no time for half-way measures. Death is an enemy that must be knocked out in the first round, or he is pretty sure to conquer in the end.

A weak stomach, an impaired digestion and a disordered liver mean that a man is fighting the first round with death. Unless he manages to strike the knock-out blow, it means that death will come up in the second round in the guise of some serious malady. When a man's stomach is weak and his digestion is impaired, the life-giving elements of the food he takes are not assimilated into the blood. The blood gets thin and weak, and the body slowly starves. In the meantime the disordered liver and the sluggish bowels have forced into the blood all manner of impurities. The body is hungry and eagerly consumes anything that the blood-stream carries to it. In place of healthy nutriment, it receives for food foul poisons that should have been excreted by the bowels. Continued, this system of starvation combined with poisoning, will wreck every organ in the body. Naturally, the weakest organ will give way first. If a man is naturally nervous, he will break down with nervous exhaustion or prostration. If he inherits weak lungs, the consequence will be consumption, bronchitis, asthma, or some disease of the air-passages. If he has a naturally sluggish liver, he will suffer from a serious bilious or malarial attack. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all disorders of the stomach, digestion and liver. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food that build new and healthy tissue. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It cures 98 per cent of all cases of consumption. Thousands have testified to their recovery from this dread disease under this great medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

BILIOUSNESS

bosses many a body and burdens many a mind. You can't enjoy the food you like because you are bilious. You take all sorts of precautions, and yet the bilious attack leaps on you like a tiger from ambush. You know the feeling! The blood seeming on fire with a dull heat; the boring pains in the eyes; the head seeming to open and shut; the horrible nausea. You know the irritability which precedes and the languor that follows the attack. It's miserable, isn't it? Why not cure the trouble? There's a pill that will cure biliousness. Dr. J. C. AYER'S PILLS are an acknowledged specific for this derangement.

A. Swanger, Texarkana, Tex., writes: "For fifteen years I have used Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in bilious complaints. I have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure."

If You are Bilious DO NOT FAIL TO **Try AYER'S PILLS**

FALL OF MANILA IS REPORTED AT HONG KONG

NEWYORK, JUNE8.—A COPYRIGHTED DISPATCH TO THE WORLD FROM HONG KONG SAYS:

"A REPORT HAS REACHED HERE THAT MANILA HAS FALLEN."

IT IS SAID TO BE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS COMMANDED BY AGUINALDO. THE REBEL JUNTA AND WEALTHY PHILIPPINE ISLANDERS RESIDENT HERE, ARE JUBILANT OVER THE NEWS, AND THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE HAS BEEN CROWDED ALL DAY.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL, MR. WILDMAN, HAS BEEN THE RECIPIENT OF HUNDREDS OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE JUNTA, GIVING HIM ALMOST AS MUCH CREDIT FOR THE REPORTED CAPTUE OF MANILA AS THEY GAVE AGUINALDO HIMSELF, SINCE MR. WILDMAN HAS BEEN THEIR UNSERVING CHAMPION AND HAS ADVISED THEM I NALL THEIR PLANS.

CONSUL WILDMAN DOES NOT CREDIT THE REPORT THAT IT WILL BE BY R BEFRE NET SATURDAY.

THE SPANIARDS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING DESPERATELY, BUT THEIR MARKSMANSHIP IS POOR AND THEY HAVE LOST HEAVILY.

REBEL CHIEF AQUIRALDO COUNTS HIS GAINS

London, June 9.—The Singapore correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The local Philippines insurgent committee received today a dispatch from Aguinaldo, saying:

"'We have taken all in the province of Cavite and several towns in the province of Batangas. We have captured ten guns, 600 rifles, 1,200 Spaniards from Spain, with 800 Philippine Spaniards, killing 200. We are besieging Biejo. In the church there are 300 Spaniards entrenched, who must surrender soon. We hear that the governor general proposes to capitulate.'

"The Philippines in Singapore serenaded the United States consul, General E. Spencer Pratt, tonight. Before the serenade they presented him with an address thanking him for sending Aguinaldo to Admiral Dewey; congratulating Dewey, and expressing a desire for the establishment of a native government under American protection."

SYMPTOMS AT WASHINGTON OF TROOPS MOVING

Washington, June 8.—The activity and frequent exchange of communications between the war and navy departments culminating in the visit of Admiral Sicard and Captain Crowninshield in pegson to the war department today, led to the belief this afternoon that either the United States troops were actually embarking at Tampa or that the movement is about to begin. The officials, however, who were not absolutely ignorant themselve sas to what was going on at Tampa, were all under an injunction delivered by Secretary Alger himself to keep the troops' movements absolutely secret. There were intimations that took away, in a measure, the disappointment caused by this attitude, to the effect that, once the troops are a shore there will be considerable relaxation of the rules so rigidly applied to the giving out of information as to the army movements.

No bulletins were posted today at the navy depactment and although there were signs that the department was in communication with the south, the newspaper men were assured that there were no events worth reporting tseated of in the messages.

SPANIARDS ADVISE SPAIN TO TELL THE TRUTH

London, June 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:

"It is reported that during the engagement at Santiago, two shells struck the Vizcaya and one the destroyer Furor.

"The papers are doing their utmost to dispel the unfavorable impression made by the news from Santiago, and they recommend the authorities to give more details and not to keep silent on the facts which afterward would leak out through foreign or private advices. Nevertheless, late last night and again this morning the ministers and leading officials were very reticent, although they admitted having received fresh dispatches from Havana and Santiago.

"Press dispatches say that the Reina Mercedes suffered most from the shell fire which mortally wounded her commander, Captain Acosta. The total number of casualties on the ship was 39, the captain, five seamen and 20 marines killed and a lieutenant and 11 men wounded. Most of the Hontoria and Krupp guns had before the action been placed in the Socapa battery.

"Admiral Cervera's squadron, with steam up, was lying behind the first line of defenses in the channel leading from the bay, ready to co-operate, but the land defenses sufficed to keep the American fleet from attempting to force the entrance.

"The loyalist volunteers, according to the press dispatches, took part in the gallent defense of Fort Morro, losing two officers and several men. They also assisted the troops to oppose an American landing, attempted at two places."

YANKEE LIARS STAND AGAST AT SUCH AS THIS

Washington, June 8.—The robust imagination displayed in the Spanish bulletin recounting the killing of 1,500 of Sampson's men during Monday's fight with the forts off Santiago caused a good deal of amusement at the navy department and the officersprofess themselves though willing to meet the Spaniards with arms, to be utterly unabele to contend with them in the field of mendacitye. To some of them this bulletin recalled vividly the stirring bulletin issued almost daily from the Spanish legation here in the days of Senor De Lome, telling how the Spaniards, with the loss of one man, had managed to annihilate the Cuban army.

WAR BILL CONFERENCE

So Far as it Has Gone is Settling Things the Senate's Way.

Washington, June 8.—Unless most carefully arranged plans fail of realization, the conferees of tho two houses of congress on the war revenue bill will make their report to the senate tomorrow soon after the beginning of the day's session. With the exception of brief intervals for meals the conference was in session for more than twelve hours today, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the Republican representatives of the two houses continued their conference considerably beyond the hour or adjournment of the full committee. A meeting is to be held at 11 o'clock tomorraw and if the details still unsettled are then arranged, as now seems probale, there will be no difficulty in completing the work at tomorrow's meeting. When today's meeting came to a close practically all the differences between the two houses had been adjusted, except those on the tobacco schdule and the coinage of silver seignlorage, though there were some points still to be settled with reference to the proposed issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The terms of the settlement of these controverted points may make a difference in the agreement on other items in so far reaching, but it is not believed that many of these will be materially changed.

The settlement, so obtained, is substantial victory for the senate. Practically all of the senate amendments in phraseology and penalties have been retained, as have also a large majority of the senate's more material changes. Among the most important of these which the report will show have been agreed to by the conferees are those providing for a tax on inheritances, for a duty on tea and for taxes on sleeping and palace cars, petroleum and sugar refining, on mixed flour and on bankers, brokers, theatres, circuses, etc. All these provisions, which were inserted by the senate, are retained in practically the language of the senate amendments. There was a strong contest over all these provisions except the tea, which it is understood was quite unanimously accepted as a proper provision.

The senate bond provision has been modified so as to constitute a compromise with the house. The most material alteration made in this amendment is one fixing the amount of bonds at $[illegible] instead of $500,000,000, as agreed upon by the senate, and $300,000,000 as proposed by the house. There has also been some change in the general phraseology of this provision. The provision in regard to time certificates will also be amended. The amount was $100,000,000 in both the senate and house bills and will remain at that figure. The changes will be of a character making the proposed loan immediately available, by doing away with the requirements for advertising. It will also be clear that this loan is intended for merely temporary purposes.

Among the senate amendments which probably will go out for those providing for a tax upon receipts above five dollars and for a tax on insurance agents, as well as the Chilton amendment extending the provisions of the proprietary medicine schedule to manufactured articles. The Republican members of the committee are generally opposed to the Chilton amendment, but its retention was zealously urged by Messrs. Jones and Bailey, the Democrat ic conferees.

PRACTICAL painters everywhere use and recommend Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil because they make not only the cheapest but by far the best paint. In fact you cannot afford to use anything else.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., ST. LOUIS BRANCH,
Clark Ave. and Tenth St., St. Louis, Mo.

HIS MILLIONS MELTED

In London the Great Hooley is a Bankrupt.

PROMOTER OF COMPANIES

Once Made $12,500,000 on a Single Deal.

London, June 8.—A receiving order in bankruptcy has been issued against Ernest Terah Hooley, for years prominent as the biggest company promoter in this country, prominently interested in bicycle, land and other concerns, and who was supposed to be a multi-millionaire.

Mr. Hooley reached the pinnacle of prominence in 1896, when he promoted the Dunlop Tire company and was supposed to have cleared $12,500,000 by that deal alone. He has since been identified with the promotion of the Bovril company and with many bicycle companies. It is understood that not any of the latter was profitable to the stockholders.

In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Hooley lived a sort of Monte Cristo existence, bought yachts and race horses and numerous historic country seats. In January of the present year Mr. Hooley purchased the racing cutter Britannia, formerly the property of the Prince of Wales, from John Lawson Johnstone. During 1896 he purchased the schooner yacht Verena from the Earl of Lonsdale. Mr. Hooley is a member of a number of yacht clubs.

For months past financiers have predicted that Mr. Hooley was in deep water.

The markets were not affected by the downfall of Mr. Hooley, as the news of the receiving order, while it caused a sensation, was not unexpected in these quarters. An attempt to float Hooley's bills was a failure, although 10 per cent was offered, but it is believed that there is considerable of his paper in existence. It yill be the second and third class institutions which will suffer by his failure. The shares with which Mr. Hooley was connected slumped latterly; but the London market did not take much share in the gambling.

It s well known that Mr. Hooley has some time ago, and there was much talk a year ago when the authorities of St. Paul's cathedral accepted from Mr. Hooley a magnificent communion service.

Within the last month Mr. Hooley leased the big building at the corner of St. Paul and Regent street, formerly the Belvidere club, to be used as offices.

Today's petition in bankruptcy was made by Mr. Hooley himself, who describes himself "of Berkeley Square, London, Risley Hall, near Derby, and Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire."

It is said that actions aggregating £2,000,000 are now pending against Mr. Hooley and that one for £205,000 which was set for a hearing tomorrow precipitated the crisis.

Counsel for Mr. Hooley, in the course of the application for the order, informed the registrat that a perfect run had been made on Mr. Hooley, who, in order to protect the general body of his creditors and to prevent his assets, which are very large, from being sacrificed by a hurried realization, had adopted the course of applying for a receiving order. This, counsel explained, was done only after the most enormous sacrifices had been made on Mr. Hooley's part. Counsel for the petitioner further said that he was not prepared to say whether any scheme of settlement had been propounded and he asserted that Mr. Hooley had not personally reaped the benefits of large profits resulting from his promotions. Mr. Hooley, counsel said, had been victimized to an extent which will be a revelation to the public.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by G. Gehring.

Mrs. Governor Atkinson Cleared.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 8.—A special from Glenville, W. Va., says: The jury last night returned a verdict of not guilty in the indictment in which Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the governor, was a co-defendant. This ends the long and noted case, in which Mrs. Atkinson was charged with forgery.

America's Greatest Defense is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Denver, June 8.—Brigadier General Edwin V. Sumner was notified today from Washington of his appointment as permanent commander of the Department of the Colorado, including now also the former Department of the Platte. He was formerly colonel of the Seventh cavalry, stationed in Arizona.

At Manila it Is Either Surrender or Be Massacred.

Madrid, May 8.—It is rumored that the Spanish garrison at Manila, rather than be massacred by the insurgents, prefer to yield to the Americans as prisoners of war.

General Correa, minister of war, declares that Captain-General Augisti will defend himself to the last.

Senor Silvela says: "The moment has arrived to take supreme resolution." General Lopez Dominguez believes that the intervention of the powers is imminent "because the fate of the Philippines interests all Europe."

SPANISH LEADERS QUARREL WHILE THE REBELS ARE CLOSING IN

Madrid, June 8.—8 p. m.—On account of the serious news from the Philippines, the leaders of the minority parties in the chamber of leputies met Senor Sagasta today to consider the situation. The premier strove to convince them of the gravity of existing circumstances, urging that they ought immediately to adopt the budget and to declare that the chamber should sit in permanence.

Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, Senor Romero Y Robledo, leader of the Weyler party, and Senor Barrio, a Carlist, deputy, opposed Senor Sagasta's suggestions.

The opposition leaders promised during the sitting of the chamber today to make declarations regarding the Philippines of a nature that would adjourn all debates.

When the chamber opened Senor Sagasta immediately spoke. He said:

"The Spanish people ought to receive bad news with manly calmness. Since the unfortunate disaster at Cavite the government has only received three dispatches. The first came directly after the destruction of the squadron. It was from Admiral Montejo and stated that sufficient means of defense existed and that the native population was loyal. The second announced that Aguinaldo had arrived and was trying, but without success, to excite the population against the authorities. The third has already been published today."

Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident Conservatives, who followed Senor Sagasta, promised his support to the government for the defense of the country but he warned the government that he did not intend to be relegated to the role of a mere witness of the country's misfortunes.

Senor Romero Y Robledo offered his support to the government "provided the government devotes its strength to a defense of the country and not to a defense of other interests."

He accused the government of inaction, saying: "Thirty-nine days have passed with no resolution taken regarding the defense of the Philippines. The result is that the natives, induced by the easy victory of the Americans, regard the Spanish forces with contempt. If the government now seeks a shameful peace or foreign aid, I shall protest with my whole strength."

Senor Barrio declared that the government did not deserve confidence, but that nevertheless it might count on the support of the Carlists in everything relating to a defense of territorial integrity.

Prof. Salmeron made a similar statement on behalf of the Republicans.

Senor Maura, Carlist, asserted that the government had abandoned its pledges, and he blamed it for a "system of silence," declaring, "the nation which would suffer Sedan in silence would not deserve to figure in history."

Senor Sagasta replied: "The government is not responsible for results in the Philippines nor the course Admiral Cervera has taken. The government must execute the plans and must not reveal them, which would be impalitic."

VIEWS OF CHAUNCY M. DEPEW AND JOHN MORLEY ON ALLIANCES

Paris, June 8.—Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview published in the Matin today, is quoted as saying that "America's" enthusiasm over England's friendly attitude is merely circumstantial."

"America," Mr. Depew is further represented to say, "will never conclude an offensive alliance with England, but with France. Both republics, possessing the same democratic aspirations, they can never fail to maintain the most cordial relations."

The Temps, this afternoon, also publishes an iterview with Dr. Depew, in which he is quoted as declaring that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain is impossible.

London, June 8.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal, M. P. for Montrose Burns, speaking at Leeds this evening and referring to the recent Birmingham speech o fthe secretary of state for the colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, on the subject of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, said he did not believe a word of all the "gloomy talk about England's isolation and threatening prospects" unless she secured an alliance with Germany or America.

"England's naval power is gigantic, her financial resources and credit are greater than never," said Mr. Morley "and the spirit of her people to repel invasion or protect their rights is as great as at the beginningofthe century.

"The whole country desires more intimate relations with the United States, an end always diligently worked for by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. It is considered that a treaty between Great Britian and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If the vote is against the treaty it is not the fault of the Liberal party."

Proceeding to discuss the kind of alliance intended, Mr. Morley said:

"If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation for the mutual good, it will indeed be the dawn of brighter days. But is that what is intended? Or is it to be an alliance between the jingoes of America and the jingoes of England—an alliance not for peace, but for mischief and war?

"We shall see, but I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in America, believe that hardly any more inexpressible calamity can befall mankind than Anglo-Saxondom, as Lincoln nobly said, 'unmoored in freedom and dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men,' should entangle themselves in the intrigues of monarchies which are the torment and scourge of the old world."

Referring to a possible alliance between England and Germany, Mr. Morley reminded his hearers that Germany's policy is "shoulder" and asked "what are we going to give Germany to induce her to run risks for the sake of our trade?

"It must be remembered," he continued, "that Germany was the great trade rival of England, that it was Germany who kindled the conflagration in China."

Summing up the whole situation, Mr. Morley said: "Regarded in the light of sense and other sense, this policy of alliance in the east or the west amounts to nothing."