SPOKE AGAINST QUAY

Turley Began the Formal Debate in the Senate.

TILLMAN AND THE RACE QUESTION

Another Day for Discussion of the Puerto Rican Turiff Bill, in the Bouse.

WARHINGTON, Feb. E.-Formal dis-WASHINGTON, Feb. 35.—Formal dis-cussion of the right of Senator Quay to a seat in the Senate as a member from Pennsylvania was begun today by Turley of Temesore. He presented a Consitu-tional argument against the seating of Quay, which was given close attention by his colleagues. He will conclude his appeach tomorrow. Consideration of the Hawsian trovernment bill brought out a lively discussion between Tillman and Spooner, in which his former admitted that ballot-toxes had been stuffed and negroes had been shot down in the South to main tain white domination. An amendment was made to the bill striking out the prop-erty qualification of voters for members of the Legislature, but little other progress

The general delats upon the Puerto Riesn tariff bill was today extended until tomorrow night. Interest centered in the conferences which were going on among the Republicans leaders and the dissenting Republicans in their efforts to compromise their differences on the bill.

THE ROUTINE REPORT.

Quay Case and Hawaiian Bill in the Senate.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24-At the opening

on of the senate today, Fryc (Rep. reported from the committe on come the shipping subsidy bill. He an-

When the Scuate had concluded its routine business, Turley (Dem. Tenn.) called up the resolution reparted from the privileges and elections committee to the effect that Quay was not entitled to a seat in the senate na semiler from Pennsylvania. Turley propered the majority report of the committee on resolution, and spoke, therefore, in opposition to the seating of Quay. In spening his argument, he said no cause exactly similar to the present one was ever before the senate. He recited the well known and admitted facts regarding the Quay case. Then he said: the Quay care. Then he said:

the Guay case. Then he said:
"If there ever was a close in which the
Governor of the State was, under the Constitution, without the power to fill a vacance, it is this one. The action of the
Governor was in the teeth of every provision of the Constitution bearing upon the
subsect."

subject."
He pointed out that the vacancy occurred during the session of the Legislature, The Legislature remained in session some time after the vacancy existed, yet it had failed to fill the vacancy and immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor had appointed Quay. Turiey agreed that the representation in the Senate from each State aught, at all times, to be kept full, but he did not believe the framers of the Constitution had intended deliberately to confer upon some

intended deliberately to confer upon some-body come the duty to fill the vacancy in case the Legislature falled to perform its duty. Torsey declared that the place where our system breaks down was where

Declare their duty.

Purley then entered upon a technical discussion of the provision of the Consti-

have many vacant senis in this Senate than that we should have these diagrace-ful contests that are new becoming as com-mon. For better for the welfare of the country and the entery of the Republic that every State be notified, in language that cannot be mistaken, that its per-manent representation in this body shall depend upon its electing a Legislature that will do its duty."

At 2 o'clock, by ununimous consent, the Quay case was postponed and the Ha-walian bill was taken up. Cullom (Rep. III.) affected several minor amendments. one striking out the property qualification clause of there who desired to vote for

Representatives and Senators in wellan Legislature.
Tillman (Dem. S. C.) argued that his amendment substituting the suffrage provisions of the Constitution of South Carullas was in all somes a better provision than that offered by the committee reportions that had a fill Tillman said:

than that safered by the committee reporting the bill. Tulman said;

"The people of South Carolina in their Constitution have done their level best to grevent the elegans from voting. What I now ask you to do is to give the Kanaskas and Portuguese of the Hawailan Islands the same power of suffrage as we in South Carolina have given to the nig-

Wis., Tillman said that the \$36 property qualification had been put into the South Carallina Constitution for the benefit of

provision was needed for the whites," and Tilman, because the whites would get through anyhow. We have some conscience in the South as to trentment of the nigners."

of the higgers.

In a brief, temperate speech, Spaoner deprecated the discussion at this time of the racial question, which had been precipitated by Tulman. Averting to the pending amendment of Cullom, Spooner

witers. There is something of reason in an educational qualification, but manhood suffrage is one thing and dollar suffrage is one thing and dollar suffrage is quite another. I den't know what may be done by Congress for the islands acquired, but as to the Islands of Hawaii there are men there who can read and write, and I will not vote for a proposition to exclude the vote of any because he has not a proposition untilification."

he has not a property qualification."

He then appealed to Tillman to lay aside the bloody shirt. Tillman replied that his only research for rehabilitating the bloody shirt before it was finally and irre-vocably laid to rest was that he wanted the position of the Southern people to be understood. He was fired of the trunis and sneers at the Southern people. After declaring that in every Southern State except South Carolina the "niggers" held the balance of power, he added:

"As such, they stand there as a menace to a pure suffree and to good govern-ment, because they are a purchasable quantity, educated or uneducated. We are quantity, educated or uneducated. We are charged with fraud and corruption and hallet-box stuffing. Finally, after the bayonets had come to us again in 18%, we ruse in rightsousness and might. We took the government, we stuffed ballot-boxes, we buildozed nizzers and we shot 'em. And we are not ashamed of it."

Leaning over toward Spooner and shaking his finger at him, Tillman said:

"What would you have done? You would have done the same thing, I see it in your eye." (Laughter.)

The amendment offered by Culion was finally adopted. So, too, was the amend-

finally adopted. So, too, was the amendment of Platt (Rep. Conn.), which has been pending for several days, relating to the appointment and tenure of the offices of the Hawsian courts.

After the bill had been further amended.

After the bill had been further amended, Butler (Pop. N. C.) offered an amendment restoring to Hawaii the postal savings bank system. The amendment was supported by Butler and Mason (Rep. III.), the latter declaring that this was the only sivilised country which did not receive loans from the poor people of the country—the only severament which was absolutely dominated by the banks.

Allien (Rep. Ia.) submitted that it would be impossible to extend the postal navings lank system over a part of the United States without making it general in application; and even if it were pos-

whose, it would not be equitable to pay by per cent interest to postal savings bank depositors in Hawali, as the pro-posed amendment provided, when a bill was about to be passed by Congress re-funding the interest-bearing debt of the United States at 2 per cent. Without concluding the discussion of the amendment, the Senate, at 5:13 P.

M; went into executive session, and a

In the House.

The House met at II o'clock today to resume the debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill. There were few members upon the floor, but the leaders on both sides were active. Payne (Rep. N. T.), the floor leader, announced that no compromise had been made with the dissatisfied Re-publicans and there would be a confer-ence tonight. The leaders have decided to extend the general debate another day. When Payne preferred the request for the extension of time, Richardson, the

Democratic leader, said: "This is a remarkable request to come from the majority. We construe it as a frank and caudid confession that they have brought here a bad bill, and an admission in open House to the country that they have not votes enough to pass

The Democrats, he continued, were always magnanimous. They would not etrike their foes when they were down, and they were not disposed to take advantage of the pitiable situation on the other side of the aisle. Still, they felt flust some terms should be imposed, and he demanded as conditions to an extension, a night session temorrow night and permission to offer a substitute in the House Wednesday when the final vote was to be taken. With these "condi-tions," he remarked blandly, the minor-ity would grant the "entreaty" of the meterity.

Payne smilingly replied that he appre ciated the "generosity" of the other side, and, in order not to be outdone in mag-nanimity, he would agree to the condi-

Bartlett (Dem. Ga.) then took the floor

for a half-hour's speech against the bill. He laid down as an elementary principle of international law that whenever a Me.) reported from the committee on comtuerce the shipping subsidy bill. He anmounced that the written report would be
presented later to accompany the bill.
When the Senate had concluded its routime business. Turicy (Dem. Term.) called up
the resolution reported from the privileges
was unconstitutional. Whatever this Conwas unconstitutional. Whatever this Congress might do, however they might trim gress might do, however they might trim down, shade or override the sections of the Constitution, there was a Court which would, if guided by prior decisions of that grand tribunal, hold to the inde-structible principles of the Constitution which were our only eafety and hope for the perpetuation of the Republic. Lanhum (Dem. Tex.), in opposing the hill declared that the Puerto Ricans were

bill, declared that the Puerto Ricans were bill, declared that the Pusito Ricans were either Americans or aliens. There could be no such thing as separating and divid-ing the immunities and privileges of American chilzenship. The inhabitants of the island, he insisted, were entitled to unrestricted free trade with the United States. If an imperial policy was set up it could but each in the downful of the t could but end in the downfall of the

Boutell (Rep. Ind.) then followed in ad-vectory of the measure. He called atten-tion to the widely diverse opinious of its opponents. He was opposed, he said, to admitting the Puerto Ricans and the to admitting the Puerto Ricads and the Pilliphos to free competition with American labor. He was in favor of doing justice to those people, but we must not do wrong to curselves. It ill became the other side, he sold, to taunt the Republicans with imperialism. The Democratic party was the only party that had sold American territors to a furnish manager. American territory to a foreign monarch. In 1816 a Democratic administration, against the protest of the people of Texas, sold 26,000 square miles of territory with

the people on it to the King of Spain.
"Great God!" said Boutell, "If we exercised the prerogatives of an earthly empire, the Democratic party exercised the prerogatives of the Almighty!"

Williams (Dem. III.) opposed the bill. In the course of his remarks he said the President and Lattlefield were in accord with each other on the Puerto Rican fariff bill, and he suggested the gentleman was a good running mate on the tloket with McKinley,

"But he has no barrel," observed a Democrat. "He has a barrel of brains," re-located Williams.

Brown (Rep. O.) supported the bill. He

believed that our home industries should be protected against the competition of Morsiell (Rep. Wyo.) said he was at first

Puerto Rico, but he was now prepared to give the bill his support. The real issue involved was whether Puerto Rico was constitutionally a part of the United States. Upon that issue he was emphat-

teally with the committee, Butherland (Pop. Neb.) declared that the anti-imperialists were anxious to join their opponents upon the issue. The people, he said, would rally to the standard of the great Nebraskan, who in 1856 had an-nounced that Imperialism would endanger the life of the Republic. There was no disposition to dodge the issue. The plat-form of 1956 would be reaffirmed with the beclaration of Independence added. Jett (Dem. III.), Johnston (Dem. W. Va.)

Noonan (Dem. III.) spoke briefly inst the measure. The latter devoted volved. Reeder (Rep. Kan.), Graham (Rep. Pa.) and Wilson (Dem. Artz.) closed the debate for today, the two former in support and the latter in opposition to the

HAY-PAUNCEPOTE TREATY.

President and His Cabinet Unanimous in Its Support.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—As there have

been many rumors about the attitude of the Administration in regard to the Hay Pauncefore convention, it may be stated as the result of careful inquiry, that the President and the Cabinet are unanimous in its support; that they all consider its provisions the best that could have been obtained, and that consequently they all provisions the best that could have been obtained, and that consequently they all desire its early ratification; that there is no intention of withdrawing, and no belief that it can be amended to any great extent without destroying all hope of its ratification.

Furthermore, it is the opinion of ex-Secretaries Olney and Day and Secretary Hay in which they say they have the support of the best international laws of the counthat the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is he force and effect, and that it canno be legally got rid of except by mutual conent. If the treaty now before the Senate s rejected, it is the opinion of the Ad-ninistration no legislation can be had for the building of an Istbmian Canal, except

Committee Vote on Subsidy Bill.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, - The Senate
committee on commerce, by a vote of 10
to 6, agreed to report the shipping subsidy

Chinese Will Resist.

NEW YORK, Feb. M.-A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says: John Powler, United States Consul at Che For announces that 4000 native troops have gathered on the border route of the low German railway to await the arrival of the German troops. The natives are determined to resist the construction of

For Wireless Steering. An English invention for steering any eraft, whether submarged or otherwise, by means of an ether wave on the wireless telegraph principle has been perfected. In naval war it is expected to make the torpedo-boat almost infallible. In this respect it will equal the great American despesses cure—Rosecter's Stomach Bitters—which never fails to cure constitution, indigestion, dyssepsia, billiousness, malaria, fever and ague. Every one needs it, and all druggists sell it.

ASK FOR FREE TRADE

GOVERNOR - GENERAL DAVIS SENDS PETITIONS FROM PUERTO RICANS.

The Only Remedy for the Paralyzed Industrial Condition in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Sceretary Root today sent to the Senate a letter from Seneral Davis, with petitions from Puerto Rican citizens asking for free trade with the United States. In the letter, which dated San Juan, February 15, General Davis says:

"I transmit five petitions, which are signed by several hundred obacco mer-chants, growers and manufacturers, ask-ing for free-trade relations with the United States so that some market may britical States so that some market may be found for not only the surplus crops of 1888 and 1890, but also for the maturing crop of 1898. The surplus referred to, available for export, is about 1.500.000 peaneds, and the portion of the maturing crop which will not be required for local consumption is estimated at about 2.000.000 peaneds.

ounds.
"In my frequent reports to the department, I have fully stated the gravity of
the industrial situation. I cannot in any
words at my command overstate the urgency and gravity of the industrial paralysis now existing in Puerto Rico."

After giving a resume of the existing
conditions, he adds:

onditions, he adds:
"The only remedy for the industrial con-lition I cun suggest is the opening of the markets for accumulated surplus of ductions and the establishment of such productions and the establishment of such trade conditions by Congressional legis-lation as will give confidence to investors and encourage the development of the nat-ural resources. Until this is done, the paralysis must confinue, and the poor and helpless in increasing numbers must be fed or they will starve to death."

THE CURRENCY BILL. Representative Overstreet Discusses Its Merita.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, who has charge of the financial bill in the House, discussing the merus of the re as agreed upon by the conferees,

'It establishes the gold standard beyond dispute. It not only defines the gold standard, but it requires the maintenance of all forms of money at a purity with that standard, and imposes upon the secretary of the Treasury the mandatory uty of maintaining that standard. The declute separation of the trust funds to be held in the division of issue and relemption from the fiscal operations of the Government will prove a great educator, in that it will demonstrate in a simple manner that a certificate is merely the evidence of a fund which is need in trust y the Government, to be paid on demand

to its holder.
"The establishment of an ample reserve fund, with the safeguards which are pro-vided to prevent the withdrawal of greenbacks and treasury notes when once redeemed to be again presented for the purpose of withdrawing gold, thoroughly

intrenches the gold standard.

"In my opinion, the unequivocal establishment of the gold standard will be followed by scability in all business in which the country is narested. It does away with all the fear and doubt which varies on which all business can rest. Contract and settlements of all kinds will be adjusted at once to the standard, and business conditions will be greatly improved thereby, as stability is an essential element in all turness affairs in which time and distance are taken into account.

"I believe the refunding plan contained "I believe the refunding plan contained in the bill is sound economically, and that it will work in practice. It is true that the rate of interest is lower than that at which any other Government has been able to fund its debt, but in view of the fact that it is proposed at the same time that the gold standard is being established and at the time when the country is prespersus, I think the Government will have little trouble in putting it into operation.

ent high-rate bonds a bond of compara-tively stable valus, and at the time they are allowed to issue their note circula-tion to the par value of the bonds, with a reduction of the tax. It is expected that the banks will promptly make the change. For this reason, it is believed that within a few months a very con-siderable proportion of the bonds now held to secure circulation will be surren-dered for 2 per cent bonds. "Authority to establish banks of \$25,001

"Authority to establish banks of \$25.00 apinal in small towns will no doubt result in the establishment of many small sands which will also use the new 3 per ent bonds as the basis of their circula

my judgment, at least two-thirds "In my judgment, at least two-third of the \$550,000,000 subject to refunding will of the \$50.000.000 subject to refunding will be surjectedered in exchange for the new 2 mer cent bonds within a period which will be surprising to the public. Such a change will naturally result in an increased volume of National Bank circulation. Thus increased volume will, in my judgment, amount to \$100.000,000 in 12 months. The rapidly increasing business of the country will absorb this increase without difficulty, although I believe a lower laterest rate on money will also relower laterest rate on money will also re-

Spanish-American War Claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Root has sent to the House claims for damages alleged to have been caused by United States troops during the Spanish retary of the Treasury for payment.

The Cocur d'Alene Investigation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Levi H. Miller continued his evidence before the House military committee in reference to the Idaho labor troubles, but developed little in addition to his previous testimony. One of the questions brought out the statement that several men were arrested for talking with those unfriendly to the min through the repudiation of the Clayton- investigation went over until Wednesday.

FIGI MILLIONAIRE KILLED.

Edgar P. Thompson Left a Vest Estate to American Heirs.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 28.—Evans-ville helrs of Edgar F. Thompson, owner and ruler of Vartu Vara, one of the Fiji saiands, who left an estate valued at \$10.-000,000, have been notified of his death. one of the was early successful, and because a man of wast means. Several years ago be married a Malay mission—

captains on this Coast, died suidenly to-day from a stroke of apopiexy. Captain Higgins commanded the steamer Excelling the estate. The reports, which have just been received through the missionaries, state that Thompson and his wife were murdered in a rebellion of the natives.

In 182 Edwar Paul Thompson left his been and nothing was heard from him by his relatives until he sent them news of his whereabouts from the Fill Islands, where he was engaged in growing coited. A large amount of money was made during the Civil War, and later Mr. Thompson bought the Island of Variation of wast means. Severally and the captain of the Chilean Government. Progress is being made in the negotiation for a treaty of extradition with Brazil, and it is expected that ruilficultural will soon be exchanged with Argentina,

Anti-Trust Millionaire Assists Locked-Out Engravers.

The S Philadelphia Watch Case engrav-ers, who were locked out, are jubilant over a letter received by George E. Nich-olson, President of the Watch Case Engravers' Association of America, from John C. Dueber, of Canton, Ohio, President of the largest watch case factory in the

The letter was as follows: "I am in re

The letter was as follows: "I am in re-celpt of your favor of 2d, and in reply would say the fight you are waging is the same I fought with the Watch Trust for-over 12 years.
"I want my competitors, when I give a dollar for labor or gold, to do the same thing, but I cannot compete against firms whose employes work on the 'minute sys-tem' and like those in the combination tem" and like those in the combination against you, who put 30 pennyweights of lead in a so-called solid gold to-penny-weight case. They wanted to drive us out of the business with low prices, but falled. This senseless oppression of em-ployes, cutting of prices and debasing of the goods has got to stop some time, and we would like to have it terminate at

once.
"We are glad you have taken the stand you have, and this company will assist you in every possible way. If you have any engravers who are in need of work let us know their names, and we will do our best to keep them employed. If they need us to assist them in getting here, please let us know.

The same argument now advanced by the Trust was used against us in the fight il years ago, when we won single-handed and alone. Then our enemies said: 'We will bust Dueber up in 35 days.' They felt quite sure of it, because with one stroke of the pen, the combination took away all ur customers. Had we not been sup plied with sufficient money to send our travelers to the retail trade, this factory would have been closed.
(Signed) "JOHN C. DUEBER,

(Signed) "JOHN C. DURBER.
"President."

At request 20 of the local engravers will leave today for Canton. Ohio. If necessary a second installment of men will go to the Buckeye State in a few days. The Dueber factory, the largest in the world, employs 3000 hands, including 125 engravers. Arrangements have been made since the lockout by Mr. Dueber, whereby 30 or 100 more engravers may be put to work. The minute system, by way of explanation, provides that a case must be engraved every 30 minutes. The men are employed on the basis of 600 minutes to the day. Whenever more than 30 minutes are taken by an engraver to finish a case it means that it is taken off his time. Poor workmanship is the natural result as the only object is to get as many cases completed in a given time as possible. It is also worse than what is designated as the "SWEATING SYSTEM."

"SWEATING SYSTEM," About which so much is heard. There are very few engravers who can accomplish the demands of the minute system, and as a consequence they suffer in losing much time that is really employed most

The watch case manufacturers held a needing in New York and combined to embat the Union movement of the Inde-enderst Watch Case Engravers of Ameria. Mr. Dueber was requested to join he manufacturers' combination to break he backbone of the Engravers' Association, but unfortunately for them, he defined.

ilined.

"Mr. Dueber says to all engravers; 'We will not join. We need no protection. We will not assist to ensiave them. We will urnish work for all good men who need work, and assist you in any way possi-

work, and assist you in any way possible.

As Mr. Dueber has recognized the Union in his factory, the Canton branch at their meeting Sanday, instructed their secretary to write Mr. Dueber, thanking him for his stand in their behalf. Had he joined them, pressed cases would have been put on the market by every factory in the country as substitutes for engraved ones. But since Mr. Dueber has refused to join the combine he will be able to supply the market with fine hand-engraved watch cases, which the other shops must finally come to if they dosire to hold their trade. The locked-out engravers have now the support of all the engravers in the United States, morally and finanching, as well as the American Federation of Labor, and the recognition of Mr. Dueber.

ary, but of the union no children were born. He virtually became a "chief," and ruled the natives. The information of his death cor of the fact that it is proposed at the same time that the gold standard is being established and at the time when the country is prosperous. I think the Government will have little trouble in putting it into operation.

"The high premium on the present bonds and the high tax on National Bank circulation prevent any profit on circulation at present. Under the plan proposed, banks are permitted to substitute for their present high-rate bonds a bond of comparatively stable value, and at the time they are allowed to issue their note circular time they are allowed to issue their note circular time to the par value of the bonds, with remaining fourth will be divided among Mrs. Dr. H. J. Walters, of Chicago, and Ben G., and Miss Kate R. Thompson, of Evansville. Active steps through the mefium of the English consulate have been

THE FAIR-CRAVEN CASE.

Judge Simpton's Affidavit of Marringe Produced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. M.-The Fair Craven proceedings were lacking in sen-gational features today. Mrs. Craven was on the witness-stand, and the substance of the examination related to any provision Senator Fair ever made for the wit-ness during his lifetime. Once or twice the Fair attorneys had Mrs. Craven in the fair attoracys and area cases in uncomfortable corners, but each time the witness managed to extricate herself, and once, in reply to a question, said that Senator Fair had provided for her "as any good husband should."

Mrs. Craven was questioned regarding her marriage to Senator Fair, particularly the subsection of the subsectio

her marriage to Senator Fair, particularly as to the alleged marriage by Justice of the Peace Simpton, of Saugilito. She was asked to produce the amdayit of marriage, which she did. It is dated August 12, 1898, and in it Simpton declares that he married Mrs. Craven and Senator Fair in the latter part of July, 1992. Simpton has since declared that this amdayit was part of a trap planned by him to upset the case of Mrs. Craven.

The Craven interests seem results.

The Craven interests seem particularly jubliant over the production of this pa-per, as it will force the Fair heirs to put Simpton on the stand for examination. The estate is now left for distribution of the three trustees—J. W. Goodfellow, J. W. Angus and T. G. Crothers, who are to pay the income of the estate equally to Fair's children during their lives. Charles Fair gets nothing but a third interest in the income during his life. His issue, should there be any, are dis-inherited. If he should die the income awarded to him goes to his sisters, should they still survive, or their issue. In case of the death of the three children, the estate is to be divided as follows: Onefourth of the income to the issue of Mrs. W. R. Vanderbilt, one-fourth to the issue of Mrs. Herman Celrichs, and one-half to the helrs of Senator Fair's

Captain J. A. Higgins Bend SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. M.—Captain J. A. Higgins, one of the best-known sea captains on this Coast, died suddenly to-day from a stroke of apoplexy. Captain

PREVENTING CONSUMPTION

The Cure of Catarrh the Most Potent Factor in the Compass of Medical Science--- The Perfection of the Copeland Practice the Culmination of Years of Experience--- It Is by This Treatment That Catarrh Is Cured and Consumption Prevented.

RELATION OF CATARRH

TO CONSUMPTION

There is today nothing of such vital importance to the people of this country as the prevention of consumption. There is nothing that so prepares the system for the entrance and development of the seeds of con-sumption as does entarth. There is nothing that will so soon rid humanity of the most insidious and terrible of disenses-consumption-as will the care of entarrh.

There is no disease that so univer sally weakens the system as does catarrh. The discharge from the disense runs down the bodily strength so that it becomes an easy prey to disease. Consumption does not begin in the lungs of one in perfect health any more than throwing a lighted match in a pail of water will start a fire. Anything that will run down the bodily strength will allow the seeds of consumption to gain a foothold in the lungs. If the people were only alive to the fact that if they attended to their throat and bronchini tubes and allowed those skilled in the treatment of these parts to cure them there would be but few cases of consumption. . . .

While catarrh does not cause all cases of consumption, it is also true that all those who have consumption have been subject to entarch. All consumptives were enturch victims. They took cold; entarrh had prepared the way for consumption. Tu-bercular consumption ever requires a break in the membranes which line the breathing tubes. Catarrh furnishes the broken places in the form of raw spots. The germs of consumption from the air can only enter the system when they find a raw, sore, discharging surface. Catarch creates just such a surface. Every eatarrh sufferer is in danger of contracting consumption whenever he or she breathes the air that has just been breathed out by one who has inhercular consumption.

While no intelligent or self-re-

was written, it would be found to used to hantah consumption in the consist of the story of frequest colds cure of entarch, the disease that that were left uncured; colds that makes the development of consumpdid not get well themselves; colds tion possible. that came every apring and got better in the summer, but came back worse in the fall and winter; colds that were followed by entarrhai for any length of time, the patient symptoms-a discharging from the living in a district where people are nose, sore and inflamed throat, subject to catarrhat affections, and hawking of mucus, with coughing the dhease has been left uncured, and spitting. As is well known, the fainl form of consumption so comnon in our midst is due to the entrance like the blood of tubercle chial tubes. These tubes convey the baelilus, which settles in the lungs and sets up lung disease.

The expelled air of a consumptive frequently contains the seeds of the disease. The material which con-



L. R. Chendle, Lebanon, Cured of Discharging Ears;

Hearing Restored. sumptives cough up also contains these germs, which, after having duced by a fresh cold and the fresh dried in the air, are blown around cold at this time may be all that is and inhaled by other persons, it is needed to develop rapid consumpseen at once that those who live is a tion. section where consumption is prevulent would be very particular to keep their bodily health at a high nothing is so convincing as thist standard and never allow themselves to have a catarrh-affected, land every year freats, scarcely a sore, inflamed, discharging nose, person who has been under his care specting dector of today claims that throat or bronchial tubes, through has been known to develop lung all cases of consumption are of a which the consumptive germs may disease. This is proof beyond quesentarrhal character, still, if the his- gain admission to the system. The tion that by curing entarrh decelor-tory of every case of consumption most potent element that can be opment of consumption is prevented.

When enturels has existed in the head and upper parts of the threat the entarrh almost invariably extends from the throat down the windpipe and thence into the bronale into the different parts of the Inngo. The pain which necompa nies this condition is of a dull character felt in the chest behind the breasthone or else it is present under the aboulder blade. The cough that occurs at this time is day, comes at varying intervals, is backing in character, and is usually most tronblesome in the morning upon arising or on going to bed at night. This peculiar character of the cough is often the first evidence that cutarthat disease is extending into the In ugs.

At this stage of the trumble in some cases there will be found strenks of blood mixed with the muons that is expelled by the cough. In certain other coves small masses of cheesylike substances are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, cult a very unpleasant odor. This last is a very serious symptom. In some cases entarris will extend from the throat late the lungs in a very few weeks; in other cases it may be months, and even years, before the disease passes from the threat late the lungs. During the night following the presence of these symptoms there is liable to be profuse nightswenting. At this period of the disense a further extension is ever in-

To show what can be done in the way of preventing consumption,

It's the Limit

W. H. COPELAND, M. D.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

The total expense to patients of the Copeland Institute is 85 a month, treatment and medicines included. That's the limit, Putients not permitted to pay more, even if they so desire.

Home Treatment

No one deprived of the benefits of the Coreland Treatment because of living at a distance from the city. If you cannot come to the office, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and Book, and be

Avoid Cure-Alls

In Catarch, as in other maladies, avoid blind doctoring by patent cure-alls. Get individual treatment for your individual allment at the Copeland Institute.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M.

the United States of the treaty signed by the peace conference. It is the understanding of the department that Great Britain, Germany and France have also ratified the convention.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

Forcing the Shah to Show His Autipatny to England. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Teheran, Persia, says: "British influence and prestige in Per-sia have completely vanished. Russia is victorious in the diplomatic contest so long continued, and the Shah, whose long continued, and the Shah, whose health is now better than for some time, is making hasty warlike preparations in his anxisty to demonstrate his antipathy

of Four Men.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—Four men were killed this morning in the Mount Pleasant mine by the breaking of a mine carriage. The killed are: William Gilbert, Thomas Williams, John Rogan and Frank Woodward. The men were descending on the mine carriage to the sixth vein. When it reached the fifth vein the carriage, which was going down at a rapid rate, struck an adjustable shelf, which was left projecting, breaking the bettom of the carriage and dropping the men to the pit 75 feet below. Gilbert and Bogan were killed instantly, while Williams and Woodward lived only a short time. ward lived only a short time.

Soldiers' Clothing Deficiency. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Upon the request of Major Oscar F. Long, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, Depot Quartermaster in this city, a Board of Survey met in his office today, to examine into, report upon and fix the responsibility for an alleged deficiency of clothing and or an angelos temperature of the common and equipage shipped by Major Long to the Quartermaster at Manila, P. I., and for deficiency and damage to Quartermaster's

elved at the depot in this city

Convention of Old Muida. CYNWYD, Pa., Feb. %—An Old Malds' Convention, under the suspices of St. John's branch of the Girls' Friendly Society, of St. John's Episcopal Courch was held at the Parish building today. Prizes were awarded for the oldest, the handsom-

est, the smallest and the tallest maidana that attended the convention. Perrare Electrocated. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 -- Antonio Ferraro was electrocuted at Sing Sing prison for

EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays, with which country a treaty of this char-acter was signed several years ago.

Secretary Hay has formally notified The Was turned on et 8:29 A. M., and five the United States of the treaty signed by

Chain Trust.

NEW TORK, Feb. 16.—A deal will be consummated here by which 10 of the leading chain works in the United States will be combined and their operation continued under the management of the Standard Chain Works Company, character under the laws of New Jersey, and capitalized at \$5,00,000. The cumpanies identified with the amalgamation are the Lebanon Chain Works Company, Lebanon Chain Works Chain the Lebanon Chain Works Company anon, Pa.: Baker Chain & Wagon Iron Manufacturing Company, Alleghany, Pa., Hay-den Saddlery Hardware Company, including rolling mill, Columbos, O.; Bower & Mallery Company, Carllele; Garland Chuln Manufacturing Company, York: J. C. Schmid; & Co., York: Pali City Chain Works, Jefforsonville, Ind.: Frans Krein Chain Co., St. Mary's, O: Frans Krein Manufacturing Co., Marion, O.

General Patrick Walsh Dead. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—General Patrick Walsh, a veteran of the Civil War, died today after an illness of a month's duration. He served with distinguished ability and bravery during the war, and was advanced to the rank of General. During the first Administration of ex-Presi-dent Cleveland, General Walsh was pen-sion agent for the Pacific Cosst, General Walsh was a native or Ireland, and is

years old. Missouri Needs Overhauling. SAN PRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—An expert survey of the United States hospital-ship Missouri has revealed a startling state of affairs in the engine-room and other parts of the vessel, and it will take \$110,000 and at least six weeks to put the vessel in seaworthy condition. When regains on

the Missouri are completed, she will re-Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets curé a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price So.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping homanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

SUNDAYS-From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

CATARRH Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and

Lungs. Clouds of Mediented Caper are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the au-tria, cleaning and experience all the infarmed It reaches the sore spats—It heals the rans faces—It goes to the seal of disease—It note as



Pesitively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsis, Indicestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfeet remedy for Dizzhiess, Nausca, Drouganess, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain is the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Dr. Lyon's

Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century. E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS, E. & W. Lines of special weave. * * *