DANCERS MEET SUDDEN DEATH

Central Illinois Visited by Tornado Which Swept All Before It.

PLAYS HAVOC AT PEORIA

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., June 11.—Death and destruction followed last night in the wake of the worst tornado that has ever visited central Illinois. The wind wrought ruin and woe, and the property loss will be tens of thousands of dollars. There is no way of estimating the loss at present, owing to the uncertainty as to the effect upon the growing crops, which, it is feared, suffered heavily.

The saddest feature was the killing of three young women at a dance at the town hall of Merna, a village ten miles east of this city. There was a party of 250 young men and women at the dance in the hall when the tornado struck the building about 11 o'clock last night. Everybody rushed for the door. A number of young men held the doors to prevent the people from escaping, fearing that they might be injured or killed if they got outside.

About half of them, however, escaped, and then the building collapsed. The others were buried in the wreck. Three were killed and forty or fifty others injured, some of them seriously.

The dead:
Miss Lena Jahagan.
Mrs. Edward Martin.
Miss Annie Kelly.

All are daughters of prominent farmers in the vicinity. The bodies were horribly mutilated. A number of young men and women taken from the ruins in an unconscious condition are still in that state, and it is feared there may be other deaths.

Merna got the brunt of the storm, and many of the finest houses and barns there were destroyed.

Terrific Force of Wind.

The storm reached Bloomington about 11 p. m., commencing with a furious electrical display. Rain accompanied the wind, and the business district suffered severely. Many plate glass windows were blown in and stocks of goods were badly damaged. Hundreds of big trees were broken off at the trunks and the streets were almost impassable. Telegraph and telephone poles were snapped in two and the trolley wires added to the blockade. Buildings all over the city were damaged, but no lives were lost, nor was any one seriously injured. A man was blown 600 feet, but escaped with slight bruises. Just on the eve of commencement, the roof of Wesleyan university was blown off and the interior was damaged badly by water.

The railroads report damaged tracks due to washouts, and a number of freight wrecks due to telegraph poles falling on the tracks. So far as now known, no one was killed or injured in this manner.

Efforts are making to reach the small towns in the country. It is believed several of them have suffered more or less damage.

At Clinton the Chicago & Alton round house was demolished, but so far as known no lives were lost.

At San Jose a grain elevator was blown across the Alton track, entirely blocking traffic.

At Barnes an elevator was blown down and many farm houses are reported seriously damaged.

MINING CAMP IN RUINS.

Property Losses in and Around Peoria Will Probably Reach a Million.

Peoria, Ills., June 11.—The double storm that struck Peoria at 10 o'clock last night and again at 2 o'clock this morning was the worst that central Illinois has experienced since 1843. Rain fell in torrents and the damage caused by the high winds is inestimable at this time.

Probably the worst damage in proportion to the size of the town was at Kingston Mines, a small mining town, twenty miles below Peoria. There three persons were killed outright and ten were injured, three fatally.

The Dead.

Mrs. Thomas Murray.
Infant child of Mrs. Murray.
Mrs. Robert McElwee.

Fatally Injured.

Infant child of Mrs. McElwee.
Robert McElwee.
Thomas Murray.

Others Injured.

Mrs. Mocha.
Roy Bittner.
Jud Marsh.
Cora Rasbottom.
James Lacock.
Mrs. Frank Brazena.
Mrs. Keefe.

George Reardon, an employe of the electric company, was instantly killed today by a live wire, while repairing the storm damage at Glen Oak park.

Railroads Heavy Losers.

The Peoria & Pekin roundhouse was blown down shortly after 10 o'clock. Samuel Spence, an Iowa Central engineer, was caught by the falling walls and seriously injured.

Thirteen locomotives owned by the Illinois Central, two owned by the Iowa Central, four owned by the Toledo, Peoria & Western, and five owned by the Big Four, were wrecked.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train, which left this city at 11:25 o'clock last night for Chicago, ran into a washout just above the city. The engine is buried in sand and mud and the baggage car turned over.

The roof of the Harned & Von Muir dry goods store was blown off and $25,000 damage to the stock occasioned.

A tugboat and a steam launch which have been plying on the river at this point have disappeared since the first storm, and it is believed they are now at the bottom of Peoria lake. Their pilots have not been seen.

The storm struck Morton, a small village, fifteen miles below here, and Edward Beeman was killed by falling timber.

A farmer named Ellison was killed while attempting to save his horses.

Storm at Kingston Mines.

The storm was most destructive at Kingston Mines, a small mining village four miles from Peoria. The record of the storm there is appalling. An electric storm swept over the village first, followed by a tornado. The path of the storm was 200 feet wide and it swept everything before it. Three lives were lost and several others will die from the injuries received. Sixteen persons were seriously injured. Sixteen homes are completely demolished, as was the Methodist church and the engine house, blacksmith shop and barn of Newsom Bros., at their mine. The total loss to property will exceed $20,000. The storm struck the village at 10:15 and was preceded by a phenomenal electric storm. It was perhaps fifteen minutes after the commencement of the electrical storm that the wind came, bringing with it the awful wreck and ruin.

The storm first struck Newsom Bros.' big engine house, laying it flat, besides carrying away the dump trestle, track and all. The mine stables were caught and carried completely away. The loss to Newsom Bros. will exceed $10,000. The home of Thomas Murray was next in the storm's path and besides literally wiping the little home from the face of the earth, the wind took the lives of Mrs. Murray and child and left the father in a dying condition. They had prepared for an emergency of this kind by building a cave, and had evidently prepared to go to it, as they were on the outside of the house in the direction of the cave.

Died With Child in Arms.

A piece of scantling had penetrated the bowels of Mrs. Murray, and she had fallen across her child. When found, one arm was thrown out and the other clasped the baby as though to protect. She must have accomplished her purpose, as the little one had evidently died of exposure. Mr. Murray's spine was broken.

Mr. and Mrs. McEwee were in their home, which was demolished. They were preparing to retire. Their child was killed in its mother's arms while she was fatally hurt, and the father will die. They were all struck by falling timbers. James La Cock, his wife and three children were all injured, but none seriously.

Mrs. Michael and child had a miraculous escape from death. The house was completely wrecked. But a partition had fallen as a protection, and while they were pinned down for hours were not badly hurt. They were discovered by a relief party who heard Mrs. Michael faintly calling.

Mrs. Keefe of South Peoria was visiting her mother, Mrs. Smith. The house was wrecked and Mrs. Keefe was badly cut about the head, but not seriously.

Following is a list of property completely destroyed: Newman Bros.' barn, coal dump, engine house and powder building, and the following residences: James McCune, Frank Brazina, Frank McCune, Mrs. Mercha, Lemon Baker, Mrs. Smith, James La Cock, G. Clark, C. M. Thorp, H. A. S. Ball, Thomas Murray, J. M. Glasford, John Kelly, Louis Woodworth and the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILL VOTE JUNE 19

On That Day Senate Will Take Final Action on Canal Bill.

Washington, June 11.—Just before adjournment today the senate agreed to vote finally on the Nicaragua bill, and all pending amendments on Thursday, June 19, the voting to begin at 2 p. m.

Before consideration of the canal question was resumed today the motion of Mr. Wellington of Maryland to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the resolution providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution for the election of senators by the people, was defeated, 21 to 35, after a sharp debate.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana, in a carefully considered speech, favored construction of the isthmian canal by the Panama route. Originally, he said, he had favored the Nicaragua route, but an investigation of the subject, coupled with the determination of the isthmian commission, had induced him to change his mind in favor of the Panama route. He argued that that route not only would be cheaper in the first instance, but cheaper in operation after the canal was constructed. He earnestly favored the construction of the canal and resented the intimation that those who favored the Panama route were in the least opposed to a canal.

HOSPITAL PRESIDENT HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Chicago, June 11.—O. E. Miller, president of St. Luke's society hospital, in the burning of which ten lives were lost, was held for manslaughter today by a magistrate.

Judge Chetlain refused him a writ of habeas corpus, but he was allowed his freedom under bond. Miller's assistants were held for disorderly conduct.

WRIGHT CONTINUES HIS INVESTIGATION

New York, June 11.—Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, was in conference today with President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, and President Fowler of the Ontario & Western. Later Mr. Wright said:

"I am investigating those things in regard to the strike that the public does not know about, and the solution of the question is not far off. I cannot say if there is any prospect of an immediate settlement of the strike."

STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Labor Agitators Taken in Custody For Violating Terms of Injunction.

Monogah, W. Va., June 11.—Seven of the strike leaders were arrested here today and taken to jail at Fairmont, charged with violating a circuit court injunction issued Monday. No resistance was offered. Without a leader or supplies the 150 strikers who had been in the camp scattered and returned to their homes, many of them avowing their intention of returning to work.

The injunction papers were issued against Thomas Haggerty, the leader, "Mother" Jones and a dozen other national organizers of the United Mine Workers, and makes every marcher liable. They are summoned to appear before the judge the last Monday in June. The injunction is sweeping and restrains the strikers from entering upon the company's property, from congregating in large numbers near the company's plants, and from threatening and intimidating employes of the company.

BOERS MUST HURRY.

All Who Surrender After July 10 to Be Tried For Treason.

Cape Town, June 11.—An extraordinary issue of the Official Gazette, published today, fixes July 10 as the limit in which the Boers or rebels who surrender will receive the benefit of the peace terms. All the rebels surrendering before that date will be merely disfranchised for life and will not be subject to trial or punishment.

Exception is made in the case of field cornets and justices of the peace, who may be tried and fined or imprisoned, but they will not be executed. Rebels who hold out after July 10 will be subject to the extreme penalty for high treason.

HILL RENOMINATED.

Present Governor of Maine Again the Choice of Republicans.

Portland, Me., June 11.—Governor John T. Hill was today renominated for a second term by the Republican state convention. Ames L. Allen was also renominated for congress from the First district.

An interesting feature of the convention was the presence of Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who made the principal address, discussing the issues of the campaign and defending the army.

BANK SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

Robbers Use Nitro-glycerine—Only a Small Amount Secured.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 11.—Robbers blew open the safe of the Bank of Fountain, at Fountain, Colo., fifteen miles below this city, last night and secured $150. Nitro-glycerine was used and the building practically destroyed.

MAY RESULT IN NEW TRIAL FOR PETER MORTENSEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Eichnor concluded and Attorney Bernard Stewart opened for the defense. He spoke of his friendship for both Hay and Mortensen, who were his neighbors, and said that he held them in equal esteem. Mr. Eichnor had conducted a vigorous prosecution, as was his duty, and his one aim, the speaker believed, was justice. The defense had that same aim.

"I knew James R. Hay as one of the most honorable and honest men that God ever let live," said Mr. Stewart, "and I would go as far as Mr. Eichnor to bring to justice the man or men who murdered him. But I am not going to forget that like poor innocent Hay, Peter Mortensen might be the victim of foul play.

"Are you, gentlemen of the jury, going to place yourselves in the position that some of the police officers did, who branded young Hay as an absconder, without even going to the neighborhood in which he lived, knowing that his character was spotless? Who knows but one of you might be the victim of some black and suspicious circumstances? The defendant, as he has expressed himself to us, wants justice, nothing more."

Mr. Stewart read the information and asked if one fact in that document had been proven.

Where Is the Gun?

"Where is the gun? Who held it? Who saw it? Who saw him?"

Mr. Stewart asked why Mortensen, had he wanted to rob, didn't go after it all, $3,907, instead of giving an order for $107 of the amount. He wanted to know if Mortensen would have been fool enough to be suggesting receipts if he had premeditated the crime.

"Do you believe that Romney told the exact words that were spoken in that office that night?" asked the attorney. "Don't you think it more likely that Romney had an afterthought, when he saw this note uncancelled? Do you believe he talked that way to Hay, who obeyed instructions implicitly at all times, and commanded Mortensen, in whom he had every confidence, as he said he did?

"Mr. Romney is the most interested witness in this case. Look how he evaded my questions. Think how we crossed him on the stand here when we presented his testimony at the preliminary examination. Romney watched exactly what pocket Hay put the receipt in. Think of it. A man who handles $100,000 per year noting that. And when the body is found that same pocket is turned inside out. And that's a sample of the evidence they want you to convict this defendant on."

Why Hay Got Money.

Mr. Stewart went on, presenting inferentially, the theory that Hay said to himself that he was not afraid to keep money in the house, and as the company had been after the money for some time, he would make sure of it by going to Mortensen's house for it that night. The prosecution had not shown what took Hay down the track that night. The defense certainly could not, Mr. Stewart said.

"As Hay knew the money was in the house, from what Mortensen had told him, he couldn't have been induced to go out looking for it. The different statements concerning the bottles, the sack, the wall, the money, the attorney conteded, were misconstrued by the officers. Or it was possible that Mortensen might have told them anything, so tormented was he by visitors at all hours of the night, who questioned him continually."

Mr. Stewart drew attention to the exhibition of Sheets and Eichnor in the settee, and wanted to know why the state put two 200-pound men into it, instead of men the size of Hay and Mortensen.

Regrading the dust on the cellar wall, he suggested that the wind blew in through the openings and covered the impressions. It was not unreasonable that the money should have been kept in the cellar. Mr. Stewart said that as a boy, when he got hold of a dollar, he used to hide it in the cellar for fear of robbery.

He referred to the search of the premises and said the officers found nothing. He wanted to know where the blood was that got on the murderer's clothes.

The hour of adjournment had arrived and Mr. Stewart suspended, after requesting the jurors to try to recognize a man at 10 o'clock at night sixty feet away, or even twenty feet away.

Mr. Stewart will conclude this morning and will be followed by C. B. Stewart. Mr. Eichnor will close. It is believed that the case will go to the jury by tomorrow noon.

MAUD ADAMS AND BERNHARDT TO PRODUCE "ROMEO AND JULIET"

London, June 11.—Since Sarah Bernhardt arrived in London it has been finally decided to produce "Romeo and Juliet" in the United States during her tour of that country, which will begin next October.

Maud Adams will take the part of Juliet. Mme. Bernhardt and Miss Adams will play in French, while the supporting company will use the English language. This combination will appear in London during the season of 1903 at one of Charles Frohman's theatres.

E. S. Willard has engaged Maud Fealy, who is now in San Francisco, for his American tour, which is also to begin in October.

DO WE HAVE TO GO TO ENGLAND FOR TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES?

New York, June 11.—It has been stated in the lobby of the house of commons, says a Herald dispatch from London, that an officer of the United States army is at the present time in London enrolling recruits for service in the Philippines from the ranks of soldiers who are returning from South Africa. The matter will be mentioned next week in the house of commons in the form of a question by one of the members.

United States army officials pronounce the rumor ridiculous and absurd, especially in view of the fact that the American army is fast being reduced in numbers in the far east and the soldiers are coming home by regiments.

INDIANS MASSACRED

Mexican Troops Butcher Men Women and Children, Trying to Exterminate Yaquis.

Tucson, Ariz., June 11.—Colonel Christy, president of the Valley bank, Phoenix, Ariz., arrived here today from Pretias, Sonora, with details of a massacre of Yaqui Indians, men, women and children, yesterday in the Santa Rosa canyon, thirty-five miles from the Minas Prietas mines, by a detachment of General Torres' troops.

It appears that the Yaqui forces that were operating in that section had moved further into the mountains, leaving their women and children in the Santa Rosa canyon under a guard of eighty men. The Mexican troops came upon this band and without warning opened a terrible fire, sparing neither women nor children. After the first volley the troops charged down upon the panic stricken victims and massacred all within their reach. Of the guard of eighty Yaquis, not a single one survived and over 100 women and children fell victims to the Mexican bullets and bayonets.

The bodies of the dead were left in the canyon and the remaining women and children were driven to Minas Prietas by the soldiers and from that point will be taken to Hermosillo.

The Mexican soldiers and rurales have explicit orders to take no Yaqui men prisoners, but to kill in all cases. This order was illustrated yesterday when a friendly Yaqui miner came down to Prietas for supplies and was killed by the rurales on the outskirts of the town.

Terrible Slaughter.

Colonel Christy says the massacre occurred at daybreak Monday morning. The troops were of Torres' command, but not under him personally and numbered 600. The Yaquis, including men, women and children, were over 300.

The canyon in which the Yaquis were encamped was a long and narrow one known as Santa Rosa canyon. Word was brought to Torres at Minas Prietas Sunday night that the main body of Yaquis had left the Santa Rosa canyon and gone further into the mountains, leaving their women and children in the canyon with a small guard of men. Torres dispatched 600 troops to block the mouth of the canyon and surround the Yaquis. His instructions were to kill all men and boys capable of bearing arms. The Mexicans secreted themselves along the sides of the canyon, having blocked the entrance. At daylight they poured a terrible and deadly fire on the unsuspecting Yaquis, killing men, women and children indiscriminately. Many of the killed were mere infants. The slaughter, Christy says, was fearful. The Mexican troops only stopped their fearful work of shooting and bayonetting their victims when exhausted from their labors.

The Yaquis say they do not care to fight, that they are peaceably inclined, but are driven to desperation by the Mexicans and as a last resort have taken up arms to protect their rights. The Mexican government appears to be bent on exterminating the Yaqui people, Christy says, and all men and boys falling into their hands are shot.

Men's "Chesterfield" Clothing Sale.
One-third off regular prices. Entire stock. AT WALKER'S.

DAY AT WEST POINT

Anniversary Exercises Attended by Many Distinguished Guests—President Gives Medal.

West Point, N. Y., June 11.—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the West Point Military academy reached its climax today. President Roosevelt was the chief guest and there was a brilliant crowd, including army and navy officers, ladies in bright costumes and handsomely uniformed diplomats.

The day's activity began with the arrival of the president, and then came a review of the cadets, a reception at the home of the superintendent of the academy, Colonel Mills; the formal exercises and speeches in Memorial hall after luncheon, and the dress parade at sundown. The centennial banquet, with more than 500 guests, was held in the evening.

President Roosevelt's party included Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Cortelyou and Miss Carow, the president's sister-in-law. The president was met at the station by Superintendent Mills and his staff and the staff of the academy. When the president reached the crest a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The cadets were drawn up on the parade ground. The president was driven to the home of Colonel Mills and then he walked across the street to the parade ground and reviewed the cadets.

Grouped about the president were Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Root, General Horace Porter, Secretary Cortelyou and a large number of officers and other officials. In the course of the review, Cadet Calvin P. Titus was called from the ranks to face the president, who pinned a medal for bravery on his breast and spoke a few words to him after an order had been read announcing the award of a medal to Titus for gallant and daring conduct at the battle of Pekin, China, in being first to scale the wall of the Chinese city.

The event of the evening was the banquet given by the officers of West Point to their distinguished guests. It was held in Grant hall and covers were laid for 500. The hall was lavishly decorated and illuminated with colored lights. The toastmaster was Judge Advocate General G. B. Davis.

NEW TOWN STARTED.

Custer City, Colo., the Latest Addition to the Map.

Pueblo, Colo., June 11.—Starting of new towns in the west has become infrequent. A full-grown town, with all the trimmings, has been formally opened near the Bassick and Hector mines, eight miles east of Silver Cliff, and near the Bassick mine. Its name is Custer City. The houses were built here in sections and shipped by rail to West Cliff, and then by teams up the hill.

Speeches, music and feasting were the features of the opening celebration, the principal speaker being ex-Governor Alva Adams. Colonel A. A. Pope of Boston is a prominent backer of the new town.

FOREST FIRES RAGING IN THE ROCKIES

DENVER, June 11.—Considerable anxiety is felt by federal and state land officials over the danger of forest fires in the mountains. At present there are three fires raging in Colorado, and should the dry weather continue, it is feared a vast amount of damage will be done.

For four days a fierce fire has been devastating the heavy woods near Red Cliff, in Eagle county. Near Rendi, fifty miles west of Leadville, another fire is raging, while the third is reported southwest of Morrison. It is declared that the fires were all maliciously started.

CABLE BILL A DEAD ISSUE

Cannon Says We Need the Money and Has His Way.

NEWLANDS PRAISES MACKEY

APPROPRIATIONS FOR TOWNS IN NEW OKLAHOMA COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The house today dispatched the Corliss cable bill by the same method it adopted yesterday in the case of the forest reserve bill. It struck out the enacting clause of the measure by a vote of eleven to seventy-seven, thus giving no opportunity to test the strength of the Dalzell substitute, which authorized the president to contract with a private company for the laying of a cable. The speakers today were Messrs. Shackelford of Missouri, Mann of Illinois, Morrell of Pennsylvania and Tompkins of Ohio for the bill, and Messrs. Richardson of Alabama, Newlands of Nevada, Loud of California and Cannon of Illinois against it.

Without preliminary business, the house today went into committee of the whole and resumed the debate upon the Corliss Pacific cable bill.

Mr. Corliss supplemented his speech of yesterday in favor of the bill with a few additional remarks, in the course of which he declared he had learned within twenty-four hours that not a foot of the proposed commercial Pacific cable had yet been laid. Mr. Richardson of Alabama then took the floor in opposition. He called attention to the speech of Mr. Cannon yesterday, in which the latter showed that the appropriations for the next fiscal year already exceeded the estimated revenues by $51,000,000, and urged this as the first reason why the government should not enter upon the expensive work of building a cable to the Philippines.

May Use Wireless Telegraphy.

He referred at some length to the possibilities in the development of wireless telegraphy, and argued that it would be unwise on the threshold of the development of the new system for the government to expend $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for a submarine cable which might be valueless in a few years. It was better, he insisted, to allow a private company to take whatever responsibility there was involved. Mr. Richardson then read the contract under the post roads act of 1886 which the Commercial Cable company agreed to make with the secretary of the treasury covering the sale of the cable in case of necessity to the government, the priority of government messages, the rates to be charged (not to exceed 50 cents per word to Hawaii and $1 a word to the Philippines and China), with half rate for government business; the control of the cable by the government in time of war, etc. He argued that these terms were in every way advantageous to the government.

Richardson Is Sarcastic.

Mr. Richardson, while replying to the argument of Mr. Corliss submitted yesterday, undertook to score Mr. Corliss by commenting in a sarcastic vein on a synopsis of the latter's speech, which he said had been distributed before its delivery.

Mr. Corliss was described as saying certain things with "dramatic effect," etc.

Mr. Corliss asked if the attorney general had not refused to consider the contract which the Commercial Cable company had offered to make.

Mr. Richardson replied that the attorney general and other government officials had declined to interfere in the matter, and that the company was proceeding to lay the cable under the post roads act. In explanation of the reason the cable was being built in England, he said the telegraph company was building a cable that they guaranteed for two years. No other company would guarantee a cable for thirty days.

Would Cost $15,000,000.

Mr. Richardson declared that as an economic business proposition the government cable was unjustifiable, and he quoted from the commerce committee's report against a former bill of this kind to the effect that it would cost the government $15,000,000, and would chiefly benefit 300 foreigners and 100 American citizens. He read a letter from John L. Mackay of the Commercial Cable company guaranteeing that the company would build an all-American cable, and not touch upon foreign soil. The objection to the project of the cable company because the cable was not built by American labor, he said, would not stand investigation. He produced figures to show that only 12 per cent of the cost of a cable was expended for wages.

Commercial Company's Plans.

The letter of Mr. Mackay was addressed to Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committee, and says:

"My cable engineer, through your kind offices and the courtesy of Mr. Moody, the secretary of the navy, and of Admiral Bradford, has been allowed to examine the charts of soundings on file in the navy department, showing that it is feasible to land a submarine cable on the island of Guam, in the Pacific ocean. Mr. Cuttriss has just telegraphed me that these soundings show that such a landing is practicable. This removes the only doubt as to the feasibility of an American cable from San Francisco to Manila and I write this letter to you to state positively that the submarine cable, which the Commercial Pacific Cable company has agreed to construct, lay and operate from San Francisco to Manila will be an all-American cable and will not touch on any foreign island or territory whatsoever. I give you my personal assurance to that effect. The first section of this cable will be in operation in November, 1902, and we expect to be able to arrange for the remaining sections to be completed and opened for traffic during the year 1904."

Newlands Defends Mackay.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada defended John W. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable company, from the aspersions cast upon him yesterday. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Mackay who, he said, had laid the foundation of his great fortune in an humble way in Nevada. Instead of being a monopolist, he said, Mr. Mackay had entered a contest on the sea against the great Atlantic cable monopoly and on land against the Gould telegraph system. He also had built the Hayti cable, the control of which was surrendered to the United States during the Spanish war. In the same way, he said, the cable to be built to the Philippines also would be at the service of the government in time of emergency. Mr. Mackay, he said, was noted for his robust Americanism. The very name of J. W. Mackay, he said, was a guarantee of the legitimacy of the enterprise.

Mr. Loud of California opposed the bill on the ground that government operation of telegraph systems in Europe was not a success. Since 1872 England had lost about $35,000,000 in the operation of her telegraph system. If a private company had had such a monopoly as England had it would have made large sums of money. He concluded by expressing the hope that the house would kill all the bills and leave the Pacific ocean open to any company which cared to undertake the laying of a cable.

Mr. Mann of Illinois closed the debate with a speech in favor of the measure.

Work on Cable in Progress.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. To prove that the Commercial Cable company was proceeding with the work of constructing the cable it proposed to lay, he read a cablegram from London, dated today, and signed by G. E. Ward, vice president, certifying that 1,065 nautical miles of the cable to be laid between San Francisco and Honolulu had been completed and that the work was proceeding at the rate of twenty-six miles a day. The cablegram said that a steamer would leave with the cable for San Francisco before Aug. 1.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut advocated the adoption of Mr. Adamson's motion.

Mr. Tompkins of Ohio, a member of the commerce committee, made an earnest speech in favor of the bill. The government, he argued, should have undisputed and uninterrupted communication with its insular possessions.

Cannon Deals Death Blow.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the appropriation committee, then threw the weight of his influence against the bill. He had always favored the cable, but always had believed that a private company would come along and lay one without expense to the United States. Here was such a company offering to build a cable to the Philippines by way of Honolulu. Mr. Cannon said his principal objection to the Dalzell substitute was that it delayed the cable.

Mr. Anderson's motion to strike out the enacting clause on a yea and nay vote was carried, 116 to 77.

A senate bill was passed to authorize the town of Lawton, Ok., to use $150,000 from the sale of town lots for municipal improvements; Anadarko, Ok., $60,000, and Hobart, Ok., $50,000. Another senate bill was passed to retire four survivors of the Lady Franklin bay expedition as sergeants in the signal service.

At 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

CANCEROUS ULCERS Are in many respects like other ulcers or sores, and this resemblance often proves fatal. Valuable time is lost in fruitless efforts to heal the sore with washes and salves, because the germs of Cancer that are multiplying in the blood and the new Cancer cells which are constantly developing keep up the irritation and discharge, and at last sharp shooting pains announce the approach of the eating and sloughing stage, and a hideous, sickening cancerous sore begins its destructive work.

No ulcer or sore can exist without some predisposing internal cause that has poisoned the blood, and the open discharging ulcer, or the festering sore on the lip, cheek or other part of the body will continue to spread and eat deeper into the flesh unless the blood is purified and the Cancer germs or morbid matter eliminated from the circulation.

In February, 1899, I noticed a small lump on my lower lip. The doctor cauterized it but another came and broke out into an open sore. I began to take S. S. S. and after I had taken seven bottles the place healed entirely and no signs of the disease have been seen since. W. P. Brown, Hollands, S. C.

S. S. S. cleanses the blood of all decaying effete matter. It has great antidotal and purifying properties that soon destroy the germs and poisons and restore the blood to its natural condition. And when pure blood is carried to the ulcer or sore the healing process begins, the discharge ceases and the place heals over and new skin forms. S. S. S. is a strictly vegetable blood purifier containing no mercury or minerals of any description.

SSS

If you have an ulcer or chronic sore of any kind, write us about it, medical advice will cost you nothing. Books on Cancer and other diseases of the blood will be sent free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CANNOT GIVE BENEFIT

Absence of Miss Gates Makes McClellan Peformance Impossible—May Be Given Later.

The Herald's suggestion that the Salt Lake Opera company repeat "The Jolly Musketeer" as a benefit for Professor McClellan elicited a most cordial response from the public. Unfortunately, Miss Gates has undertaken a concert trip to the southern part of the state, and it will be impossible to give the performance suggested without her. In advising The Herald of this difficulty yesterday, Manager H. G. Whitney said that the opera company is in fullest sympathy with the movement to recognize Mr. McClellan's services to the public and music-lovers of the city and regret the circumstances which prevent its appearance. A number of prominent gentlemen have volunteered their desire to promote some form of benefit to Mr. McClallan, and they suggest, if it is deemed inadvisable to undertake it now, when so many of the best musicians of the city are out of town, that the testimonial be deferred until early in the fall. The sentiment developed by The Herald's suggestion shows that Mr. McClellan's large share in the entertainment of the city's visitors is fully appreciated, and that this appreciation will be expressed substantially as soon as opportunity offers.

ELKS HAVE A FEAST.

Visiting Herds From Ogden, Park City and Eureka Entertained.

There was something doing in Elkdom last night. It was a sort of a reunion of state lodges to start the ball rolling for the big convention. Salt Lake lodge led and Ogden, Park City and Eureka contributed. The main event was a smoker, gotten up for the express benefit of the visiting herds who were off their native ranges, but were not lost, at that. There were something like 150 of the wandering gentry, and it required over 300 wise ones from the local feeding grounds to keep them rounded up. And then there was a well trained orchestra, to say nothing of the big feed and sundry and effective liquids.

The big doings happened in the dance hall under the lodge room, the hall being decorated with beautiful palms, hot air and E. W. Duncan, who acted as chairman for the occasion, throwing large and copious quantities of unction into the proceedings.

The local end of the speech proposition was upheld in an able manner by Chief Devine, Dave Murray and the Rev. Mr. Thacher, who dared the visiting members to come out in the open and respond. Two fearless ones from the Junction City, namely, Brothers Dyer and Tommy Foley, immediately dashed into the arena and assured those present that everything in the Elk line was on the jump in Ogden town.

Ben King then kindly relieved himself of a few family stories, Brother Duncan palmed off some warm ones, after which A. H. Holzheimer bobbed up with the assertion that Eureka would be on hand with the proper kind of support at the right time.

Lester Freed swore that the sky would be blue during the first part of August. Exalted Ruler Deardorf made an affidavit that the grass would be green. Grant Hampton and Sam Park unloaded some songs, and a grand cakewalk wound up the affair.

Everybody departed in the usual happy frame of mind, and the state reunion was voted a success. Some of the boys missed the last car.

Knights of Columbus.

Salt Lake council of the Knights of Columbus last evening initiated a number of candidates into the first degree. Afterwards refreshments were served.

A Dark and Muddy Complexion
Does not become a neat woman. Lane's Tea will cure constipation, clear up the skin, sharpen the appetite and make you look and feel like a new person. It acts gently upon the stomach, liver and bowels. For sale by Godbe-Pitts Drug company.

REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA

Wealthy Citizens Forced to Make Contributions.

DEADLY STRUGGLE IMMINENT

TROOPS ENTER CITIES AT NIGHT AND KILL AND PLUNDER.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Wednesday, June 4.—General Matos has personally taken command of the Venezuelan revolution, and was, on June 1, at Urica, twenty leagues distant from Carupano, marching toward Caracas with an army which some estimate at 5,200, and others at 7,500 men.

To believe, however, that he will reach the capital and take possession of the presidency without a deadly struggle would be an illusion. General Castro is preparing to offer resistance, and hopes to bar the invasion either in the plains of Caraboo or in the valley of the Tuy.

This is not the only direction in which the president's political horizon is menaced. Coro, Valencia and Barquisimeto are all more or less in the power of the revolutionists. At Coro, Generals Riera and Solagni have effected a junction and are absolute masters of the environs. Revolutionary troops enter the city of Valanecia every night, and as the town is no longer lighted, give themselves up to all sorts of reprisals. Even Laguaira, the port of Caracas, is attacked nightly by armed bands, who, on the night of May 27, killed the military chief of Maiquetia before his own door.

Castro a Tyrant.

President Castro's political conduct leads to the belief that before his departure he will indulge in all sorts of extra arbitrary acts. He has lately suppressed the newspapers El Tiempo and La Linterna, arrested the manager of the Bank of Caracas, Mr. Castillo; imposed on the widow of the late Guzman Blanco a forced war contribution of one million, and has arrested the president of congress, General Tosta Garcia, and the president of the Societe Francaise, M. de Vidale Rigo, a highly respected man, on very slight supposition. He also caused his faithful officer, General Davila, the vanquisher of El Mocho, to be arrested after a very violent scene at the palace of Miraflores, during which Davila reproached him with his ingratitude.

Everybody is expecting the imposition of a forced war contribution. Business is paralyzed, and the banks are without specie. The Bank of Caracas, the capital of which is 6,000,000 bolivars (a bolivar is equivalent to about 20 cents), has only 126,000 bolivars in its coffers, that is to say, about $25,000.

Whatever may be the result of the revolution, General Castro said to one of his intimate friends a few days ago:

"I shall show them that I am neither Andueza nor Andrade, whom they sent to La Guaira in a basket. If I leave my palace at Miraflores it will be feet foremost."

LOCATION OF MINERAL LANDS

Senator Kearns Reports a Bill Which Will Benefit Prospectors.

Washington June 11.—Senator Kearns of the committee on mines and mining today reported a bill amending the laws relating to the location of mineral lands. The amendment gives locators the exclusive right to possession of all the surface land within their lines, and of "all veins, lodes, etc.," throughout the entire depth which lie within such surface lines extending downward vertically.

Locations are to be 1,500 feet square in all cases in which previous locations do not prevent. The existing legal provision concerning tunnels is repealed.

The present law in regard to locations gives an area of 600 by 1,500 feet, but permits owners to follow the vein outside the lines. The effect of the proposed amendment would be to extend the area and to confine mining within the surface lines vertically extended.

WILL BUILD ROAD.

Construction of Riparia-Lewiston Railroad Will Be Commenced.

Portland, Ore., June 11.—President Mohler of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company today received word from New York to proceed with the construction of the Riparia-Lewiston railroad as fast as men and materials can be assembled for the work. In anticipation of this order, he has had surveyors on the line several days, retracing it and getting everything in readiness for resuming construction work.

The road, which will be seventy-eight miles in length, will be used jointly by the O. R. & N. company and the Northern Pacific. It is expected that grading will be commenced before the end of June.

SHEEPHERDER INSANE.

Takes Off His Clothes in Public and Is Arrested.

(Special to The Herald.)

Evanston, Wyo., June 11.—E. B. Clemens was adjudged insane by a jury here today and sent to the state hospital for insane for safe keeping.

Clemens, who is about 50 years old, was arrested yesterday in Kemmerer, charged with disrobing in public and brought here to be examined as to his sanity. He claims Portland, Ore., as his former home and says he has a brother and sister living there. He also admits that at one time he was confined in the insane asylum at Blackfoot, Ida. Since his residence in this section he has been employed as a sheepherder.

Kolitz Excursion
To Ogden Sunday, via Oregon Short Line. Special train at 10 a. m. Round trip only $1. Refreshments served on train.