

PHILIPPINE BILL

THE DISCUSSION OPENED BY SENATOR RAWLINS

VERY VIGOROUS PROTEST

By the Senator Against the Passage of Such a Measure—A Lively Talk Among Several Senators—The House Rejects the Claims Attached by the Senate to the Omnibus Claims Bill—Also Disagrees to Senate Amendments to the River and Harbor Bill—Military Academy Bill Passed.

Washington, April 22.—Formal discussion of the bill temporarily to provide a government for the Philippine islands was begun in the senate today, Senator Rawlins, of Utah, the leading minority member of the Philippine committee, opening the debate, with a speech in opposition to the measure. He denounced the bill as an unwarranted imposition upon the Filipinos, declaring that it would establish one of the foulest oligarchies in the history of the world. He maintained that the Philippine commission was given too great power by the bill and asserted that under its provisions the islands would be exploited for private gain. He will conclude his remarks tomorrow.

While he was speaking two efforts were made to maintain a quorum, the second resulting in a lively tilt among several senators. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, intimating that no argument that could be made upon the subject would influence any senator.

"We seem to have arrived at that point in said Senator Rawlins' remarks, where there are those who affect to believe that it is sedition to think and treason to talk. For God's sake, let us keep silent until the war is over" exclaims a peripatetic hero and graduate from the Philippines who wants to make free speech treason and to cart us away to the gallows, although he might give the senator from Massachusetts the benefit of clergy on account of his sympathy with a "superheated conscience" all, if we are to believe him, with the approval of the president of the United States.

"Congress no longer has to declare war. An Otis or a Chaffee are prepared to attend to this any day in the week. A few days ago a message came to us that Malvar, the last of the insurgents, had surrendered. The next day it was announced that General Chaffee had declared a new war and had dispatched an army to wage it against two million of people in the island of Mindanao; but mum is to be the word so long as there is any disturbance anywhere within our borders or in any one of the more than a thousand islands beyond the seas.

"This bill strikes its roots into and derives its support from that excessive upon the army appropriation bill of 1901, known as the Spooner amendment. The qualification of absolute power therein conferred, at the instance of the senator from Massachusetts, by this bill, is eliminated. All property rights in the islands and the fate of their inhabitants are turned over to the control and disposition of the commission, without any qualification of importance.

"The commission may declare war and make peace; raise armies and provide navies, regulate commerce with all sorts of discriminations between islands and ports; levy taxes without limit and without uniformity. It may coin money and regulate the value thereof, and may establish religion and punish those who do not conform to its tenets. It may destroy free speech and punish as an act of sedition the publication of the truth in regard to their administration. It can establish an inquisition; devise and apply methods of excruciating torture, compelling persons to be witnesses against themselves and disclose information which the commission may desire to extort. It may practice any or all of the acts of tyranny which history has disclosed or genius may devise. It is useless to say that this power will not be abused.

The house today by a vote of 75 to 72 rejected claims attached to the omnibus claims bill by the senate, aggregating \$1,800,000, and on the heels of that action non-concurred in the whole senate amendment (the various items having been ruled to constitute a single amendment) and sent the bill to conference. The bulk of the claims stuck out were those known as the findings of the Selfridge board.

The motion to strike out was made by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, who said the Selfridge claims had been fairly considered and repeatedly rejected by congress.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, took the same view.

The military academy appropriation bill was passed today after the limit of cost of the improvements at West Point had been reduced from six and a half to five and one half millions and the amount of the appropriation in the bill from three to two millions.

The London dock charge bill was called up under call of committees, but was not disposed of.

The senate amendments to the river and harbor bill were disagreed to, and the bill was sent to conference.

THE PANNILL PAINT COMPANY

Secures the Contract for Painting Roof of Asylum in Raleigh.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Goldboro, N. C., April 22.—The state hospital in Raleigh, N. C., gave the contract for painting their roof today to Mr. Henry Pannill, manager of the Pannill Paint Company. This is a large contract and has over 1,000 squares. Mr. Pannill will start one of his crews to work at once. The Pannill Paint Company has done work in Raleigh before and is welcomed there. They have just finished the large asylum roof at Goldboro.

IN INTEREST OF GENERAL MILES.

Senator Hawley's Bill for Regulation of the Army.

Washington, April 22.—Senator Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, today introduced a bill to "increase the efficiency of the army." The most important section provides that the lieutenant general shall exercise general command over the military forces of the United States; shall be charged with the instruction, training, discipline and distribution of the army; with the preparation and maintenance of detailed plans for the mobilization of the military forces and with the preparation and maintenance of schemes of offensive and defensive operations, etc.

This provision is intended to give the commanding general a legal status which at present he has not, and is understood to be in the interest of General Miles.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Opinions Handed Down Yesterday.

To Muster All Companies in the State Guard.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 22.—The state guard authorities have decided in future to muster in all companies. In accordance with this Inspector General Bain will this week muster in the new company (L) of the Third regiment at Greensboro.

Opinions were filed by the supreme court today as follows: Phifer vs. Ford, from Union, reversed; State vs. Buchanan, from Union, new trial; State vs. Maultsby, from Cumberland, no error; Bailey and Johnson and Barber vs. City of Raleigh, reversed; Armstrong vs. Stedman, from New Hanover, error; Insurance Company vs. Stedman, from New Hanover, no error; State vs. Foster, from Franklin, new trial; Salmon vs. Page, affirmed, Brinkley vs. Smith, from Columbus, case continued and referred to clerk under Rule 19, (Rules 20 and 21 cited and discussed); Slaughter vs. City of Goldsboro, per curiam, affirmed. The case of Bailey and others against Raleigh was to recover license taxes imposed on barkeepers whose places were within a mile of the city limits. The court decides in the city's favor, holding that as the city had police jurisdiction over the places in that distance of the city limits it had also the right to impose and collect license taxes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weather Bureau to Exhibit Its System to Other Government Departments.

Washington, April 22.—Secretary Wilson has given instructions to Professor Moore, chief of the weather bureau, to make an exhibition of the system of wireless telegraphy devised by the weather bureau to other branches of the government service, and tomorrow a test will be witnessed by General Greley, chief signal officer of the army, to be followed later by a test for the naval trial board.

The exhibition will take place near Roanoke island North Carolina. The chief difference between the system perfected by the weather bureau and other systems is that in the former a telephone is used for the reception of messages instead of telegraph mechanical devices.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Completed by House Committee—Big Warships Provided For.

Washington, April 22.—The committee on naval affairs today completed the naval appropriation bill. The most important item, as to new ships, was left until the last and as finally determined upon was as follows: "Two battleships of about 16,000 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,212,000 each; two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons displacement each, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,659,000 each; two gunboats of 1,000 tons each to cost \$322,000 each.

The following new provision is made: "The secretary of the navy may in his discretion and so far as in his judgment is practical, direct that any or all of the vessels herein authorized be built in such navy yards as he may designate."

Provision also is made for building one of each class of ships on the Pacific coast and that no contractor shall build more than one battleship, cruiser or gunboat.

The 16,000 ton battleships will be the largest ever authorized for the American navy and among the largest warships afloat. The armored cruisers will also be exceptionally large, for their class, considerably exceeding the New York and the Brooklyn in tonnage, the amount carried by the bill is slightly above \$76,000,000.

FUNSTON HEARD FROM.

He Wants Sergeant Nicholson to Testify as to the "Water Cure."

Denver, Colo., April 22.—General Funston today telegraphed Senator Lodge, chairman of the senate committee on the Philippines asking him to subpoena John Nicholson, who is said to have been a sergeant in the Fourth cavalry and examine him under oath regarding the use of the "water cure." Nicholson is reported to have said at Norfolk, Va., that General Funston originated the "water cure" and practiced it almost daily for several months.

General Funston said: "I am inclined to believe that Nicholson is a myth. I knew every non-commissioned officer in the troops of the Fourth cavalry that were under my command and there was no sergeant named Nicholson."

OLD VETERANS

THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE CONFEDERATES

IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT

Other Visitors Still Arriving—General Gordon Reaches the Hall after a Tremendous Oration by the Thousands of Veterans—The Carnival of the Kaliph Enlivens the Scene—A Remarkable Reunion of a Family of Confederate Veterans.

Dallas, Texas, April 22.—With the confederate reunion officially twelve hours old and unofficially considerably older it is estimated tonight that there are 125,000 visitors in Dallas. From early this morning until late tonight the streets were thronged and it is said by men in position to make close calculations that there were 50,000 visitors at the camp in the fair grounds alone.

"The crowd is too large to command," said Colonel Slaughter to an Associated Press representative today. "Thousands who have no right to do so are sleeping at the camp and eating at the mess tables. Some of the old warriors had to fight for their places, but they seemed to be as capable of a tussle as they were years ago. We will have affairs better in hand tomorrow."

An additional influx of visitors is expected tomorrow, the attraction being the Kaliph's parade.

Tonight the younger element and many of the veterans rounded out the day's pleasures with a ball at the camp. The function was given by the Sons of Veterans and an immense crowd—too great for comfort—were present.

While thousands of visitors did not leave the business section of the city, Camp Johnson, two miles distant, where the opening exercises were held, was crowded to the limit. Delegation after delegation from the four corners of the country reported and was assigned to divisions in the vast city of tents.

The great mess shed, seating 12,000, was open at 10 o'clock. In an army of veterans and with a hunger born of a night in the open, did their best to keep the cooks busy.

The convention was compelled to open with General Gordon, the commander-in-chief, absent.

Hon. John M. Allen, the orator of the day, was not present when the convention began. Governor Sayers and Hon. G. B. Gerald, however, appeared at the last moment and were vociferously cheered.

Among those on the stage were Judge John M. Reagan, the only surviving member of the Davis cabinet; W. L. Cabell, General Stephen D. Lee, of New Orleans; Colonel Lee Jackson, who was on the staff of General Jackson's staff; Miss Lucy Lee Hill, of Chicago, the sponsor in chief, and Miss Virginia Paddock, of Fort Worth, Texas, the chief maid of honor.

When the convention opened the veterans, many of them comparing their bountiful breakfasts with the starvation they were often called upon to endure during the war, were in high good humor. The building, seating 8,000 people, was filled to the topmost row soon after the convention was called to order by General K. G. B. Gerald, of Waco, welcomed the veterans to Texas.

General Gordon's Arrival.

At 1:15 o'clock p. m. Commander-in-Chief Gordon arrived. The manner of his entrance into the vast auditorium was dramatic. General Vanzandt had announced that all hope of the presence of General Gordon had been abandoned, and the meeting had been turned over to General S. D. Lee, commander of the army of the Tennessee. General Lee was in the middle of his speech when a number of voices and stamping of feet were heard from the middle of the hall. The roar grew to thunderous proportions, and above it all could be heard the magic word "Gordon." At that name the veterans rose to their feet.

"I will speak no more," said General Lee, when the command was heard to deliver to the platform. "Our beloved commander can say to you words that will please you more than those of any other man."

"It was no fault of mine," said General Gordon, when the applause had subsided. "I was twenty hours late. Maybe you boys can remember a time when I was not late."

General Gordon then delivered his address. Thousands of people lined the streets during the afternoon and were appreciative witnesses of the arrival of Musapha Ben Selim, the Kaliph, direct from Baghdad.

The Kaliph is king of an organization which annually regales Dallas with a sort of Mardi Gras.

"His unutterable exaltation," with his subjects garbed with all the splendor that tinsel can give, was brought into the reunion to lend a streak of oriental splendor on the occasion of the delivering of the key of the city to Commander-in-Chief Gordon. The Kaliph and his gorgeous subjects, followed by carriages containing General Gordon and distinguished members of the United Confederate Veterans, Governor

Heard, of Louisiana, and Governor Sayers, of Texas, by bands and militiamen and trumpeters, proceeded through the streets to the official stand near the postoffice. There Mayor Cabell, in a grotesquely sober speech deferentially presented an immense gilded key to "His Majesty." The Kaliph, said to be a Texan of long and honorable standing, by means of an interpreter, in turn handed the key to General Gordon, thus giving that veteran the sovereignty of the city.

Receptions at the Elks club and the Dallas club were held by Sons of Veterans in honor of visiting sponsors and made of honor.

Solemn and impressive memorial services were held by the Southern Memorial Association in St. Matthew's cathedral in memory of Jefferson Davis. The church was decorated with fresh roses. Dean Davis, in preaching the sermon on the occasion, referred touchingly to the late confederate president's "sublime character and the Christian meekness with which he bore slurs which were cast upon him by his detractors."

At the antonment old veterans were telling of the reunion of a family of four which had not met since 1861. The family name is O'Neal and the strange re-union occurred today. The brothers are Captain G. W. O'Neal, of Mineral Wells, Texas; A. B. O'Neal, of Wolf City, Texas; M. V. O'Neal, of Polk county, Tennessee, and R. N. O'Neal, of Marillo, Ark.

The United Sons of Confederate veterans will begin their annual meeting tomorrow in the city hall. Routine business will be transacted.

THE WAR NOT OVER.

Two Engagements with the Filipinos of Mindanao.

Manila, April 22.—Two engagements have been fought between the American troops and the Moros of the island of Mindanao during the last twenty-four hours. Moore, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, while out with a small party, hunting for water, was fired upon at long range. Lieutenant Colonel Frank N. Baldwin, with a battalion of troops and a mountain gun, went to the assistance of Moore's party and drove off the Moros, who lost seven men. The firing was at eleven hundred yards range.

The Moro villages were flying red flags, meaning that they intended to fight to the uttermost.

Datto Ganasi has sent a delegation to the American commander, tendering the absolute submission of the men under his control.

Brigadier General Davis, in command at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has acknowledged the receipt from Washington of instructions to withdraw his troops from Mindanao, but he reserves the right to the present state of affairs, the withdrawal of the troops will result in the absolute loss of American prestige among the Moros in Mindanao. His orders, however, are explicit. Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin and his forces are beyond the reach of telegraph instructions from Washington.

Washington, April 22.—The war department has instructed General Chaffee to delay the departure of the proposed expedition into Mindanao until after the receipt of further directions from Washington. The president desires to exhaust all other means of effecting the character of the Moros who murder American soldiers, before dispatching an armed expedition for that purpose. Meanwhile, however, that portion of General Davis' command which was selected for the journey will still be held in readiness and all preparations up to the point of actual departure will be made.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Of Persons in Chicago Charged with Jury Bribing.

Chicago, April 22.—Mystery surrounds the arrest of four men, made shortly after midnight on the charge of "conspiracy to do an unlawful act," in connection with the justice court fight being made by the city of Chicago against the union and consolidated traction companies in Justice George Wood's court. Some time ago a circuit court decision ruled that these companies should elect a trustee to lines running into the suburbs of Austin and the city government tried to compel the companies to grant the transfers and numerous damage suits were brought against them on refusals. These damage suits were brought in Justice Wood's court, and so far have been lost. The sensational arrests of today following sharply upon the victories of the companies have led to grave charges.

The men arrested are William J. Gallagher a promoter; Walter C. Jones, a constable in Justice Wood's court; John O'Donnell, brother of P. H. O'Donnell, attorney for the traction companies; and Herbert Rogers, veteran, called, examined and excused by the city prosecutor.

Louis E. Sostheim, clerk in Justice Wood's court, was arrested later, also charged with conspiracy. Responses were made by General F. C. Latrobe, ex-mayor of Baltimore, and Governor John Walter Smith.

Governor Smith's speech was enthusiastically applauded and his hope that Cuba would soon be received into the union of States was warmly cheered. Exciting considerable comment as the audience consisted mainly of South Carolinians.

The Marylanders are receiving marked social attention on every side and the large delegation of business men from Baltimore have held numerous conferences with Charleston merchants looking to the increase of business between the two cities.

AN ELKS' HOME.

Location for Home for Aged and Infirm Elks.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 22.—The order of Elks have secured an option on a hotel property at Rock Bridge, Va., for aged and infirm Elks, as directed by the grand lodge. A number of available places have been offered, some of which are under consideration. Grand Exalted Ruler Pickett was in this city today to consult with the chairman of the sub-committee, Meade D. Letwiler, and together, they visited some sites offered in this section of the state.

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

Conferees of the Two Houses Practically Reach an Agreement.

Washington, April 22.—The conferees on the Chinese exclusion bill have practically reached an agreement. The main features of the senate treaty measure have been adopted, but there are some alterations.

The agreement reached is upon all but one feature of the measure. Under the agreement the senate substitute becomes the exclusion measure, but the house conferees have secured a concession specifically re-enacting Sections 5 to 14 of the exclusion act of September 13, 1888. The bill still open is as to extending the exclusion indefinitely, but the senate limits it until a new treaty is made. The house conferees are insisting on taking out the reference to a new treaty so that there will be no limit of time to exclusion.

CUBA TARIFF BILL

REPUBLICAN SENATORS HOLD A CONFERENCE

EFFORTS TO PLAN A BILL

That Will be Acceptable to the Majority of the Senate—Senate Committee to Formulate a Substitute for the House Bill—The Differential on Refined Sugar to be Restored to the Bill—The Bill to be Submitted to Caucus and Made a Party Measure—Democratic Senators in Conference on Same Subject.

Washington, April 22.—The question of reciprocity with Cuba formed the subject of an important preliminary conference on the part of a majority of the republican senators today. This conference was held in the room of the senate committee on finance during the afternoon sitting of the senate and was extended for some time after the adjournment. Senator Hale presided. The result of the meeting may be summed up as follows:

There will be an early meeting of the senate committee on relations with Cuba to take up the question on the basis of the house bill which is now before that committee. The republican members of the committee will act together in formulating a substitute for the house bill and none of them are to co-operate with the democratic members of the committee; the bill thus agreed upon by the republican members to be submitted to a republican caucus of the senate and made a party measure.

The leaders of the movement express confidence that it will be possible to report a bill by the committee and say their confidence also extends to the point of the passage of the bill by the senate.

Senators Aldrich, Hale, Platt, of Connecticut and Hanna were most outspoken in their expression of opinion that reciprocity legislation is demanded by the exigencies of the occasion. Senator Aldrich expressed the belief that the internal complications in Cuba might result in case no relief should be made to the planters of the island. One or two other senators suggested 33 1/3 per cent as an equitable rate, and a few expressed the opinion that there should be no reduction whatever, saying that they felt that the United States already had done enough for Cuba, and that our own sugar interests deserve all the protection that the existing law gives it.

It was stated that quite a number of the democrats were favorable to the proposed reciprocal arrangements and the opinion was vouchsafed that in the end all the republicans could be brought into line on a fair bill.

It was generally agreed that most of the opposing republican senators were from sugar beet growing states, but the fact was brought out that there are some republican senators who are inclined to oppose the legislation for other reasons.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that a bill, granting not to exceed 25 per cent. reduction, should be reported by the committee and there was general unanimity as to advisability of eliminating the house provision striking out the differential duty on refined sugar.

The democratic senators also were more or less engaged today with the sugar question. The democratic consultations generally had reference to Senator Teller's resolution providing for an inquiry as to the holding of the present stock of sugar and there was at one time a practical assurance that sufficient votes could be secured to pass the resolution. It would seem probable, however, that the result of the republican conference may change the situation in that respect.

MARYLAND DAY AT CHARLESTON.

The Governor and Maryland Business Men Given Handsome Reception.

Charleston, S. C., April 22.—This was Maryland day at the exposition. Governor Smith and party left their hotel in carriages at noon for the exposition. After an inspection of the exhibits in the woman's building and its colonial treasures a lunch was served by the woman's board in the assembly hall.

The Marylanders then repaired to the auditorium where speeches of welcome were made by President Wagener, Mayor Smyth, and Director General Averitt. Responses were made by General F. C. Latrobe, ex-mayor of Baltimore, and Governor John Walter Smith.

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ALL KINDS OF WEATHER.

Blizzards in the West and Record Breaking Heat in New York.

Lincoln, Neb., April 22.—There was a drop in the temperature today from the high point of yesterday of from forty to fifty degrees throughout the state. Following a slight fall of rain, the wind changed from the south to the northwest and tonight a snow storm is prevailing in central Nebraska with indications of a blizzard. Railroad reports from the extreme northwestern part of Nebraska and the Black Hills tell of a heavy fall of snow—15 inches at Custer, and nearly 2 feet at Spearfish. Trains are slightly delayed, more however, from the furious wind than the snow.

New York, April 22.—This was the hottest April 22nd in this city since 1886. The mercury climbed to 84, the highest point at 4 o'clock p. m. and it was the same at 5 o'clock p. m. Then came a cooling breeze which sent it down a degree at 5 o'clock and a rise in temperature was quite sharp, the figure at 8 o'clock p. m. being 66 and at noon 71. The local weather bureau reports the hot wave as being the advance of the one holding sway in the west.

Chicago, April 22.—Although promised relief from the hot and dusty winds that put the thermometer at 84 degrees yesterday the temperature was still high today. The lack of rain is not thought to have affected crops.

High winds developed a velocity of sixty miles an hour. According to the weather bureau the northwest sweep that is almost sure to follow the southwestern gale tonight promises to be dangerous and storm signals are flying at all upper lake ports.

The temperature continued to rise until it touched 77 at 2 o'clock when a rain storm brought a sudden change and tonight the mercury dropped to 66. The high winds that had been blowing for several days died down to thirty miles an hour.

Jamestown, N. D., April 22.—The fiercest April snow storm ever known in this section of the state began early today, and steadily increased in fury. Over a foot of snow fell during the day. Railroad traffic was at a standstill.

Deadwood, S. D., April 22.—Two feet and a half of snow has fallen here since Monday noon and it is still falling.

Chadron, Neb., April 22.—A wet, heavy snow has been falling for twenty hours and tonight there is about a foot of snow on the level.

Omaha, Neb., April 22.—At Beatrice there was a dust and wind storm of twenty-four hours duration which ended with a rain at midnight. The dust came in such volumes that many persons suspected the approach of a tornado and sought places of safety. The temperature in that city was near the 100 mark most of the day. At Crawford a severe snow storm began last night and continued early today, becoming a blizzard. The report states that the storm is the most severe on the stock range of the season.

Kansas, City, Mo., April 22.—The weather tonight is unseasonably cold, the temperature at 8 p. m. being 48. The sky is overcast, but the gale continues.

ENGLAND'S WAR SUPPLIES.

The Chalmette Station Not a Violation of Neutrality Laws.

Washington, April 22.—The report of Col. Crowder, who investigated the shipment of horses and mules to South Africa from the port of Chalmette, Louisiana, was laid before the cabinet today by the president.

While the report is incomplete, it developed that the conclusion was reached by the president from what he had seen of it, that there is not sufficient evidence to show past or present violation of neutrality, and consequently there is no warrant for intervention. Colonel Crowder made some additions to his report during the afternoon and tonight he went over the matter very thoroughly with the president and the attorney general.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CONDITION.

An Encouraging Bulletin By Her Physicians.

The Hague, April 22.—After a consultation, lasting three quarters of an hour, between Professor Rosenstein and the other physicians, the following bulletin was issued this afternoon: "There is a slight improvement in the queen's condition, manifested by the fall in her temperature since morning. Her majesty's consciousness is maintained without interruption. The queen's general condition is satisfactory."

The above bulletin caused the greatest satisfaction here and elsewhere in Holland.

GENERAL SMITH'S COURT-MARTIAL.

A New Court Appointed from the War Department at Washington.

Manila, April 22.—By orders from Washington, the court martial ordered to try General Jacob H. Smith, who was in command of the United States troops on the island of Samar, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, has been dissolved. The members of the court which will try General Smith will be named at Washington.

Washington, April 22.—General Corbin stated that there was no significance in the order, except that it permits the president to review the proceedings of the court and will avoid any legal entanglements that might have arisen if the order of General Chaffee naming the court had been allowed to stand. An order was issued today convening the court, the members being named as selected by General Chaffee. The court will meet Thursday.

Sixty Years of Popularity

is the record of Pinkettes (Perry Davis), but the shops are full of imitations made to sell upon the great reputation of the genuine; be cautious, therefore, when you ask for a bottle to see that you get the genuine. An unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis.