BOERS SUCCESSFUL IN THEIR RETREAT.

Left Pretoria to Roberts and Departed for Mountainous Stronghold.

LYDENBURG THEIR DESTINATION

Saved Their Food, Rolling Stock and Ammunition—Tired British Did Not Follow—Buller Asks Armistice.

London, June 7, 3:15 a. m.—Military operations in South Africa are apparently at a standstill. For a day or two the tired troops of Lord Roberts are resting, and he is filling the magazines and warehouses at his new base, Pretoria, preparatory to a long chase after the retiring Boers in the direction of Lydenburg. His cavalry probably are seeking to intercept Commandant General Botha.

Some dispatches are to hand which left Pretoria Monday, while the fighting was going on outside the city. They come by way of Lorenzo Marquez. One of them says:

"Toward the end of the day, when the British naval guns were shelling the southern forts, a number of projectiles burst, damaging the suburbs. All day armed burghers have been leaving Pretoria, going east. The greater part of the railway rolling stock has been removed.

"General Botha was fighting an essentially rear-guard action, his object being not to defend Pretoria, but to delay Lord Roberts until the railway switch had been cleared and the main part of the Boer Army had started to withdraw. The British advance appears to have left open to the Boers the best line of retreat along the railway."

Possibly Lord Roberts may have been able to cut the railway before a full retirement was effected. That Pretoria would be defended was apparently given out after the council of war, with a view of misleading the British. Lydenburg, the district into which the provisions already destined for Pretoria have been diverted, and where a cartridge factory has been erected and reserve supplies of all sorts are stored, is a volcanic region of fertile valleys, inclosed by great ramparts of precipitous rocks, penetrated by narrow, winding passes. There are herds of cattle in the valleys, and there is much native labor available for the fortifying.

The Boers used both heavy and light artillery at Pretoria.

What is supposed to have been the last train out of Pretoria arrived at Lorenzo Marquez Sunday evening. The passengers included a number of foreigner volunteers, who were leaving the Boers, and also the wives and children of Hollanders. They described Pretoria as destitute of food and clothing. What the Boer officials could not take the natives and townspeople did.

Probably the most important Boer army is at Lang's Nek, where both sides are passive.

General Rundle and General Brabant have withdrawn a little southward.

General Baden-Powell has extended martial law to the Marico and North Lichtenberg districts.

Shots were exchanged between Boer and British patrols eighteen miles east of Mafeking on May 28. Part of the forces lately at Pretoria are reported to have gone eastward to meet Baden-Powell and to make a show of holding the country through which he and General Hunter are moving.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Newcastle, dated Tuesday, describes the Boers there as an unorganized rabble, without flour, meat or sugar. Their surrender is only a question of time. Nevertheless, the correspondent avers, they hold strong positions with the prospect of a safe retreat toward Lydenburg.

It is understood at Newcastle that the British Government has approached the Natal Government with a proposition that Natal should voluntarily renounce local self-government for a time in order that a general system of crown government may be instituted for all South Africa, leading in the course of time to federation and the subsequent autonomy of the various colonies simultaneously.

Lorenzo Marquez correspondents attach significance to the number of British warships in Delagoa Bay, suggesting that they are there possibly in anticipation of aiding the Portuguese in the event of disturbances on the Transvaal border.

MAJUBA HILL STILL HELD.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Thursday, June 7.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The Daily Telegraph publishes this dispatch from its special correspondent:

"Newcastle, Monday—Great numbers of the enemy still occupy Majuba Hill, Lang's Nek and the Pogwani range as far east as Unglebrecht's Pass. On the Ballasberg the positions they hold are particularly strong. Generals Christian Botha, Fourie and Pretorious are in command. Should they obstinately refuse to yield and still continue fighting they will in all probability fall back on Lydenberg by way of Ermelo, with prospects of a safe retreat into the almost inaccessible mountains of the Murchison range. Their task to prevent Buller's entry in the Transvaal by way of Volkrust can only result in failure and unnecessary loss of lives on both sides."

OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA.

London, June 6.—Lord Roberts telegraphed to the War Office as follows:

"Pretoria, June 5, 5:35 p. m.—The occupation of the town passed off most satisfactorily and the British flag is now hoisted on top of the Government offices. The troops met with a much more enthusiastic reception than I anticipated. The Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards lined the square when the march past took place. Owing to their having been on duty at some distance around the town, very few cavalry and infantry were able to take part in the ceremony.

"Several of our officers who had been prisoners were among the onlookers."

A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez, dated Tuesday, June 5, says:

"General Buller and Christian Botha met at Lang's Nek at Buller's request, when a three days' armistice was agreed upon."

The dispatch adds that the British have evacuated Utrecht.

RESOLVED TO FIGHT IT OUT.

London, June 7.—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 5, says:

"According to refugees from Pretoria thousands of burghers under General Botha have taken an oath to continue the struggle to the bitter end.

"United States Consul Hollis started for the Transvaal to-day. The nature of his mission is not made public here."

TO BOYCOTT THE ENGLISH.

American Firms Invited by Dutch to Cape Town.

Cape Town, June 6.—The boycotting schemes of the Dutch embrace invitations to American and continental firms to establish branches here.

ENGLISH NOBILITY SUFFERS.

Duke of Norfolk Hurt and Three Earls Captured.

London, June 6.—Among the officers of the Thirteenth Imperial Yeomanry captured at Lindley are the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Longford and the Earl of Ennismoor.

The Duke of Norfolk, who is Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Battalion of the Royal Sussex Yeomanry, now in South Africa, has met with a somewhat serious accident by falling from his horse. His hip was dislocated and he received other injuries.

Dispatches from Lord Roberts confirm the reported accident to the Duke, and say it occurred during the operations before Pretoria. The Duke, it is added, is progressing satisfactorily.

FREE STATERS STRONG.

They Number 6,000 in the Bethlehem-Ficksburg District.

Maseru, Basutoland, June 6.—A trooper of Brabant's Horse says that in the last engagement the Boers took fifty-four British prisoners, including an officer, whom they released conditionally.

The officer estimated that the Boer forces between Ficksburg and Bethlehem number 6,000 men.

SIGNED A HUNDRED BILLS.

President McKinley's Busy Time at the Capitol.

Washington, June 6.—During his stay at the Capitol to-day the President signed over 100 bills, the most important of which, aside from appropriation bills, were:

The Alaskan code bill; resolution concerning the unveiling of the Lafayette statue in Paris, July 4 next; ratifying the agreement with the Indians on Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho; amending the law concerning territorial indebtedness; amending the act for the relief of settlers on the public lands; permitting second homesteads to persons who have forfeited their rights under certain conditions; authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn.; creating a commission to adjust the indebtedness of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to the United States; authorizing the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico to amend its by-laws; admitting certain publications to the mails as second-class matter; incorporating the Frederick Douglas Historical Association; authorizing the city of Tucson, Ariz., to issue water bonds; providing for the safe-keeping of public moneys in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; authorizing the Seneca Telephone Company to establish lines in Indian Territory, providing for the use of timber and stone for domestic purposes in Indian Territory, extending the coal land laws of the United States to Alaska; amending the laws concerning Circuit Courts of Appeals.

CONGRESS'S APPROPRIATION.

Total for the First Session Is $709,729,176.89.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 6.—Appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress aggregate $709,729,176.89, or about $92,000,000 more than was appropriated last year. The amounts appropriated by the bills are:

Agriculture, $4,092,560.
Army, $114,230,052.52.
Diplomatic and consular, $1,771,168.76.
District of Columbia, $5,356,959.31.
Fortification, $1,287,628.
Indians, $9,198,669.24.
Legislative, etc., $24,170,522.73.
Military Academy, $653,583.87.
Navy, $65,690,916.62.
Pension, $145,245,230.
Post office, $113,648,228.73.
River and harbor, $4,041,000.
Sundry civil, $65,288,885.95.
Total, $557,851,744.43.
Urgent deficiency, $8,995,202.18.
Additional urgent deficiency, $1,543,724.40.
Additional urgent deficiency, $128,305.15.
Deficiency, 1900, and prior years, $4,411,809.75.
Total, $573,517,256.89.
Miscellaneous, $8,500,000.
Total regular annual appropriations $577,712,229.
Permanent annual appropriations, $132,512,220.
Grand total, regular and permanent annual appropriations, $709,729,467.89.

In addition to the hundreds of private acts and unimportant general laws enacted, some of the more important acts passed during the session are:

The gold standard refunding law.

The Porto Rican civil government and tariff law.

The Hawaiian government law.

The civil code for Alaska.

The act to enable C. F. W. Neely to be taken to Cuba for trial.

The act amending the pension laws as recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Important bills that have passed one house and are awaiting action at the next session include:

Nicaraguan Canal bill.
The Pacific cable bill.
The anti-trust bill.
The army reorganization bill.
The Chinese-Japanese Commercial Commission bill.

The bill to extend the powers of the Marine Hospital Service in national quarantine.

ALASKAN APPOINTEES.

John G. Brady Named as Governor—Senate Confirmations.

Washington, June 6.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations for the new judicial offices in Alaska under the new law:

Judges—Melville C. Brown, Alaska; James Wickersham, Washington; Arthur H. Noyes, Minnesota.

Marshals—James M. Shoup, Alaska; Cornelius L. Vawler, Alaska; G. G. Perry, Iowa.

Attorneys—Robert A. Friederich, Alaska; Joseph K. Wood, Montana; A. M. Post, Nebraska.

John G. Brady, to be Governor of Alaska.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

William Haywood of Honolulu, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Hawaii.

Thomas H. Norton of Ohio, Consul at Harput, Turkey.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Fred P. Springs of Utica, N. Y., to be agent for the Indians of the Nevada Agency in Nevada.

WHEELER'S FUTURE.

Will Retire From the Army on His Own Application.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 6.—It is said at the War Department that General Wheeler will be given no military assignment under his commission as Brigadier General of regulars, but will be placed on the retired list within the next few days.

This plan of action, it is said, is in accordance with an understanding reached between the President and General Wheeler. The retirement will be made upon General Wheeler's application and in conformity with the statute authorizing the President to retire officers upon their own application after they reach the age of 62 years.

General Wheeler was born September 10, 1836, and in the natural course of events would be retired for age September 10 next, when he will reach the age of 64 years, the statutory limit of active service in the army.

MATCH MONOPOLY BROKEN.

United States May Ship Raw Material Now to Colombia.

Washington, June 6.—Consul Shaw at Barranquilla has informed the State Department that the Colombian monopoly upon the importation of matches and the raw materials for manufacturing the same has come to an end, and that hereafter the importation of these articles will be permitted by the Republic.

Navigation Bureau Reversed.

Washington, June 6.—Judge Advocate General Lemly has decided adversely the contention of the Navigation Bureau that in making retirements of officers under the terms of the personnel act the officers should be retired in accordance with their rank, no Lieutenants, for instance, being retired until all of the eligible Captains had been retired.

Post Offices Established.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 6.—The following post offices have been established:

Alabama—Nadawah, Monroe County, J. A. Dale, Postmaster; Schley, Coosa County, J. D. Hull, Postmaster.

Texas—Lusk, Throckmorton County, L. E. Lusk, Postmaster.

HOBSON IN POOR HEALTH.

Famous Lieutenant to Be Relieved From Duty.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 6.—Naval Constructor Richard Pearson Hobson, who became famous through the sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago, has been condemned by a medical survey board on the Asiatic Station, and recommended to be relieved from his present duties and ordered home at once. He is suffering from long service in the tropical climate, but it may not be necessary to order his retirement.

A cablegram was received to-day from Admiral Remy stating that Hobson would have to be relieved on account of bad health, and asking that his successor be detailed at once. The department has decided to assign Constructor Thomas F. Ruhm, who is now on duty at Elizabethport, N. J.

The Best Prescription for Malaria
Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

NO AGREEMENT ON ARMOR QUESTION.

Government Factory Issue Prevents Adjournment of Congress.

SESSION COMES TO END TO-DAY

Teller, Tillman and Others Denounce Proposed Surrender to Armor Combine as Biggest Scandal in History.

Washington, June 6.—Inability to reach an agreement upon the naval appropriation bill forced the Senate to abandon the adoption of the House resolution for final adjournment to-day. The armor-plate question, which for five years has been a thorn in the side of Congress, upset the calculations of the Senate leaders, and their well-laid plans went awry.

It was a day of strife and turmoil in the Senate. Early the conferees on the naval bill reported a disagreement, and the Senate was told plainly that the House would not consent to the amendment providing for an armor-plate factory to be operated by the Government.

A compromise proposition was presented by Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, and, after hours of debate, finally was adopted by a vote of 39 to 25.

The discussion of the proposition developed an unusual bitterness of feeling, and charges of robbery and political corruption were hurled about the chamber with an abandon which, if they had not fallen from the lips of grave Senators, would have been regarded as reckless. Little worse ever was heard in the heat of a political campaign.

Three o'clock, the hour agreed upon for final adjournment, was passed, and still the Senate wrestled with the armor-plate question. When the Penrose proposition finally was agreed to, it was supposed the way was clear, but late to-night another disagreement was reported on the naval bill, and the Senate took an adjournment until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The evening session presented a brilliant scene, the galleries being thronged with a gay and fashionable assemblage. All were immensely entertained, as Senators Carter of Montana, Mason of Illinois, Turner of Washington and Money of Mississippi kept the Senate on edge with rattling political speeches.

Mr. Penrose's proposition was as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure, by contract, armor of the best quality for any or all vessels (above referred to), provided such contracts can be made at a price which is now, in his judgment, reasonable and equitable, but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a site for and to erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor, and the sum of $[illegible] is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory."

Mr. Tillman attacked the amendment offered by Mr. Penrose.

"The chairman of the Naval Committee" (Hale), said he, "has declared that the Government is being robbed and that the armor trust has a knife at the Government's throat. And now, it is proposed to let them cut the Government's throat. We are face to face with a scandal as enormous as any in our history, second not even to the great Credit Mobilier scandal."

"I resent that statement," interrupted Mr. Penrose, vehemently, and with evident feeling. "I resent the statement that there is any suspicion of scandal in this or any amendment which I propose. I consider my motion of the proper way for the Government to transact its business to be on as a high standard as any set up by the Senator from South Carolina."

Tillman's Reply.

"I am making no personal allusions," replied Mr. Tillman. "I am simply stating facts that are indisputable. The influences behind the House in this matter are the shipbuilders and the armor manufacturers."

Mr. Hale challenged the last statement.

Mr. Teller denounced the amendment of Mr. Penrose as a "disgraceful proposition."

"As the Senator of New Hampshire said," continued Mr. Teller, "it would be cowardly and craven on the part of Congress to surrender legislative authority and prerogative to the executive branch of the Government. It seems to me there may be a time of corruption in this country. The administration believe and I believe that there is a great political combine behind this proposition to surrender our authority."

"I do not believe," said Mr. Teller, "that any scandal in our history will equal that which will grow out of a surrender now to this robber combine. The Credit Mobilier and peculations would be a minor matter as compared with those which would occur under the influence of these monopolistic armor-plate robbers."

He said the proposition of Mr. Penrose should not be adopted without a thorough understanding by the American people that they were being robbed.

Hanna Talks.

"The bitterness of the Senator from Colorado," said Mr. Hanna, in reply to Mr. Teller, "excites only my sympathy. The animus of the matter is the determination on the part of a few men to have a Government armor factory built. To this end everything else is to be sacrificed."

Mr. Tillman said that if the bill should fail, the responsibility would be on the House of Representatives.

"We have heard that seventeen hundred and fifty times," said Mr. Quarles.

"And," retorted Mr. Tillman, "it makes no impression. It takes a diamond drill to make an impression on some people."

Mr. Daniel opposed the Penrose amendment and urged the Senate to stand up to the fight which had been on for five years.

He said that under the present circumstances we must buy our armor plate from a notorious and universally recognized combine or build our own plant.

Mr. Hanna and Mr. Elkins, he said, had demanded with tiresome iteration that the business should be conducted on "business principles," but he had never heard that business principles demanded that the buyer should place himself entirely in the hands of the seller, or that a man should employ an agent to do for him that which he could do for himself.

"Why," asked Mr. Daniel, "did the armor-plate manufacturers decline to tell the cost of the production of the armor plate when asked by the Senate committee?"

Mr. Penrose asked permission to reply to this inquiry and began by referring to Mr. Daniel's speech as a "reckless statement and demagogic appeal."

Mr. Daniel resented this characterization and refused to yield further. Such language, he considered, was unbecoming to the Senator and to the Senate.

No Cause for Haste.

Mr. Daniel urged that there was no emergency that should render it so necessary to hurry the construction of the navy as not to take time to consider what should be done in the interest of the public welfare. The country was in a condition of profound peace, and in view of its prestige, was liable to remain so for the present.

"I would stay here until Christmas," said Mr. Daniel, "if we could not provide for the public interest. I say it would be better to let the ships on the stocks await their armor until next winter or the winter following than to yield the judgment of the Senate to any new scheme."

At 2:20 Mr. Hale asked for a vote upon the pending proposition, but Mr. Butler addressed the Senate in opposition to surrender by the Senate when it was on the verge of victory.

In conclusion, Mr. Butler exclaimed:

"Let the loot begin."

A vote was taken on Mr. Penrose's proposition, and it was agreed to, 39 to 25, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Hanna,	Platt (N. Y.),
Baker,	Hansbrough,	Platt (Conn.),
Carter,	Hawley,	Pritchard,
Clark,	Hoar,	Proctor,
Cullom,	Kean,	Quarles,
Davis,	Kyle,	Ross,
Dubois,	Lodge,	Scott,
Depew,	McBride,	Sewell,
Elkins,	McComas,	Shoup,
Fairbanks,	McEnery,	Thurston,
Foster,	McMillan,	Warren,
Frye,	Mason,	Wetmore,
Gallinger,	Penrose,	Wolcott—39.

NAYS.

Bacon,	Harris,	Pettigrew,
Bard,	Heitfeld,	Pettus,
Bate,	Jones (Ark.),	Rawlins,
Berry,	Kenney,	Simon,
Beveridge,	Lindsay,	Spooner,
Butler,	McLaurin,	Sullivan,
Chandler,	Mallory,	Taliaferro,
Clay,	Martin,	Teller,
Cockrell,	Money,	Tillman,
Culberson,	Morgan,	Turner,
Daniel,	Nelson,	Vest—56.
Foraker,	Perkins,	

A further conference was then ordered.

Mr. Allison presented a conference report on the sundry civil bill, the House having disagreed to the single item remaining to be adjusted—the provision to pay the claim of the State of Nevada. Mr. Allison said that with much regret he would move to recede from the amendment. After Mr. Stewart had made a statement concerning the claim, the motion of Mr. Allison was agreed to, thus completing the bill.

Joint resolution presented by Mr. Foraker, providing that, under certain conditions, foreign exhibitors at the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Exposition, to be held at Toledo, O., and at the Panamerican Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., might bring into the country contract laborers, was passed.

The Senate then at 3:35 p. m. went into executive session, resuming executive business at 3:45.

Adjournment Taken.

Then followed a number of short sessions and recesses. As the hours passed by without a favorable report from the conference a suggestion was made by Mr. Cockrell that an informal recess be taken until the naval conference report was received from the House. Mr. Carter of Montana said that the time spent in awaiting the report "might be employed profitably by the anti-expansionists in submitting their views on the Oregon election."

"If the Senator from Montana," suggested Mr. Cockrell, "will introduce a resolution declaring the Senate a political debating society, we will enter upon its consideration."

On motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate, at 10:40 p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE HELD BY LENTZ.

Ohioan Blocked Legislation During Day and Night Sessions.

Washington, June 6.—When the House to-night, at 10:20, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the two chambers of the national Legislature, with heads down and horns locked, were in a desperate struggle over the item in the naval appropriation bill, relating to ocean surveys. The final adjournment of Congress is postponed until it is over.

The proceedings in the House during the day were tame and without dramatic incident. This was partly due to the fact that the firm position taken by the House on the armor-plate provision transferred the fight to the floor of the Senate, and to the refusal of Mr. Lentz, an Ohio Democrat, to permit any unanimous consent legislation until the Republican leaders agreed to allow the testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation to be printed.

Mr. Lentz held the House by the throat all day, and except for privileged matters things legislative were practically at a standstill. But to-night there was enough excitement to compensate for the dullness of the day session. The House got its darder up over the failure of its conferees to abide by their instructions on the ocean survey item, and after an exceedingly sensational debate, in which Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, made some disclosures in the manner in which Commander Todd, the hydrographer of the navy, had waged his campaign against the stand taken by the House in favor of the Coast and Geodetic Survey doing ocean survey work. The House rejected the conference report by an overwhelming majority, and the Speaker took the almost unprecedented course of appointing new conferees on the part of the House who are not members of the Naval Committee.

Cannon Lost Tie and Collar.

The debate was one of the bitterest and most heated of the session. Mr. Cannon, in the excitement of the moment, took off his collar and necktie, and, with sleeves rolled up, aroused the House to a tremendous pitch as he dealt the conferees sledge-hammer blows. The galleries, crowded to the doors, cheered the picturesque fight of the grizzled old veteran until the fretted ceiling rang.

The Mississippi, Missouri and Columbia river items were retained, the Mississippi item, for the lower river, being reduced to $250,000. The provision as to State claims was compromised by an amendment that certain Federal claims against these States would not be prosecuted. The forest reserve provision was so amended that lieu land selections shall hereafter be made from surveyed lands.

Mr. Cannon explained that the Senate had added about $8,000,000 to the original $61,000,000 of this bill, and that by his report the Senate yielded about $4,000,000, and the House $4,000,000. Considerable debate followed on the various items.

Nevada Claims Lost.

The sundry civil conference report was agreed to, and on the one item still open, appropriating $462,000 for claims of Nevada, Mr. Newlands of Nevada moved that the House concur with the Senate amendment. The motion was lost, 6 to 7. The House further insisted on the amendment, and the bill was sent back to conference.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio declared that he would object to unanimous consent for anything until an order was made to permit the printing of the Coeur d'Alene testimony. All members were referred to him, but but none could persuade him to yield.

Mr. Lentz withdrew his objection against several bills of minor importance, including a Senate bill to preserve the rights of women who might marry after taking up homesteads under the homestead law.

At 4 o'clock the House again insisted upon its disagreement to the Senate amendments to the naval bill relating to ocean and lake surveys and the abolition of the sea course for naval cadets.

Mr. Foss then called the attention of the House to the fact that the Senate, after a protracted struggle, has practically agreed to the House provision relative to armor plate. (Applause.)

A motion by Mr. Foss to concur in the Senate amendment prevailed, 154 to 96.

The bill was then sent back to conference and the House recessed.

When the House reconvened at 6 o'clock, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, attempted to make a statement relative to appropriations for this Congress, but Mr. Lentz interposed an objection. He was as obdurate as he had been all day, refusing his consent unless the Coeur d'Alene testimony was ordered printed.

Overlooked Mr. Lentz.

A resolution to print 10,000 copies of the report on agriculture on the Grout bill was put through over Mr. Lentz's head amid much merriment. The Speaker completely ignored Mr. Lentz.

At 8:20 p. m. Mr. Foss presented the final report on the naval appropriation bill. A compromise had been effected on the provision relative to ocean surveys, which appropriated $50,000 for hydrographic surveys, while the House receded from its provision abolishing the two years' seacourse for naval cadets, but secured an amendment to the present law to permit an appointment from each congressional district every four years.

On a rising vote the House declined to concur in the conference report—81 to 131.

After a minor bill had been passed Mr. Payne moved a recess until 10 a. m. to-morrow. The vote was very close, but the Speaker declared the motion carried and at 10:20 p. m. the House took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

109 Help Wanted Ads
Printed in to-day's Republic.

Despondent Women

After repeated and fruitless efforts to secure relief from female complaints from doctors' treatment and worthless remedies, women often become despondent. You see multitudes of women, hopeless, but determined to bear their afflictions in silence. But they are letting their discouragement bar their way to health. There are few suffering women who could not get quick and permanent relief by using a simple remedy called Wine of Cardui. The Wine is not a new and untried remedy. Its record includes a century of remarkable cures. Menstrual troubles of all sorts at their inception are easily relieved by Wine of Cardui. But if neglected they speedily become chronic and are frequently complicated with consumption or some other form of hopeless invalidism.

WINE OF CARDUI

is the only safe, potent and reliable remedy that may be put into the hands of the patient herself, and administered with as much success as with the aid of the most skillful physician. Are you suffering from any menstrual disorder? If so, Wine of Cardui will relieve it. Ask your druggist for a large $1 bottle. Do not take a substitute.

Hollendale, Miss., May 15, 1899.
Judging from my experience with Wine of Cardui it is a blessing to all suffering women who use it.
Miss LOTTIE TURRENTINE.

Marianna, Miss., July 19, 1899.
Having tested the merits of Wine of Cardui I can truthfully say that it is a blessing to suffering women.
Mrs. MATTIE TEEL.

Portersville, Ala., Dec. 5, 1896.
I owe my life to Wine of Cardui. Mrs. SALLIE SLAY

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MAJOR MARCH'S TROOPS COLLAPSED.

Second Chase After Aguinaldo Taxed Their Energies Beyond Endurance.

DO NOT THINK HIM DEAD.

Investigation in Luzon Reveals Treachery Among Native Mayors and Telegraph Operators Hitherto Unsuspected.

Manila, June 6.—A dispatch from Candon, dated June 4, says that Major P. C. March's men of the Thirty-third Regiment returned to Candon that day by steamer from Aparri. A majority of the men were ready for the hospital. They are thin and weak, having traveled 250 miles in the mountains, during which they suffered greatly from hunger, of the fifty horses which started with the battalion, thirteen survived. The remainder died on the march or fell into canons.

The battalion practically collapsed at Pal, thirty miles from Magaogarao, the result of fevers and exhaustion. Eighty-seven of the men were conveyed from Pal to Magaogarao in bull carts, and these falling on the way were carried in litters by the Igorottes with the column.

The officers accompanying Major March were Captains Henry L. Jenkinson and Edward Davis, Lieutenants Carroll Power and Frank L. Core, and Doctor John O. Greenwalt, Assistant Surgeon. They say it is all guess work as to whether Aguinaldo was shot. Before the Americans struck Sagat the insurgent chief divided his forces into parties of ten, following different trails. The officer shot was perhaps Aguinaldo's secretary or adjutant. The report among the natives of the region is that Aguinaldo was wounded in the shoulder.

Papers show that nearly all the presidents installed by the Americans in General Young's territory are treacherous and have been making regular reports to Aguinaldo as to the disposition and movements of the American troops, and they have been collecting and forwarding taxes. The captured papers also prove the disloyalty of the native telegraph operators whom the Americans retained on the Cayagan Valley line. When Tirona surrendered the Filipino forces in that section, these operators professed loyalty, and took the oath of allegiance. But it is now shown that they had been sending Aguinaldo copies of important telegrams exchanged between the American officials.

Letters were also found relating to large contributions forwarded to Aguinaldo from Spanish and other foreign business men.

REPUTATION OF CHARGES.

Washington, June 6.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a reply to the statements made by Aguinaldo in his "True Version of the Philippine Revolution." In that statement Aguinaldo said, among other things, that the Spaniards captured six guns from the American soldiers in front of Manila before the surrender of that city to the American forces and that they were recaptured by the Filipinos and returned to the Americans. This statement was referred to the Senate. This caused Secretary Root to refer it to General F. V. Greene, who was in charge of American troops, with the request for an explanation. General Greene referred Aguinaldo's statement to the battalion and battery commanders who were engaged against the Spaniards at the time referred to, and he forwarded their replies in refutation of the charge. General Greene himself says:

"The statements made by Aguinaldo are absolutely without foundation; each and every one of them is untrue; the United States did not fall back; did not abandon a single rifle or a single field gun, did not make a precipitate retreat; the Filipinos did not rush to our assistance; did not recapture the rifles and field guns and did not return them to the Americans. The Filipinos took no part in the engagements between the Spaniards and American troops. Every single statement in the extract quoted in your letter is false."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Boy Ventured Into the Mississippi's Current.

Harold Delaney, 17 years old, living on North Grand avenue, was drowned while bathing in the river near the old Bowman dike, East St. Louis, last evening. His body has not been recovered.

Delaney had been visiting his aunt, Mrs. C. Bradley of No. 119 Rock road, East St. Louis, during the day and had started for home about 4 o'clock. He strolled to the river front and watched with envious eyes a crowd of boys who were having a jolly time in the waters of the big river. He was soon among the other boys sporting about and ducking each other. None of the boys had ventured into the current of the river until Delaney entered the water. Then, in a spirit of banter, they tried to see who could swim the farthest.

It was during one of these tests of strength that Delaney swam out too far. The swift current caught the lad and struggle as he might, he could not escape from its powerful grasp. He evidently became cramped, for he cried for help. There was no grown person near at the time, and the little boys tried to do their best to rescue Delaney, but without effect.

An unlimited list of wonderful cures proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Socialist Labor Nominees.

New York, June 6.—The Socialist Labor party, in convention in this city, to-day nominated Joseph F. Maloney of East Milton, Mass., for President of the United States and Valentine Russel of Pittsburg for Vice President.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

On 30 Days' Trial.

My famous Electric Belt, 1900 Model, given on 30 days' trial. It makes

WEAK MEN

strong by overcoming the effects of youthful errors. Special suspensory attachment. Belt worn by both men and women for rheumatism, lame back, nervousness, etc. All applying plates covered, preventing any burning. Either write to-day or drop in at my office for free consultation. Every one knows the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt to be the best in the World. Take no substitutes. Cure yourself and pay me afterward. Write or call to-day.

DR. F. B. SANDEN, 407 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
(Mermod & Jaccard Bld.)

OFFICE HOURS, 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. SUNDAY, 10-1. WED. AND SAT. UNTIL 8 P. M.

DOCTOR NIETERT ENTERTAINS.

Banquet to Outgoing City Hospital Internes.

Doctor H. L. Nietert, Superintendent of the City Hospital, entertained the outgoing internes of the hospital with a banquet and smoker last night. The affair was informal, and was for the purpose of acknowledging the efficient work done by the young physicians in the last year. An elaborate menu was gotten up, which included all the delicacies of the season. The large dining-room in which the entertainment was held was tastefully decorated with ferns, potted plants and cut flowers.

After the cheese and coffee the speeches and musical entertainment commenced. Each doctor was called upon to contribute either by a talk or song. Some of the speeches were clever, though each of the young men protested when rising that he was "not much of a speechifier." The songs were good, also, and appropriate to the occasion. Doctor Nietert presided and acted as toastmaster.

The talks were, for the most part, reminiscent of college days and of happenings of the year of service at the hospital. Doctor Nietert, in a short address, thanked the internes for their hearty co-operation in the work at the institution since their coming to it, and wound up by wishing them every manner of success in their future career.

Those present were: Doctors H. L. Amyx, assistant superintendent; Eugene A. Scharff and E. A. Babbler, senior assistants; O. H. Campbell, R. E. Kane, F. C. Simon, Selden Spencer, Clarence Loeb, J. L. Boeckman, Moses Mosig, Murrell Wessels, Broderick, C. P. Farmer, Louis Rassieur, Adrian Huyer, Outhouse, Joseph Pettit, H. J. Phelps and Charles Thierry.

Department Orders.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 6.—The sum of $4,800 has been allowed the Kansas City post office for salaries of additional carriers to be appointed during the next fiscal year.

Reserve agents for national banks were approved to-day as follows:

Illinois—The Chase National Bank, New York; Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago; Merchants-Laclede National Bank, St. Louis, and the Third National Bank, Cincinnati, for the First National Bank, Lawrenceville; the First National Bank, Chicago, and the Mercantile National Bank, New York, for the First National Bank, Rossville.

Oklahoma—The American National Bank, Kansas City, and the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, for the First National Bank, Chandler.

The application for authority to organize the First National Bank of Ayrshire, Ia., with a capital of $25,000, was approved today.

The Comptroller's certificates authorizing the following national banks to commence business have been issued:

The First National Bank of Nowata, I. T., capital $25,000.

The First National Bank of Lost Nation, Ia., capital $25,000.

Doctor E. M. Duncan has been appointed a pension examining surgeon at Marshall, Ill., and Doctor C. G. Wilson, at Clarksville, Tenn.

A civil-service examination for the positions of post office clerk and carrier will be held at Decatur, Ill., July 11.

Rural free delivery service will be established June 11, as follows:

Tennessee—Knoxville, Knox County, three carriers; length of routes, sixty-nine and one-half miles; area covered, seventy-eight square miles; population served, 2,259; carriers, Lycurgus Peltier, H. D. Loftis and D. L. Ford.

Texas—Grandview, Johnson County three carriers; length of routes, eighty-two and one-quarter miles; area covered, 98 square miles; population served, 2,886; carriers, G. L. Yater, L. D. Rigby and T. H. Adkins.

Rock Island County Convention.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Rock Island, Ill., June 6.—The interest in the Democratic County Convention here to-day centered on the contest for minority Representative nomination from the Thirty-third District. Henry County, under the alternating system, which has been in vogue in the district for some years, claims the candidate this year, and in this position many of the Democrats of Rock Island County agree, but as Rock Island has almost twice the Democratic vote that Henry County has, others feel that the nomination should come here more often than it goes to Henry. M. J. McEniry and J. P. Looney contested for the indorsement, and McEniry won. Delegates to the State and Congressional conventions were chosen, and a county ticket was nominated.

West Virginia for Bryan.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 6.—After a tumultuous session the Democratic State Convention to-night nominated John H. Holt of Huntington for Governor and adjourned until to-morrow, when the ticket will be completed. During the day the convention held three sessions.

A platform was adopted indorsing Bryan and reaffirming the Chicago platform.

109 Help Wanted Ads
Printed in to-day's Republic.

Three Warehouses Burned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Tyler, Tex., June 6.—Fire last night destroyed three warehouses containing buggies, farming implements, etc., belonging to the Tyler Hardware Company. Loss about $10,000; insurance $4,000.

Clerks... and Salesmen

Out of Work Should Use the

"Situations Wanted"

Columns of The Republic.

21 Words or Less 5c.

TAKE YOUR AD. TO ANY DRUG STORE.

DAD'S STRENGTHENING PETS
For Bilious Dispepsia and Loss of Appetite.

Postal Telegraph Cable Co.
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FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS.
400,000 Miles Wire, 3,000 Offices.
We would be pleased to handle your Telegrams. Try us. Telephone Main 1866.

Handy
For Lawyers, Officials and others are paper-bound copies of the Revised City Ordinances. Official copies on sale at Republic counting-room for $1.00.

YACHT SCYTHIAN BURNED.

She Was One of the Finest Private Vessels Afloat.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Boston, June 6.—The steam yacht Scythian, owned by Susan DeForest Day, now the wife of Charles T. Parker, a wealthy and well-known New York woman, was towed in here this evening almost a total wreck from fire. The fire was first discovered when twelve miles from shore. The burned part of the yacht contained the saloon, bathrooms and four staterooms