FAIR.

School time still, but vacation time coming. Now, if "the best boy in the world" needs a new suit to

Finish

the school term, or a tough suit to begin vacation, here it is.

We'll make him look equal to his mother's ideal

at the WHEN

Boys' Waists, 48c to $1; Stockings, 25c; Sweaters, 38c.

Members of Merchants' Association. Fares rebated under their plan.

TRUSSES.

Abdominal and Scrotal Supporters, Wristlets, Shoulder Braces, Spinal Corsets, Instep Elevators, Ankle Braces and Elastic Hosiery Made to order and proper fit guaranteed.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
224 and 226 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

HERR BEBEL TAKES THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO TASK

Says William's Message to the Czar Does Not Reflect the Country's Sentiments.

SPEECH IN REICHSTAG

BERLIN, May 9.—During the discussion following the third hearing of the budget bill in the Reichstag to-day Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, referred to Emperor William's speeches at Carlsruhe and Mayence, remarking that the pointed allusions to France had caused great surprise, coming so soon after the Emperor's return from Italy, where President Loubet had been received with hearty ovations. The Emperor's words, the speaker added, were enhanced in importance through the fact that he telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas from Sicily on the occasion of the battleship Petropavlovsk disaster as follows: "Russia's mourning is Germany's mourning."

Herr Bebel, continuing, said: "I deny most emphatically that the Emperor's telegram reflects the sentiments of the German people. In my opinion German sympathies are far more on the side of Japan than on that of Russia."

This statement caused murmurs of dissent on the Right.

"The land in which such things can happen as recently occurred in Russia," continued Herr Bebel, "stands on such a low level in civilization that the rest of Europe has the most lively interest in seeing the sun of civilization rise upon it."

Herr Bebel then alluded to the splendid reforms inaugurated in Prussia after the defeats of 1860 and Austria's defeat of 1866 had brought her into the ranks of constitutional states. The overthrow of Napoleon made France a republic, hence it is assumed that the defeat of Russia will have similar results. The Socialist leader next referred to Chancellor Von Buelow's statement that Germany has only the slightest commercial interests in Manchuria.

Herr Bebel claimed that western Europe has special reasons to rejoice if Russia loses the war, for "the more Russia is weakened by the struggle the less likely it becomes that Russia will mix in the affairs of western Europe."

The speaker referred to the far-reaching antipathy of all civilized nations against Germany, alluding to the Emperor Frederick monument unpacked in some corner of Washington and the Goethe monument in Rome, but not yet set up.

Herr Bebel did not deny Chancellor Von Buelow's explanation that the dislike of Germany was "partly commercial jealousy and envy." The chief cause, however, said Herr Bebel, of the dislike of Germany was her growing military equipment on sea and land. Germany had been moving fast in the international race for military and naval armament, especially since 1898. The civilized nations had grown heartily tired of this eternal struggle and rivalry. Herr Bebel alluded to his former prediction that the Herreros' rising would cost Germany $15,000,000, which, he added, the members of the Right party then hooted. "Now," he said, "you would be quite contented if we stopped with $12,500,000."

Chancellor Von Buelow, in his reply, began by deprecating the idea that he intended to enter into a lengthy discussion of international politics, with Herr Bebel. He pointed out that the quotation of the Emperor's words was incorrect. The Emperor's telegram, he said, expressed warm sympathy on account of great calamity by which so many brave men had met death in the discharge of their duty. The chancellor added: "I am convinced that this expression of human sympathy corresponded with the sentiments of the majority of this high house and also with those of the majority of the people of Germany."

Applause from the Right party followed this statement, after which the chancellor expressed his regret at the manner in which many of the German newspapers, especially the comic publications, had ridiculed the recent calamities of a neighboring and friendly power.

ONLY FIVE UNION MEN RETURN TO THE SHOPS

TOPEKA, Kan., May 9.—Only five of the union machinists appeared for work to-day in response to the order issued on Saturday by the Santa Fe giving the striking shopmen until to-day to secure their positions. Later eighteen union machinist apprentices were called out by President Buckalew and all quietly laid down their tools. General Manager Mudge says that a carload of machinists to fill the vacancies will reach here on Tuesday from Fort Madison, Ia., and Kansas City, where the company has had a number of men awaiting an emergency.

SIXTEEN TICKET SCALPERS RESTRAINED

CHICAGO, May 9.—An order was entered to-day by Judge C. C. Kohlsaat in the United States Circuit Court restraining sixteen ticket brokers in this city from dealing in special reduced rate nontransferrable tickets to and from the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The complaining companies are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central.

ROOSEVELT-FAIRBANKS TICKET IS INDORSED

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Republicans of the Second congressional district to-night renominated James R. Mann, the present congressman from that district. There was no opposition to Mr. Mann. The convention indorsed Theodore Roosevelt for President and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice President.

Alleged Conspirators in Court.

JOLIET, Ill., May 9.—Mayor Crotius and four other defendants indicted for conspiracy and intimidation of voters, were arraigned in court to-day. All the defendants gave bail. The cases may be called for trial next week.

ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE RULES AND REGULATIONS

Conditions Under Which the Commissioners Shall Conduct Work and Government.

TAFT TO BE SUPERVISOR

War Department Will Have Direction of Construction of the Great Waterway.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Roosevelt held a long conference to-day with Secretaries Hay and Taft and Attorney General Knox, at which the regulations to govern the isthmian canal commission were determined on finally. They are embodied in a letter to the secretary of war. After reciting the steps taken under legislative authority as a preliminary to the work of actual construction and directing that the work vested in the commission be carried on or exercised under the supervision and direction of the War Department, the letter gives the following instructions, subject to the limitations of law and the conditions herein contained, the isthmian canal commission being authorized and directed:

"First—To make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the zone and for the correct administration of military, civil and judicial affairs of its possessions, until the close of the Fifty-eighth session of Congress.

"Second—To establish a civil service for the government of the strip and construction of the canal, appointments to which shall be secured, as nearly as practicable, by a merit system.

"Third—To make, or cause to be made, all needful surveys, borings, designs, plans and specifications of the engineering, hydraulic and sanitary works required, and to supervise the execution of the same.

"Fourth—To make and cause to be executed, after due advertisement, all necessary contracts for any and all kinds of engineering and construction works.

"Fifth—To acquire, by purchase or through proper and uniform expropriation proceedings to be prescribed by the commission, any private lands or other real property whose ownership by the United States is essential to the excavation and completion of the canal.

"Sixth—To make all needful rules and regulations respecting an economical and correct disbursement and an accounting for all funds that may be appropriated by Congress for the construction of the canal, its auxiliary works and the government of the canal zone; and to establish a proper and comprehensive system of bookkeeping, showing the state of the work, the expenditures by classes and the amounts still available.

"Seventh—To make requisition on the secretary of war for funds needed from time to time in the proper prosecution of the work and to designate the disbursing officers authorized to receipt for the same."

ENTITLED TO SECURITY.

The regulations say: "The inhabitants of the isthmian canal zone are entitled to security in their persons, property and religion and in all their private rights and relations. They should be so informed by public announcement. The people should be disturbed as little as possible in their customs and avocations that are in harmony with principles of well ordered and decent living.

"The municipal laws of the canal zone are to be administered by the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the change. Police magistrates and justices of the peace and other officers discharging duties usually devolving upon these officers of the law will be continued in office if they are sitable persons. The governor of the zone, subject to the approval of the commission, is authorized to appoint temporarily a judge for the canal zone, who shall have the authority equivalent to that usually exercised in Latin countries by a judge of a court of first instance, but the Isthmian Canal Commission shall fix his salary and may legislate respecting his powers and authority, increasing or diminishing them in their discretion, and also making provision for additional or appellate judges, should the public interests require.

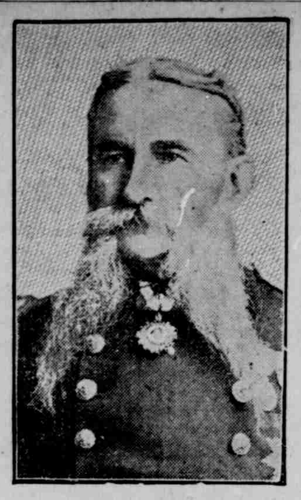
"The laws of the land, with which the inhabitants are familiar, as they which were in force on Feb. 26, 1904, will continue in force in the canal zone and in other places on the isthmus over which the United States has jurisdiction until altered or annulled by the committee, but there are certain great principles of government that has been made the basis of an existence as a nation which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of order, and which shall have force in said zone.

ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.

"The principles referred to may be generally stated as follows:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, to be informed the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witness in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secured against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attender or ex-post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no laws shall be made respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

"Provided, however, that the commission shall have power to exclude from time to time from the canal zone and other places on the isthmus over which the United States has jurisdiction persons of the following classes who were not actually domiciled within the zone on the 26th day of February, 1904, namely: Idiots, the insane, epileptics, paupers, criminals, professional beggars, persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, those who have been convicted of felony, Anarchists, those whose purpose it is to incite insurrection, and others whose presence it is believed by the commission would tend to create public disorder, endanger the public health, or in any manner impede the prosecution of the work of opening the canal; and may cause any and all such newly arrived persons or those allen to the zone to be expelled and deported.



REAR ADMIRAL WALKER.
Who Is at the Head of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

POWER OF THE COMMISSION.

"The commission may legislate on all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the laws and treaties of the United States so far as they apply to said zone and other places; and the said power shall include the enactment of sanitary ordinances of a preventive or curative character to be enforced in the cities of Colon and Panama. Such legislative power shall also include the power to raise and appropriate revenues. All taxes, judicial fines, customs duties and other revenues levied and collected in said zone by or under the authority of the commission shall be retained, accounted for and disbursed by the commission for its proper purposes. All laws, rules and regulations of a governmental character enacted by the commission are to be submitted to the secretary of war for approval."

Major General Davis, who is to be the Governor for the canal zone, is directed to see that the laws are faithfully executed. He is vested with power to grant reprieves and pardons. If there arises at any time necessity for military or naval assistance, the Governor is promptly to notify the War Department, and in a sudden exigency he may call on any available military or naval forces of the United States for assistance.

The President urges the adoption of approved and effective methods for the improvement of health conditions on the isthmus as was done in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The President directs that every possible effort be made to protect our officers and workmen from the dangers of tropical and other diseases which in the past have been so prevalent and destructive in Panama.

Rear Admiral Walker and Colonel Hecker of the commission are designated as members of the judicial commission provided by Articles 6 and 15 of the canal convention.

THE PANAMA RAILWAY.

The commission is required to report yearly to Congress.

The letter to the secretary concludes as follows: "By virtue of the ownership by the United States of about sixty-nine-seventieths of the shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad the general policy of the managers of said road will be controlled by the United States. As soon as practical I desire that all the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission be elected to the board of directors of the road, and that the policy of the road be completely harmonized with the policy of the government of making it an adjunct to the construction of the canal, at the same time fulfilling the purpose for which it was constructed, as a route for commercial movement across the Isthmus of Panama. If any contracts or other obligations now exist between the railroad company and other transportation companies that are not in accord with public policy, then such contracts must be terminated as soon as it is possible to effect that object. No salary or per diem allowance of compensation in addition to the stated salary and per diem allowance of the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be allowed to any member of the commission by reason of his services in connection with the civil government on the canal zone, or his membership of any board or commission concerned in or connected with the construction of the canal, or by reason of his services as an officer or director of the Panama Railroad.

"If there now be in force within the canal zone any franchise granting to any person or persons a privilege to maintain lotteries, to hold lottery drawings or other gambling methods and devices of a character forbidden by the law of the United States, or if the grantee of any such privilege has now the right to sell lottery tickets or similar devices to facilitate the business of the concessionaire, the committee shall enact laws annulling the privileges or concessions and punishing future exercise of the same by imprisonment or fine or both.

"These instructions may be modified and supplemented as occasion shall arise."

R. A. Lane, of Higham, Mass., was today appointed assistant secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Mr. Lane will discharge the duties of secretary to the commission until that office is filled.

Cassini Has Hay Fever.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, has been ill for several days, suffering from a severe attack of hay fever. The ambassador will leave Washington to-morrow or Wednesday for Atlantic City for several days' rest.

SAYS HE PAID BARRETT $500 AND $50 A MONTH

Testimony of Former Bond Investment Company President at Conspiracy Trial.

COL. TANNER'S LETTER

Alabama Lawyer Who Hoped Barrett Would Be Able to "Feather His Nest."

WASHINGTON, May 9.—At the opening to-day of the Tyner and Barrett trial on charges of conspiracy in the Postoffice Department, a supplemental statement of A. D. Easton, general manager of the Germania Investment Company, of Cincinnati, O., was submitted, as was also a number of letters received by the firm.

George W. Morgan, formerly president of the Continental Security Redemption Company, of Birmingham, Ala., testified he came here with his lawyer after receiving the Barrett opinion on bond investment companies, to ascertain whether the contract of his company was in accordance with the law, and if it was not, what steps were necessary to make it so.

The witness stated that he met Mr. Barrett the day he arrived, and the question of employment of Mr. Barret as attorney for the company was discussed. Mr. Morgan said Mr. Barrett told him he could not accept a position until Jan. 1, 1903, when he would be free from his department work. On Jan. 7 a contract for $500 and $50 a month was entered into by which Mr. Barrett became the attorney for the company.

A letter which Mr. Barrett wrote to Col. Tanner, general counsel for Mr. Morgan's company, was offered as evidence in this matter. Mr. Barrett said there would be no trouble in getting a satisfactory contract for his company through the Postoffice Department. He closed with the expression of the belief that the bond investment business had "a great future."

Colonel Tanner answered and said: "I fully agree with you as to the bright future for bond investment companies, and trust you will be able to feather your nest out of some of them."

Mr. Conrad, counsel for the government, asked the witness who made the first proposal that Mr. Barrett be employed as counsel. Mr. Morgan said it was his impression that the suggestion came from Colonel Tanner. C. T. Rudolph, of Birmingham, Ala., who was appointed receiver of Mr. Morgan's company in October, 1902, testified to finding one of Mr. Barrett's partnership announcement cards among the papers of the company. Mr. Smith Bowman, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Southern Mutual Investment Company, of Lexington, Ky., said he had received one of the Barrett-Nelms announcement cards, but was under the impression it was sent by Mr. Nelms and not by Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Bowman resumed the stand at the afternoon session and told of a visit to Washington, after the issuance of the Barrett opinion for the postoffice, determining what steps were necessary to put the company's certificates in conformity with the department's order as laid down in that opinion. He was accompanied by President Brownson, of the same company, and Mr. Nelms met them in Washington. Mr. Bowman said the three called at the office of the assistant attorney general. He said General Tyner approved a general form of contract and time was given to perfect the certificates. A permanent plan was subsequently approved, said the witness.

C. J. Johnson, president of the National Southern Mutual Investment Company, of Lexington, Ky., testified that he had one of the Barrett announcement cards on the files of the company. He was not sure whether the card had been issued by Mr. Nelms or Mr. Barrett.

The court adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

JOHN MITCHELL TALKS WITH THE PRESIDENT

Discusses Labor Affairs, Particularly the Situation in Colorado.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and President Keith, of the Longshoremen's Union, called on President Roosevelt to-day. They talked briefly with him about a variety of subjects, but particularly about the situation of affairs in the mining regions of Colorado. Mr. Mitchell said he did not discuss the matter with the President with any idea of having him take action on it, as executive action at present is not feasible. Both the President and Mr. Mitchell regard the situation with serious concern.

RADIUM IN QUEBEC.

Consul General Holloway's Report to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—United States Consul General Holloway, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has reported to the State Department that minerals containing radium have been discovered in the province of Quebec.

TRIED FOR DESECRATING THE UNITED STATES FLAG

DENVER, Col., May 9.—After numerous postponements the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, on the charge of desecration of the flag was held in Justice Hynes's court to-day. Haywood's defense, which was presented by Attorney Horace N. Hawkins, was that the statute does not apply to pictures or representations of the flag, but only to the flag itself. The case is based on the issuance of a circular bearing the picture of a flag and headed "Is Colorado in America?" Justice Hynes will give his decision Thursday.

WARRANT FOR $40,000,000 GIVEN J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Secretary Shaw Tells How Payment for Panama Canal Property Was Made.

LITTLE LOSS FOR BANKS

Their Cash Balances Will Be Reduced Only Two Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The treasury warrant for $40,000,000 on account of the Panama canal purchase was delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co. by Secretary Shaw at the subtreasury this afternoon. Secretary Shaw made the following statement as to the transfer:

"J. P. Morgan & Co. were this morning formally appointed special disbursing agents and their security fixed at $25,000,000. As soon as this security was approved the warrant for $40,000,000 was delivered. This will be presented during the day and paid as follows: Fifteen million dollars in cash, and subtreasury orders aggregating $25,000,000, will be drawn in favor of Morgan & Co. These in turn are to be deposited by Morgan & Co. with their various banks to Morgan & Co.'s credit, and will be collected through the clearing house to-morrow. Meantime the banks had brought to the subtreasury their respective checks aggregating a little over $27,000,000.

"The warrant was delivered to Mr. Steele personally. It was on a piece of white paper engraved in green ink, and was made payable to J. P. Morgan & Co. as special disbursing agents. Half a score of clerks at the subtreasury were busy for some three hours counting the bonds deposited by Morgan & Co. as security for the warrant. These checks were accepted for collection, and will be collected through the clearing house to-morrow. In this way the banks of New York city will pay into the subtreasury $27,000,000 and will receive from Morgan & Co. on deposit $25,000,000. Both the payment to the subtreasury and the deposits will be effected through the clearing house at the same time. Thus the banks will lose in the transaction only $2,000,000 cash balances. The remaining $15,000,000 is paid to Morgan & Co. directly from the treasury."

In an informal statement the secretary added that this method of paying for the Panama canal would have a reassuring effect upon financial conditions. There were present at the subtreasury when the warrant was delivered Charles Steele, George W. Perkins, E. L. Stolesbury and Temple Bowden, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., Assistant Treasurer Fisher and George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank. The securities deposited by Morgan & Co. were largely municipal bonds.

HAWLEY AND RAY TO ESCAPE EXAMINATION

Court Stays Proceedings Until Decision Is Reached in the Sully Case.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, to-day signed an order suspending and staying all further examinations of Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings of Daniel J. Sully & Co. pending the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the petition in review. An application was made after Mr. Hawley had been twice on the witness stand to stay all further examinations of himself and Ray, counsel representing them alleging the examinations were prejudicial to their interests, and claiming that this connection with Sully & Co. had been exhaustively detailed and explained by Mr. Hawley during his two lengthy and searching examinations. Judge Holt granted the stay temporarily, but later denied the application. Counsel for Messrs. Hawley and Ray then filed an appeal with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge Holt to-day made permanent the stay until a decision on the appeal is reached.

JAMES S. SHERMAN WANTS THE HOUSE SPEAKERSHIP

Eastern Men Anxious to Oust the Illinois Statesman from His Position.

CAUSE OF A LITTLE BOOM

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The opinion is expressed by close observers here that the real reason for the activity displayed in some quarters to promote the Cannon vice presidential boom is a desire on the part of ambitious men in the House to get him out of the way and make room for the selection of another speaker. This is not because Mr. Cannon is lacking in the elements of popularity, but solely because speakership. This candidate is said to be Representative James S. Sherman, of New York, and naturally he and his friends are pressing the vice presidency before the eyes of Mr. Cannon with great frequency and energy.

If Mr. Cannon should step out of the way Mr. Sherman or any other man from the East will not have a walkover for the speakership. Sherman has tried it twice and failed. In the event of Cannon's retirement Indiana would have a candidate in the person of Representative James A. Hemenway. His delegation would back him, and he undoubtedly would have at least the moral support of Mr. Cannon.

SAYS FOOD IS A FALLACY AND DECIDES TO STARVE

New York Woman Abstains from Food for a Week and Is Dying in Hospital.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Having become convinced through months of poring over literature on the subject of attaining perfect health, through abstaining from food and ignoring all things material, Mrs. Bessie Nunzinsky, of this city, resolved a week ago to eat no more. She is now in the Bellevue Hospital and the doctors fear she will die unless they can prevail upon her to take food. After fasting seven days the woman declared that her husband and three children should have nothing more to eat, she having satisfied herself that food was a fallacy. Convinced that his wife had lost her mind, Nunzinsky had her removed to the hospital where she still refuses to eat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS INDICTED AT BUTTE

BUTTE, Mont., May 9.—Twenty-one indictments have been presented by the Silver Bow grand jury against county officials. Five charges, one of grand larceny and four of misdemeanor, are made against County Commissioner W. D. Clark. Coroner Michael Egan has to answer to two indictments for felony. He is charged with "raising" bills for transcripts of testimony. The county roads commissioners are accused of misappropriating money. Constable Patrick Holland and County Architect M. D. Kern have to meet similar accusations. It is expected the grand jury will present another batch of indictments against county officials before adjourning.

PRICELESS RELIC OF OLD CHINESE DYNASTY SAVED

Massive Gold Seal Found in San Francisco Redeemed by the Consul General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—A massive gold seal, worth intrinsically $5,000, and one of the priceless treasures of an ancient Chinese dynasty, has been offered for sale in this city to a local smelting company. Word was sent from there to the Chinese consul general. He deciphered the worn inscriptions upon it and declared that it was one of the most valuable relics of an ancient Chinese dynasty. He said that the gold came from the great range of the Khinga mountains and the sands of the Gobi desert and was gathered by hand from the rocks and channels more than four thousand years ago. Melted and refined into a solid mass the artisans of those ages carved the inscriptions upon the gold that have formed the official seal of the dynasty for thousands of years until more modern times and an imperial seal was developed. Then the seal was delated to the nearest nephew of the Emperor as his official signature. The seal was subsequently withdrawn from sale by its present owner, who claims to have picked it up in China. It is said the Chinese consul general has guaranteed the payment of $10,000 forfeit, which is twice its intrinsic value, if melted up.

Secretary Taft's Throat Sore.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Taft has contracted a cold which has settled in his throat and by direction of his physician has cancelled his speaking for the next ten days. Although unable to use his voice in public speaking, Secretary Taft is attending to business as usual at the War Department.

STRICKEN IN HIS PULPIT WHILE BOWED IN PRAYER

Dying Iowa Pastor Pitches Headlong to Floor While Offering Supplication.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 9.—Suddenly and without a moment's warning to the large congregation whose heads were bowed while the minister prayed for their welfare, the Rev. O. R. Newell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, fell stricken with paralysis in his pulpit. For a moment the people were terror stricken and the stricken pastor was allowed to pitch headlong to the floor. He was removed to his home, but cannot live.

SAYS BRYAN WILL HEAD DELEGATION

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—Charles W. Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., and brother of William Jennings Bryan, said in an interview to-day that the reports of dissension in the Nebraska Democracy are wrong and that his brother will head the delegation to St. Louis unitedly pledged to vote for reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform.

GOVERNOR BRADY SEES THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Governor Brady, of Alaska, had a conference to-day with President Roosevelt about Alaskan affairs. Governor Brady is the Alaskan commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and is away from his post at this time in connection with his exposition work.

TWELVE TONS OF VIRGIN GOLD MELTED IN MINT

Six Hundred Thousand Golden Eagles Will Be Coined at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Twelve tons of virgin gold were to-day reduced to a molten state at the United States mint here. At the same time the coinage started, began the work of converting the mass into golden eagles. To-morrow twelve more tons will be melted and within the next few days about $12,000,000 will be coined. Most of the gold came from New York in bullion. The melting of twelve tons of gold in one day is said to break all records for mint melting.

DENEEN SLATE GOES THROUGH AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Deneen slate was nominated to-day in the Cook county Republican convention. Thirty-five minutes after being called to order the convention adjourned: The slate: For state's attorney, John J. Healy; for recorder, Abel Davis; for clerk of the Circuit Court, John A. Linn; for clerk of Superior Court, Charles Vail; for board of review, F. D. Mecham; for assessor, Oscar Hebel; for Superior Court judges, Alex Chytraus, Arthur Chetlain, A. C. Barnes, Jesse Holdom, George Dupuy, Henry V. Freeman; for coroner, Peter M. Hoffman; for president of county board, Edward J. Brundage.

Presented to King Peter.

BELGRADE, May 9.—John B. Jackson, United States minister to Servia, delivered his credentials to King Peter to-day. The minister was escorted to and from the palace by a detachment of the King's Guards.

There is no Substitute for

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

It is a Matter of Health

COMPETE FOR DESIGNS OF THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL

Four Architects Chosen by Board of Trustees to Be Included in List of Ten.

TRIBUTE TO M. A. HANNA

NEW YORK, May 9.—The board of trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association at a meeting here to-day accepted the report of the advisory committee of experts appointed some time ago in which the recommendation was made that a limited and paid competition should be instituted for the selection of an architect. From those who had already submitted designs, the committee chose the following names: E. Case Wilson, E. S. McGonegal, A. R. Ross and Guy Lowell. Six other names will be added by the committee and from the ten an architect will be chosen. The members of the advisory committee are: Walter Cook, New York; R. S. Peabody, Boston, architects, and Daniel Chester French, New York, sculptor. Memorial resolutions relative to the death of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, who was the vice president of the committee, were adopted. It is proposed to continue his name on the list as vice president, no one being selected to fill the place.

The memorial, which pays a warm tribute to the dead senator, and especially to the part he had in the work of the association, concludes as follows:

"The name of Senator Hanna will not lack lustre because of inevitable association in history with that of McKinley. The beautiful friendship that existed between these exceptional men maintained throughout their years of maturity without intermission, has been an example of inestimable value to those so fortunate as to have participated in the affairs to which they devoted their ever-harmonious and united energies. It will present to a great people and its posterity forever the picture of two master minds, schooled in widely different classes, each dominant and aggressive to the last degree in their separate pursuits, and, nevertheless, one in a bond of friendship that could only endure when honor was predominant."

The board voted to present a copy of the memorial properly engrossed to Mrs. Hanna. It was announced at the conclusion of the meeting that the sum so far obtained for the McKinley memorial exceeds $550,000 and that subscriptions are constantly coming in.

BATTLE FOUGHT AMONG THE HAIL-LADEN CLOUDS

Details of the Fight Between the British and Thibetans at Gyang-Tse.

STEEP PRECIPICE SCALED

LONDON, May 9.—Details of the battle of May 6 between the British expedition and natives of Thibet, recounted in a dispatch from the Times's correspondent at Karo Pass, Thibet, show that the action took place 16,000 feet above sea level. It was the outcome of an attack on Colonel Younghusband and his escort at early dawn on Thursday by 800 men from Dong-Tse.

The attacking force arrived at Gyang-Tse at midnight, the approach being with the utmost secrecy. The garrison under command of Major Murry behaved with great gallantry and beat off the attack successfully, although the pick of the men and nearly all the senior officers had been taken for an expedition to Karota. It is noteworthy that the attack was delivered shortly after the Karota force had moved out, proving that the Thibetans had good information.

When Colonel Brandes with his Rifles camped on the pass Thursday night 1,600 Thibetans were holding a wall three miles ahead. Their position was well flanked and elaborate preparations had been made for the hurling down of rocks from both sides of the gorge. Seven hundred of the men were from Kams and the remainder from Lhassa and this locality. The enemy, after obstinate resistance, were cleared from the wall. Two Sanfars, well defended, held back the advance two and a half hours during most of which time a pelting hailstorm was in progress.

The general plan of attack was an outflanking movement by one company of Ghurkhas and a direct attack by Pioneers. Ultimately it was found necessary to detach a small force of Pioneers to scale a precipice 1,200 feet high. The gallantry of both the Sikhs and the Pioneers on both flanks was conspicuous, as the resistance was stubborn until the flanks were turned. When that occurred the entire Thibetan force fled from the wall.

The casualties of the Thibetan force during the actual fight were about seventy-five and probably as many again were lost during the pursuit by the mounted infantry, who have not returned. Captain Bethune, who was among the five British killed, fell while leading his men to the attack on the wall.

The construction of the wall and the choice of the spot where it was built reflect credit on the Thibetans, so much so that its abandonment must have been due to sheer cowardice, as it would have been almost impossible to take it by frontal attack, the enemy largely using Lhassa-made rifles and cartridges instead of matchlocks.

Changes at Princeton University

PRINCETON, N. J., May 9.—In connection with the ninety-second commencement of Princeton Theological Seminary the board of directors met to-day and elected Rev. E. D. Warfield, D. D., president of Lafayette College, president of the board in place of Dr. George Baker, of Philadelphia, deceased. Dr. Silas B. Brownell, of New York, was chosen first vice president and Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Lowrie, of Philadelphia, second vice president. The fellowship in Hebrew and the first Carter prize in Old Testament literature were awarded to Henry G. Howard, of Jacksboro, Tex. Eighteen degrees of bachelor of divinity were conferred. Among the recipients were two Boers from Cape Colony.

ARE NEW YORK POLICEMEN ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS

Many Members of Force Hold Naturalization Papers Said to Be Fraudulent.

MATTER TO BE PROBED

NEW YORK, May 9.—In the course of a sweeping investigation into naturalization frauds, which has been in progress here during the last fifteen months, the authorities have been informed that many members of the police force hold papers said to have been secured by methods not in accord with the law. Most of the men under suspicion are said to have been on the force some years. It is likely every naturalized policeman in Greater New York will be examined.

Assistant United States Attorney Marax, appointed some time ago by Attorney General Knox to prosecute those who hold and traffic in spurious citizens' papers, said in regard to the matter: "Arrangements have just been completed between the Department of Justice and State Superintendent of Elections Morgan that the bureau of elections and the United States district attorney's office shall co-operate. We are informed that a considerable number of the police force hold papers obtained by fraud or have never been naturalized.

"The co-operation of the government with the bureau of elections will enable the district attorney to have witnesses subpoenaed. It is our plan to subpoena, if necessary, every naturalized policeman and examine him as to his naturalization, date of arrival in this country, and so on. It will be useless for any of them to tell anything but the truth, because the government has in its possession the evidence with regard to their landing.

Since the inauguration of the work more than a year ago about 150 men have been convicted of complicity in securing fraudulent papers. Most of them were Italians. One hundred cases are still pending in the courts.

M. PLESKE, RUSSIAN STATESMAN, IS DEAD

Czar's Late Minister of Finance Dies as Result of a Carriage Accident.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg announces the death there at 9 o'clock this morning of M. Pleske, late minister of finance.

M. Pleske, who was born in 1852, was the son of a Russian general of German extraction. He entered the ministry of finance when twenty years of age, and was credited with being a disciple of M. De Witte, whom he succeeded as minister of finance. In December last M. Pleske became seriously ill as the result of an injury to his spine in a carriage accident some time previously, and was obliged to undergo an operation, and in January of this year was said to be dying, peritonitis having set in. He was at that time relieved from his duties as minister of finance and transferred to the council of the empire.

TIN WORKERS STILL IN COMMITTEE WORK

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—The various committees of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers were still in session to-day and as a result there was no meeting of the annual convention of the association. It is thought that some of the committees will not complete their work before to-morrow evening. In that event the convention will not meet again until Wednesday morning. President Schafer was compelled to return to Pittsburg owing to the serious illness of a member of his family. He is, however, expected to be here.

BRAZIL AND PERU WILL NOT MAKE WAR

RIO JANEIRO, May 9.—The strain on the relations between Brazil and Peru is relaxing. The Peruvian minister has presented to the Foreign Office a conciliatory reply to the Brazilian demand for the evacuation by the troops of Peru of the Alto Purus and Alto Jurua territories, saying that the Peruvian government is ready to discuss the ownership of the territories in dispute and to evacuate them pending a settlement of this question.

NECESSARY.

People May Go Without Food for Days but Not Without Sleep.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time, but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well, often lying awake for two or three hours during the night up to three weeks ago, but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a California woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee, but three weeks ago I cut off the coffee and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drank coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it.

"My brother has been in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He has been troubled with sour stomach and I often would notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief.

"About two weeks ago he asked me for a cup of Postum—said he liked it well enough to give up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum three times a day and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this, but it's easily proved. A 10 days' trial works wonders, and of course "there's a reason."

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."