### SPIRIT OF IMPERIALISM

EASTER WEEK IN GREAT BRIT-

Rejoicing Throughout the Country Not Justified by the Results in South Africa.

LONDON, April 14.—Easter eggs this season are decorated with pictures of General Lord Roberts and Union Jacks, with shamrocks and Irish harps interwoven on their grounds. Political affairs are in a dormant state, and war and the spirit of imperialism is in the ascend-ant. Had any one dared to prophecy at this time last year that those things would have come about within a twelvemonth, he would have been laughed to scorn. A spirit of rejoicing pervades the country, which is not at all justified by the prog-ress of British arms in South Africa.

Nevertheless, England needs an outlet for the enthusiasm over past victories, for the escape of the Prince of Wales and the prosperous times that have bene-d the country; so, it is small wonder t an unprecedented flood of excursionists is leaving London over Good Friday and Easter Monday. Every one who can afford it has gone away, and hollday-making is the rage of the moment.

Next week marks the opening of the Paris Exposition. Comparatively few Britishers are likely to attend. Seven months ago thousands were planning to visit Paris; but since the anti-English press in France has become so venomous, almost all interest seems to have been lost in what promised to be one of the greatest expositions of the century. Punch's cartoon this week represents Punch bowing to Mistress Paris and wishing her good fortune; but this does not ing her good fortune; but this does not represent in the slightest degree popular opinion, for, as the Globe says: "The

British people are not going to the show." Speaking of shows, one of the most an-cient occurred this week when the Royal Maundy Money was distributed to old men and women at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony of giving small alms to deserving persons with yeoman of the guard in attendance, as usual, attracted large crowds, and, according to an evening paper, the red purses containing the Queen's small gift were eagerly bought up by American visitors, some of whom offered as much as £5 for them. The number of recipients increases with each year of the Queen's life, and the 81 men and 81 women who the other day tottered up the Ab-bey chancel formed a striking, fiving commentary on the great age of the Empire's

Poor Stephen Crane, who is lying at the point of death, has for the past year been occupying one of the oldest houses in England. It is cituated in the lovellest part of Suesex, and is owned by Moreton Frewen. It is called Brede Place, and was built in 1400. In reality it is a miniature castle. There, with straw littered over the stone floore with huge old fireplaces burning brightly and with everything as in the feudal time the man who wrote "The Red Badge of Courage" has been turning out books and magazine stories with an industry for which few who knew him in his younger

Though perhaps the most American of all the Americans in England, no one in Eng-lish literary circles is spoken of more lov-ingly and admiringly than the author whose career threatens to end before he reaches his 30th year. His wife is with

Somerset, the son of Lady Somerset, who is well in America, has been dein America, has been of his chances of becoming of Beaufort by the birth of a con to the present holder of that title. For years young Somerset has been the heir appar-ent to the Dukedom, as hitherto the Duke of Beaufort only had two daughters. But now, for the first time in a century a half, a Marquis of Worcester has b born, and Somerset, during the life of this young Marquis, will never be called H.

nerset married four years ago, and a son. Though this unexpected Marof Worcester, for the Duke of Beauquie of Worcester, for the Duke of Beau-fort is an old man, robs Somerset of the es of a Dukedom, he comes in fo father, whose marriage to Lady Henry resulted in such notorious unhappinese and disagreement. Young Somerset is one of keenest motor car experts in Eng-

The Spring inflow of Americans has begun, and while many of the visitors are already hurrying to Paris, the hotels and other public resorts give ample evidence of the return of the tide of American travel. Not since last Midsummer has Southampton presented a busier appearance than on Thursday, when the American liner St. Paul arrived with a long list of theatrical people and general tourists. Prominent among the former were Mrs. Leslie Carter, David Belasco and members of the "Zaza" company; George W. Lederer, Edna May; J. Sullivan and the members of "The American Beauty" Company. Mrs Carter's first visit was to the Gar-

rick Theater, which opens April 16. She went to the theater on Thursday after-Four rough days at sea had devel oped a serious throat affection, compelling Mrs. Carter to seek a specialist immediate-

Designer Fife is busy making plans for improving the Shamrock. He has had a testing tank fitted up, various models are being tried and the results are carefully tabled to enable him to redraft the lines of the defeated cup challenger. It is said that Fife has a free hand in making

any alterations he may see fit. Captain Sycamore, who has been re-tained for the command of the Distant Shore, though that yacht is not likely to be fitted out this season, has refused Cor-nellus Vanderbilt's offer to command his new 70-footer, now building at the Heres-hoff's. It is said that Sycamore's declination is due to his desire to take part in the important contest to be sailed in

Curiously enough, the same day Sergeant Patrick Campbell's name appeared on the list of killed in South Africa, the on the list of killed in South Africa, the husband of another actrees was numbered in the same columns. He was Captain Tennant, who, four years ago, married Maude Millet. Campbell was a well-known sportsman, and married before his wife had any idea of going on the stage. He was obliged to seek a living, wandered to South Africa and secured an engagement at a hotel in Beira, by which he was paid and fed in return for his daily services with his gun and the contents of his game bag. While thus employed, his wife went on the London stage, made a hit and begged her husband to return, but he refused to do so until he became independent. Finally he came back, joined his wife and left her to go once more to South Africa, this time as a Sergeant of Yeomany. once more to South Africa, this time as a Sergeant of Yeomanry.

### FIRE IN A COAL MINE.

One Man Perished, Two Others in the

PITTSBURG, April 5.—Fire in the Essen coal mine, No. 2, at Hazelton, on the Pittsburg & Toughlogheny Raffroad, caused the death of one miner, Venzel Sternad. The first reports were that 16 men were supposed to have perished, but now that the fire is extinguished and the excitement over it develops that only three men were in the mine when the fire started yesterday afternoon. It being pay-day, the men had quit work between 11 and 12 o'clock, leaving only Sternad, Frank Lathick and a driver, name not known, in the pit.

of a motor. Sternad and Lathick were at work about 300 feet beyond the pump, over three-quarters of a mile from the mine entrenchment, and knew nothing of the fire until Lathick started forward to get some orders from the fire boss. Coming to the fire he wrapped his head in his coat and made a dash through the flames and smoke. He succeeded in reaching the pit mouth, where he fell exhausted. Sternad has not been reached by the rescuera, but it is a certainty that he has perished. The third man escaped easily because he was on the outside of the fire and followed Lathick in his rush.

WARSHIPS LAID UP.

to the Lack of a Suffelen Number of Officers.

WASHINGTON. April 14. - The Navy epartment was under the necessity today ordering the United States cruiser rolt to the Portsmouth navy-yard, New pared to put the Marblehead out of com pared to put the Marblehead out of com-mission at Mare Island, and telegraphic orders have been sent to Admiral Watson to send the gunboats Bennington and Concord, now at Manila, to Los Angeles, where they will be also put out of com-mission. The battle-ships Indiana and Massachusetts, which have just been are to be sent to League Island about the first of the month, to be laid up, instead This remarkable reduction of the num

ber of ships in commission is ascribed at the Navy Department to the lack of a sufficient number of officers to furnish complements for the ships required for Naval purposes. The battle-ship Kear-sarge has just been put in commission. and the Illinois, on the Atlantic side, and the Wisconsin, on the Pacific, must be also commissioned immediately, in order that the ships can be taken over from the hands of the contractors. There are the hands of the contractors. some smaller craft, like the Stringham and the Chesapeake, also calling for commissions and crews. The extent of the shortage may be suggested by the fact that for all of the four great guns in the double turrets of the new battle-ship Kearsarge, but one officer could be spared, involving undue risk; even in times of peace. The Navigation Bureau is au-thority for the statement that there are fully 160 vacancies in the line of the Navy, and the total number of officers is really less than it was four years ago, notwith-standing the great increase in the number of shins.

The training-ship Dixle, now at Naples, has been ordered to continue her cruise through the Mediterranean Sea and the

Suez Canal to Manila. The training-ship Hartford has sailed rom Montevideo for Bahia. from Montevideo for Bahia.

The Mayflower, which was yesterday ordered to be put into commission May 12, will be sent to Puerto Rico to serve as a station-ship for the Governor and other

WASHINGTON, April 14. - Several hanges have been ordered in the Army transportation service. The transports Buford and Kilpatrick are to be taken off the West Indian route and sent to Manile for service between that city and San Francisco. Proposals will be invited to make the necessary changes in their inerior arrangements to fit them for extended sea cruises. It is estimated that it will take at least five months to do the work. The transport Resolute is now being fitted out for service on the West Indian route, and the Rosecrans, formerly the cruiser Badger, is being prepared at San Francisco for the Alaskan service.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary noon from Colorado. He did not come to the Navy Department, but sent for his mail and apent the afternoon in disposing of it and in consultation with Assistant Secretary Allen. He has accepted the President's action in selecting Mr. Allen time. So far, he has not indicated any hoice in the matter of a successor

### LAST DAYS IN LADYSMITH. British Loss In Killed and Wounded Was Over Three Thousand.

LONDON, April 7.-The last days in

"November 2, when the investment be gan, we had a garrison of 572 officers and 12,924 men. March 1, when the slege was raised, the garrison was reduced to 400 officers and 3761 men, leaving 169 officers and 3563 men to be accounted for by death and sickness. When General Buller entered the town there were in the hospital 1995 officers and men, of whom 705 were suffering from enteric fever, 341 from dysentery and 189 from wounds. During the four months from November 2 to March 1 no fewer than 10,668 soldiers, or nearly 70 per cent of the garrison, had been admitted into the mospitals. The ad-missions for enteric fever were 176; for missions for enteric fever were 1776; for dysentery 1857. There died of disease and rounds in the four months, 600 men of the garrison and 40 civilians, while on the low-est average 140 deaths will probably be recorded against the patients who remain, raising the total mortality from disease and wounds to 700 among Europeans alone, ""The deaths from enteric fever up to March 1 numbered 951, or more than 20 per cent; from dysentery, 117, or 6 per cent, and from wounds 50. To this must be added 18 officers and 193 men killed in ac-tion; 17 officers and 190 men killed in astion; If officers and 180 men killed in as-saults, sorties and 33 men killed in bombard-ments. The total of our dead is, there-fore not less than 1953. Nor does the list-end here, for we have wounded in as-saults and sorties, 45 officers and 352 men, and by bombardment, 25 officers and 207 men. A siege, like a battle, is usually a catalogue of blunders.

"After the non-destruction of the rail-

a catalogue of blunders.

"After the non-destruction of the railway came the neglect to secure heavy
guns and unlimited ammunition. With the
material at command, Sir George White material at command, Sir George White could not hope to maintain an equal duel with the enemy's batteries of four nine-pounders and 28 long-range guns and Howitzers. The Boers fired 15,500 shells within the perimeter. Our expenditure did not exceed 4780 rounds. The two 4.7 naval guns expended 524 rounds; the three 13-pounder naval guns 734 rounds and the two old-fashioned Howitzers fired 775 shells.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Meetings held to-day by the directors of the Chicago Union Traction Company and the stockholders of the Chicago Consolidated Trust Company it is understood practically concluded ne-gotiations which have been in progress for several weeks for the consolidation of the two organizations into one west wethe two organizations into one vast systhe two organizations into one wast sys-tem of street railways, the Consolidated Company being absorbed by the Union Company. The former company consists of several systems of cross-town and sub-urban lines on the North and West Sides. W. L. Eikins, of Philadelphia, resigned on director of the Union Company, and J. M. Roach, the present General Manager, was elected in his place.

Gold Find in Kansas.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 14.—J. C. Murdock and others, of Galena, Kan., near here, claim to have found gold in quartz formation within two miles of that place that assays \$40 to \$30 a ton. An effort to lease or buy the land, which is said to be included in the great Galena zinc and lead belt, is being made. Excitement over the alleged find is intense.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the The fire started, it is supposed, from the electric pump, caused by the burning out cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 2 Cold.

(Continued from First Page.) ntinuous cheering from the great crowd which was massed along the route. On alighting from the carriage, the President was immediately surrounded by the Min-isters. M. Millerand, Minister of Comnerce, stood at the entrance to receive tim, around M. Milleraud being grouped Commissioner-General Picard and other high Exposition officials. President Lou-bet shook hands with M. Millerand, and then turning to Picard, said he would be happy to sign his decoration of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. President Loubet then saluted the committees, and-entered the hall through the throng of more than 40,000 people that formed a sea of human faces all turned toward the

As a salvo of artillery announced the President's arrival, there was a moment of expectant silence; then the heavy red plush cushions covering the door thrown aside, and the President, in even-ing dress and wearing the broad red in-signia of the Legion of Honor across his reast, stepped into the tribu had been temporarily erected for today's ceremony, the Presidential gallery which is to serve for all later ceremonies not yet eing ready. At the same instant an orchestra composed of musicians of the famed Republican Guard struck up the Marseillaise." The whole assembly un-overed and remained bareheaded during he remainder of the proceedings. Before strains of France's stirring national mn had died away, a mighty cry arose "Vive Loubet! Vive la Republique!

President Loubet stood in the front of the tribune with M. Wa'deck-Rousseau, M. Dechanet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. del Casse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and all of the Minis-ters except the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War, who was absent because of indisposition. Grouped behind him were a number of richly uniformed officials.

Minister Millerand's Speech. The acciamations were still echoing through the alcoves and galleries when President Loubet and the Ministers re-sumed their seats, and M. Millerand began his speech formally handing over the Exposition to the Chief of State, M. Millerand said:

"The persevering efforts and the pas-donate energy of M. Picard (the Commisoner-General) and of his colleagues made possible the prodigious work which I pre-sent to you today. One cannot, however without committing injustice, extract names from the notable list of artisis, enrineers and contractors, who were the ar-tisans of these marvels. The universe asociated with France in this gigantic enterprise and the government of the repub-lic fulfills a very pleasant duty of hospitality and gratitude in expressing its thanks to those sovereigns and chiefs of

to the friendly people who have shown so much eagerness and good will in receiv-ing the invitation to visit the exposition, miracle of being able in a few minutes to make a tour of the world. types of all architecture grouped side by side on the two banks of the Seine will captivate his imagination while pleasing his vision, and by a natural affiliation of ideas this picturesque display will give however distant they appear to be from one another by education, custom and prejudice, all the sons of Europe, citizens of divers nationalities, belong to the same nily, and their duty, like their interest, is to work towards increasing the common

"The time will come when other voices re authoritative than mine will make the inventory of the artistic treasures inclosed in these edifices, I will limit my ambition to recalling how in a hundred years the face of the material world has been changed. Words fail me to express the grandeur and the extent of this ec cal revolution under our hand. We have ciplined. Steam and electricity, reduced to the role of occult servants, have trans-formed the conditions of existence. Machinery has become the queen of the world. Installed in power in our factories, onstructed of iron and steel, she has rethe workers of flesh and bose, of whom she makes auxilaries. What a change in human relations. Distances diminish to human relations. Distances diminish to the point of disappearing. In a few hours are devoured distances which were former-ly only accomplished at the price of days and great fatigue. The telephone brings to our ears words and the very ione of a friend's voice, separated from us by hundreds of miles. The intensity and the power of life, of death itself, recoil before the victorious marching human soul. The genlus of Pastuer, pure benefactor of humanity, whose glory is not overcast in any shadow, increase a hundred fold the power of surgery and of medicine. The malady, seized at its origin, and isolated, ceases, and then appears on the horizon the happy and then appears on the horizon the happy period when the epidemics which rav-aged cities and decimated peoples will no longer be anything but terrifying memories and legends of the past. "Thus does science multiply with admir-

able prodigality the means which she placed at the disposal of man to bend the exterior forces to her laws or guarantee him against their hostility. She renders him a more signal service in giving up to him the secret of the material and moral grandeur of the societies which can be described in one word, 'solidarity.' We are the heirs of the faults as well as of the meritorious points of our fathers, and we are already writing of soliditary of our sons and of our ancestors, and why should we not do so in the case of our contempo raries? We must not forget those phys ical contagions, the houses of the poor where the morbid germs of uncultured brains are sheltered, where superstition and hatred ferment, constituting perils of which a far-seeing intelligence is destined to convince us. We must hasten their disappearance, triumph over ignorance and conquer misery. Imagine the outcome of the assistance of syndicates and associations of all descriptions destined to group themselves into one sheaf, resisting individual weakness, so many proofs of hu-man soliditary. It aims to lessen in the bosom of each nation the shocking inbosom of each nation the shocking in-equality resulting from nature or from the regime. It proposes to unite in bonds of a real fraternity the children of a same people. But its effects do not stop at front-iers. Interests, ideas and sentiments in-termingle and cross each other over the whole surface of the globe, like those light. threads in which human thought floats-beneficent complexity which permits us only yesterday a noble initiative forged at The Hague conference the first links. Yes, The Hague conference the first links, Yes, more strongly than we could have done ourselves international relations have shaped themselves from the multiplicity of news and the stability of exchange. Beof news and the standily of ectnange. Be-sides, we have reason to hope and believe that a day will come when the world will know only the profitable rivalry of peace and the glorious struggles of labor. Labor! Labor! Creator, sacred Creator! It is Labor: Creator, sacred Creator: It is thou who ennobles: it is thou who coun-seleth. Under thy footsteps ignorance is dissipated and pain flees. By thee, hu-manity has leaped over the barriers of the night and mounts unceasingly toward that luminous and screne region where one day will be realized the ideal and the perfect accord of the power of justice and good."

M. Millerand's address was received with

The President's Address President Loubet then arose and delivered an address which was also warmly cheered. President Loubet said:
"In inviting the governments and the peoples to make us a synthesis of human work, the French Republic had not only in ind to institute competition of viable arvels and to renew on the banks of the

ids of applause, which attained a ver

ne the ancient renown of elegance and recous hospitality; our ambition is re lefty; it soars infinitely above the lilance of transitory fetce and does not fine itself. Whatever patriotic satisconfine itself. Whatever patriotic satisfaction we may experience today to the gratification of our amour propre or self-interest. France wishes to give a striking contribution to the bringing about of concord between peoples. She has the consciousness of sworking for the good of the world at the conclusion of this noble century in which the victory over error and hatred was all incomplete, but which bequeaths to us a living faith in progress."

President Loubet then spoke of the admirable spectacle that the Exposition afforded of mind disciplining the forces of Nature and of the support foreign governments had lent France in accomplishing the great work. In conclusion, President

the great work. In conclusion, President Loubet said: "Gentlemen, this work of harmony. "Gentlemen, this work of harmony, peace and progress, however ephemeral its outward show, will not have been fit vain: the peaceful meeting of the governments of the world will not remain sterile. I am convinced that, thanks to the persevering affirmation of certain generous thoughts with which the expiring century has resounded, the 20th century will witness a little more fraternity and less misery of all kinds, and that ere long we shall have accomplished an important step in the slow evolution of the work towards happiness and of man towards himanity."

This peroration, delivered with fervor. evoked an outburst of cheering. When the cheering had subsided, President Loubet

"It is under these auspices and in this A round of cheers lasting several min-utes greeted the conclusion of his dis-

M. Waldeck-Rousseau was, up to the last moment, expected to speak, but he changed his mind, and when President Loubet concluded he remained scated. The orchestra then rendered Saint Saens' "Hymn to Victor Hugo," and President Loubet descended from the tribune. A detachment of Republican Guards then filed in, and lined the passage across the hall to the grand saircase at the on-

the hall to the grand staircase at the op-posite side, on which was ranged a double line of Republican Guards. The President made his way across the hall amid a renewed storm of cheering, ascended the staircase of honor and entered the reception hall, where the ceremony of presen-tartion of foreign commissioners was gone through with. A Tour of the Grounds.

The President and his party then pro-ceeded on a tour of the grounds. A mo-mentary stop was made in the gallery of the Agricultural Building, where the Preslent secured his first view of the interio of any of the exposition buildings. The outlook across the vast area was disappointing in that the ground space was filled with debris and the installation of exhibits barely under way. Passing through the interior of the structure, the Salon D'Honneur was inspected, and the party emerged into the open air in the Champs de Mars. From the top of the broad stretch of ground extending from the Chateau D'Eau across the D'Lens bridge to the Trocadero, the sight was a brilliant one. Soldiers lined both sides of the railroad, saluting the Presidential party as it passed. Military bands sta-tioned at close intervals made the echoes of the "Marseillaise" reverberate from building to building, while the crowds oldiers waved handkerchiefs and hats as President Loubet passed along. Here and there some raised cries of "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive la Republique."

The bridge Diena was crossed, and at the other end gaily festooned barges awaited. To the booming of cannon and the cheers of the spectators, President Loubet, the ministers, the diplomatic corps and distinguished guests embarked and, preceded by a small naval tue, started up the Seine toward the bridge Alexander III. Though the right bank of the Seine contained many interesting structures, those in the Presidential barges gave most attention to the left bank, along which are the buildings of the vari-ous nations. Each nation had made an effort to outdo the others in the homage paid the Presidential barge, as it steamed slowly along. Before each national pavilon the legation staffs had gathered with their friends. President Loubet stood in the stern watching interestedly the architectural accomplishments which the tries of the world had presented as a por-tion of their exhibit.

At the United States pavillor guests were assembled, and they cheered while the Stars and Stripes were dipped on one flagpole and the French tricolor was lowered from another. At the Alex-ander bridge the President declared the structure officially opened, and then, land-ing, the party proceeded through the maging, the party proceeded through the mag-nificent Avenue Nicholas II to the gate of the Champs Elysee, where state carriages were taken to the palace. Thus the cere-mony came to an end and the crowds dispersed to their homes.

Effect of the Exposition.

PARIS, April H.—General Horace Por-ter, United States Ambassador, after the naugural ceremony, said to a represen tative of the Associated Press:
"The present French Exposition will attract even greater interest than any pre-vious effort made in Paris to display be-fore the world the products of the various

nations. Every government of any im-portance will be represented. The friendly intercourse which will take place be-tween prominent and influential people from all lands will do much to bring about better understandings between the so necessary among nations in securing an era of harmony and peace."
United States Commission
Ferdinand W. Peck said:

exposition inaugurated today reflecting the arts, sciences and industries of the present age, will be an achievement of heretofore unequaled perfection. At no other similar event have the nations of the world so elaborately and ambitiously

McKinley to Loubet. WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Mc-linley today sent the following message o President Loubet:

"Washington, D. C., April 14, 1909.—To the President of the French Repuolic, Paris: In the name of the American peoper and on behalf of the Government of the United States, I congratulate the Gov-ernment of the Republic and the French Nation on this conspicuous inauguration of a great enterprise, whose beneficent mission is to draw closer the ties of in that join all countries to their

autual advantage.
"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Clash With Strikers. NEW YORK, April 14,-Hostilities be

tween strikers and the Sheriff's forces at Carton Dam began this morning. The strikers made an attempt to cut the strikers made an attempt to cut the cable of the suspension bridge, and were charged upon by the Sheriffs. Two\_Deputy uty Sheriffs were wounded. Sheriff Mai-loy called out the local militia, who will arrive here tomorrow night. A clash may occur Monday whistles blow. day morning when the work

Killed at a Fire.

NEW YORK, April 14.-One man was turred tonight in Brooklyn. The deat man is John C. Donaldson, a bookkeeper. The injured are William D. Donaldson. The injured are william D. Ponagosin, the 17-year-old son of the dead man, and Stephen Moneypenny, a laborer. They were on an adjoining building fighting the fire when the flames made their position lous and they were obliged to jump.

More Prisoners for St. Helena CAPE TOWN, April 15.—The transport Lake Erie, with upwards of 500 Transvaai prisoners, including French, German and Russian monthers of the foreign legion, captured at Boshof, sailed for St. Helena Peruna, The Spring Catarrh Remedy.



Catarrhal Debility Cured.

Mattle B. Curtis, Secretary Legion of Loyal Women, writes from Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass., as follows: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility, manifested especially

in severe backache and headache. My physician prescribed different medicines, none of which seemed to help me any until a club associate advised me to try Peruna, as it cured her of constitutional headache and stomach troubles. I at once ordered a bottle and before it was used felt greatly improved. I have

taken four bottles and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies. Several of my friends are using Peruna with beneficial results, especially in cases of trouble with the kidneys and other pelvic organs, together with weakness peculiar to women."

Catarrhal Weakness Cured.

Mrs. Jane Baxter, President Grand Army Relief Corps, Fremont, Wash., writes: "Last spring I had occasion to observe the

beneficent results of Peruna when a prominent member of our Relief Corps, who had suffered torture with kidney and other troubles of the pelvic organs, was completely restored through the persistent use of it, while no physician seemed able to cure her.



"I tried it for a severe and continued backache and found Peruna the only remedy so far tried that could ever cure me. I am well and strong now, and although four months have passed since my recovery, I have not had a moment's pala since." Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for "Facts and Faces," containing the words of the people concerning Peruna. Sent free to any address.

Mattie B. Curtis.

CHANCES ARE IMPROVING EVERY DAY.

Serman Agrarians Losing Strength-New Measure Will Be More Favorable to the United States.

BERLIN, April 14.—The chances of compromise of the meat bill are steadily in-creasing, and the probabilities are that a compromise, satisfactory alike to the govcompromise, satisfactory alike to the government and the Reichstag, will finally be adopted. The vacation of the Reichstag has been used for the purpose of preparing such a compromise. The Nord Deutsche Aligemeine publishes a long article explaining why the report on the national Bill was not acceptable to the government, in view of the fact that it would surely precipitate unpleasant and mutually unprofitable differences with other powers, besides unduly increasing the price of "one of the most necessary nutriments, both for the high and low, whose exclusive production by German agriculture would be doubtful even then." national Bill was not acceptable to the This paper also points out that the gov-rnment meat bill in its original shape meant a considerable benefit to German periculture and this has been acknowledged by such conservative leaders a tuefel. The article strongly advises the Agrarian extremists not to bend the bow too far, lest it should break. Certainly the Bundesrath will never concent to the extreme form proposed by the Reichstag committee. Negotiations between the committee. Negotiations between the government representatives and a number of leading men have been going on for the past fortnight, and have now proceeded far enough to permit it to be said that when the Reichstag reconvenes the week after next the chances of the compromise bill passing will be much better. At the same time, the government had made up its mind to fight the extreme Agrarians. and especially the Federation of Hus-bandry. The conservative parties, who hitherto went along with those extremists more or less willingly, now declare intention to separate on this issue. well-known conservative leaders thus de-claring are Herren Von Mirbach, Man-tuefel, Levetzow, Klinckowstro and Kro-

compromise measure, which is sure to be adopted and passed, will not meet with serious objections in the United States. One of the arguments used by the governnent with the Agrarians was to t normously growing lately, especially agdeultural products.

Preparations have begun for grandly re-ceiving the Emperor of Austria here May 5. The municipality will beautifully deco-rate the whole distance from the Anhalter depot, where His Majesty will arrive, to the Brandenburg gate and Under den Lin-den to the Castle. Three triumphai arches will be erected to break the maccorate will be erected to break the mo The 20,000 Austrians residing in Berlin are also making arrangements to illuminate at night and display Austrian flags throughout the city. Thousands of busts of the Emperor of Austria will be placed in show windows.

Spiritualistic seances and manifesta-tions have become a fad in Germany. In Berlin such seances occur every night, new "mediums" appear almost daily, and the papers publish statements pro and

United States Consul-General Mason gave a farewell dinner tonight to James

MEAT BILL COMPROMISE C. Monoghan, who has resigned the Consulate at Chemnitz, and who returns to the United States. The dinner, which took place at the Palace Hotel, was attended Irreverent, but Funny. by the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, the members of the United States Embassy and a number of the United States Consuls in Germany.

> RUFUS WRIGHT SHOT. Bleyele-Tire Man Probably Fatally

CHICAGO April 14 -- Rufus Wright a millionaire, and treasurer of the firm of Morgan & Wright, bicycle-tire manufacturers, is lying at the point of death in a room of the Leland Hotel, shot through the neck by a bullet from the revolver of Mrs. Louisa Lottridge, of Paw Paw, Mich. The shooting occurred in the apartments occupied by the woman, and she and the victim declare it was accidental. When Detective Sergeant Burns arrived at the hotel he found Mrs. Lettridge there. He placed her under arrest.
A friend who had spent several hours
with her previous to the shooting was also arrested. She gives her name as Mrs. Koss. Much mystery attaches to the shooting.

Both the victim and Mrs. Lettridge persist in saying it was accidental. The first known of the occurrence was when Mrs. Lottridge called Hugh Willis, a bell boy, and told him to notify Dr. J. D. Hammond, the house physician, of the shooting. The woman registered at the hotel April II, when she arrived with Mrs. Koss. She told the Chief of Detecives that she had been acquainted with Wright for the last three years, and that on every one of her visits to Chicago he had called on her, Mrs. Koss, who defiles all knowledge of the shooting, declared that she and Mrs. Lottridge had several drinks in the room of the latter, and when Mrs Koss was about to leave the room Mrs Lottridge announced that she intended to send for Mr. Wright. The condition of Wright at midnight was critical.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-Fire broke out in the hold of the bark R. P. Chener the Howard-street wharf last night The firemen cut numerous holes through the deck, and water was poured through hem in such volume as to list the bark heavily to starboard, and ultimately settle her in the soft mud at the bottom of the bay. The vessel belongs to the Nax Nek Packing Company, and had nearly completed loading with coal and other supplies for the company's Alaskan can-neries. The vessel, which is valued at \$25,000, is insured for \$8000. The value of the cargo is placed at \$50,000, not insured. The total loss is estimated at \$49,000, mostly on the cargo. It is yet impossible to tell how badly the vessel has been in-

Case of Dreyer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—In the case of ex-Banker Edward C. Dreyer, of Chicago, under a penitentiary sentence for embezzlement, the Supreme Court today granted the writ of supercedeas asked by Dreyer's attorneys, holding that the fail-ure to swear in the balliffs in charge of the jury in the last trial was a reversible

Cigarmakers Locked Out.

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NEW YORK, April 14.—Five thousand cigarmakers, employed by six of the largest firms in this city, were notified this afternoon that there would be no more work for them until further notice. No reason was assigned for the shut-down, but the cigarmakers believe they have contributing to the support of the 2200

They don't have family prayers in the household circle of a certain 5-year-old, Thereby hangs a story of an embarrassing episode. The minister called the other day, and at the close of his call offered prayer. The next day the 5-year-old aforesaid, the bright and shining light of the household where the prayers were of-fered, entertained her mother's callers with an account of the pastor's visit.

"And they did an awful queer thing," said the youngster. "They never did that

at our house before."
"And what was that?" graciously asked one of the callers "Why, just before the minister got ready to go he read a little out of a book, and then they all got down and smelt of the

The Texas Flood. HOUSTON, Tex., April 14.—The entire eight miles above is now under water, all previous records having been surpassed.

The body of a stranger, a well-dressed

man, was fished out of the Colorado near Bastrop today.

Spring

Is gladly welcomed for the vitality, freshness and purity it gives everything in nature; its cleansing showers and sunshine remove, dissolve and disinfect . unbealthful accumulations. It

Is the Time

When our physical systems need to be cleansed and invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This good medicine expels all the badness that has gathered in the blood and enriches and vitalizes the life current. If you take Hood's

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Now, you lay the foundation for good health in the months that are to come. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, builds up and fortifies the whole system by giving vitality and strength to every tissue, organ, nerve and muscle.

# Take the Best Spring Medicine

"I can highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine. There is a necessity for taking such a medicine, and I find none better than Hood's. I would never accept any other in its place." C. Lais, 1231 N. 29th St., Philadelphia, Pa.