

TO CURB PORTO RICANS

MR. TAFT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Would Take Power to Hold Up Appropriations Away from House of Delegates.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, May 10.—The President sent a special message to Congress to-day calling attention to the necessity of immediate legislation to amend the organic act of Porto Rico so as to provide in the event of the legislature failing to make the necessary appropriations those of the previous year shall be continuing, as is now the case in the Philippines and Hawaii.

The Porto Rican House of Delegates, the lower house of the legislature, has sought to compel the Executive Council, which is the upper house and is appointed by the President, to accept certain legislation by refusing to pass the necessary appropriation bill, and without legislation there will be no funds to carry on the government after June 30.

The message, in which the President severely criticizes the Porto Ricans for their course, was read in both houses of Congress. Senator Dewey, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, immediately called a meeting of his committee for next Thursday, when the legislation asked by the President will be framed, and as soon thereafter as possible reported to the Senate. Senator Dewey said this evening that it would be impracticable to call up the measure until after the passage of the tariff bill, but as soon as that bill is sent to conference the measure would be adopted by the Senate. Mr. Dewey will have the cordial support of Senate leaders in his effort to handle the matter expeditiously.

The House adjourned without disposing of the message, but the Republican leaders expect that a quorum will be present on Thursday and they look for little difficulty in referring the measure to the Ways and Means Committee. It is probable that a bill will be reported to the House as soon as the Philippine tariff has been disposed of.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The text of the message follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives: An emergency has arisen in Porto Rico which makes it necessary for me to invite the attention of the Congress to the situation in that island and to recommend legislation at the present extra session amending the act under which the island is governed.

At the regular session of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico adjourned March 11 last without passing the usual appropriation bill. A special session of the Assembly was at once convened by the Governor, but after three days, on March 18, it again adjourned without making any appropriation for its support after June 30 next. The situation presented is, therefore, an unusual gravity. This is the first time since the establishment of the Porto Rican government of Porto Rico was established by what is known as the Foraker act, passed April 12, 1899, and since that time the Governor, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, a Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior and Commissioner of Education, together with five other appointees of the President, constitute the Executive Council. The Executive Council have in its membership not less than five native Porto Ricans. The legislative power is vested in the Legislative Assembly, which has two co-ordinate branches. The first of these is the Executive Council just described and the second is the House of Delegates, elected by the people of the island and presided over by the qualified electors of the seven districts into which the island is divided.

The present government of Porto Rico is a government as to be provided laws are not such doubt whether this function is not committed solely to the Executive Council, but in referring the legislative Assembly has made appropriations for all the expenses other than for salaries fixed by Congress, and it is too late to reverse that action.

APPROPRIATIONS HELD UP.

Ever since the institution of the present Assembly the House of Delegates has held up the appropriation bills until the last minute of the regular session and has sought to use the power to do so as a means of compelling the Executive Council to accept legislation which the House desired.

In the last regular Legislative Assembly the House of Delegates passed a bill dividing the island into several counties and providing county government, a bill to establish a system of public schools, a bill for the establishment of an agricultural bank, a bill providing that vacancies in the offices of mayors and councilmen in the cities and towns should be filled by the Governor, and a bill putting in the control of the largest taxpayers in each municipality the selection in great part of the assessors of property.

The Executive Council declined to concur in these bills. It objects to the plan of county government on the ground that the revenues of the island were not sufficient to carry out the plan proposed, and to the transfer of the central committee of the Legislature of the Foraker act. It objects to the change in the law concerning the appraisal of property on the ground that it would be to put too much power in respect of the appraisal of property for taxation in the hands of the municipalities. It objects to the change in the chief assessors of property on the ground that it would be to put too much power in respect of the appraisal of property in the hands of the municipalities. It objects to the change in the chief assessors of property on the ground that it would be to put too much power in respect of the appraisal of property in the hands of the municipalities.

TOO GREAT POWER IN HOUSE.

The facts recited demonstrate the willingness of the representatives of the people in the House of Delegates to support the government in order to secure the passage of certain legislation. The question whether the proposed legislation should be enacted into law was left by the fundamental provisions of the organic act to the joint action of the Executive Council and the House of Delegates as the Legislative Assembly. The House of Delegates has sought to compel the Executive Council to accept legislation by refusing to pass the necessary appropriation bill, and without legislation there will be no funds to carry on the government after June 30.

For these reasons I recommend an amendment to the Foraker act providing that whenever the Legislative Assembly shall adjourn without making the appropriations necessary to support and maintain the government, sums equal to the appropriations made in the previous year for the respective purposes shall be available from the treasury revenues and shall be drawn by the warrant of the Auditor on the Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor. Such a provision applies to the legislative act of the Philippines and Hawaii, and it has prevented in those two countries any misuse of the power of appropriation.

The House of Delegates sent a committee of three to Washington, while the Executive Council represented by the Attorney General and the Auditor. I referred both committees to the Secretary of the War, whose report, with a letter from Governor Foraker and the written statements of both committees, accompanies this message.

I have had one personal interview with the committee representing the House of Delegates, and suggested to them that if the House of Delegates would pass the appropriation bill without insisting on the passage of the other bills by the Executive Council I would send a representative of the government to Porto Rico to make an investigation and report in respect to the proposed legislation. Their answer, which shows them not to be in a compromising mood, was as follows: The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico would be called to an extraordinary session, exclusively to pass an appropriation bill, taking into consideration the state of affairs down the island and the high and intolerant attitude of the Executive Council, and also taking into consideration the absolute resistance of the House to any act which would diminish its own dignity and of the country. It is the opinion of those committee members that no agreement would be attained, unless the Executive Council would accept the amendments of the House of Delegates.

However, if in the proclamation calling for an extraordinary session the House of Delegates reforms would be mentioned, and if the Executive Council would accept that the House of Delegates in every municipality, and that vacancies occurring in mayors and councilmen be filled by the municipal councils, as provided in the organic act, the bills passed by the House in its last session, then the Executive Council would accept the amendments of the House of Delegates.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico has been the favored daughter of the United States. The sovereignty of the island in 1899 passed to the United States with the full consent of the people of the island. Under the law all the customs and internal revenue were turned into the treasury of the United States for the maintenance of the island government, while the United States pays out of its own Treasury the cost of the local army—that is, a full Porto Rican regiment, the coast service, the harbor improvement, the marine hospital support, the post office deficit, the weather bureau and the upkeep of the agricultural experiment stations.

After the change of sovereignty a cyclone destroyed a large part of Porto Rican coffee culture, \$200,000 was expended from the United States Treasury to buy rations for those left in distress. The island is policed by seven hundred men and equipped with a full complement of arms. Before American control 87 per cent of the Porto Ricans were unable to read or write, and there was no in this island, containing a million people, while the enrollment of pupils in such schools as existed was only 25 in number. Today in the island there are 150 such buildings and the enrollment of pupils in 2,400 schools has reached the number of 250,000. There was expended \$25,000 in gold for public education. Under the present government \$2,000,000 has been expended for this purpose a total of \$25,000,000.

When the Americans took control there were 172 miles of macadamized roads, since that time there have been constructed 452 miles more, mostly in the mountains, making in all now a total of 624 miles of macadamized roads. The roads are of the finest quality and admirably constructed. There are in the island roads as good roads as there are in the world. In the course of the administration of this island the United States medical authorities discovered a disease of tropical anemia which was epidemic and produced by a miasma called the "fever" which it so much impaired the energy of those who suffered from it, and so often led to complete prostration and death, that it became necessary to undertake its cure by widespread governmental effort. I am glad to say that 225,000 natives, or one-fourth of the entire population, have been treated at government expense, and the effect has been much to reduce the extent and severity of the disease and to bring it under control. Substantially every person in the island has been vaccinated and smallpox has practically disappeared.

HAS FREE TRADE.

There is complete free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, and all customs duties collected in the United States on Porto Rican products subsequent to the date of the evacuation, amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, have been refunded to the island treasury. The total revenue of Porto Rican products is \$15,000,000 annually. The result of the island is directly dependent upon the amount of trade with America, and the market for which we in America provide the market. Without our fostering benevolence the business of Porto Rico would be a prostrate as are some of the neighboring West Indian islands. Before American control the trade balance against the island was \$12,500,000, while the present balance of trade in favor of the island is \$2,500,000. The total of exports and imports has increased from \$22,000,000 before American control to \$45,000,000 at the present day. At the date of the American occupation the estimated value of all agricultural land was about \$90,000,000. The appraised value of the real property in the island reaches \$100,000,000. The value of the island before American control was \$2,500,000, while the receipts were \$2,500,000. For the year 1908 the receipts were \$12,500,000 and the expenditures were \$10,000,000. There are 245 are Americans and 2,548 are native Porto Ricans. The population of the island in the history of the island when the average prosperity of the Porto Ricans has been higher, when his opportunity has been greater, when his liberty of thought and action was more secure.

Representatives of the House of Delegates insist that they appear in Congress and to the public that, from the standpoint of the people of the island, Porto Rico is not subject, under American control, to a government more despotic and arbitrary than that of Spain. To prove this they refer to the provisions of a royal decree of 1897, promulgated in November of that year, which decreed that the government of Porto Rico and Cuba, and was undoubtedly a great step forward in the history of the island. The decree related to the government of Porto Rico and Cuba, and was undoubtedly a great step forward in the history of the island. The decree related to the government of Porto Rico and Cuba, and was undoubtedly a great step forward in the history of the island. The decree related to the government of Porto Rico and Cuba, and was undoubtedly a great step forward in the history of the island.

GENEROUSLY FORGOTTEN.

In contrast with this, under its present form of government the island Legislature possesses practically all the powers of an American commonwealth, and the constitution guarantees its inhabitants, instead of being subject to suspension by Executive discretion, are absolutely guaranteed by act of Congress the great body of substantive law now in force in the island, political, civil and criminal code, codes of political, civil and criminal procedure, the revenue, municipal, electoral, franchise, educational, police and public works laws, and the like, laws enacted by the people of the island themselves, as no law can be put upon the statute books unless it has received the approval of representatives of the people of the island. In no single case has the Congress of the United States intervened to annul or control acts of the Legislature of Porto Rico. For the first time in the history of Porto Rico the island is living under laws enacted by its own Legislature.

It is quite unnecessary to mention the political power of the Porto Ricans under the royal decree of 1897, when their capacity to exercise it will benefit to the island. It is quite unnecessary to mention the political power of the Porto Ricans under the royal decree of 1897, when their capacity to exercise it will benefit to the island. It is quite unnecessary to mention the political power of the Porto Ricans under the royal decree of 1897, when their capacity to exercise it will benefit to the island.

those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it.

In the desire of certain of their leaders for political power, the Porto Ricans have forgotten the generosity of the United States in its dealings with them. This should not be an occasion for surprise. It is dealing with a whole people can it be made the basis of a charge of ingratitude.

Porto Rico, with the consent of the people of the island, assumed guardianship over them and the guidance of their destinies, we must have been conscious that a people that enjoyed so little opportunity for education could not be expected to be for themselves to exercise the full power of self-government, and the present development is only an indication that we have gone somewhat too fast in the extension of political power to them for their own good.

The change recommended may not immediately convince those controlling the House of Delegates of the mistake they have made in the extremity of their attitude, but in the long run it will secure more careful and responsible exercise of the power they have been given. There is not the slightest evidence that there is any disposition on the part of the Porto Rican member of the Executive Council a disposition to usurp authority or to withhold approval of such legislation as was in the best interests of the island. It is a mark of sympathy with the best aspirations of the Porto Rican people.

LARRINAGA ALARMED.

Fears President's Message May Lead to Violence in Porto Rico.

Washington, May 10.—Tullo Larrinaga, Delegate from Porto Rico in Congress, in commenting on the President's message, expressed the conviction that "if the recommendations for a change in the Foraker act made by the President are adopted, the Porto Rican Executive Council, the majority of whom are Americans appointed by the President, will feel that a new era of force and violence, such as existed in 1900 and in 1902, can be initiated with safety."

FINDS A COAL MONOPOLY.

Commerce Commission Reports Merger in Ohio and West Virginia.

Washington, May 10.—A history of the organization and operations of various coal companies in Ohio and West Virginia, and their merging in one company, which is alleged to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company, is given in a report made to Congress to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The trunk line syndicate consists of the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the New York Central, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Potomac, the Norfolk and Western roads. The report describes the coal and iron mines and the road companies in this region finally merged in the Sunday Creek Company.

The commission finds that the railroad companies by various devices sought to discourage the further development of coal mines in the Ohio and West Virginia territory. It says that the interest of the railroad officials in their coal companies and the guarantee by the railroads of the bonds of the coal companies, to the detriment of the coal and iron development of the territory, and so far as possible, to retain to the companies a monopoly of the coal transported by the railroads.

DEMOCRAT MADE JUDGE.

President Appoints H. G. Connor to Fill North Carolina Vacancy.

Washington, May 10.—President Taft to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry Groves Connor, a Democrat, to be United States judge for the eastern district of North Carolina.

The vacancy in the North Carolina bench caused by the death of Judge Thomas R. Purdie has existed for several months and has been a source of much concern to President Taft. The contest for the place has been a bitter one, and the Republicans of the district recently urged the President not to appoint a Democrat, even if he had to go out of the district to find a suitable Republican for the place.

NO QUORUM IN HOUSE.

Philippine Tariff Bill Reported with Amendments.

Washington, May 10.—After debating for three-quarters of an hour as to what disposition should be made of President Taft's message on Porto Rico, the House adjourned to-day because a quorum was not present.

Mr. Payne reported the Philippine tariff bill, and said he would like to see its consideration on Thursday. In the mean time, Representative Dwight, the Republican whip, will be instructed to send out letters urging all members to be present, so that the business which has accumulated since the tariff bill passed the House can be disposed of.

The principal changes made by the Ways and Means Committee in Mr. Payne's report. He says that the free trade provisions of the Payne bill, which will deprive the insular government of about \$1,000,000 of revenue.

The export duties on Manila hemp, copra, tobacco, sugar and shells, which yielded a revenue of \$743,588 in 1908, are re-enacted in the new bill at 50 per cent. Mr. Payne says, an export duty is forbidden by the policy of the government of the United States and is prohibited by the Constitution. To meet the argument that these export duties are in effect taxes on the land, the report says that the land on which the products so taxed are grown is the only land in the islands which yields sufficient revenue to bear the burden of a tax.

A new section, by which much additional revenue is expected to be produced, was added by the committee. It provides that there shall be collected on all articles imported from countries other than the United States the internal revenue tax assessed on similar articles manufactured or produced in the Philippines or imported from the United States.

Duties have been reduced in a number of instances. Hides and petroleum and its products have been transferred to the free list. Certain machinery and light weight steel rails for tramways have lower duties. Numerous other changes have been made in the tariffology to make the bill conform to the Payne tariff bill now before Congress.

INSURANCE FOR BANKS.

A Matter in Discretion of Officers. Mr. Wickersham Holds.

Washington, May 10.—"It is a matter for the discretion of the directors and officers of a national bank to determine whether they will enter into a contract with an insurance company guaranteeing the bank's solvency," says Attorney General Wickersham in an opinion rendered to-day to Secretary MacVeagh.

This discretion, says the Attorney General, is "to insure the solvency of the bank and to protect the financial condition of the company making the insurance and the reasonableness of the rate of premium." After the form of the policy is modified to conform to the suggestion he makes in his opinion, he sees no legal reason why a bank may not enter into such a contract.

The Attorney General's opinion is in reply to a question from the Controller of the Currency, asking as to the power of a national bank to enter into a contract of this kind and transmitting "a form of policy which is proposed to be issued by an insurance company proposed to be organized."



SENATE LEADERS WIN

Continued from first page.

Mr. Cullom that he would pair with Senator McEnery of Louisiana, who was absent against the amendment, Senator Aldrich said that he knew Mr. McEnery would vote against the Beveridge amendment.

"Has the Senator a right to make that statement?" asked Mr. McClaurin, protesting against having a Democrat paired under such circumstances.

"I feel that I have full authority to make that statement," replied Mr. Aldrich.

The Beveridge amendment was then defeated and the committee provision adopted.

DISPUTE AS TO INFORMATION.

A tilt between Senators Aldrich and Beveridge was the opening feature of the session. The Senate had no sooner been called to order than the Senator from Indiana took the floor. He spoke of the address of Mr. Carter last Saturday, in which the Montana Senator referred to the abundance of information on the tariff bill.

"I think the Senate understands this speech," said Mr. Beveridge, "but in order that the country may understand it I will ask the clerk to read an extract from 'The Congressional Record.'" The extract was from a speech by Senator McCumber, in which complaint was made that no information was available for Senators showing the comparative cost of articles in the tariff schedules in this country and abroad and in which it was suggested that a bureau to provide such information should be created.

Mr. Beveridge then sent to the desk an extract from a statement by Mr. Aldrich to be read by the clerk, the chairman of the Finance Committee being quoted as saying: "I have no knowledge whatever of anything that transpired in the Ways and Means Committee," etc. Mr. Aldrich said his statement had related only to the hearings on "orange mineral" which was under consideration when he spoke, and did not refer to the hearings as a whole, because he had read much of the reports of those hearings.

"I have given thirty years to the consideration of these matters," said Mr. Aldrich, "and while I may not have the ability of the Senator from Indiana, yet such as I have I have brought to this question, and if the Senator will give a fraction of the time to the consideration of these matters that I have given he will serve his constituency and the country better than by proclaiming to everybody the lack of information."

Mr. Heyburn discussed the lead schedule, explaining mining methods and the systems of treating ore in order to demonstrate the necessity for a differential duty on products of lead ore.

Statements by Mr. Cummins regarding the freight rate on lead ore from Western states to New York were disputed by Messrs. Aldrich, Borah, Sutherland and Smoot. The Iowa Senator declared, however, that if there was any railroad charging a rate of \$25 a ton on lead ore from Salt Lake to New York Congress could turn aside for a few moments from the consideration of the tariff and deal vigorously with that road.

In the opinion of Mr. Borah no form of legislation would hurt the lead and smelter trusts. It was idle, he contended, for any one to say there were no such trusts. So thoroughly entrenched were they, he said, that they easily could avoid the provisions of the bill by transferring their bases of operations.

ATTACKS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Steenerson Thinks Pure Food Law Has Been Suspended—Reply Will Be Denial.

Washington, May 10.—Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, has been informed, on what he says is trustworthy authority, that the pure food law has been suspended by certain executive departments of the government without the authority of Congress.

Mr. Steenerson refused to go into details when discussing his resolutions and contented himself with saying that the executive departments have no constitutional right to suspend the operations of the act of Congress, and that he would call his resolutions next week and insist on an early answer to them from the departments indicated.

CANAL EXCAVATION IN APRIL.

Washington, May 10.—The total excavation for April on the Panama Canal was 3,454,648 cubic yards, according to a dispatch received to-day by the commission from Colonel Goethals.

This amount is less than the excavation in the previous month, but greater than that in April, 1908. There were twenty-five working days in April, as compared with twenty-seven in March, and the rainfall for April was 4.98 inches, as compared with 1.19 in March.

TO ASK LUNACY COMMISSION FOR DAVIS.

Washington, May 10.—A commission in lunacy will probably be asked by the defense, it was announced to-day, to inquire into the sanity of John C. Davis, the Washington lawyer, who, with his brother, M. T. Davis, was arrested here on Saturday on charges of swindling involving the sum of \$200,000.

The preliminary hearing of the brothers was continued until May 15. Martin T. Davis was released on bail, but John C. was unable to obtain bonds, and he was sent back to the police station. Justice Barnard in equity court appointed W. Mosby Williams receiver of the building and loan association of which M. T. Davis was secretary, fixing his bond at \$100,000.



A new hand-woven rug of heavy wool made in beautiful browns, blues, pinks, sage colors, etc.—solid colors with plain end borders. It is seamless and reversible. The solid colors readily harmonize with all Bungalow and Summer Cottage decorations.

Table with columns: Regular Sizes, Prices. Rows: 2 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. \$3.50, 3 ft. x 6 ft. 6.00, 4 ft. x 7 ft. 9.50, 6 ft. x 9 ft. 18.00, 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. 26.50, 9 ft. x 12 ft. 36.00

Special sizes and combinations of color made to order at the same rate... \$3.00 a sq. yd.

The MOURZOUK PRISCILLA, KELTO, SCOTCH ART, and CHINESE PORCH are other very desirable rugs for Summer Homes which we are offering at moderate prices. We also direct attention to our extensive stock of ORIENTAL RUGS, which includes a large lot suitable for Summer Homes. These were purchased in Constantinople early in the year under favorable market conditions which enable us to offer them at very attractive prices.

Call and inspect our offerings. JOSEPH WILD & Co. Established 1852.

SPERRY BOARD REPORTS

Divided on Newberry Plan of Navy Yard Reorganization.

Washington, May 10.—The board, which Admiral Sperry is chairman has closed its labors, and its report—or reports—was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy at Annapolis, so that he might study it on board the Dolphin on the trip of inspection to Hampton and the navy yard at Norfolk, from which he returned to Washington late tonight.

The keenest interest is expressed by naval officers everywhere over the result of the deliberations of the board, the views of which have been widely different and are represented in two reports. One adheres tenaciously to the Newberry system of Navy Department and navy yard organization, the other adopts in general terms the plan outlined by the officers at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who sought to establish a line organization for the encouragement of a system of administration which shall place the authority at navy yards largely with the line officers instead of with the naval constructors.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

New Plan for Supplying Army with Horses.

Washington, May 10. TO SAVE HORSEFLIESH.—The quartermaster general is preparing a new system for supplying the army with horses. He believes that by this system he will be able to effect a material saving in the number of animals periodically condemned as unfit for use by mounted troops. This will be brought about by having horses purchased in the first instance by cavalry officers, acting individually. The horses thus acquired it is proposed to send to the army remount depots, one of which has been established at Fort Reno, Montana. At these establishments the horses will be broken in and trained for service with cavalry and field artillery, one of the features of such work being to accustom the animals to stand while firearms are discharged. From these depots the horses will be sent out as required. In this way the mounted troops will have fresh, young, trained animals, which are expected to last longer than the horses purchased under contract and trained for service with uniformity. Quartermaster General Aleshrine believes that in this way he can keep the horses in better trim and can easily control the number necessarily declared unfit. He also proposes to limit the number of animals to be sent yearly to the various commands, and he estimates that not more than 10 per cent of the horses now owned by the army will need to be replaced each year. This will mean that the government will be able to supply the demand for horses with well fitted animals at the rate of about fifteen hundred a year. It is expected that there will be opposition to this plan, but General Aleshrine has fortified his project with statistics calculated to impress the Secretary of War.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued: Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM H. MILLER, deputy quartermaster general, from the Philippines to San Francisco.

Major M. STROCKLEY, medical corps, from Fort George Wright, accompany 3d Infantry to San Francisco, California, temporary duty, corps of Engineers, August 5.

Captain JOHN C. DAKES, corps of engineers, assigned to Naval War College, June.

Captain GEORGE C. MARTIN, 6th Infantry, to home preparatory to retirement.

Captain E. A. BOLSH, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, professor military science at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, to take effect September 1.

Following recruiting officers discontinue recruiting districts designated and proceed to recruit specified June 1: Captain HUGH K. TAYLOR, coast artillery, Birmingham, to Fort Slocum; First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. HOLBROOK, 2d Cavalry, from encroachment of Rio Grande River at Fort Brown.

Captain GEORGE C. MARTIN, 6th Infantry, to home preparatory to retirement.

Captain E. A. BOLSH, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, professor military science at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, to take effect September 1.

Following recruiting officers discontinue recruiting districts designated and proceed to recruit specified June 1: Captain HUGH K. TAYLOR, coast artillery, Birmingham, to Fort Slocum; First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. HOLBROOK, 2d Cavalry, from encroachment of Rio Grande River at Fort Brown.

Special Sales Steinway & Sons, desirous of completing certain records, request all possessors of Steinway pianos which are numbered below 80,000 to send their address and the correct number of their Steinway piano. We will give a tuning at half price in Greater New York. Furthermore, we offer on these pianos an extra bonus of \$50 towards the purchase of a new Steinway, containing all the latest improvements, if exchanged on or before October 1, 1909. Reasonable time payments will be granted on the difference. The delivery of the new piano can be made at the convenience of the purchaser. Address: Record Department, STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York.

Hunyadi Janos Best Natural Laxative Water. Do you know that your stomach or bowel trouble and the indigestion that goes with it can be relieved quicker and better by using HUNYADI JANOS WATER than in any other way? It is easily taken—1/2 a glass on arising—and you have no bad after-effects. Ask your Physician—he will recommend it—and you will be satisfied. It is so many others. Try it yourself for CONSTIPATION! KELLOGG NOT TO RETIRE. St. Paul, May 10.—Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant attorney in charge of cases against the Standard Oil Company and the Harriman lines, denied to-day that he had informed the President of the Standard Oil case. He said that his relations with the government would end when the present cases were closed.