

walked unconcernedly from the Colonial office with a broad smile on his face.

Long before the customary prayer the galleries of the house were packed. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, Henry White, the secretary of the embassy, Lord Rothschild and many members of the cabinet patiently waited through the answering of questions in the house for the momentous announcement. An unusually large number of peers sat in their galleries and behind the ladies' grill aristocratic women were closely packed. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour both received great ovations as they walked to their seats. Lobbying and waiting rooms were crowded with disappointed seekers for seats, among whom were many Americans.

House Goes Wild. Amid breathless silence, broken a few seconds later by applause such as the House of Commons seldom has heard, Mr. Balfour stood and announced the terms on which the war had been ended. The reference to the Boers acknowledging King Edward as their sovereign made the hit of the day. As the liberality of the terms grew plain the cheers on the government side of the house diminished while the opposition's satisfaction was proportionately increased.

Through all this the Irish members sat impassive, though earlier in the afternoon they had started the house by a demonstration which was at first thought to be in honor of peace, but which it was soon discovered was caused by the reappearance in the house of William Redmond, who has just returned from the United States.

The tension was over when Mr. Balfour's statement was concluded. Everyone seemed glad of the opportunity for a hearty laugh, caused by the government's failure to accept the suggestion that the Commons adjourn in honor of peace.

Crowds Pour Out. Then the house, in which even members could not find seats, was emptied and diplomats, Indian rajahs in gorgeous robes, peers and peeresses and commoners and their guests trooped into the lobby, where general congratulations followed.

Various objections to the peace terms were expressed, but they all appeared to be very serious. The Irish viewpoint was that the government has given up practically everything and that the regulations affecting the Cape rebels will be done away with in consequence of the king's amnesty proclamation.

Mr. Choate did a lot of handshaking and took part in the general congratulations. With the exception of Ireland, practically the whole of the United Kingdom is holiday-making today, in honor of the conclusion of peace in South Africa.

The streets everywhere are thronged with people, who, every now and then, relieve their overstrung nerves by an outburst of hoarse cheering or by braying penny trumpets.

King Not Boastful. The tone of King Edward's message to the people and the absence therein of any note of exultation seems, however, to have set a good example and, while giving free vent to their own satisfaction, the British are showing small desire to crow over their late enemies.

Flags and bunting are everywhere displayed, church bells are ringing, salutes are being fired and there is general jubilation on all sides.

Crowds of suburbanites poured into London at an early hour and converged toward the usual centers of the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Trafalgar square, etc., and quickly bedecked themselves with tiny flags, buttons and badges. At intervals some enthusiastic one starts singing "God Save the King," which is taken up by the happy throngs and is heard for miles through the neighboring streets from one end of the metropolis to the other.

Whole Empire Satisfied. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the empire at the conclusion of peace. All were unanimous in opinion of their late enemies, now their friends and fellow citizens, whose military qualities, tenacity of purpose and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and country had won them the respect of the whole world, foremost of all, the respect of their opponents. Every member would offer congratulations to the king and to the country on the thrice blessed restoration of peace.

The Prince of Wales and the duke of Cambridge went to the House of Lords to hear the peace statement of the premier, Lord Salisbury. They were accompanied by a number of peers and peeresses. Lord Salisbury, before mentioning South Africa, referred to the great loss which the empire had sustained in the death of Lord Pauncefoot, the British ambassador at Washington, "who had done more than any one man to cement the union of the great Anglo-Saxon races, which is one of the healthiest and most promising indications of the time."

Lord Tweedmouth, liberal, and Lord Rosebery associated themselves with the premier's tribute. Lord Salisbury then remarked that he hoped the atmosphere of surrender would bring the lamentable state of things in South Africa to an end and proceeded to read the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Boers.

Lord Rosebery expressed his hearty, unstinted and deserved congratulations. The earliest demonstration on the stock exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, commenced with the bidding up of South African securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present and a telegram was dispatched to Lord Kitchener, as follows:

The members of the London Stock exchange join with the rest of the British empire in rejoicing at the conclusion of the long and arduous campaign. Peace with honor, a fitting prelude to peaceful negotiations, celebrating the peace, our congratulations to your lordship and the brave boys with you.

The members of the stock exchange then marched to the Mansion house and attended the lord mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimdale, and afterward resumed business, but without much heart for their work.

Later in the day a levee at St. James palace and a cabinet meeting in Downing street attracted the attention of a large number of people awaiting the arrival of the cabinet ministers and the scenes which greeted the popular favorites have not been equaled in many years.

Many of the ministers wore court dress on account of having to be present at the levee, which he added to the attractions of the occasion. It is almost needless to add that Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, came in for special attention from the masses. The police were unable to hold them in bounds and crowds surged around Mr. Chamberlain's carriage, hurrying and shouting congratulations until

the colonial secretary escaped within the building.

Crowds Cheer the King. On the adjournment of the cabinet meeting the crowds repaired to Buckingham palace and St. James' palace and further relieved their feelings by cheering the king and other notabilities who attended the levee, at which the United States ambassador, Joseph Choate, and all the members of the embassy and a number of special coronation envoys were present.

Telegrams received from all parts of the provinces testify to the extreme joy felt by all classes. The conclusion of the war, at many places the magistrates discharged all the prisoners charged with little offenses.

A singular fact is that the first news of the conclusion of peace was received at Windsor by telephone from Berlin and Paris.

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There is no further news from South Africa, but the opinion is expressed in official quarters here that Captain Fouché and other Boer leaders in Cape Colony who did not attend the Vereeniging conference will come in of their own accord.

On the stock exchange today South African securities opened active and higher, but heavy realizations all day long soon brought down prices to below those of Saturday. The market, at this dispatch, is decidedly flat.

Some of Correspondence. A Parliamentary paper issued this evening gives the correspondence preceding the peace agreement. From this it appears that General Schalkbarger, acting president of the Transvaal, informed Lord Kitchener March 31 that he was prepared to make peace proposals. A month later the Boers' delegates submitted proposals. On April 13 the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, refused to entertain any proposition based on the independence of the republics.

Subsequently President Steyn of the Orange Free State and General Schalkbarger and Botha declared that the surrender of independence of the republics was a matter to be decided in the field. The British government expressed surprise at this attitude, but announced its willingness to accept the Boers' surrender on the same terms that Lord Kitchener had previously offered General Botha and to give facilities for a consultation of the Boer commanders.

On May 17 General Schalkbarger and Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener that the Boers assembled at Vereeniging had empowered a commission to negotiate peace terms, subject to ratification at Vereeniging.

Offers to Surrender. Lord Milner and the Boer commission met May 19. The latter offered to surrender the independence of the republics as regards foreign relations, to surrender part of their territory and retain self-government under British supervision. These proposals were forthwith rejected. The same day Lord Milner, General Smuts and Judge Herzog drew a form of agreement to be submitted to the conference for a year or more.

This was very similar to the final agreement and with few alterations was approved by Mr. Chamberlain, who in giving notice of his approval told Lord Milner he must inform the Boers that unless it was accepted within a fixed time the offer of independence would be considered ended and his majesty's government would not be bound in any way by the present declarations. The Boers asked to be allowed until Saturday night to give an answer and the result was seen in the termination of the war.

Chamberlain's Ultimatum. The last message of Lord Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, June 1, after the signature of the peace agreement, mentions that Mr. Steyn's name was omitted from the signatures because he was too ill to come up to Pretoria, adding that he had already taken his parole.

General Dewet signed first of the Orange Free State delegates because Mr. Blyen nominated him "acting president" on retiring from the conference.

King Edward has been the recipient of a great number of congratulatory telegrams from European sovereigns and princes. A message from Emperor William is understood to have been of a particularly gratifying character. Among the messages is one from the pope, which conveys the pontiff's congratulations on peace in South Africa.

Offers Menacing Dilemma. Question of Reconstruction in Cape Colony Dangerous Proposition for British.

PARIS, June 2.—The question of the re-establishment of the constitution in Cape Colony, according to the Temps, offers a menacing dilemma. If self-government is suppressed South Africa will be thrown into a struggle infinitely more dangerous for British supremacy than was the war just ended. The re-establishment of the constitution means surrender into the hands of the Afrikaners.

The Journal des Debats, alluding to Lord Kitchener's expression of surrender, says: "In reality the Boers' acceptance of England's conditions is only because the latter advanced such conditions as the Boers declared they were ready to accept. The question now is whether the imperialist spirit engendered by the war will survive or disappear with the conclusion of peace."

Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, who had been in Paris for a couple of days, was informed late yesterday evening of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, but he refused to credit it. The news, seemingly, was an unpleasant surprise to him. This morning, however, a messenger from the Foreign office brought him official confirmation of the press reports and Dr. Leyds immediately decided to proceed to Utrecht, Holland, for which place he departed at noon. When questioned as to why he was leaving his hotel here, Dr. Leyds declared he was pleased with the news, but he declined to make a statement, except that he admitted he was quite ignorant of the conditions of the surrender, though he felt certain they were favorable to the Boers.

GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION. News of Peace Heartily Received in Austria, Hungary and Belgium.

VIENNA, June 2.—The news of the signing of peace in South Africa was received here with general satisfaction and little excitement. It having been discounted by previous reports which indicated that surrender was inevitable. The Austrian minister of commerce, Baron Call Z. Rosenburg and Kumbalica in the course of an interview on the subject said: "There is no question that the news will create the greatest satisfaction, not only in Austria-Hungary, but throughout Europe, which is bound to share in the bene-

fits of trade development in the Transvaal under British rule. The Austrian Lloyd's will undoubtedly soon resume its steamship service to South Africa ports which was interrupted by the war."

BUDA PEST, Hungary, June 2.—All the Hungarian newspapers express satisfaction at the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The Peater Lloyd says: "The Boers doubtless will soon find that British ideas of freedom and toleration are more liberal than those which prevailed under the regime of republican Krugerism."

BRUSSELS, June 2.—The press here is unanimous in declaring that the announcement of peace in South Africa will be hailed with relief and satisfaction throughout the world. Le Sicleur remarks: "Great Britain will now have an opportunity of displaying her magnanimity and of converting her late brave foes into faithful and efficient allies."

KRUGER DECLINES TO TALK. Will Express No Opinion, but Dutch Generally Are Disappointed at Result.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Since the news was received here that peace had been concluded in South Africa Mr. Kruger has declined to receive visitors or express an opinion on the subject. The other Boer delegates here are disappointed at the outcome and are not inclined to discuss the matter.

The Dutch newspapers declare that Great Britain will gain nothing from "this unjust war" and that her difficulties in South Africa are now beginning. The papers generally express admiration for the courage of the Boers and regret that the sacrifices have proved to be in vain.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa was received here with very mixed feelings. While there is general satisfaction that the war is ended, unvarying regret is expressed at the loss of Boer independence. The Boer delegates here are in a particularly trying position. It has been learned upon good authority that the British government at the last moment refused to allow the Boers in South Africa to communicate with their leaders in Europe, thus the delegates on the continent were entirely shut out of the negotiations and were ignorant of the terms of the surrender, except as they learned of them through the newspapers.

A Dutch official, referring to the news from South Africa, said: "The delegates made a great mistake in not complying with the ardent wish of the Dutch government that they should visit the Hague and discuss the terms of the proposed Dutch reciprocity legislation."

The members of the campaign committee present concurred in the belief that no tariff revision was necessary and that it would be harmful.

The representatives left the conference some time before the senators and then with the latter the president discussed in detail the outlook for Cuban reciprocity and especially the stand taken by the conference of senators which met in Senator Elkins' room today. The senators expressed their opinion that the plan which the Elkins conference offered as a compromise does not meet the requirements of the situation.

Efforts for Union. Continued efforts will be made to unite the republicans of the senate on the Spooner plan for a 20 per cent reduction for five years, with power given to the president to annul the concession if it is found that it goes to any persons other than the Cuban sugar growers and producers.

It was stated at the White House tonight that all of the men who attended the conference at the capitol today will not stand up against this plan, especially if a republican caucus endorses it.

Senator Procter, Nelson, Gamble and Kittredge called at the White House this forenoon on an invitation and had a conference with the president in regard to the same matters.

The president assured the republicans that urging action on reciprocity he was carrying out the announcement of President McKinley uttered in his speech, which had met with such popular approval throughout the country, also the promises that had been made concerning concessions to Cuba.

Effect of Platt Amendment. The president indicated that the adoption of the Platt amendment made it obligatory upon the United States to treat Cuba differently from other nations.

In one casual remark he said that events may show that it would have been better to allow Cuba to be absolutely independent, as was Mexico. He told these republicans senators that the party ought not to be divided on the matter of reciprocity, as he was entering the campaign, and he expressed the hope that a Cuban bill would be passed without the aid of democratic votes.

One result of the conferences held at the White House was a meeting today at 1 o'clock in the room of Senator Elkins, where those senators who are opposed to granting concessions to Cuba, or who oppose the straight reduction plan of the majority, assembled to consider different propositions.

These are for a flat appropriation to the Cuban treasury, or a rebate on duties collected on Cuban imports to be paid into the Cuban treasury.

Dietrich Has a Plan. Senator Dietrich of Nebraska presented a plan which meets with some favor, and was considered in the way of a compromise between the straight out reduction plan and those favored by the beet sugar men. It proposes to grant a reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban products for two years, and a like concession on products of the United States going into Cuba, with a proviso that the president may, at any time, cancel the reduction if it is found that the benefit of the reduction is going to others than to the planters and sugar growers. Another part of the plan is to remove the differential on sugar and add it to all raw sugars except those coming from Cuba. This provision, it is claimed, will protect the beet sugar interests.

The eighteen senators at the conference, Messrs. Elkins, Scott, Perkins, Bard, Gamble, Kittredge, Dietrich, Millard, Burrows, Foster, Mitchell, Nelson, Clapp, Burton, Kearns, Jones of Nevada, Mason and Pritchard. Senator Pritchard did not go farther than to say that he was opposed to the Cuban concession, but would abide by a republican caucus.

Want Whole Change or None. It was stated that the senators in the conference were opposed to any tariff changes, especially of the piecemeal character, but that if any changes were to be made they thought that the whole tariff should be revised.

It was determined that the utmost concession to be granted should be in the way of a rebate turned over to the Cuban treasury to be disposed of as the Cuban government thought desirable. This rebate, to be either 20, 25 or 30 per cent of the duties collected on Cuban products, it was stated, was offered simply as a compromise by those who were opposed to Cuban concessions.

The conference selected Senators Burrows, Jones of Nevada and Dietrich to confer with members of the committee of relations with Cuba and inform them of the attitude of the senators who participated in the conference.

Washington Shoots Soldier. DENVER, June 2.—Edward P. Britz, a private of Company M, Eighteenth infantry, was shot in the head and killed

PRESIDENT SEEKS HARMONY

Calls Conference at White House to Shape Policy of Republicans.

URGES NECESSITY FOR UNITED ACTION

General Sentiment is Opposed to Any Revision of the Tariff at Present for Fear of Disturbing Business.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A conference was held at the White House tonight and was attended by leading republicans of both houses, the president inviting them to attend. There were present Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hanna, Payne of Connecticut and Spooner, Representatives Payne, Cannon, Dabell, Babcock, Hull, Sherman and Postman and Postmaster General Payne. Those present included members of the finance committee of the house and the republican congressional committee.

The subjects under discussion were pending legislation and its relation to the coming campaign.

The chief reason for the assemblage was the tariff, the discussion turning on the advisability of attempting any revision now or taking up the matter in committee during the recess of congress with a view of any revision in the direction of changes in the tariff schedules would disturb business conditions and complicate the coming campaign.

Suggestions as to tariff revision have been made to the president by republican opponents of reciprocity with Cuba, these congressmen representing that to change the tariff on one product like sugar, affects the tariff on all other products. All of those present were opposed to tariff revision now or at the short session, the view being expressed that revision was not necessary and that furthermore there was no time for it.

The opinion prevailed at the conference that any movement in the direction of changes in the tariff schedules would disturb business conditions and complicate the coming campaign.

Another amendment provided that hereafter no corporation should be authorized to engage in agriculture until provision should be made therefor.

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E. W. Grove. The name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, in ready that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

CHAMP CLARK'S VAIN PLEA

Missourian Fails to Impress House with Attack on Hay's Memorial Speech.

HOOVER OF MISSISSIPPI REBUKES HIM

Secretary of State Receives Thanks of Lower Division of Congress for His Oration of Late President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The house today by a vote of 139 to 48 suspended the rules and adopted the joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Secretary of State John Hay for his address on the occasion of the McKinley memorial exercises last February. Unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution was objected to by Mr. De Armond of Missouri, some time ago, and today Mr. Clark of Missouri made a twenty-minute speech in opposition to it on the ground that Mr. Hay had abused the occasion by injecting a "republican stump speech" into the address.

General Hoover of Mississippi, a one-eyed Confederate veteran, delivered an eloquent defense of Mr. Hay's address, declaring that it contained anything objectionable from a political standpoint.

Mr. Groves of Ohio, who was in charge of the resolution, argued that Mr. Hay, in enjoining the martyred president, could not divorce the man from his achievements and his record as a manly partisan. Only forty-six democrats voted against the resolution.

Special orders were adopted for the consideration of the anti-anarchy bill and the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the Agricultural department. The senate bill to retire Surgeon Stenberg and the house bill to encourage salmon culture in Alaska were defeated on motions to pass them under suspension of the rules.

Light on British Camp Affair. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, on his committee presented a resolution calling upon the president, if not incompatible with public interests, for full information concerning the investigation of the British supply camp in Louisiana, made under his authority. The resolution was a substitute for the resolution introduced by Mr. Hitt of Missouri, in substantially the same terms except that it eliminated the call for the report of the officer who made the investigation. The resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. Clark, in his speech against adopting the resolution of thanks to Secretary Hay, said when Colonel Hay arose to deliver his oration on the occasion of the McKinley memorial exercises he had an audience only twice equalled in the history of the country. In his magnificent address were the president, his cabinet, the supreme court, the members of the diplomatic corps and many other men distinguished in public life. In some respects Mr. Clark said he had a high opinion and a high regard for the secretary of state. He was an historic personage. He had made a noble record in literature, in prose and poetry, that any man might envy. It was not against the man, therefore, that his criticism was directed. It was because in the presence of a great, brilliant and sympathetic audience he abused the occasion to inject into his eulogy of McKinley a high-class stump speech.

Protest by Hooker. Mr. Hooker then spoke as follows: "I had the honor to be appointed on the joint memorial committee to present similar resolutions in honor of our deceased president, Mr. McKinley, and to select an appropriate speaker to deliver the eulogy on that occasion. I accepted the position with the understanding that the secretary of state should deliver the eulogy. I listened with great care and attention to the address delivered by Secretary Hay. I am as keenly alive to everything that affects the interests and the honor and the welfare of the democratic party as any friend from Missouri, but from whom I entirely dissent on this occasion. I listened to what he said without its good, with great caution and even with a disposition to withhold my consent and approval. But I failed to detect in the whole of that address anything that I thought was improper. He said or anything said in a party spirit."

"Any man who would have made such an occasion a special occasion in his eulogy would have in doing so dishonored the memory of McKinley's great absence of partisan feeling."

President McKinley was a republican; the memorial committee was republican. Did we expect to select any other? I was charmed to find that the memorial committee was with great pleasure, and I am sure that the great pleasure that he was talking about would not have been a partisan or party exhibition of partisan spirit or partisan heat."

Negative Votes. Those who voted against the resolution were all democrats, as follows: Adamsou, Bell and Bartlett of Georgia, Bowie of Alabama, Brantley of Georgia, Brundidge of Arkansas, Burgess of Texas, Burleson of Texas, Burnett of Alabama, Candier of Mississippi, Clark of Missouri, Clayton of Alabama, Cochran of Missouri, Coney of Massachusetts, De Armond of Missouri, Feely of Illinois, Greene of Pennsylvania, Henry of Mississippi, Johnson of South Carolina, Jones of Virginia, Kern of Illinois, W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina, Kibler of Texas, Lester of Georgia, Little of South Carolina, Lewis of Georgia, Little of Arkansas, Lloyd of Missouri, McCullough of Arkansas, McClean of Mississippi, Honey of Illinois, Neville of Nebraska, Richardson of Tennessee, Scarborough of South Carolina, Sims of Tennessee, Slayden of Texas, Smith of Kentucky, Spaulding of Florida, Sulist of Mississippi, Stark of Nebraska, Sulist of New York, Underwood of Alabama, Wheeler of Kentucky, Williams of Mississippi, Wooten of Texas.

Files Closed Without the Knife. Iching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, cure no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pato Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Pato Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Governor Pardons Mrs. Nation. TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who was sentenced to the Shawnee county jail on May 16 for one month and 5 days for disturbing the peace, was today pardoned by Governor Stanley. Her fine also was remitted.

MASON PLEADS FOR FILIPINOS

Illinois Senator Objects to His Party's Policy in the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Little interest, either on the floor or in the galleries, was manifested in the senate debate on the Philippine government bill today under the fifteen-minute rule. At two or three stages it almost died of inaction.

Mr. Mason of Illinois, in a vigorous speech, differed from the majority in the treatment proposed for the Philippines. He argued that no reason existed for according to them a treatment different from that accorded to the Cubans, and strongly advised that they be afforded the right to govern themselves. He said he would not have voted for the Paris treaty but for the open understanding among senators that the Philippines were to be given their independence as soon as they were ready for it.

Other senators who spoke were Messrs. Hoar, Foraker, Cullom, Baker, Patterson, Teller, Carmack and Proctor. Early in the session some amendments were made to the bill by the Philippine commission, the most important of which related to the disposition of the public lands in the islands.

General debate on the Philippine government bill having been concluded, the senate convened at 11 o'clock today, the arrangement being that the debate on the bill should proceed under the fifteen-minute rule.

Mr. Lodge, in charge of the bill, offered several amendments, principally of a verbal nature, to the bill. One of the most important was an amendment striking out the words "Not more than 5,000 acres to any association of persons," relating to the disposition of public lands, and inserting a provision that "no such land shall be leased, let or devised to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of the public lands shall have been enacted and approved."

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Mrs. William Burke, Plattsmouth. PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., June 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. William Burke, who died at her home in this city, was buried this afternoon. Rev. Asa Sletch preaching the funeral sermon.

Faechal S. Foster, Kearney. KEARNEY, Neb., June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Faechal S. Foster, one of the oldest residents of this city who came here in 1872, died today of Bright's disease.

E. W. Grove. The name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, in ready that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

The Great Medicine for Building Up Weak and Sickly People in Summer

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RESCUES A LADY FROM NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

The surest and speediest banisher of disease and sickness known to medical men, is Paine's Celery Compound.

The peculiar virtues of Paine's Celery Compound enables it to reach all the centres where disease is working, it quickly banishes all pain and trouble.

At this time, Paine's Celery Compound is a veritable boon to every nervous, weak and debilitated man and woman. The ailments and diseases that have held people in bondage and suffering up to the present, can be permanently banished by the use of a few bottles of nature's life-giver and health builder, Mrs. Mamie Goulier,