Lindsay Is in Favor of Expanding Eastward,

BUT NOT IN DIRECTION OF ASIA

His Objections to a Tariff on the Island's Products-Pension Sesalon in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Discussio of Mason's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers was conducted in the Sen-ate today behind closed doors. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations com-mittee, demanding that the doors be closed. The feature of the open session was a speech by Lindsay of Kentucky on the Puerto Rican tariff and Government measures. He opposed the tariff provi-sion of the bill and some parts of the proposition for the Puerto Rico Govern-

The first day pension session of the House, provided for under the new rule adoptedd yesterday, proved a great success. There was comparatively little friction, and \$7\$ bills were favorably acted upon in committee of the whole and subsequently passed by the House. The only incident of the session was a brisk expensed by the fact of California and change between Loud of California and Sulloway of New Hanpshire on the gen-eral policy of pension legislation, in which the former attacked and the latter defended the system.

THE ROUTINE REPORT. Proceedings in the Open Session of the Sennte.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Allison (Rep. Ia.) reported from the committee on ap-propriations the House bill making appriations of the customs dues exacted from the island of Puerto Rico from Oc-tober 18, 1898, to January 1, 1900, amounting to \$2,065,459, and gave notice that he would call up the measure tomorrow. When the routine business had been fin-

ished, Mason (Rep. III.) called up his motion, entered yesterday, to discharge the foreign relations committee from further consideration of his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers in their heroic struggle with Great Britain. The

heroic struggle with Great Britain. The motion was laid before the Senate.
Davis (Rep. Minn.), chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the doors be closed, and the Senate went into executive session. After being in secret session nearly two hours, the Senate, at 2:20 P. M., proceeded again to open legis'ative session.
Lindsay (Dem. Ky.) took the floor to address the Senate on the Puerto Rican tariff and Government bill. He said in part:

"The selection of the Island of Puerto Rico as the proper subject for establishing the principle that the territories acquired by the United States through the recent treaty with Spain are not per se integral portions thereof, is, in my opinion, gingularly unfortunate. The difference in the considerations applying to the Amerlcan and the Asiatic territories acquired by the recent cession by Spain are radfeal and do not require elaboration or dis-cussion. Puerto Rico is essentially an American country, and while its term of territorial probation may necessarily be an extended one, there is no reason that precludes it at some future time from being admitted into the Union as an Amer-ican state. This is not true with regard to the Philippine Archipelago or the Ha-wallan Islands. This is a Union of Amer-jean states, and must so remain to the

"The passage of the House bill to tax in passage of the House that to tax imports and exports between Puerto Rico and the United States has provoked general condemnation by the people of the United States. They almost universally demand that trade between the United States and the Island of Puerto Rico shall be unrestricted by any customs duties be unrestricted by any customs duties whatever, and that we shall redeem the good faith and the implied pledges of this untry to the people of that island."

tains all the objectionable features of the House bill and also a provision absolutey inconsistent with the taxing power it as-serted. He then called attention to the fact that the Senate bill declared that all Puerto Ricans who were Spanish sub-jects should be deemed citizens of the United States, and took issue with For-aker's contention that "citizens," when used in the treaty of Paris, meant merely that a person owed allegiance to the Gov-ernment. He did not believe we are under constitutional or legal obligations to make citizens of the people of Puerto Rico, but if we are to treat them as the inhabitants of a dependency, he insisted that we cannot consistently declare by Congressional enactment that they are to be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States. Any action we took as to them could not, in his view, determine the civil rights and the political status s, for it was a matter of expediency with us.

The Philippines, while lawfully subject our sovereign jurisdiction, were not integral parts of the United States, and their inhabitants were not, in his opinion, entitled to the claim that they can be governed only under and in exact accordance with the Constitution of the United States. It was to avoid the claim that by the acceptance of the cession from Spain we placed ourselves under obliga-tions to the people of the ceded territory clothe them with American citizenship, however inexpedient or preposter-ous or even dangerous it might be to do so, that the stipulations of the French, Spanish and Mexican treatles were omitted and a materially different stipulation inserted in the treaty of Paris, providing that the "civil rights and the political status of the native inhabitants of territory ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress." Ali the judicial opinions relied upon by those who contend that the Constitution fol-lows the flag, had been rendered in cases arising under treaties fixing and defining

e personal rights of the inhabitants.

The Asiatic countries ceded by Spain cannot be incorporated into our Union." said Lindsay. "Their people cannot be admitted to the rights of citizenship. We have, therefore, the alternative either to cease the performance of the duty which in the estimation of the civilized world. we assumed by the acceptance of the cession, or else courageously to set about the task of giving to these people the et government they are capable of ad-alstering. I do not favor and I do not believe the American people favor the permanent holding of the Flitpinos in a state of vassalage, but we do not hasten the day of their national enfranchisement by demanding for them rights which their condition makes it impossible for them to enjoy, or by charging them with duties they are palpably unable to per-

We cannot forget that with the cession of Puerto Rico she lost the orincipal mar-kets she had long enjoyed, that our tariff laws have been systematically applied to her products and that the markets of Spain and Cuba, which were once open to her, can only be reached now by the pay-ment of Spanish and Cuban duties. She has lost free intercourse with Snain and Cuba, and it is now proposed to deny her free intercourse with the people of the United States. We cannot afford to do this unius; thing. I shall yote to amend this bill so as to make it provide for absolute free trade with the people of

At the conclusion of Lindsay's speech he was not only applicated by the auditors in the collectes, but was warmly congratulated by Mc collectues. The Senate then, at 4:85 P. M., took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

stodey of the Alaskan male hill was read in the Senate tonight from 8 to of the victims.

PUERTO RICO DEBATE | 10:50, when the Senate adjourned, having compiled with the formality that requires one full reading of each measure con-

In the House

Under the new rule adopted by the House yesterday, setting aside the sec-ond and fourth Fridays of each month for the consideration of private pension bilis, Sulloway (Rep., N. H.), chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, immediately after the reading of the journal, moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of prirate pension bills.

True to his announced intention of insisting upon the presence of a quorum, Taibert (Dem. S. C.), made the point of no quorum. The speaker was unable to count more than 116 members present, and the doors were closed and a call of the House ordered. Many absentees ap-

peared during the call, and it developed the presence of 218 members. The House, in committee of the whole (Lacey of Iowa in the chair), then pro-ceeded to the consideration of private pension bills.

Loud (Rep. Cai.) delivered some gen-eral remarks in criticism of the policy of passing private pension bills. He said that 35 per cent of the special bills passed by Congress never should have been favorably considered. All of them, he said, had been rejected by the pension office after the cialmants had exhausted every effort to establish their claims. He knew it was unpopular to say these things, but, said he, no man ever made a mistake by pursuing the right. Of the 1,250,000 old soldiers and widows of soldiers, who sur-vive the war, almost 1,000,000 were on the pension roll. Loud warned members that if things went on as they were going, during the life of the direct descendants of the youngest member of the House, Congress would still be legislating for the pensioners of the Civil War. It might be surprising to some members to know, but it was nevertheless true, that Congress was still legislating for cases arising out of the Revolutionary War. Loud said he had never objected to a meritorious case. Sulloway replied to Loud. He said he gloried in the fact that his country had done more than any other for the care of those who defended the flag. While a single old soldier was hungry and cold. his body wrecked with physical pain and his mind with mental agony, he prayed to God that the pension roll would increase. Ninety-seven bills were passed by the House, including one to nension the widew of General Moses N. Bane, Fiftieth Illines, at \$10 a month, and one to pen-sion Sarah Campbell, widow of the late General Churles T. Campbell, who was a member of the Forty-seventh, Fortyeighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, at

At 4:55 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL. Controller Dawes Corrects a Wrong Impression Prevailing.

NEW YORK, March 3 .- A special to the nes from Washington says: ontroller of the Currency Dawes is overwhelmed with assertions and inquiries touching the operation of the currency bili about to become a law. All sorts of no-tions are entertained by those who have undertaken to interpret it, and recently the Controller's attention was directed to a press report published in several papers

to this effect:
"It is estimated that any one with \$30,000 capital can start a National bank, under the new system. All that is required is \$25,000 in 2 per cent Government bonds, which could be secured at ruling rates for \$35,750. These, representing the capital of the bank, could be sent to Washington, and circulation for the full amount of the capital immediately taken out. The or-ganizer of the bank then has only \$27.0 tled up in the enterprise, but could take deposits in the regular way."

"That report has gained so much public ity," said Controller Dawes, "that it seems to me it ought to be corrected as soon The report is fallacious The new law regarding circulation would not make it easier to drive the authorities into allowing the bank to do business with no capital. While it is true that the or-ganizers of a National bank can secure in circulation the par of the bonds deposited by them as security therefor, less the 5 per cent redemption fund, if this currency was used to pay off the cost of the bonds, it could not, of course, be used as capital

for the bank.
"Where money has been borrowed to purchase the bonds deposited as security for circulation, the bank notes issued against them might be used to pay a por-tion of the debt. But this operation doce not affect or lessen the necessity of the bank having \$25,000 in unimpaired cash capital, irrespective of the currency and bond transaction. The assumption is that the \$25,000 received from the Government upon the denosit of the amount of the bonds as security could be used both to pay the debt assumed in the purchase of the bonds as well as for the working cap Ital of the bank in addition, which is, of course, impossible."

THE FRENCH TREATY. Stay of Proceedings Probably Se cured.

NEW YORK, March 9.-A special to the Herald from Washington says:
Senator Aldrich and the New England
Senatore who are acting with him in opposting the ratification of the French
treaty, are asserting that they have practically secured a stay of proceedings which
will present action on the treaty before will prevent action on the treaty before March 24, the date upon which the treaty must either be approved or rejected.

As the subject is still pending in secret pession, Senators are prohibited from dis-cussing it for publication, but enough is known of the situation to justify the pre-diction that the treaty will not be ratified within the prescribed limits, and negotiations have been opened with the French Government with a view to securing an extension of time in which to obtain a ratification. The opposition to the treaty has been able to convince several Senators that its provisions are defective in certain respects, and certain modifications are suggested which may make it more ac-

ceptable. It is understood the conditions in Senate have been explained to the President and the Secretary of State, and, not-withstanding the urgent request of the President that the treaty in its present shape should be ratified, the opposition is stubborn enough to convince him that the desired results can not now be obtained. The strongest kind of pressure has been brought to bear upon the opposition without avail, and the Senate is again in the position where a small mi-nority is able to defeat the will of a sub-

DEBS AND HARRIMAN.

Nominated by Social Democrats for President and Vice-President.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9 .- For President, Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana; for Vice-President, Job Harriman, of Cali-fornia. This is the National ticket of the Social Democratic party, which will absorb the Hilquit-Harriman faction of the Socialist Labor party by agreement.
The Social Democrats were happy today. They say the candidacy of Debs will attract hundreds of thousands of voters to their party. They profess to see the beginning of a great National

BOSTON, March 9,-Frank Jones, many years the leading Democrat of New Hampshire, refuses to discuss the report that he will be a delegate from New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention. He declares, however, that he is still firmly opposed to Mr. Bryan.

Accident in a French Mine. NIMES, France, March 3.—Sixteen miners have been killed by an explosion of all Besseges. The galleries in a coal pit at Besseges. The galleries of the mine collapsed, burying the bodies

SENATE DEBATED IT IN SECRET SESSION.

Sentiment Was Against a Public Discussion of the Question-No Action on His Motion.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-In the secret ssion of the Senate today, the discussion was mainly upon the question as to whether discussion of the Mason motion should be in open or secret session. Charman Davis, of the foreign relations

committee, said that the public discussion of the aubject in the Senate might result in disturbing existing relations between the United States and a friendly power. He thought, therefore, that anything of the kind would much better be avoided. Mason said there was no reason why this motion should not be discussed openly, unless some one wanted to conceal some-

thing. The resolutions of sympathy for the Armenians and the Cubans had been discussed day after day in open session, and no one then feared that existing friendly relations would be disturbed. Mason quoted from a speech of Senator Frye on the Armenian resolution, in which the Maine Senator took occasion to criticize Great Britain very severely. This, he said, did not disturb relations with that

Lodge, speaking for the committee on foreign relations, said that it was an un-heard-of matter to take resolutions out of the hands of the committee-some-thing that had never been done, and that it was a discourtesy which should not be done a committee of the Senate. As to open sessions. Lodge said that matters might be brought out which should not be published.

Mason responded that it would find its way into the papers anyway. He saw no reason why the simple motion to discharge mittee should not be discussed in Lodge gald the debate would not be con-

fined to the motion, but would go into the merits of the resolution itself, and it was this danger of having the debate in

grave danger to this country in any such discussion. The only people with whom the United States was at war was the Filipinos, and he could not see how this race could profit by what Senators said concerning a war in South Africa.

Spooner opposed discussing the motion

Spooner opposed discussing the motion in public. He was in sympathy, he said, with the Boers, and the people might be-but this was a Governmental matter, and Great Britain would have cause for of-fense if this Government should take any Mason replied that this was a Senate

resolution, requiring neither the assent of the House nor the Executive, and would e simply an expression of the Senate. Spooner said that at the same time it rould be taken as an expression of the Government. The question was one for the Executive and not for the Senate. Mason had no right to have a vote on this question. Mason retorted that he had a right to try and would continue to try. Hoar said he was in favor of passing a resolution asking the President to offer his good offices in an attempt at media-tion, and if the Mason resolution of sym-pathy should be passed, it would prevent

the passage of such a resolution and stop the President from making the tender on Tillman then offered a substitute for the Mason resolution, requesting the President to tender his friendly offices for mediation. The resolution was as follows:

"That the President be requested to offer the mediation and kindly offices of the United States Government."

the United States Government to put an end to the war in South Africa and secure peace between Great Britain and the Dutch Republics on terms honorable to both parties to the conflict." Lodge made the point of order that a substitute resolution could not be offered

to the resolution now in committee, and the point was sustained. Hale made a speech in favor of the Boers, similar to the one he delivered in open session some time ago. He added that he was in favor of the Mason reso-

lution, but that it was useless to try to get any expression of sympathy from the The subject of an alleged secret alliance came up. Mason said we were told every day that there is no secret alli-ance. If there is not, said he, let us carry out our usual habit in such cases. We al-ways have passed resolutions of sympathy

with struggling Republics, continued Ma-son, and we should do so now. There was nothing against Great Britain in the resolutton. Spooner responded that England had been our friend in the Spanish war, and we should do nothing to interrupt those

This brought Hoar to his feet. He said that a great question of right and wrong was involved, and it should be settled regardless of questions of friendship, whether it was of Spain, England or the

Czar of Russia.

Dopew said he had recently been waited on by a committee of Finlanders, who wanted the United States to take action upon the outrages perpetrated upon them by the Czar. He asked why it was that when the junior Senator from Illinois was bubbling over with sympathy, some of it had not swashed over on the Finlanders. Mason responded that he still had a number of other resolutions on tap which he would introduce, but just at present he was anxious to have action for the Boers, who most needed it. It is under-stood that the motion will be debated again next week.

THE WARDNER RIOTS.

Cross-Examination of Sovereign Continued by House Committee. WASHINGTON, March 9.—The crossexamination of Sovereign was continued today in the Coeur d'Alene investigation, entative Dick took the witness over his statements regarding martial law and the course of the War Department with a view to showing it was the state au-thorities and not the Federal Government who declared and enforced martial

Sovereign said the reading of official telegrams satisfied him the War Depart-ment declared martial law, as the military telegrams antedated the Governor's proclamation by one day. When asked if the military were there for any other purpose than to maintain peace and order, the witness answered he celleved this was not their purpose, as their presence tended to terrorize the people, substituting mil-itary dictation for the usual civil methods. No one ever heard of martial law before in a labor trouble, Sovereign declared. As to his approval of the use of the military for maintaining order, Sovereign stated that he understood the Bunker Hill mine was owned by the Standard, but this had been denied in testimony before the Indus. trial Commission, although the witness believed from the telegrams developed in

this case that the ownership existed.

He was also questioned as to the influence of certain lead interests in the Cocur d'Alene districts. In that connection, he said a mine official had told him several of the lead interests had sought to bine on \$30,000,000 capitalization, but New York capitalists would not consider the matter unless the capitalization was \$178.-000,000. Representative Sulzer regarded that this means \$148,000,000 of water and Chairman Hull added that it was a valunble basis for another investigation. Fred O. Martin, a miner, followed. He said he was on the train carrying the party to Wardner when the mill was blown up, but he had no part in the demonstration, did not see it, and had the impression that the crowd was going to a mass meeting. Several days after he was arrested by a party of soldiers, held in a barn for some time, and subsequently put in the "bullpen." Most of his evidence related to hardships endured in the "pen," the lack of adequate food, the hardness

guard substantially on the same line as

no charges were made against him at any no charges were made against him at any time. He was among those piaced on the "standing line," and described his experience there and in the guardhouse, on bread and water diet, up to the time of getting sick. He said Mike Devine, one of the prisoners, died from exposure when first arrested. The witness tried to see Devine in the hospital, but was denied access to him. While imprisoned outside parties "immed" his land claim, valued parties "jumped" his land claim, valued at \$1500, and the military authorities re-fused to let him out to save the claim. On one occasion, Martin testified, an Army officer threatened to hang him up by the thumbs. Martin will continue his testi-

DEFENSE OF CANAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

age of all maritime countries would be un worthy of the United States if we owned the country through which the canal is to

Strategic Importance. Touching upon the strategic character-istic of the canal, the report says:

"We stipulate against the blockade of the canal by any nation. In conditions that may not be entirely remote, we would find this provision for letting our ships through the canal free from capture by our enemy of great security to our coast-wise trade.

"With our naval bases at Manila, Hono lulu, San Francisco and San Diego on one side, and at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Isle of Pines and Key West, and other fortified naval stations on the other side, it is extremely improbable that a fleet would cross either of the great oceans and approach the canal to find a gateway to the coasts of the other ocean. If we are not able to handle an enemy under such disadvantages to them, our power of re-sistance to such a campaign would be unworthy of our country, if it would not not be ludicrous." As to the prohibition of fortifications, the

"With the military policy by the United States provided for in this convention for the protection of the canal, its defense can be made perfect against any foreign power that is not strong enough to occupy the country and hold it against all com-ers. In any event, if war is to come that will involve the ownership or control of the canal or the right of passage through it, no battle should be fought in the region near it. To make the canal a battleground is necessarily to expose it to de-struction, and the erection of fortresses for its protection will invite hostilities in its

"But the real danger to the canal from the absence of fortifications is so slight and improbable that its discussion appears to be unconstitutional. It scarcely is con-celvable that Great Britain would send a fleet across the Atlantic to attack ou Western coasts or across the Pacific attack our Eastern coasts. . . . In the event of such wars, the neutrality of the canal, secured by the consensus of all nations, would operate to our advantage by bringing our ships of war safely from ocean to ocean into quick access to our harbor defenses. But the canal is not dedicated to war, but to peace; and, whatever shall better secure just and honor able peace is a triumph."

Senator Morgan later in the day filed a minority report opposing the amendment of the committee. After announcing his concurrence in the main report referring to the history of the Clayton - Bulwer treaty, Senator Morgan proceeds to the consideration of that treaty as affected by the pending agreement. He says that the "extreme contention of the Government of the United States has been that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is violable at our op-tion. Not having exercised that option, the treaty is confessedly conclusive as to the parts of the agreement that have been executed, and is operative as to the parts that remain in fleri.

The only legal effect of the amendment, if it can have any effect upon our national rights or powers," he says, "is to annui the neutralization of the canal provided mexecuted parts of the Clayton - Bulwer

MASON WANTS INFORMATION. As to Attitude of Various Secretaries Toward the Trenty.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-Senator Mason has introduced in the Senate a reso-lution calling upon the State Department for all correspondence between the gov-ernments of the United States and Great Britain relating to the Isthmian Canal authorized by the late Secretary James G. Blaine, and also "a chronologic recapitu-lation of the contentions made by the the various Secretaries of State since the signthe validity of this treaty, the replies by the government of Great Britain, and the violation of the terms of the treaty on the part of Great Britain which have been held by the Government of the United States to have operated as an abrogation

of the treaty." The purpose of the resolution is an-counced in the body of it to be "to secure from the State Department a complete explanation as to the attitude of the various Secretaries of State relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

ASSASSINATION OF GOEBEL.

Clerk of the State Auditor Charged With Complicity.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.-W. H. Coulton, a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney, was arrested and placed in jail tonight, charged with complicity in the murder of the late Governor Wil-liam Goebel. The arrest was made by Chief of Police Williams at 9 o'clock. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Secretary of State Caleb Powers and Captain John W. Davis, policeman of the state capital square, but they have not been served. The warrants charge them with being accessory to the Goebel assassination, and warrants against ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley and John T. Powers, brother of Secretary of State Powers, have been sworn out and have been sent to Whitley County for service. Davis is in the city tonight, but was not at his residence, and up to a late hour the police had not found him It is not known whether Secretary Powers is in the city.

Several witnesses who testified at the trial of Harland Whittaker Tuesday swore that the shots at the time of the Goebel assassination were fired from the direction of Powers' office, and he and all of the persons for whom the warrants were issued tonight have been under the strictest surveillance ever since the assassination. Captain Davis was an appointee of Governor Bradley and was con-tinued under Governor Taylor.

The Senate today reconsidered the Trip lett resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of equipping a state militia and recovering the arms and equipment removed to London. Senator Triplett said that last night the remaining arms and other military property in the arsenal here were loaded in cars and shipped to London, Senators Puryear and Jones who voted against the resolution, voted for it today, and it passed-19 to 1.

Our Increase of Insanity

Much discussion has been aroused lately by the alarming increase of insanity. Our high rate of living is the cause assigned. In the rush for money, both men and wemen neglect their bodies until the breakdown comes. The best ways to preserve health is by a faithful use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By curing all stomach lils, this remedy prevents nervous break-down, it is also an excellent medicine for constipation, dyspepsia and biline for constipation, dyspepsia and bil and obscenity of the negro soldiers on jousness.

SPRING SICKNESS

Is sometimes a slight ailment, but it is so often followed by serious sickness that the wise heed its warning voice without delay. At the first symptoms of physical discomfort or disturbance, the first languid, wearied feeling-yes, even before they appear, it is the greatest wisdom to take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a preventive and cure. Loss of appetite, dull headaches, bilious turns and that tired feeling, as well as blood eruptions, boils and scrofulous or eczema symptoms, are all promptly dispelled by America's Greatest Spring Medicine. A single bottle will do you an immense amount of real, practical good. Get it Today.

PUTTING IT INTO EFFECT

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLANS FOR THE NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Refunding of Outstanding Bonds Will Involve Payment of About Thirty Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-At the Cabi-

net meeting today, Secretary Gage out-lined his plan for carrying into effect the new financial bill, which, it is expected, will pass the House next Tuesday and he approved by the President soon thereafter. The Secretary explained that in all probability 35 or 45 per cent of the outstanding bonds which may be refunded under the new law will be presented for ex-change within a comparatively short time. This will involve cash payments as premiums to the holders of the old bonds amounting to from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 A question which has occupied the at-tention of the Secretary of late is whethfor in article 2 of the treaty under consideration. If this is its purpose, it would be taken from the be more satisfactory to strike out that funds now in the Treasury or from the article and declare the abrogation of the Government deposits with depositary from the Treasury and a part from the banks. Attention was called to the fact that even if considerable sums were drawn from the depositary banks in these ettlements, it would only amount to a transfer from one bank to another or from the credit of the Government to the credit of the party surrendering the bonds in the same bank. Therefore, the total of the amount of money held by the banks would not be materially changed. In the determination of this much will depend upon the rapidity with which old bonds are presented for ex-change, and also upon whether the ordinary Treasury receipts keep up to their

> The Secretary's purpose, as stated to the Cabinet, is to create as little financial dis-turbance as possible in the settlement of premium accounts. If the Treasury re-ceipts continue large and the applications for exchange of old bonds for new is not excessively heavy at the outset, it together possible that a considerable share of the premium will be taken from the Treasury, but should there be a rush for the exchange of bonds, it is quite likely that the banks will be called upon to share in the payment. On the other hand, the Secretary does not intend that the present available cash balance in the Treasury, which now amounts to about \$300,000,000, including the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, shall be largely encroached upon. The question, therefore, whether the cash to be paid as premium shall come from Trensury, the depositary banks, or both, depends for its solution largely upon onditions which cannot now be foretold. The new bonds will be dated April 1, and the amount of premium to be paid on the old bonds will be calculated from that

date, the rate in all cases being the same which, according to the terms of the new act, is such as shall yield a return of 2% per cent per annum. These details were fully explained to the Cabinet, and the plans and purposes of the Secretary met

TO STOP FOREST FIRES.

Present Law Not Strong Enough Committee's Recommendation,

WASHINGTON, March 5.-A renewed fires on the public domain, and, though legislation has several times been at-tempted in this direction, nothing that is thoroughly satisfactory has yet been arrived at. Three years ago an act was passed to prevent such fires, but the act has not been found sufficiently strong to accomplish the desired end. This act is

"That any person who shall willfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush or grass upon the public domain, or shall (carelessly or negligently) leave or suffor fire to burn unattended near any tim-ber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than \$5000, or be imprisoned for a term not more than two years,

build a (campfire or other) fire in or near any forest, timber or other inflammable material upon the public domain shall, before (breaking camp or) leaving said fire. a misdemeanor, and, apon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same,

this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public-school fund of the county

in which the lands where the offense was

committed are situate."
The public lands committee House report back an amendment to this act, and make the following comments:
"The bill as reported amends the above act by striking out the words inclosed in parenthesis. The words 'carelessly or negligently,' which occur in section 1 of the original act, are omitted in the act as amended, for the reason that it has been found difficult to secure convictions under the law as it now stands, owing to the fact that it has thrown upon the Government the burden of proving as to whether fires were 'carelessly or negli-gently' left and suffered to burn unattended. The amendments in section 2 of the present law, by striking out the words campfire or other and the words 'breaking camp or, are made for the reason that this language is considered redund-

ant and unnecessary." As reported, the amendment will un-doubtedly pass, and it is hoped will have a tendency to stamp out the fire nulsce, which is not only so obnoxious, but dangerous, to Western people and West-

CRIME OF A TRAMP.

ern interests.

May Result in a Lynching by an In-CHICAGO, March 9 .- A special to the Record from Marion, Ind., says: mob of enraged citizens surfreely a prisoner are of lynching made. Mrs. Henry Wise, wife of a prominent farmer, living six miles south of Marion, was attacked by a tramp yesterday afternoon while her hus-band was absent in the field. Mrs. Wise was engaged in dusting furniture with a towel when the man came into the room. He seized the towel, bound her hands behind her back administered chloroform and left her lying unconscious, where she was found by her little daughter when the latter returned from school. The

summoned two physicians, who,

working nearly all night, succeeded in reviving the woman. A posse of neighbors and the Gas City Police started in pursuit of the tramp, capturing him at Upland, about four miles east of the Wise farm. They returned to the farm with him, but Mrs. Wise was unconscious, and he was placed in jail. He was taken before her today and iden-tified as her assailant. He acknowledged being at the house, but denied attacking Mrs. Wise. After Mrs. Wise had identi-fied him, the anger of the neighbors became intense and the Gas City officers sent for the Jonesboro Police and the Sheriff and deputies at Marion, as they feared mob violence. The Sheriff and posse went to the scene and conducted the prisoner to Gas City, where they in tended to board a street-car and bring the prisoner to Marion and place him in While waiting for the car the mol nade two attempts to lynch the but were dispersed each time at the point of revolvers by the Sheriff and his depu-

The officers finally succeeded in reaching Marion with the man and placed him in jail. The mob does not seem to be well organized, and it has not attempted to orm the jail. The man gave the name of Fred Dunker, of Quebec, Quebec. says he was born in France, and is 45 years of age. He is much frightened and fears the mob will lynch him.

AN ARIZONA FEUD.

Cattlemen and Sheepmen are at War in the Tonta Basin Country.

PRESCOTT, Ariz. March 9.—Persons who arrived in Prescott yesterday from the Tonto Basin country state that another war is threatened there similar to that of 1887 and 1888, when 40 people were killed in what was known as the Tewks-bury-Graham feud. While not to exceed half a dozen men of those engaged in the above are alive today, the causes which brought it about still exist, and new men em willing to fight on the same old

The trouble is between the cattlemen and sheepmen. Large herds of sheep from Northern Arizona are driven South for the Winter, returning to their Northern grazing grounds again in the Spring, and one of the favorite routes is via Tonio Basin, which is usually well watered and abounds in good grass. The drought the past year has caused a shortage both, and cattlemen served notice on the sheepmen that on account of the condi-tiors, they would not be permitted to return North by this route this Spring. The latter sent back word that they were go-ing through Tonto Basin if they had to totally extinguish the same. Any person ing through Tonto Basin if they had to falling to do so shall be deemed guilty of fight their way. The advance guard of the returning flocks were met by the cat-tlemen and turned back and scattered. Several cases of arms and ammunition are shall be fined in a sum not more than known to have been shipped into the sec-

\$1000, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under shoot each other on sight.

WANTED TO BE HANGED. Convicted Murderer Objected to Life

Imprisonment. CHICAGO, March 9.—Archibald Carle asked Judge Bretano yesterday to grant him a new trial, so he might plead guilty to murder and be sentenced to be hanged, instead of going to the penitentiary for 25 years, as sentenced by the jury for kill-ing Hector McKenzie. A motion for a new trial had been overruled and the Judge asked the prisoner if he had any-thing to say before sentence was imposed: "Yes." replied Carle. "Grant me a new trial, so I may plead guilty to murder and be hanged. I much rather would die on the gallows than go to prison for 25 years. If Your Honor will grant me a new trial, I promise to plead guilty to murder, so that I may get the rope."

When he had finished, Judge Bretano briefly reviewed the circumstances of the

killing of Hector McKenzie, saying Carle had walked up to McKenzie from behind and assazsinated him without a word of warning. "Years ago I gave you a chance to form and live a better life," said the Judge. "You failed to avail yourself of the opportunity. The sentence of the court is that you be taken to the peniterm of 25 years at hard labor,

ance with the verdict of the jury." Act of an Insane Man. OAKLAND, Cal., March 3 -Alexander Carter, a young man, 32 years of age, while in a temporary fit of insanity, today shot and fatally wounded his brother Charles, aged 22 years, at the house of their parents in North Berkeley. Then, placing the muzzle of the pistol in his uth, he blew out his brains. His brother

died this afternoon. Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 9.-Today's statement of the condition of the Treas-



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