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COMMENCEMENT AT I. S. U.

EXERCISES WILL BEGIN ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON OF THIS WEEK.

Unusually Large Alumni Attendance Expected—Annual Sermon at Hanover—Other College News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 9.—Details have about been completed for the seventy-third annual commencement exercises of Indiana University. The attendance of alumni promises to be unusually large, because of reunions of all the classes from 1880 to 1890. On Tuesday night each class will meet in social session at the home of one of the resident members, and during the week there will be a general reunion. The programme in detail is as follows:

Friday, June 13—4 p. m., meeting of the faculty; 6 p. m., spring term ends; 8 p. m., address before the school of law by Prof. E. W. Huffcut, Cornell University.

Saturday, June 14—4 p. m., meeting of the board of trustees; 8 p. m., reception to the class of 1902 by President and Mrs. Joseph Swain.

Sunday, June 15—3:30 p. m., baccalaureate address by Dr. J. P. D. John. Subject, "The Domain of Faith."

Monday, June 16—1:30 p. m., senior play, "A Scrap of Theme Paper;" 4 p. m., exercises of the senior class on the campus; 7:15 p. m., prize contest in public discussion; 8:30 p. m., reception by the faculty and seniors to visitors and friends in the men's gymnasium.

Tuesday, June 17—Alumni day—5 to 9 a. m., reunion of the class of 1897; 9 a. m., business meeting of the alumni and election of alumni trustee; 2 p. m., alumni reunion; addresses by Hon. Frank B. Posey and representatives of the classes of the '80's; 3 p. m., reunion of the classes of the '80's; grove exercises; band concert and short speeches by members of the classes of the '80's; 6 p. m., alumni dinner; 9 to 12 p. m., social reunion of the classes.

Wednesday, June 18—8 a. m., commencement exercises of the class of 1902; address by Dr. George E. McLean, president of the University of Iowa; subject, "What Is of Most Worth?" conferring of degrees by the president.

HANOVER COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. Fisher—Address by Dr. Howe.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HANOVER, Ind., June 9.—The baccalaureate sermon was delivered yesterday morning by President D. W. Fisher before the senior class and a large gathering of residents and visitors. The text was the familiar words from the Sermon on the Mount: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." The speaker was occupied at first with an exposition of the meaning of this Scripture. Next, certain misapprehensions popularly entertained as to wealth and poverty and the possibility of a life of service to God, and what that sort of life involves, were considered. A caution against indiscriminate approbation or condemnation of either rich or poor was given.

Then the sermon passed to its main subject, which was the timeliness of the admonition for this age, and especially for this country. It was acknowledged that a strong current of idealism is running in the direction opposite to the tumultuous rush after wealth, and to this is due the greatest events of our past. Nevertheless, the danger of mammonism was held up as very great. Its influence is apparent even in higher education and in religion. It was pointed out that no individual can serve these two masters, and that no nation can do so. The American people must not yield to this spirit, either in the form of military conquest or commercial supremacy. Whatever of expansion comes to us must be in harmony with our great watchwords of civil and religious liberty, equality before the law and protection for all in their rights and privileges. The sermon concluded with a few words in the same line of thought spoken to the graduating class.

At 7:30 Sunday evening an address before the Christian Association was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Howe, of Norwich, Conn., a Hanover graduate of the class of '61. Dr. Howe spoke on "The Real Above the Actual," and he based his remarks on Zachariah ii, 1-4. He exhorted all to live ideal lives—not dream lives, but lives with purposes fixed above and beyond the trivial things that fill the horizon of purely material and sordid minds. He insisted that to live most is not to last longest, and that the setting, the accidents of life, is not the determining feature of real existence. The strenuous life of to-day should summon to service all that is heroic in man, and he who strives faithfully and keeps his face toward the dawn is the one that has fought the good fight and lived the noble life.

WATSON THE ORATOR.

Indiana Representative Speaks to the Georgetown Graduates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Before a fashionable audience at the National Theater, to-night, Representative James E. Watson won fresh laurels as an orator. The occasion was the annual commencement of Georgetown University, and Mr. Watson was the orator. The theater was crowded. At the conclusion of Mr. Watson's speech he was applauded for several minutes, he received the college yell and, as a climax, a magnificent bouquet of American Beauty roses which almost hid him from the view of the audience.

One Indiana man, William Chester Pentecost, of Knox, Stark county, took the degree of bachelor of laws. He is a clerk in the Census Office.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

Class Play Presented by the Seniors—Many Visitors in the City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., June 9.—Many visitors are spending the week in this city, attending the exercises of the Franklin College commencement. A number of them attended the chapel exercises this morning, which were conducted by Dr. W. T. Stott, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Fields, of Fort Wayne. Just after the seniors entered chapel this morning, in their caps and gowns, the juniors made their appearance, arrayed in sheets and night caps. Class spirit ran high for a few minutes, but no unfriendly feeling was manifested.

The oratorical contest was held this afternoon at the First Baptist Church. The programme consisted of the following orations: "The Louisiana Purchase," Harry E. Tincher; "Woman as a Social Factor," Miss Mabel Whitenack; "Charles Sumner," Will A. Everson. Mr. Tincher was awarded first place, Mr. Everson second, and Miss Whitenack third. The judges on manuscript were Professor Horace Ellis, Professor Patterson and Professor A. O. Neal. The judges on delivery were the Rev. Mr. L. P. Marshall, the Rev. Mr. Bryan and Hon. H. C. Barnett. Mr. Tincher will be graduated with the present junior class. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and also of one of the college debating teams.

The senior class day exercises were held at the opera house this evening. The senior class presented as a parody on "Rip Van Winkle" a comedy in five acts, which was a brilliant success. The play was well written, embodying a few college "roasts" and a class prophecy. Its staging and arrangement were excellent. The dramatic training and stage management were in charge of Mrs. Harriet Augusta Prunk, of Indianapolis. The play was interrupted many times by the hearty applause of the spectators.

Between the acts the junior class amused the audience by giving a counter attraction in front of the stage.

The programme for to-morrow includes the field day exercises in the afternoon and the annual musicale in the evening.

EARLHAM COLLEGE.

Entertainment by Literary Societies—Address to Christian Associations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 9.—The Rev. Albert Brown, of the Friends' Church, Indianapolis, addressed the Earlham College Christian associations Sunday evening. He spoke eloquently of the necessity of a Christian life as the foundation for success.

To-night at Lindley Hall was given a public entertainment by the Ionian and Phoenix literary societies, the former being the young men's organization and the latter the young women's. The programme was as follows:

Piano trio, "Poet and Peasant" (Suppe), Effie Small, Inez Nixon and Edna Ferree.

"Songs of Seven" (Jean Ingelow), Minnie Little, Georgia Hiatt, Frances Sheppard, Ida Mae Cox, Laura Hedges, Laura Mendenhall and Agnes Neave.

Oration, "America's Missions," Luther Feeger.

"A Half Hour with College Boys," Allen W. Tomlinson, W. O. Trueblood, R. Roy Barrett, Harry D. Michael, Albert Small, Nathan E. Davis, Harry Bowen, Walter Wilson, Lawrence Hadley, Walter Allee, Albert L. Copeland, Clyde Kennedy and Irving White.

Trip of Culver Cadets.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CULVER, Ind., June 9.—Fifteen cadets of the Culver Military Academy, under command of Maj. L. R. Gignilliat, left Chicago to-day for a two weeks' trip through the Yellowstone National Park. The party left over the Burlington route in a special sleeper. Capt. H. Noble, cavalry instructor in the academy, will accompany the party. The trip through the park will be made on horseback, and the regular routes will be avoided. The following Indiana boys are in the party: Lawrence and Jewell Younge of Fort Wayne, Will and Robert Kramer of Indiana Mineral Springs, Frank Ray of Lafayette, Mark Nebeker of Clinton and Ben Linvill of Columbia City.

Christian College Plans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 9.—Dr. Latchaw, president of the Christian Church College at Defiance, O., will confer with the head of the trustees of the Eastern Indiana Normal University in this city to-morrow relative to reopening negotiations for the establishment here of a Christian college, which would combine also the schools at Defiance and Merom, Ind. The first proposition was made a few months ago. The promoters of the plan promise to endow the school with $100,000 or more.

IN MINERS' BEHALF.

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tors will meet them in conference at Beamwell on June 11. The operators say they will not be present. Guards well armed are on duty to-night at almost every mine on the Norfolk & Western. Probably 25,000 miners were idle in West Virginia to-day.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 9.—The strike situation is about the same here. All the miners in Kanawha, Montgomery and Handley fields are out. The New river field is completely tied up. Reports from Winifrede, Cabin Creek and Carbon are that all the men are working. The Kanawha and Hocking syndicate have their regular forces at work at Big Mountain, Monatch and Kelly's Creek. These include the biggest forces of men in this section. The Chesapeake Mining Company had a few men at work and got out coal enough for the locomotives, and at the Marmet, just above here, all were at work. The Elk river miners were out for a circus to-day, and the operators say there is no talk of strike there. Various reports of the organizers of the United Mine Workers are heard, but cannot be confirmed.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., June 9.—All predictions that the strike in this part of the State would become general to-day failed, and no additions were made to the ranks. All organizers and strikers have formed themselves into an army, and are marching from town to town along the west fork of the Monongahela river. They number several hundred.

Murder the Result of Banter.

NEW YORK, June 9.—For telling Noah Parker, twenty-two years old, that he lacked the courage to shoot a fly, James Crane, aged twenty-nine, has been shot and killed in a Brooklyn saloon. The bullet entered the man's heart, killing him instantly. When he saw his victim fall Parker became excited and fired four other shots at other persons in the saloon. None of the bullets took effect, however. Parker then hurried to his home and later surrendered to the police. Parker, who is a negro, came from Kentucky. An argument over horse racing brought about the banter to shoot which caused Crane's death.

CONSISTORY AT ROME

RED HATS FORMALLY BESTOWED ON MARTINELLI AND OTHERS.

Bishop Also Appointed by the Pope, Including the Filling of Two American Vacancies.

SHORT PAPAL ALLOCUTION

IN WHICH LEO DEPLORED EFFORTS TO DECHRISTIANIZE ITALY.

Protestantism and Pornography Condemned—Governor Taft Present at the Ceremonies.

ROME, June 3.—The Pope was present at the consistory held this morning. He was borne to the Sistine Chapel in the sedia gestatoria surrounded by cardinals, and formally bestowed red hats on Monsignor Martinelli, formerly papel delegate in the United States; Prince Archbishop Skerbenski, of Prague, and Prince Bishop Von Preczna, of Cracow. The Pontiff also appointed several bishops, including the Very Rev. William J. Kenny, vicar general of Jacksonville, Fla., as bishop of St. Augustine, Fla., in succession to the late Bishop Augustine Verot and Very Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, vice rector of the Catholic University at Washington, as bishop of Sioux City, Ia.

Subsequently, at the secret consistory, the Pontiff delivered a short allocution. After thanking God for preserving his life to attain the pontifical jubilee the Pope expressed his gratification at the pilgrimage to Rome and deplored the acts of the enemies of the Catholic faith in seeking to dechristianize Italy, particularly Rome, by spreading the Protestant protection heresy, Protestantism and pornography by writings, speeches and theatrical representations.

MONSIGNOR MARTINELLI.

All the cardinals now in Rome, numerous bishops, prelates, diplomatists, Roman nobles, the pontifical court and a host of privileged spectators attended the consistory. The Pope, who was in excellent health, was everywhere received with enthusiastic acclamations. Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine islands, and the Americans with him were invited to witness the ceremony. The party occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery in the Sala Rega (entrance hall to the Sistine Chapel.) As the Pontiff passed he recognized them and smilingly bowed to the Americans.

Thanks for the President.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Rome says the Pope was highly delighted with President Roosevelt's gift of a complete set of the latter's works, and confirms the report that the Pontiff issued orders that mosaics of St. Peter's and the Vatican be transmitted to the President with his thanks. These mosaics are magnificent specimens of this branch of art, and are made at the Vatican workshops.

NO SECRET COMPACT.

Terms of the Treaty with Boers Are the Same as Made Public.

LONDON, June 9.—The suggestion that Lord Kitchener, with the connivance of the government, entered into a secret compact with the Boers to induce them to surrender, was denied by the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Balfour declared that so far as the government was aware no pledges and no assurances were given by Lord Kitchener which had not been published.

The colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question regarding the agitation for the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, said he had received a petition from thirty-two members of the Parliament of Cape Colony in favor of its suspension, and had awaited the observations of the Cape Ministry on the subject. An act of the imperial Parliament was required, he said, before the constitution could be suspended.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria under to-day's date, announced the surrender on Saturday and Sunday of 2,500 rifles, of which 448 were handed in by Cape Colony rebels. The remainder were principally from General DeWet's men. The British commander adds that the cheers given by the Boers for King Edward were hearty.

Boers Will Not Dwell in Unity.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, June 9.—A strong contrast to the good feeling between Boer and Britain is the bitterness existing between the burghers who are surrendering under the peace terms and those Boers who surrendered during the campaign. When the Boer leaders came to Bloemfontein previous to the conclusion of peace they curtly refused to shake hands with those who had previously surrendered. The general belief is that relations between these two classes of Boers will be embittered for a long time.

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Grain Tax Not Imposed as a Lever to Secure Reciprocal Treaties.

LONDON, June 9.—During the debate on the finance bill in the House of Commons this afternoon the grain tax came in for much criticism. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, demanded to know whether the government intended to tax as a war revenue measure pure and simple, or whether it was intended as a lever to aid in the negotiation of preferential trade agreements with foreign countries.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that the grain tax was imposed for revenue only. But without prejudice to the discussion which would take place between the colonial premiers in London, and which he hoped would have good results in promoting free trade between this country and the colonies, he disclaimed completely the interpretation that the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, had put on the grain tax. He did not see that free trade with the colonies should involve increased duties on the part of foreign nations, "but," the speaker added, "if we could have free trade with colonies even some sacrifices in that direction might be made."

King Albert Fooling the Doctors.

BERLIN, June 9.—King Albert of Saxony, who has been ill for some time, was unconscious for a part of last night. His Majesty was surrounded by his family, who momentarily expected the end, and he had received the last sacraments. This morning, however, his Majesty sat up and had breakfast, smoked a light cigar and insisted upon disposing of some state business. This exhibition of vitality on the part of the King has quite startled his physicians, who, however, entertain the gravest fears for the next relapse. The only member of King Albert's family who is now absent from his Majesty's bedside is his son Max, who is a priest and a professor of theology in a Catholic university in Switzerland.

National Coronation Gift.

LONDON, June 9.—At a meeting of citizens to-day, convened by the lord mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, at the Mansion House, a resolution was adopted providing that the national coronation gift to King Edward shall take the form of a fund to assist their Majesties' hospital fund. A national subscription for this purpose is to be opened throughout the empire. The lord mayor read a letter from the King saying that his Majesty considered assistance to the fund the most appropriate gift the nation could bestow on him. The lord mayor later announced that £55,000 had already been subscribed.

He Died for the Boers.

VIENNA, June 9.—Overcome by grief at the surrender of the Boers, Leopold Winkler, a schoolboy, thirteen years old, shot and killed himself yesterday in his parents' house. Winkler last year formed a band of his school-fellows who were pledged to support the Boer cause. Accompanied by a couple of companions, Winkler started for the Transvaal, but his flight was intercepted and he was brought home. The boy left a letter, saying: "I maintain my oath unto death and remain true to the Boer stand."

The Kronprinz Wilhelm a "Flyer."

PLYMOUTH, England, June 9.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, Captain Richter, which sailed from New York June 3, for Cherbourg and Bremen via this port, arrived here this morning after a passage of five days, eleven hours and thirty-two minutes to Eddystone light, at an average speed of 23.53 knots per hour, which is the best eastward record for speed thus far made across the Atlantic.

Decorated by Wilhelmina.

THE HAGUE, June 9.—The physicians who attended Queen Wilhelmina during her recent illness have been decorated. Professor Rosenstein, the pathologist of Leiden University, has been promoted to the rank of commander of the Order of the Lion of The Netherlands, and Drs. Konwer, Roessingh and Pot have been appointed knights of the same order.

Prinetti Challenged Again.

ROME, June 9.—Because of further differences of opinion regarding the Erithrean budget Signor Prinetti, the minister of foreign affairs, who fought a duel with Deputy Franchetti yesterday, has been challenged by another deputy, Signor Borsuelli. Their respective seconds will meet to-day, but it is hoped that the dispute can be arranged without a duel.

Whitelaw R[illegible] Presents Credentials.

LONDON, June [illegible] Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, presented his credentials to the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, this afternoon. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Reid will be present at a large dinner to be given by Lord and Lady Henry Cavendish Bentinck.

Pacific Cable Ready to Be Laid.

LONDON, June 9.—The officials of the Commercial Cable Company here have received advices to the effect that a thousand miles of the San Francisco-Honolulu section of the company's Pacific cable, which was being manufactured for them here, have been completed.

Queen Thanks Lady Curzon.

SIMLA, June 9.—Queen Alexandra has sent an autograph letter to Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, wife of the viceroy of India, expressing her great pleasure at the beauty of the Indian dresses made under the direction of the vicerine for the Queen to wear at the coronation fetes.

Exodus of Young Swedes.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—Emigration from this port to the United States is assuming increasing proportions. The emigrants are mostly young Swedes, who are leaving for America, partly on account of the more stringent military service regulations.

SITES ARE WANTED.

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the press criticising the President in connection with the administration of Philippine affairs.

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Representative Thompson, of Alabama, to-day introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the removal of all the deceased Presidents of the United States except George Washington to the national cemetery at Arlington. The President and Governors of the States are designated as a committee to make all the necessary arrangements for the removal.

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General Pearson, the Boer envoy, who had been in this country to prevent the shipment of horses and mules to Africa for use by the British in the war, has announced that he will become at once a naturalized American citizen and just as soon as he receives his first papers he will return to his home in Africa, where he will engage in business. As soon as he has reestablished his business he will return to America to get his second papers and then go back to Africa. He thinks the terms with the Boers are much more favorable than has been officially announced in Great Britain.

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Postmaster General Payne to-day received the resignation of Postmaster Baldwin, of New Orleans, who has held the office only a few months. The resignation is based on ill health. No successor has yet been chosen.

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At a conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives held to-night it was decided to postpone further consideration of the Fowler bill for the revision of the banking and currency laws until a conference to be held on the first Tuesday after the assembling of Congress next December. The conference to-night was held in the hall of the House of Representatives and was attended by about sixty members, which was considerably less than a quorum. The early hours of the conference were devoted to speeches by Representatives Hill, of Connecticut, Lovering, of Massachusetts, and Overstreet, of Indiana, explaining the features of branch banks, credit currency and exchangeability of gold and silver as provided in the bill. Mr. Fowler, the author of the bill, presented a set of resolutions with a preamble reciting the need of a revision of the banking and currency laws, and fixing Dec. 4 for considering the bill. Several members did not wish to be committed to any exact time or any exact bill so far ahead. This finally took form in a motion by Mr. Emerson, of New York, to postpone consideration of the subject. The motion was amended by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, so that postponement would not be indefinite, but would be until a conference to be held the first Tuesday after reassembling in December. In this form the motion was amended and the conference adjourned.

Woman Shoots Her Husband.

UNION CITY, Mich., June 9.—During a quarrel last night in Burlington village, near here, Mrs. James Smith fatally shot her husband. The couple have not lived together for some time. Whenever intoxicated Smith would go to his wife's home and quarrel with her. She has repeatedly threatened to shoot him if he did not keep away, and when he came to her home last night intoxicated she shot him through the abdomen. He cannot live.

Burglars Sentenced.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—"Burglar Jim" Anderson and Everett Robey, charged with complicity in numerous postoffice robberies in central and southern Ohio, were arraigned in the United States Court this afternoon and pleaded guilty. Anderson was sentenced to ten years and Robey to five years in the penitentiary. Julius Bernstein, a pawnbroker, is under indictment of twenty-three counts for selling stamps alleged to have been the fruit of these robberies.

A gay picnic cannot be held without a few bottles of Cook's Champagne, Imperial Extra. It is sparkling and delicious.

TO REPRESS ANARCHY

BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE BY A VOTE OF 175 TO 38.

Substitute for the Senate Measure, and It Contains No Provision for a Body Guard for Presidents.

DEBATE ON THE CANAL BILL

NICARAGUA ROUTE ADVOCATED BY SENATOR HARRIS, OF KANSAS.

An Engineer Who Thinks It Is Feasible and Practicable, and to Be Preferred to the Panama Way.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The House today passed the bill to protect the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet and foreign ministers and ambassadors and to suppress the teaching of anarchy by a vote of 175 to 38. A motion to recommit the measure with instructions to strike out certain sections was defeated—71 to 123.

The bill is a substitute for the Senate measure, which contained no anti-anarchy provisions, but which did contain a provision omitted from the substitute for a bodyguard for the President. The substitute consists of thirteen sections. It provides that any person who shall unlawfully, purposely and knowingly kill the President or Vice President or any officer entitled by law to succeed to the presidency, any foreign ambassador or minister accredited to this country while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of his official character or because of any of his acts or omissions shall suffer death. Any person who attempts to commit any of the above offenses shall be imprisoned not less than ten years.

Any person while engaged in an unlawful attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm upon the President or any person entitled to succeed him if he inflicts injuries which cause death shall be imprisoned for life; if such injuries do not cause death such offender shall be imprisoned not less than five years.

Any person who aids, abets or conspires with another to commit any of the above offenses shall be deemed a principal. Any person who knowingly harbors, conceals or aids with intent that he may avoid arrest or punishment any person who has committed one of the above offenses shall be imprisoned from one to twenty-five years.

Any person who advocates the unlawful killing of an officer of the government or of the government of any civilized nation because of his official character, or who openly justifies such killing with intent to secure the commission of the above offenses shall be fined from $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment from one to twenty years.

Any person who conspires or advises any person to assault or kill, within or without the United States, the chief magistrate of a foreign country because of his official character, shall be punished as follows: If the attempt is made and death results such offender shall suffer death. If such attempt does not result in death the punishment shall be a fine of $500 to $5,000 and imprisonment from five to twenty-five years. If such attempt is not made the punishment shall be a similar fine and imprisonment from one to five years.

Section 11 provides that no person who is opposed to all organized government or is a member of any organization entertaining or teaching such opposition, shall be admitted into the United States, and that any person who aids such person to enter shall be fined from $500 to $5,000 and imprisoned from one to five years.

Section 12 prohibits the naturalization of Anarchists and empowers the courts to investigate, and, before issuing final papers, to require the affidavit of the applicant affirming the truth of every material fact necessary for naturalization.

The last section of the bill provides that in all prosecutions under the first seven sections of the act it should be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the President or other officer was engaged in his official duties at the time of the offense.

The thirty-eight votes against the adoption of the bill were Adamson, Bartlett, Brantley, Brundige, Burleson, Candler, Cooper of Texas, Creamer, De Armond, Dinsmore, Finley, Fox, Glenn, Henry of Mississippi, Hooker, Howard, Johnson, Jones of Virginia, Claude Kitchin, W. W. Kitchin, Ulberg, Lanham, Lester, Lewis of Georgia, Little, Loud, McCulloch, McLane, Maddox, Neville, Patterson of Tennessee, Randell, Reid, Scarborough, Shackleford, Spight, Stephens of Texas, and Underwood.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the bill to transfer certain forest reserves from the Interior Department to the Agricultural Department and to authorize the creation in such reserves of game and fish preserves. President Roosevelt, in his annual message, recommended such a measure. The minority of the public lands committee offered as a substitute for the bill a measure which eliminated that portion of the bill which transfers the reserves to the Agricultural Department. Messrs. Lacey of Iowa, Kleberg of Texas, Perkins of New York and Williams of Mississippi spoke in favor of the bill. Messrs. Mondell of Wyoming and Shafroth of Colorado supported the minority substitute. Mr. Bell, of Colorado, opposed the bill in toto. No vote was reached.

Mr. Hitt, from the committee on foreign affairs, presented a resolution which, after reciting the fact that peace has been established in South Africa, calls on the secretary of state for a complete list of Americans now detained as prisoners of war in South Africa and as to what steps are being taken to secure their release. The resolution was adopted.

SPEECH BY SENATOR HARRIS.

Kansas Engineer Gives Reasons for Favoring the Nicaraguan Canal.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—An interesting contribution to the discussion of the isthmian canal project was made in the Senate to-day by Mr. Harris, of Kansas, a member of the committee on interoceanic canals, who is also an engineer of recognized ability. His discussion of the technical details of canal construction was listened to with profound attention. He strongly advocated the selection of the Nicaragua canal. He maintained that it was entirely feasible and practicable from an engineering standpoint, and said that some of the difficulties presented by the Panama route were insuperable—notably the construction of the Bahio dam. One fact, he said, was prominent and conspicuous. No exploration or survey made of a canal route there had ever placed on record a report adverse in opinion to the feasibility and practicability of constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route. In answer to Mr. Hanna he quoted M. De Lesseps, the famous French engineer, as saying to a committee of Congress that if a canal with locks was to be constructed the Nicaragua route was the best. Mr. Harris said in making its supplemental report in favor of Panama the isthmian canal commission had allowed the idea of getting a bargain unduly to influence its judgment and obscure its business vision.

Mr. Harris went into minute details of the Panama proposition, his point being to show that the valuation of the property of the Panama company, both as to the canal and the railroad property, was not only excessive, but that, much of it being useless for our purposes, would have to be replaced. He referred to "the legal and diplomatic difficulties which surround the Panama Canal Company on all sides," and declared that they were absolutely insuperable.

Mr. Tillman inquired how the lands necessary for the Nicaragua route were to be obtained if they were owned by private individuals. "Is the government to be subjected to such private claims" he asked. "In other words, have Americans gone down there and fixed up things so that we will have to pay millions and millions of dollars for the right of way?"

"The treaty with Nicaragua," Mr. Harris replied, "provides for a condemnation of the lands where private rights are involved."

Mr. Culberson inquired how much would have to be paid by the United States for private rights along the canal.

Mr. Harris replied that, so far as he knew, no data on the subject had been prepared and no estimate had been made. Mr. Morgan said that by an arrangement with the Nicaraguan government all acquisitions of land by the United States would date back to the conditions which prevailed in December, 1900. That would preclude absolutely speculation in the land along the route. Continuing, Mr. Harris insisted that strictly commercial reasons would warrant the United States in building the Nicaragua canal, even though the Panama route were presented to this country.

Again Mr. Tillman interrupted to express his apprehension that speculators had obtained or would obtain title to lands that would be necessary to the United States if the Nicaragua route were selected. He was afraid these claims would spring up in the pathway of the United States, "with hands outstretched toward the treasury with the demand to stand and deliver."

Mr. Harris replied that, in view of the diplomatic arrangements between the United States and Nicaragua, no such apprehension as that suggested was warranted, although in a project of this kind and this magnitude, it was impossible, perhaps, to guard absolutely against frauds of the kind suggested.

In conclusion Mr. Harris expressed the hope that when the canal was built it would be made free to the coastwise trading vessels of the United States. In this connection he urged that if the Panama route were adopted the canal would be useless for sailing vessels, upon which, he said, the people of the United States had to rely for protection against the shipping trusts. The adoption of the Panama route would be an absolute prohibition of sailing vessels.

Mr. Morgan discussed briefly the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to show that neither Nicaragua nor Costa Rica could have claims against this government through the old Maritime Canal Company. He pointed out that it was through the wisdom and foresight of William McKinley that the United States had acquired the exclusive right to construct a canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and he declared that this "would be one of the most magnificent acts ever performed by a President of the United States." It had cleared the way for the construction of the canal, and those two southern nations were bound by the agreement until this Congress should take action on the canal question.

The Senate then, at 5:30 p. m., went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

During the early part of the session, the naval appropriation bill was considered. All of the committee amendments were disposed of, except that relating to the construction of two additional battleships, two cruisers and two gunboats.

Soon after the Senate convened to-day a report was made by the committee on Indian affairs on an investigation by the committee on the conduct of W. A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, with respect to the leasing of certain Indian lands of the Standing Rock reservation, South Dakota. The committee charged that there was no foundation for the charges made and that the conduct of Commissioner Jones was entirely unselfish. The report was agreed to.

Orphan Forced to Swallow Acid.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—Willie Hardy, an undersized orphan lad of seventeen years, is dying to-day at his sister's home on Regular avenue from the effect of an acid, supposed to be chloral hydrate, that was forced down his throat by four men last night as the boy was about to enter the front gate at his home. The four men followed Willie for some distance, and as he started through the gate one of them grabbed him. He was carried across the road to a vacant lot, where a bottle was forced between his teeth, and, while one man held his nose, the lad was forced to swallow the acid to keep him from strangling. Then he lost consciousness. His pockets had been turned inside out and a dollar in change taken, when he recovered and staggered home. His condition is very precarious.

Four Railway Employes Hurt.

DENVER, Col., June 9.—Four railroad men were injured to-day in a head-on collision on the South Park branch of the Colorado & Southern Railroad, two miles north of Valverde, between a fishermen's train returning from Platte canyon and the westbound passenger train. None of the passengers was hurt. The injured are Samuel Lovely, engineer on the fish train, internal injuries and shoulder wrenched; M. Elliott, fireman on westbound passenger train, ankle dislocated and arm injured; Al Latham, engineer on westbound train, leg bruised; J. J. Haussinger, Wells-Fargo express messenger, leg bruised.

Capt. C. W. King Sentenced.

MOBILE, Ala., June 9.—Capt. C. W. King, former quartermaster in charge at Fort Morgan, who was convicted in the United States Court in Mobile last year on the charge of accepting a bribe of $3,000 in connection with work done at the fort, was arraigned to-day on two counts. He entered a plea of guilty as charged in the first count, and was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000. The second count was nolle prossed. King arrived last night from his home in Fort Dodge, Ia., where he has been since his release on bond.

Floods in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 9.—Extensive floods have occurred in the Patillas district of this island. Five persons have been drowned, a number of houses have been destroyed and the owners of sugar property and cattle have sustained great losses. The inhabitants of the flooded part of the country are in need of assistance.

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