Indicates Good Majority for the Financial Bill.

WAS ON CHANDLER'S AMENDMENT

Authorizing Appointment of Bime. tallie Commission-It Was Defeated 45 to 25.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Throughout the sension roday the sension had the financial bill under discussion. After 2 o'clock the delate processed ander the le-minute rade, and at times became spirited and interesting. Late in the afternoon a test vote, indicating approximately the majority on the passage of the bill, was taken. Charales offered an amendment to eatherine the president to appoint commissioners to any intermitional bimetallic conference that might be called and if was defeated by a vote of 6 to 25. The Chandler proposition out of the way, the discussion proceeded on the amendment brought in by the finance committee, providing that the provisions of the bill are not intended to piace any obstacles in the way of intermitons bimetallism. The democratic sensions arrangeed the republicants for reporting the amendment, descripting the WARHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Throughout cemeratic sensions arrangeed the reputal-cans for reporting the amendment, de-ciaring they were inchesive and that the proposition was intended to headwink the people and saleh valve. No vote on the amendment was reached. The final vote on the amendment and bill will be taken some time turnerow. some time temorrow.

It was the intention of the republican It was the intention of the republican lenders of the house to call up the Puertu Elean tariff bill tomerrow, but there was such a demand for time to discuss various questions during the general debate upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which was called up today, that Payone gave notice that he would allow the Puerto Bican bill to go ever until Monday. The debate upon the legislative bill today strayed for from the bill, touching the question of government detouching the question of government de posits in national banks, re-kless expend the question of election mea... as in Misby attacking the Nesht law and provoked a long reply from Henton, who in turn aroused Pearce. Some very caustic things were said on both sides.

THE ROUTINE REPORT.

Debute and Vote in the Senate on Chandler's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-In the senate feder the routine business was brief. Im-mediately after it was concluded, the finan-cial bill was presented by the chair. It was agreed that after 2 o'clock today the

pending measure and amendments should be considered under the 10 minute rule. Teller (all rep., Colo.) was recognized to reply to the speech of Allison (rep., In). to reply to the speech of Alison (rep., so, delivered yesterday. He had waited in vain, he said, for an explanation of the house bill, which recinically was the measure under consideration. He approximate the consideration of the constant measure under consideration. He ap-proached all questions relating to the finances of the country with auspicion. He

throught the house util ought to be considered carefully, as it might possibly become the law. It had been drafted by a commission composed of acute lawyers and there were force and strength behind it. Teller rook strong leave with Allison, who claimed that the United States was

who calified that the Chical States was now on the gold standard. He said:

"We are not on the gold standard except by the grautherized action of the treasury. We are on what is sometimes called a traping sliver standard, and at times a imping gold standard. Nobody outside of the United States has consid-ered the United States on the gold stand-ard, but it may be said that we practi-

be created into law because the gold man—as a good Indian."

He then inquired what he would take for the White House who would not favor the gress should pass a free-silver coinage loods standard, the purpose being to am-lody the gold standard into the stat-ites, so that it could not be disturbed ask \$1.29 an ounce for it, if he could get without great difficulty. Teller said there mever had been an hour since 18th even in the severest parties, when there was the slightest doubt that greenlacks would to the price to drop to the slightest doubt that greenlacks would to the price to drop to the slightest doubt that greenlacks would the slightest that all the sliver that be redeemed in gold. He maintained, therefore, that there was no reason for the legislation proposed in the pending

In conclusion Teller said the republican party had abandoned its principles, which were the greatest good for the greatest number. It had fallen into evil sands, and was being used by evil in "There is no hope," said he, "for the

country from it. Its policy will be dic-tated from the greatest commercial con-ters, and be ever borne and weighed down The republican party, he said, had com

The republican purty, he said, had come into existence an a protest against slavery, the agencies which control it now would not allow it to stand for righteousness sand justice. He said that Depew, in suggressing "said and slery" as a proper motto for the republican hunner, had not proposed a pirms that had ever been a railying cry of the purty. The people would rise in their might and tear down that hurner, unless the republican loaders phosel upon it the old slocan of "inceers placed upon it the old slogan of "Jus-tice, righteousness and equality of all the

Chandler (rep. N. H.) proposed an amendment to the committee amendment relative to himetalism. The Chandler proposition authorized the president to appoint commissioners to any interna-tional conference called by the United States or any other country to arrange a Semenality agreement.

a Simetallic agreement.
Wolcott (rep. Golo.) suggested that this
was the existing law, and asked Chandler
to withdraw the amendment, but Chandler
declined, saying that if the amendment was existing law, it could do no harm to

Nest (dem. Me.) announced his purpose to vote against both the Aldrich amendnt and the Chandler amendment to the bill, because he regarded the proposition for an international conference as a fraud and protext, just as was the adoption of the McEnery resolution after the ratificulion of the Paris treaty, which was mosely for the purpose of supplying some actuators with a shallow ford over which to cross the stream, and which had since best satirely isnored. The intention of the pending bill, he said, was to kill sinand it would prove as effective in that office as a dagger or a dose of prus-sic acid would be in disposing of animal life. It would be absurd to send a comtolesion abroad asking for a bimetalli on, in view of the declaration

Aldrich (rop. R. L) declared that Chandier was deceiving no one with the amendment and was sure that the propo-miner was not one that would meet with

general approval of the people.

Stewart (sil. Nev.) referred to the measure us a subterfuge and said he

would not support it.
Linday (dem. Ky.) endd if there was any virtue in the present hill it, was that it settled the question of finance. He did not helleve in cumbering the bill with either the cummittee or the Chandler smeafment. Now was the time, he believed, for the determination of the financial question, and it could not be deter-mined if only a buif-way law was enact-ed. The amendments were wholly un-

the standards," declared Caffery, "was fought and lost by the silverites in 1896. The probable contest this year will be only a skirmish. The forces of the sli-verites have been routed, and their efforts

verites have been routed, and their efforts to uphold sliver must meet with failure." He believed the proposed amendment was "a sop to Cerebus," and that the American people would so regard it.

The amendment, in the opinion of Money (gem. Miss.) was entirely pertinent, but he was satisfied there was no desire on the part of the administration for the republican senators to advance the interests of bimetalism.

Teller said the republican press through out the country, was opposed to the bime-tallic amendment. He said it would be ridiculous to put such an amendment on this bill, as it would have no force or effect. It was triding with a grave ques-tion simply to catch votes. It was a great letting-down on the part of the finance committee and a childish treat-ment of the subject. The vote was taken on Chandler's

amendment to the committee amendment it was defeated, 45 to 25, as follows: AYES.

Sate Serry Sutler Chandler Chilton Clay Cockrell	Heitfeld Jones (Ark.) Jones (Nev.)	Pettus Rawlins Sullivan Teller Tiliman Turiey Turner
Surrows Surrow	Hanna Hansbrough Hawley Kean Lindsay Lodge McBride McComas	Quarles Ross Sewell Shoup Simon

Chandler then asked Aldrich if he would oneent to the insertion before the finance ammittee's amendment of the words of the national platform of the republican party of 1892: "The United States, from tradition and interest, favors bimetalism."

Iradition and Interest, favors bimetalism."

He would vote for the measure if this proposition were adopted.
"I object," replied Aldrich, "to the reenactment of the revised statutes, and to the recital in this bill of the various platforms of political parties." He maintained there was no provision in the bill which was an obstacle to bimetalism.

Allen (psp. Neb.) declared the bill was a gold measure from core to cuttels and

a gold measure from core to cuticle and that it would be necessary to repeal the bill in order to obtain bimetalism. Rawlins (dem. Utah) said the bill was

eactically a declaration against bimetal

Allison suggested that the trouble with the senators on the democratic side was that they were not bimetalists. They stood for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and were silver monometalists He said: "There is not a single line or syllable in this bill which puts in the pathway of international bimethlism a single obstacle." He did not think it would be wise for the United States to make another proposition to Europe for an international bimethlik agreement. for an international bimetallic agreement but he believed the United States ough to wait for other nations to take the ini tiative, and be prepared to receive their

advances.

Jones (dem. Ark.) expressed his sur-prise that the bimetallic amendment had not been made a part of the bill when the latter was reported. He believed it was an afterthought, and had been brought about by democrats and republi can bimetalists.
"It is the same old fraudulent straddle,

he declared, "that was put into the re-publican platform of 1306 in order to de-ceive the voters."

The reason for the presentation of the

senate substitute was that the house measure was too specific and placed the country too squarely on the gold standard to suit the men who, by the pending amendment, sought to hoodwink the peo-

althou and transgression of the law to "I want to put the question to the sen-rough as if we were on a gold standard." after from Rhode Island." said Cockrell. Teller declared the pending bill was to "I want him to answer it as an honest

States would cause the price to drop to its bullion value.

Cockreil declared that all the sliver that could come to this country under a free-collage law would be easily absorbed by the United States, and said not the slight-est difficulty would be experienced in maintaining the value of the sliver dollar.

At 5.56 the senate adversed. At 5:45 the senate adjourned

In the House.

The house today entered upon consideration of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. Before Hemenway (rep. Ind.), who was in charge of the bill, called it up, reports in the contested election case of Aldrich-Robblins, from the Fourth Alabama district were submitted. The majority reported in favor of the con estant and the minority in favor of the ditting member.

The democrats were disposed to insist

upon several days for a general debate on the legislative bill on the ground that not sufficient time was to be allowed to debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill. Efforts to reach an agreement failed and the house reach all agreement talled and the house went into committee of the whole with no arrangement about a general debate. Hemenway made a general explantation of the bill. Payre (rep. N. Y.), floor leader of the majority, interrupted Hemenway to mounce that, in view of the fallure to cach an agreement concerning debate on the legislative bill, he would call up the Puerto Elean bill oMnday next.

'nerto Rican bill omnday next. Speaking generally about the circical corce in the departments, Hemenway prooked something of a storm by asserting that the departments were filled with in competents, who were kept in by political nituence. He said whenever the head of department proposed to discharge incomstents, congressmen and senators bully-agged him into retaining them.

Moody (rep. Mass.), a member of the

repropriation committee, called attention to the fact that by the terms of the pres-st law, hends of departments were com-ciled to discharge incompetents, and inisted that superannuated clerks must be removed. "Unless we can get rid of this dead wood," said he, "the public service will break down."

Bell (pop. Colo.) discussed the question

covernment deposits in national banks It has been contended, he said, that banks made nothing out of such deposits. He (Beil) had written to the treasurers of all the states and had received sufficient repiles to show that deposits of state funds had a well-defined market value. New York received one-half of 1 per cent on daily balances and 2 per cent upon special funds; Kansas received 2 per cent; Ponnfunds; Kansas received 2 per cent; Ponn-sylvania, 1½; Michigan, 2½; Vermont, 2 per cent; Massachunetta, 3½ and 2 per cent; Mains, 2 per cent; Connecticut, 2½ per cent; Fiorida, 2½; Maryland, 2; Coh-rado, 4 per cent and 3½ per cent, and Min-nesota, 2 per cent. He contended it was a crime against the people to deposit mill-lons of government funds in national banks without interest. Sims (dom, Tenn.) submitted some re-marks concerning penglons, taking as his

Sime (dom. Tenn.) submitted some remarks concerning pensions, taking as his text Senator Gallinger's reported statement that if the pension bills before this congress were passed they would bankrupt the treasury. He presented statistics showing that from the 23 regular regiments engaged in the Santiago campaign, which suffered casualties to the number of 134, has come 156 applications for pensions. The sight volunteer regiments en

accounted for by the sintement that in the South the pension mania was not so rampant. He cited the case of three volunteer regiments, the Ninth Masmachusetts, Eighth Ohio and First District of Columbia, neither of which had suffered in killed, wounded or missing, yet which furnished 645, 487 and 400 applicants respectively for pensions.

Bartholdt (rep. Mo.) devoted half an hour to a definition of the election laws of Missouri, The democratic legislature at its last session had, he said, imposed Goebelism upon St. Louis, it left the republican party in St. Louis powerless. Worse than this, the legislatife had said-died upon the city an infamous police bifl. The democrats of Missouri who, in the house, crisel for the consent of the governed in St. Louis, he said, supported the administration's Philippines is noted the governed in St. Louis, he said, supported the administration's Philippine policy. Loyalty to the government was a German characteristic. The Irlsh were naturally "against the government."

Fitsgerald (dem. Mass.) resented Bartholdt's reflections upon the Irlsh-Americans. He agreed with Bartholdt in his

Fingered dem mass, resented parchold's reflections upon the Irish-Americans. He agreed with Bartholdt in Isla eulogy of the Germans. "But," said be. "I think he has offered a gratuitous insult to the Irish people, and I thuri it back in his teeth." Bartholdt disclaimed any inhis testh." Bartholdt disclaimed any in-tention of reflecting upon the Irish.

Benton (dem. Mo.) defended Missouri's election laws. Those of no other state of the American Union, he said, were fairer or more konest. He contrasted the pres-ent laws with those enacted by the repub-licans during the days of reconstruction. He said some of the features of the pres-ent law were to prevent imported voters.

OUR DUTY TO PUERTO RICO.

Since the comion Puerto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products an when she was under Spanish sov-ereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products, except upon terms to which the commerce of all na-tions is subjected. The island of Cuba. bacen without customs duties; now linposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering ber ports. She has, therefore, lost her without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known, and not in use by our people. and therefore, there was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States, should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and access to our markets.-President Mc-Kinley's message to congrues.

who, it was charged, were brought int St. Louis for voting. No honest repub-lican could object to the law. In conclusion. Benton said that the supreme cour of Missouri would declare constitutional the Nesbit election law, and if it does said he, "I am of the opinion that the said he, I am of the opinion that the prophecy of the gentleman from St. Louis (Bartholdt) as to the republicans will be realized. Hereafter, no republicans will enter the doors of this house from St. Louis." (Democratic applause.)

Bartholdt reiterated his charge that the Missouri election law was outrageonsty partisan, and designed to turn over the city of St. Louis to the democrats. Pearce (rep. Mo.) also replied to Henton characterizing as "weak, if not cowardly," some of his statements. He declared the Nesbit law was the most disgraceful elec-tion law was tion law ever put upon the statute books of any state; worse, in its administrative features, than the Goebel law in Kentucky. He denounced as false the charge of the importation of voters into St. Louis. When Pearce concluded, the army approprintion bill was reported, and the house at 4:25 P. M., adjourned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Estimates for the Year Footed Up Seventy-five Millions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: This year's naval appropriation bill will carry more money than has been voted y congress in any regular appropriatio all since the civil war, and probably will uthorize expenditures as great as the he \$50,000,000 national defense fund in the discal year 1859. The estimates of the navy department for the year footed up \$5,00,000, and the department would like to have every cent for which it asked. Congress will scale down the estimates wherever practicable, but it is expected when the bill becomes a law it will carry at least \$65,000,000.

The first draft of the measure has been repared by a subcommittee of the house committee on naval affairs, and is no under consideration by the full commiee. Even with the omissions of purchases of armor, the first draft of the bill carries a total of about \$83,000,000. It is the alm of the committee to bring the total in the bill, including the appropriations for new ships and armor-plate from to \$60,000,000, but it is doubtful whether this can be done. Aside from the items under the head of the increase of the navy, for which the department es-timated \$22,05,160, an increase of more than \$12,000,000, the heaviest increases are under the head of public works, inluding improvements at navy-yards and nations, new drydocks and new building at the naval scaderny. The department's estimates for public works footed up searly \$15,000,000, an increase of more than

39,00e,00e,

The house committee has not yet de-cided whether all the new ships recom-mended by Secretary Long shall be au-thorized this year or not. In view of the fact that little progress has been made with the ships authorized last year, and as the shippards of the country are pref-ty well filled with work, there is a disby well missi with work, there is a dis-position on the part of some members of congress not to authorize the full pro-gramme urged by the secretary. The most troublesome question is that of pro-viding armor for the ships already au-thorized.

Naval Officers Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The secretary of the navy has sent to the senate a tatement of the number of vessels under construction and of naval officers availble. The statement was made in re-conse to a resolution of inquiry. It shows at there are 61 vessels of all classes nov autiding, and that, with these vessels in commission, they, together with those now n use, would require 300 officers, where here are now only 1084 officers. There are 14,000 men in the navy.

Canal Treaty Not Considered. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The sonat nmittee on foreign relations resumed it regular weekly meeting today, but did not take up the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This fallure was due to the fact that the submmittee having the treaty under especial

Idaho-Montana Boundary Surveyed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The director of the geological survey has reported to the secretary of the interior that the sur-vey of the boundary line between Idaho and Mostana has been completed. The survey extends from the international boundary line to the crest of the Bitto Root mountains, and was made under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1857.

ts report

Mrs. Daniel Manning Selected. necessary in view of existing law or were not officed in good faith.

Cafters (deem, La.) said the country, in his opinion, had been on a gold standard since 1871, and that this bill was intended merely to perpetuate it. The battle of

HIGHER WATER ON LAKES

HEARING ON THE PROPOSITION FOR RAISING THE LEVEL.

Major Symonds Belleved a Commission of Experts Should Inves-# tigate the Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The river and narbor committee today gave a hearing on the proposition to construct a dam for the purpose of raising the level of the Great Lakes. George Y. Wisner, a mem-ber of the deep waterway committee, who reported in favor of the project, explained It in detail, and urged its feasibility. Ma-jor Symonds, of the engineer corps, in charge of operations where the proposed dam will be located, said the project was so vast that a commission of eminent ex-perts about be appointed to make special investigation of the plan. Representative Corliss, of Michigan, also spoke in favor of the project.

CAUCUS OF SENATE REPUBLICANS. Committee Provided For to Arrange

the Order of Business. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The republi-can caucus of the senate today author-tzed Chairman Allisen to appaint a com-mittee to arrange the order of business for the remainder of the session, but the selection, was not announced. Cullom gave notice to the caucus that he would call up his bill providing a form of gov-ernment for the Hawalian islands as soon as the vote could be taken on the cur-

ency bill, tomorrow. Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, attend-

od and participated in the caucus proceed-ngs for the first time. There was more or less discussion of he policy to be pursued with reference o a number of measures. Most of the senators expressed themselves as favor-ible to an early final adjournment. Senaable to an early final adjournment. Sena-tor Foraker expressed a strong desife to secure consideration of the Fuerto Rico bill, and Senator Chandler urged the ne-cessity for action on his bill amendatory of the interstate commerce liw, saying I was important that means should be speedly found for the control of the rall-roads. Senator Sewell retorted that the realizeds needed no special surveillance. Senator Mason demanded that time should be given at an early day for discussion and action upon the Boer resolution. Senator Depew considered the Philippine question of pressing importance. No action was taken on the sugges-tions the general opinion being that all should await the recommendations of the proposed committee on order of business.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Tennessee Chaplain Related His Experiences to the House Committee. WASHINGTON. Feb. 14.—At the hearing on the subject of the army canteen
before the house committee on military
affairs today Capitain Frank M. Wells,
late chaplain of the First Tennessee regiment, testified in detail to the prevalence
of drunkenness on army transports and in of drunkenness on army transports and in the Philippines. Mr. Wells repeated state-ments which he has made in lectures rela-tive to the sale of liquor on the trans-ports Zeulandia and Indiana, and related istances of alleged drunkconess at Ma

When he referred by name to a Tenness officer, alleged to have been drunk, Representative Cox, of Tennessee, interposes an emphatic protest, saying that he would not hear this officer nualigned. The comnittee determined to avoid personal dis-lesures by not allowing names to be used Mr. Wells proceeded, omitting names. He stated that at the request of the secretary of war he had filed a formal statement with the war department concerning these alleged nets.

Representatives of the W. C. T. U. and other organizations were also heard in fa-vor of a congressional enactment making ore clear the law abolishing the anteen. The committee did not take final

RIOTS IN MARTINIQUE.

Thousands of Strikers Create a Reign of Terror.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 13.—A mob of rioters yesterday at Rivierre Salles refused to hear Senator Knight, who is favorably disposed towards their cause. At midnight the plantations of La Cocollee and Champigny were set fire to. News has been received from Paris announcing that the garrison is to be reinforced and that the French cruiser Sa-chet is on her way here. The altuation grows worse rather than

better, in spite of the concessions by the employers. Work is stopped, and the strikers, urged on by their ringlenders, are becoming more menacing and exacting. M. Hayott, a prominent planter at Petitborug, with his family, has arrived here, abandoning his effects and planta-There are more than 2009 rioters in he Petitborug district, and as there is a considerable supply of liquor accessible, t is feared that the night will witness cenes of violence. The governor having isolared himself unable to afford the destred protection, the commandant made an urgent appeal, and at 6 o'clock this avening the entire local origade of gen-larmerie was called into requisition.

INJURED AT FIRES.

Eight Persons Hurt in Four Chicago Conflagrations.

Conflagrations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Eight persons were injured, one fatally, in four fires that occurred late last night and early this morning in the residence portion of the city. In all, about 25 lives were imperiled by the fires, and there were heroic deeds of rescue by the firemen.

The most serious occurred at a boarding-house at 201 Indiana avenue. C. F. Slade, a student at a veterinary college, was severely burned and carried out unconscious by the firemen. M. W. Littlefield, Mrs. M. W. Littlefield, Curtis Jamieson and Frank Hampden were overcome son and Frank Hampden were overcon on and Frank Hampoen were overcome by smoke and rescued by firemen. The wo small children of Mrs. H. E. Bump, leeping on the first floor, were also over-ome by smoke and rescued by their moth-r at the peril of her life.

The total losses will not amount to \$50,-

Most of the fires were caused by over seated furnaces.

NAVY AIDED KOBBE.

Admiral Watson Reports the Part It Played in the South. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-The follow

ng cablegram has been received at the avy department from Admiral Watson, Cavite; "General Kobbe gives great and well-

General Kobbe gives great and well-earned credit to Rodgers and the naval part of the combined expedition to South-ern Lazon. Cantanduanes. Samar and Leyte, for its unqualified success. Rodg-ers commends Moore, commanding the Helena; Glipin, commanding the Marti-voles; Reynolds, Oliver, Moore, Castle-man and Canet Evans. Glipin was wounded by fragments of a Colt gun mechanism interior explosion, Pebruary I, during the capture of Tacloban. Nearly lucing the capture of Tacloban, Nearly eady for duty."

The Six-Day Race. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.-Cox is ahead in the six-day go-as-you-please walking match at the Natatorium. Following is385.7 Hart

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C. MARCH I, 1788, Says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Pe-ru-na."

Pe-ru-na has protected him 0 from all sudden changes. Veteran of four wars. Shod a horse when 90 years

Always conquered the grippe with Pe-ru-na. Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years. Believes Pe-ru-na the great-

est remedy of the age for en-

tarrhal diseases.

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan ounty, Texas, has lived for 111 years. For nany years he resided at Bosque Falls, Is miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law, at Valley Mills, Tex.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac long as I have, he ought to have found.

Born before United States transfer of General Andrew Jackson, which was formed.

Saw 22 Presidents elected.

Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decreptinde. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written ill years Surely a few words from this remark-

Surely a few words from this remark-able old gentleman, who has had ill years of experience to draw from, would be in-teresting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this re-markable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious blography of this, the cidest living man Universidal with a double-oil. living man, illustrated with a double-column portrait was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated Decem-her II, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date. This contemption is an ardent friend of Pe-ru-na, having used it many years. In speaking of his good health and ex-

out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the propor remedy for ailments that are dusdirectly to the effects of the climate, For 111 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarra and

I had always supposed these affections I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases. For the last 19 or 15 years I have been reading Dr. Hartman's writings. I have learned much from his books, one thing in particular. That these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peru-na, I have found It to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many, years, and I attribute my good health and extreme

"It exactly meets all my requirements It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"I believe it to be valuable to aid people, although I have no doubt it is just as good for the young. I should be giad if my sincers testimony should become the means of others using this remedy, because I believe it to be the greatest remedy of this age for catarrial diseases."

"When epidemics of in grippe first began to make their appearance in this country. I was a sufferer from this disease.

the grippe. At first I did not know that Pe-ru-na was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that in gripper was epidemie entarrh, I tried Peru-na for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

siege of the grippe. I feel perfectly asfe from this terrible maindy so long as I have Pe-ru-na at hand. I hope that Dr. Hartman may live to be as old as I am, to continue the good work of teaching

Isura Brook.

For a free book on catarrh address The Pe-ru-na Medicine Ca., Columbus, O.

FRICK'S SUIT CREATED A SENSA-TION AT PITTSBURG.

Bitter Personal Struggle for Suprem ney-Carnegle Refuses to Be Interviewed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—The an-nouncement that a long clash of the steel kings has been finally precipitated by H. C. Frick filing the wilely heralded suit against Andrew Carnegle and the Carnegle Steel Company, praying for an equitable accounting of the ex-chairman's stock holdings in the giant steel concern, created a sensation in financial and manufacturing circles here. The suit is regarded as the most important ever filed in connection with the steel business, and it is said that more money is at stake than in any legal proceeding ever brought in this country, in which all parties were simply citizens. Steel manufacturers view the trouble as a bitter personal struggle for supremore and are watching asch for supremacy, and are watching each move with intense interest. The legal inf-ent called into action by the suit is an array of glants of the profession in this state, with luminaries of national repute

yet to be included.

Late this afternoon the papers in the writ were served on the attorneys for the Carnegie Company, Dalzell, Scott & Gor-den. The defendants have 15 days in which to file a dehurrer or an answer to the bill. The atterners for the company are unanimous in their cefusal to discuss the bill, and say that nothing will be given out for publication until after their papers are filed.

Carnegie Refused to Talk.

FERNANDINIA, Fla., Feb. 14.—Andrew Carnegie is with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, at Dungenness, on Cumberland island. An effort made to see Mr. Carnegie failed. Colonel Page, manager of Mrs. Carnegie's estate, informed the reporter that Mr. Carnegie positively resed to be interviewed relative to the suit filed against him in Pitisburg by H. C. Prick. Mr. Carnegle is visiting here for rest and recuperation, and it is unders one of his attorneys is with him at Dun-

THE CHICAGO STRIKE. Bullding Tradesmen May Carry the

War to Other Cities. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.-A serious blow was

tealt the contractors today by the In-iependent Brotherhood of Building Trades Council, which issued a statement deciar-ing it was the belief that the Independent Council and Contractors' Association was using, as a means to their own ends, the subjugation of all union labor, and, in view of this, the Brotherhood had decided to stand by the Building Trades Council. The Building Trades Council today announced, through its secretary, that the announced through its secretary, that the National Building Trades Council would be called upon to call strikes in other cities upon all buildings being constructed by the Chicago contractors who have locked out union labor. A committee was appointed today to ascertain what was being done by the contractors outside Chicago. Their information will be presented to the reflected oversiteation which Chicago. Their information will be pre-sented to the national organization, which has already expressed its desire to atd the local men in every way, and strikes will be ordered. Buildings in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, as well as in many other cities, it is believed, are in course of construction by firms which are members of the building contractors' council.

Accepts Fitzsimmons' Challenge. NEW YORK, Feb. H.—Tom Sharkey to-day took up Bob Fitzsimmon's challenge to the heavy-weights. O'Routke arrived from Philadelphia this afternoon, and announced his acceptance. Fitzsimmons was informed

today of Sharkey's acceptance, and said:
"If Jeffries does not come to fine within a week, I will make a match with Sharkey without any delay."

HEARING IN LOS ANGELES.

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Meet There March 25.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 14.-The in terstate commerce commission is to hold a session in Los Angeles March E, news of the fact having reached here officially from Washington today. The real object of the meeting will be to continue the disagainst Pacific coast jobbers, which was to say the same thing. taken up at St. Louis. The commission, when it adjourned at the time, gave it out that other meetings to go further into the merits of the controversy would be held at a later date at various places on the Pacific coast. Meetings will also be held at San Francisco, Portland, and probably Senttle.

Gorman's Support of Bryan. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Ex-Senator Gorman, who was at the capitol today for the first time since the present session of congress assembled, in an interview with a Post reporter, said that all his efforts heretofore had been directed against the renomination of W. J. Bryan as the democratic annihilator for the president he because annihilator for the president here. ocratic candidate for the president, he be-lieving it would but be wise, but that he was now convinced "that nothing can pre-yent his selection as the head of the decrocratic ticket. He certainly," added Mr. Gorman, "has the people behind him to a remarkable degree,"

Storm in the Middle West. OMAHA, Feb. 14.—The heaviest snowfall of the winter is now falling in Nebraska

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DR. A. T. SANDEN

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