BULLETS END LIVES OF FIVE

Southwestern Cattlemen Engage in Desperate Fight.

Cow-Punchers Look for Trouble and Find It in Abundance.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

EL PASO, Tex., June 20.—Frank Vaughan, a cattleman of Sonora, Mexico, who is returning home after a trip through New Mexico, brings news of a wholesale killing in the mountains east of Tucumari.

Bud Lee, a young cattleman, has been in the habit of driving his cattle to some springs about thirty-five miles from Tucumari for water. They are the only source of water for miles around and other cattlemen claimed that he allowed his cattle to tramp around in them, bogging them up. This led to trouble and threats.

Several days ago Lee, in company with a man seventy years old, an old Indian fighter, drove his herd as customary to the springs. Both were heavily armed. Word reached Lee that eight punchers were on the lookout for him and he was prepared for trouble. Lee says it was their intention to waylay him and catch him unawares.

When he got a glimpse of some of them half a mile away, he and the old man opened fire with long range guns. A pitched battle followed. Lee and his partner were protected by the shrubbery around the springs and the running about of the frightened cattle. The others were in the open. When the smoke cleared away Lee saw three men running for life across the country. Five were dead on the prairie. He and the old man were not touched. Lee gave himself up to the Sheriff.

BOY AVENGES FATHER'S DEATH

Murdered Rancher's Son Kills Six Apache Indians.

Quick Retribution Follows Tragedy Near a Reservation.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

EL PASO, Tex., June 20.—George Harold, a city policeman who has just returned from the Mescalero Indian reservation, reports the murder of Thomas Page, a rancher, and the killing of six Apache Indians near there last Wednesday morning.

The Indians murdered the ranchman and the 12-year-old son of the dead man avenged his death by shooting the Indians from ambush. Page was occupying leased land in the reservation and the Indians objected. They had several times threatened his life if he did not move.

On Wednesday the boy was sent a half mile into the mountains to tend a herd of sheep while his father was preparing breakfast. The little fellow heard a shot at the cabin and returned to find six Apache bucks engaged in looting the place and his father dead.

Concealing himself among the rocks the boy picked off the Indians with his rifle and so true was his aim that not one escaped death. The lad was unharmed. He surrendered to the reservation authorities.

Will Meet in San Francisco.

SANTA MARIA DEL MAR, June 20.—The fifteenth annual Grand Council of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society this morning adjourned to meet in San Francisco in August, 1903. Most of the delegates remained here and are spending the time in recreation.

GOVERNOR GAGE DOES NOT WANT THE SAN QUENTIN FRAUDS EXPOSED

Continued From Page One.

State present a rather peculiar proposition. Criminal libel was one of the offenses which, by the constitution, was not otherwise provided for, and it was therefore left to a prosecution by complaint and indictment or information.

I think we all agree that, so far as libel is concerned, its present status is that it is triable, in this city and county, for instance, in a Police Court. It is, possibly and probably, triable in a Police Court in the city of Los Angeles, though I do not assert that as an absolute provision.

The code provides that a Justice of the Peace has jurisdiction of "petty larceny, assault or battery not charged to have been committed upon a public officer in the discharge of his duties, or to have been committed with such intent as to render the offense a felony; breaches of the peace, riots, routs, affrays, committing a willful injury to property and all misdemeanors, punishable by fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

COULD NOT TRY CASE.

So that the ordinary jurisdiction of a Justices' court of an outside township in a county where it is not controlled by some special legislation which has clothed it with the power for all misdemeanors, is not to try a case of criminal libel. Hence, the Justice who issued this warrant could not try this case. This is not an application to have your Honor try this case.

Section 826 provides that "if a defendant is brought before a magistrate other than the one who issued the warrant the depositions on which the warrant was granted must be sent to that magistrate, or, if they cannot be procured, the prosecutor and his witnesses must be summoned to give their testimony anew."

If your Honor will go back to section 809 of the code, you will find that it was evidently in contemplation that a defendant might stand committed in one county for trial in another, as I will show you was the universal course of the English criminal law, on which this code is founded, and from which some of its provisions are taken bodily.

Section 809 provides that if a defendant has been examined and committed "it shall be the duty of the District Attorney, within thirty days thereafter, to file in the Superior Court of the county in which the offense is triable." What does that mean?

Mr. Moore—It means what it says.

Mr. Preston—Then he is not limited to his own county. He can file that information in any county in which the offense is triable. I am glad for the admission.

Now, after the arrest has been made and the defendant has been taken before a magistrate—you take section 858; it provides that when you are taken before the magistrate upon an arrest he must immediately inform you. There you find the words "immediately upon arrest." When you are taken before a magistrate upon arrest you commence these proceedings in regard to examination.

MUST GO ON WITH CASE.

I say, if you take all those provisions of the code together, and do not limit yourself to 826, nor to 809, nor to 858, but read the whole and construe them together, you will find that the code provides for informations being filed without the county wherein the examination is held. That you may commit is beyond question. Section 858 in terms provides that when the defendant is brought before the magistrate upon an arrest the magistrate must proceed with the examination. Section 826 furnishes the machinery by which you may do it.

If you read the first section on preliminary examinations literally it disposes of the case, because the language is identical: "When taken before the magistrate." You will notice that in 826 it says "is brought before a magistrate." In section 822 there is the same language exactly—"take him before a magistrate."

A committing magistrate may perform functions; it is not necessary that he should have jurisdiction over the offense, nor is it necessary that he should be in the county, to commit.

Although it be generally true that a Justice has no jurisdiction over offenses committed out of his county, yet there are cases where the presence of an offender, within his county, gives him authority at common law to proceed against such offender; and there are also numerous cases in which, by the special provisions of particular statutes, the Justice has jurisdiction respecting the offenses therein specified, though committed out of his county. Thus it has long been settled that if a man commit a felony in one county and go into another county, a Justice of the latter county may, upon information given, issue a warrant to apprehend him and take his examination and the information against him; and may commit him to the jail of such latter county and bind over the witnesses to give evidence at the trial.

CAPACITY OF MAGISTRATE.

The system of jurisprudence upon which our code is founded, if you know what all the learning of the English bar on this subject was at the time this code was made, may perhaps assist in a construction. There is no sanctity about the jurisdiction of a committing magistrate, as I have repeated time and time again. A man is addressed as a magistrate, which is a different capacity from his judicial capacity. He is not bound by the same hard and fast lines, and he is simply an officer of the law, to inquire whether it is probable that an offense has been committed, and if a man is apprehended in another county there is no reason why, in sense, in justice, or in anything of that sort, a committing magistrate in that county where he is apprehended might not take him under examination, and if necessary commit him for trial.

But in this case he is not brought before the Justice to be tried. Consequently all these portions of the code relating to examinations have an application to this case which they could not have in the case of any other misdemeanor.

Mr. Moore—May it please your Honor, I now find it my duty as well as my pleasure to say that this argument which your Honor has now heard is entirely ornamental; it has no real relevance to the subject-matter. Counsel commenced his statement by saying that these defendants had been brought before your Honor. They never were brought before your Honor. These gentlemen were never brought before your Honor at all. There is nothing here before your Honor now at all. I have no fault to find with any of the decisions that have been read from by my learned brother, notably, so far as I understood them, the English cases about a magistrate holding a man in one county and committing him for trial in another county.

NO BIGGER THAN ANY MAN.

Henry Gage, when he comes before the law, is no bigger nor smaller than any man in the commonwealth.

If Mr. Spreckels and Mr. Leake can claim a trial here or an examination here, then any other man—some man who watches the sheep by night upon the fields of Los Angeles County, who might be charged with some peculation or misdemeanor there, and on his way here should be apprehended, and you, Judge, insisted upon trying him here, he could not resist your demand to try him here, away from his fellows, away from men who might know of the subject matter. He might be charged by some large landed proprietor, who as well might try the case here as elsewhere, but the poor shepherd, finding himself here charged with a crime committed in Los Angeles County, if your Honor insisted on trying him, as you would be obliged to insist on trying him if you try these men, would consider that he had been aggrieved in his dearest rights.

I don't say these gentlemen did anything. I don't say they are guilty of anything. I have no right to say so. There has been no examination; there has been no trial. I simply say they have been charged. I don't care what Archbold says. I will not take the time to scrutinize the text of Archbold to see what in olden times those Justices of the Peace might do in England. I won't scrutinize Comyns to see what they might do. I won't scrutinize this case in 55 Massachusetts, depending entirely upon a statute.

That your Honor can, with nothing before you, try the case or examine it, seems to me utterly absurd.

TALKED OF SHEEP.

Mr. Preston—I will only say a few words. Your Honor will notice that I presented this case without mentioning any names; that I discussed nothing but the principles of law involved, relying upon the codes and the authorities which had construed them, and the procedure upon which they were founded. I have listened to a disquisition running down from the armored barons of Runnymede and my old friend King John——

Mr. Moore (interrupting)—Pardon me a moment; you commenced that this morning by saying that this was a case where the Governor of the State was interested.

Mr. Preston—I will cite the gentleman to section 1875 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which requires courts to take judicial notice of the head of the Government, and I say that this court will take judicial notice of the fact that Henry T. Gage is the Governor of the State of California, and it will take judicial notice, too, that by the terms of the Political Code, his official residence is in Sacramento and not at Wilmington.

Mr. Moore—And that he is the only Henry T. Gage, the only one in the world.

Mr. Preston—I did not interrupt you. I will wait until you are through.

Mr. Moore—I won't interrupt you again.

Mr. Preston—I thank you very much. We have gone to the sheep country and the shepherd. I don't know why the gentleman speaks of sheep or shepherds. There has been nothing of that kind charged here. There has been nothing of that kind in this case. He then seems to iterate this question of jurisdiction and trial, and that a man may take jurisdiction up in Modoc of a libel in Los Angeles, and that he may have him working in the grounds at Modoc. I have never said anything of that kind. He talks about the fact that this code is an improvement upon the system of English jurisprudence.

WANT SPEEDY HEARING.

It is our right to be examined before a magistrate to find out whether it is probable that a crime has been committed or not before you can be haled, as the gentleman says, five hundred miles to the little dirty village of San Pedro for that important purpose. He says that this is for delay. How soon could these facts have been brought forth had the fountain head of all the sources of information been approached by this complaining witness? That is all buncombe and claptrap. These defendants do not desire delay, but they do not desire to be taken down to a Justice of the Peace at San Pedro, where they have been haled by the Governor of the State, for a preliminary examination. We say that is not the law. We say it is against the reason of the law, and that it is against right. The gentleman took exceptions this morning—why, there have been cases of which I have read—I don't vouch for their authenticity—where Justices of the Peace have ordered men hanged for horse stealing, and hanged they were, by the body of the county, before aid could reach them. I don't know what a Justice of the Peace out on the deserts might do if a case came before him. I am not speaking of this gentleman, because he is a stranger. I am showing the absurdity of this thing. Courts and their jurisdiction have nothing whatever to do with this motion.

SHEEP MENTIONED AGAIN.

We say that the language here, read as an ordinary man would read it, gives us right to be examined where we are arrested—in this where we are entitled to a preliminary examination. And what is it, your Honor? What is this great important question about which we have been brought through from Rummymede down to the sheep country? A magistrate—all standing equal before the law—to pass upon the simple question as to whether there is probable cause to hold these men to be tried. What particular divinity or sanctity hedges about that act? We have seen that by the English law it was the custom, it was the law, that they could commit.

You talk about haling rich men. You go into the mountains of San Diego or up into the lava beds of Modoc and swear to a complaint, or you can go to Wilmington or any remote inaccessible portion of the earth, hundreds of miles away from witnesses, hundreds of miles away from records, hundreds of miles away from everything that will elucidate and prove and throw light upon the charge, and then when we ask for what we think is our right under the law, to be examined here before a magistrate, at a place and at a time, and to go on immediately, we are to be charged that this is for the purpose of delay.

WILL DECIDE TUESDAY.

Section 823 of the code, upon which counsel lays such stress, cannot apply to a Justice's court. What I say is that if you take the information—I want to say one word there. Chapter 3 treats of the information, and it says that the complaint is the allegation in writing to a magistrate that a person has been guilty of some designated offense. Then, "a magistrate is an officer having power to issue a warrant," etc. Then, "the following persons are magistrates." Then comes section 809. The District Attorney, if the defendant is committed, is to file an information. Showing that this thing before the Justice's Court is a complaint. I submit the case.

The Court—I will be prepared to announce a decision in this matter on Tuesday morning. As it is at present, there is no case before the court, but I will determine at that time whether or not in my opinion I have a right to proceed and hear the preliminary examination.

Actor MacDowell Wins Suit.

ST. PAUL, June 20.—Judge Bunn has sustained the contention of the plaintiffs in the suits of W. Melbourne MacDowell and May D. Seymour, as executors of the estate of the late Fannie Davenport MacDowell, against Clarence M. Brune, the Clarence Brune Company, L. N. Scott and C. E. Beech, to annul the alleged sale of the plays and compel an accounting of the profits from their production.

VATICAN ACCEPTS SETTLEMENT OF THE FRIAR LAND QUESTION

Taft's Mission Is Successful, and Only Minor Points Remain to Be Agreed Upon.

CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES AND TWO DISTINGUISHED CATHOLIC PRELATES WHO HAVE TAKEN AN ACTIVE PART IN THE NEGOTIATIONS AT THE VATICAN ON THE FRIAR LANDS QUESTION.

ROME, June 20.—The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, to-day assured the Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., that the Vatican accepts the proposition of Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippines, regarding the disposition of the friars' lands, on all the main points, but dissents on minor points.

The official documents are being prepared at the Vatican and will soon be delivered to Judge Taft. The American party waited patiently at the Hotel Quirinal for the reply, but as this dispatch is forwarded it was still not received. There is little doubt that the answer will be a substantial acceptance of the main points of Judge Taft's proposals, which include the payment of about $1,000,000 for the friars' lands and a smaller sum for the rental of the friars' lands used by the army and the deportation of the friars to Spain. The actual sums will be fixed by arbitration.

Judge Taft has prepared a tentative form of agreement to use if agreeable to the Vatican.

If the answer comes to-night Judge Taft will to-morrow apply to Mgr. Gasspari, Secretary of the Congregation Extraordinary in Ecclesiastical Affairs, for information on the subject.

ARGUED IN THE HOUSE.

Jones Says Corporations Will Eventually Get Friar Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Debate on the Philippine civil government bill continued to-day in the House from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m. and in a session held to-night. The speakers were given close attention, each side enthusiastically applauding its respective speakers. Jones of Virginia, the ranking minority member of the Insular Affairs Committee, concluded his speech begun yesterday. The other speakers were Hamilton of Michigan and Kahn of California for the bill and Patterson of Tennessee against it.

Jones argued that under the provisions of the bill the friar lands which the Government was to purchase would find their way into the hands of corporations. He declared that in his opinion it would be better for the Filipino people to live under the present hybrid rule than to have imposed upon them the civil government proposed by the pending measure, which would enable that civil government to dispose of all the valuable franchises in these islands, to strip the forests of their timber and to sell the agricultural lands to corporations and syndicates.

Jones devoted considerable time to the discussion of the question of the ability of the Filipino people for self-government. He quoted Professor Schurman, president of the first Philippine Commission, to the effect that the Filipino people desired independence, were entitled to it, were capable of governing themselves and were entitled to self-government.

"Does the gentleman think Buencamino capable of self-government?" asked Crumpacker.

"I think if Buencamino's moral character were as strong as his intellectual power he would be a very great man," replied Jones.

CRITICIZES ROOT'S FIGURES.

Jones referred to the statement issued by Secretary Root, giving $170,000,000 as the total cost to the United States of our control of the Philippines. He said that in making up the account he had, no doubt the Secretary of War, "the rankest partisan of them all," had excluded every possible item in order to reduce the amount to a minimum. But even the astute Secretary of War, he said, had furnished no estimate of the blood our possession of the islands had cost. He thought fully 100,000 Filipinos had perished, directly or indirectly, as a result of the war waged against them, and that 10,000 American lives had been lost or wrecked.

Jones took up the charges made against General Smith and Major Waller of cruelty in Samar.

"Why is it," he asked, addressing the other side of the chamber, "that you criticize and court-martial Schley, but you will not touch a hair on the head of those who have confessed in participating in these diabolical outrages? Why criticize a naval officer and refuse to hear of criticism of an officer in the army?"

"It is the indiscriminate criticism of the army that we protest against," interjected Steel of Indiana.

"There has been no such indiscriminate criticism," answered Williams of Illinois. "It has been a recital of specific cases."

"It is not the soldiers who should be held up to execration," declared Jones, "but those who ordered such outrages and those cowards who seek to smother them."

TASK OF THE NATION.

Hamilton of Michigan, also a member of the Insular Committee, followed with a set speech in support of the bill. After referring to the Democratic denunciation of McKinley's "imperialistic policy" Hamilton said:

Now that he is dead, I venture the prediction that it will not be long before gentlemen on the other side will have appropriated his memory to their own uses, and will have his picture among their own stage properties and will be quoting his utterances as "apples of gold and pictures of silver," even as they are quoting the utterances of Abraham Lincoln. Verily, the successors and assigns of those who stoned the prophets now burn incense to their memory, and garnish the sepulchers of the righteous. We seldom do men justice until after they are dead, and then we make up for the mean lies we tell of them while they are living by the good lies we tell of them after they are dead. At the end of the campaign of 1900 the old Populistic banner marked "Imperialism and 16 to 1," partly obliterated, which had been carried by a procession of discontent, with the riders of necromancers, soothsayers, sword-swallowers, serpentine dancers and experts in curbstone discussion, was dumped in the scrap-heap of ineffectual political experiment, but is being fished out and refurbished now for further political use, minus 16 to 1." (Republican applause.) We are trying to do what no other nation tried to do before. We are trying to give to a detached and undeveloped people local self-government under the tutelage and protection of a great world-power. We are giving them more than a formal protectorate. We are trying to protect them from themselves within and from invasion without, that they may grow in peace and prosperity.

PATTERSON SAYS PAUSE.

Patterson opposed the Philippine bill and supported the minority substitute.

"Well may the American people pause," said he, "before the step is taken which reverses all our theories of government and brings us to the Old World methods of colonization and empire."

Kahn of California concluded the debate of the afternoon in a speech which was listened to with close attention by members on both sides of the House. It was largely a personal narrative of his trip to the Philippines last year. He told of a personal interview with Aguinaldo, at which the latter admitted that no promises of independence had been made to him by Dewey and Wildman. He concluded as follows:

There is one instance in our national history when the policy of scuttle, after being overwhelmingly repudiated at the polls, was nevertheless adopted by the then Democratic administration. I refer to the "fifty-four forty or fight" campaign of 1844. It is true that when the question of our Oregon boundary came up in the Senate in 1846 a large majority of the Senators voted to ratify the treaty by which we relinquished all of that territory which is now known as British Columbia. If we had held our ground at that period, England to-day would not have a single port on the Pacific Ocean side of the American continent. The commerce of the Orient coming across the Pacific would have had to pass through an American port. There would have been no Alaskan boundary dispute to plague us, and, sir, I for one, do not propose, with my vote at least, to sanction another mistake of a similar character.

At 5 o'clock Kahn yielded the floor and a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session Kahn resumed his remarks and described in detail some of the cruelties inflicted by Filipinos on American troops. He made a vigorous defense of the army and said its good name should not be besmirched because of the conduct of the pitiful few. It was a mistake to assert that the insurrection would end should the Filipinos be given their independence.

"It would only give the irreconcilables," he said, "an incentive for renewed activity." He added that should independence be given the Filipinos their cruelties would be so revolting that all the tears of the angels could never blot the record out.

Kern (D.) of Illinois denied the right of the United States to frame laws for the Philippines, because in his opinion the Filipinos are an alien people. He charged President Roosevelt with acting in the Filipino matter without the authority of Congress such as was conferred on him by a meager resolution.

"At no stage of the game," said he, "has he done Congress the honor to ask advice or counsel." The chief question to his mind, he said, was not so much one of good government as it is one of self-government. "There is only one man," he declared, with emphasis, "in all the world who can stop the war and that man is Theodore Roosevelt.

"I say to you, Theodore Roosevelt," he exclaimed with vehemence, "that if you are earnest in your loud declarations and want these people to have their liberty and their independence then say it to the world, and Congress and the people will back you up and hostilities will cease."

Adams (R.) called attention to the fact that only yesterday orders had gone forward reducing to 19,000 men the army in the Philippines, which he said, was an evidence of the pacific intentions of the Government. He then, under the latitude of debate, entered into a defense of the Panama canal.

At 9:53 p. m. the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NAMES HIS DOCTORS FOR FUTURE EXPERIMENT

Physician Who Seeks to Demonstrate a Tuberculosis Theory Makes a Statement.

PARIS, June 20.—Dr. Garnault, the physician who has inoculated himself with matter taken from a consumptive cow in order to disprove Professor Koch's theory that it is impossible for human beings to catch tuberculosis from cattle, to-day informed a correspondent that he has been misquoted. He does not propose that Dr. Theobald Smith, professor of comparative pathology at the medical school of Harvard University, shall treat him during the present experiment if tuberculosis declares itself. Should the experiment fail, however, then Dr. Garnault shall place himself in communication with Professor Smith and Professor Baumgarten of Tuebingen, who, he says, "if they do not follow Koch completely, yet express doubts, which impose on them grave obligation."

"I do not ask Dr. Smith or Professor Baumgarten to imitate me," continues Dr. Garnault, "but if the experiment fails I ask them to assure, in concert with me, a new, decisive experiment, to be practiced on myself."

Dr. Garnault also says that he chooses Dr. Smith and Professor Baumgarten because he is convinced of their scientific good faith, which he questions in Professor Koch. The French physician is willing to go to Boston, if necessary, for the experiment.

Look out for the special Coronation Number of The Call that will be published next Sunday. It will contain features covering every phase of the coming coronation of Edward VII, King of England. This edition will be better than a trip to England, for it will tell you everything you wish to know—both by its well written articles and its superb illustrations—and you will have none of the trouble or the expense of travel. No advance in the price of this special edition — only five cents, but worth its weight in gold to those seeking information.

HOUSE CLASHES WITH THE SENATE

Army Appropriation Bill the Subject of Contention.

Difficulties Among the Conferees Provoke Discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In the House to-day Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, asked unanimous consent for consideration of the conference report on the sundry appropriations bill. In urging the necessity for immediate action Cannon expressed the hope that Congress would be able to reach a final adjournment by July 4. Patterson of Tennessee objected.

Hull of Iowa called up the army appropriation bill. He offered a resolution to disagree to all the Senate amendments, except 13, 14 and 15 (relating to army posts). As to 13 and 14, the resolution provided that the House adhere to its disagreement, and as to 15, it recede and agree to the amendment. It was the action of the House on this bill (in instructing its conferees) which caused the controversy with the Senate regarding the right to take such action.

Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the subject, explained that the parliamentary effect of the resolution in declaring the House's purpose to adhere to its disagreement as to the two amendments was to carry its insistence one stage further than the adoption of the former instructions to the conferees.

Richardson, the minority leader, who also was a member of the committee to confer with the Senate, explained further that the Senate had ignored the House's request for conference with instructions to its conferees and had sent the bill back with a simple request for a conference. The effect of the adoption of the resolution would be that the House in turn ignored the Senate and sent the bill back with a stronger insistence on its objection to the objectionable items. It was not a surrender, he said. Had it been so he never would have agreed to it. The resolution was adopted.

CABINET TAKES NOTICE OF CROWNINSHIELD'S WORDS

Italian Embassador May Ask the United States to Make an Apology.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, June 20.—So serious has become the complication between the United States and Italy over Rear Admiral Crowninshield's published statement that the officers of the Chicago arrested at Venice suffered "revolting indignities," that it was discussed by the Cabinet to-day.

Signor Mayor Des Planches, the Italian Embassador, who insists that a full explanation shall be given his government, called this afternon on Secretary Moody and Acting Secretary Hill of the State Department. When he left he said:

"There are no developments. To-morrow morning I hope to see Secretary Hay. Then there may be something for me to say."

As yet the Embassador has not seen Secretary Hay. It is said he may ask that this government apologize for Admiral Crowinshield's comment. Whether such an apology will be made is not known. Rear Admiral Crowninshield has been asked to explain how his report became public when the authorities intended to suppress the matter in the interest of good feeling. It is supposed that his disapproval was published in squadron orders and a copy of these fell into the hands of newspaper correspondents after the Illinois arrived in English waters. As he was not directed to withhold his comment, he can hardly be blamed for its publication.

OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Changes Made in the Postal Service and More New Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Postoffice Department to-day announced: Postoffices established: Washington—Howard, Douglas County; Silver Beach, Whatcom County. Discontinued: Oregon—Trent, Lane County; mail to Dexter.

Free delivery will be established July 1 at Fresno, Cal. Oregon—Shaw, Marion County.

Postmasters appointed: California—Charles Paulson, Deadwood. Washington—Oie Gardner, Sherlock, Thurston County; C. C. Eells, Union, Mason County.

These pensions were granted; California: Original—Bansler R. Bigelow, San Francisco, $6. War with Spain—C. G. Sahm, San Francisco, $6; William Adams, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $8; Albert Allan, Red Bluff, $12; Elisha Johnson, Healdsburg, $12; Nicholson Forebe, Napa, $12; Thomas Campbell, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $8; Michael H. Madden, Los Angeles, $8. Widows—Mary A. Forbes, Santa Barbara, $8; Margaret Laughlin, San Jose, $8. War with Spain—Adith R. Fowler, San Bernardino, $12; minor of John Astbury, San Francisco, $10; minor of George W. Smith, San Bernardino, $12; minors of Walter W. Kelley, Morgan Hill, $18.

Oregon: Original—Philip Lawton, Portland, $6. Increase—Preston B. Hoopingarner, Woodstock, $10; Caswell W. Grubb, Drain, $12. Widow—Clintha B. Burris, Hillsboro, $12.

Washington: Original—War with Spain—George Grechback, Fort Wright, $6. Increase—Clark Colvin, Colfax, $12; John K. Worthing, Spokane, $10; James Maloy, Orting, $8; Christopher J. Hoxsie, Orting, $12. Widow—Mary M. Shattuck, Everett, $8.

HARVARD CLASS ORATOR A NEGRO OF THE SOUTH

Impressive Ceremony at the University Founder's Statue on Graduation Day.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.—The annual class-day exercises of Harvard University were held to-day. The class oration was delivered by Roscoe Conkling Bruce of Tuskegee, Ala. Bruce is a colored man, and is going into educational work in the South.

The Hasty Pudding Club held its "spread" immediately after the literary exercises. Later in the day the seniors assembled around the old tree for their private exercises. Gifts were made to various members of the class, appropriate to their peculiar talents or achievements.

The ceremonies around John Harvard statue attracted a great throng. The students marched up in classes, the seniors first going through their picturesque custom of taking the farewell from the yard, by marching around the various old buildings and cheering each in turn. After the statue exercises the crowd scattered to the various collations served by the college Greek letter societies.

Assassin's Admirer Makes Appeal.

TOPEKA, Kans., June 20.—William Grubb, the Harper County man, who said he was glad Czolgosz shot McKinley, today appealed his damage suit to the Supreme Court. When Grubb made the remark referred to, Robert Elder and a dozen other men chased him out of the country. He returned and sued them for $10,000 damages. The jury in the District Court in Harper County gave a verdict for the defendants.

SENATORS TALK OF RECIPROCITY

The Cuban Question Discussed in Republican Conference.

Dozen Speeches Are Made on the Subject of Tariff Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Republican Senators held another conference on the question of Cuban reciprocity, and after three hours' discussion adjourned, subject to the call of Chairman Allison, without action. Almost all the Republican Senators who are in the city were present. Ten speeches were made in support of reciprocity and two in opposition to that policy. This was in accord with a previous understanding that as the beet sugar Senators had monopolized the attention of the conference on Wednesday night their opponents to-day should have the greater share of the time.

The speeches in support of the reciprocity bill were made by Senators Foraker, Beveridge, Lodge, Hale, Warren, Aldrich, McComas and Hanna, Senator Platt of Connecticut adding a few words to what he had said at the Wednesday evening meeting. The two speeches in opposition to the proposed legislation were made by Senators Burton and Burrows. The speeches for reciprocity were along the same general line, and without exception were pleas for legislation and for party harmony.

Senator Hanna spoke of the question of extending the proper aid to Cuba as a moral question, saying that our obligations to the Cuban people were such that we would not be true to ourselves as a nation if we should fail to give them an encouraging hand at the beginning of their national career. He referred to President McKinley's attitude on this subject, and quoted the President's Buffalo speech as making it imperative on this Government to enter into proper reciprocal relations with Cuba.

Senator Burton of Kansas made an eloquent speech in support and defense of the attitude of the beet sugar Republicans. He took as his text certain remarks which had been made by Senator Platt at the Wednesday evening meeting and by Senator Foraker at to-day's meeting. He spoke especially with reference to an intimation that the beet sugar Senators were not loyal to the party. He said that the press of the country had presented only one side of the question. His side, he said, stood for the support of one of the most promising, as it was one of the most deserving, of infant industries.

The beet sugar interest, he said, was coming to the front with a rapidity and a promise to the future such as had marked the history of few interests in this country, and he urged that this interest should have the same protecting care that the Republican party had given to other struggling industries. He said that it was not true that the beet sugar men were not willing to extend a helping hand to the people of Cuba if they needed help, but he contended that there was no need for assistance to the people of that island at this time. Nor did he believe that if the contemplated legislation should be enacted the Cubans would secure the benefit.

Senator Burrows spoke very briefly and his remarks were entirely in reply to Senator Hanna's reference to President McKinley's Buffalo speech. Burrows produced a copy of that speech and read extracts from it for the purpose of showing that the beet sugar Senators are in accord with McKinley's position as outlined in that speech. He laid special emphasis on the portion of the Buffalo speech in which the President said that he would not advocate any step that would remove the proper protection from American labor and American industries. He also quoted the last annual message of President Roosevelt, saying that the beet sugar men were in accord with the President's position as there outlined. They claimed, he said, that they were acting in accord with strict Republican policy in advocating the protection of the beet sugar interests.

The conference adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, and it is generally believed that another meeting will occur some time next week.

SENATORS CONFIRM CROZIER'S NOMINATION

Former Captain Will Assume the High Rank of Chief of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Confirmations by the Senate: Captain William M. Crozier, ordnance department, to be chief of ordnance with rank of brigadier general; S. S. Lyon, New Jersey, Consul at Kobe, Japan; William R. Logan, Indian agent for the Belknap agency, Montana.

The vote on the motion to confirm General Crozier was 44 to 12. The discussion of the nomination was again led by Senator Proctor in opposition to confirmation. Senators Warren, Pettus and Foraker made brief replies.

Senate Disposes of West Point Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—No business of importance was transacted by the Senate in open session, except to agree to a conference report, finally disposing of the military academy appropriation bill. Soon after the disposition of routine business the Senate went into executive session, and at 3:10 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES.

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