TELLER AND TURNER

Took Opposite Stands on the Expansion Question.

ARGUED CONSTITUTIONAL POINTS

Former Held the Government Can Make Outlying Territory in States er Colonies, as It Sees Fit.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-Two arguients were presented to the Senate today in which almost antipodal positions were taken by two Senators. Teller of Colo-rado, in a brief speech, maintained that the Constitution could not extend over ferritory acquired by the United States, while Turner of Washington elaborately contended that the Constitution embraced acquired territory the very moment the United States took possession of it Teller held that this Government could make the outlying territory into states or could hold it as colonies, as it saw fit while Turner maintained that the United States could not hold colonies or depend-encies. Aside from the Constitutional questions, the two Senators were in prac-tical agreement. Both were opposed to the pending bill, and both objected to any of the insular territory becoming a part of the United States or any of its inhabitants citizens of the United States.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the House today, and, under the latitude allowed, Adams Georgia discussed the Nicaragua canal; Cewherd of Missouri the Philippine question; Howard of Georgia questions relating to the Philippines and the "open door" policy in the Orient; Rucker of Missouri the advisability of electing Sen-ators by the people, and Boutell of Illinois replied to Cowherd. The House adopted a resolution setting aside alternate Fridays for the consideration of private bills reported by the claims and was

THE DAY IN DETAIL. Speeches of Teller and Turner in the

WASHINGTON, March 14.-Soon after the Senate convened today, the President pro tem., Frye, affixed his signature to the bill fixing the standard of value of money of the United States. The measure then went to the President for his

Turner (Fus. Wash.), who began yesterday a speech on the Puerto Rico bill, yielded the floor to Teller (Sil. Rep. reray a speech on the Puerto Rico bill, yielded the floor to Teller (Sil. Rep. Colo.), who expected to leave for Cuba tonight. Teller said the Constitutional questions involved in the discussion of the pending bill had been thoroughly elaborated and discussed, but he believed them of sufficient importance to be further considered. further considered. His only purpose to-day was to say in a general way that he understood there was no doubt of the understood there was no doubt of the Government's power to govern the possessions it had acquired. Teller declared that he could find ample authority for legislation relating to our insular possessions, authority not derived from the Constitution.

"And I don't believe," said Teller, "that the Constitution is in force in our new possessions. Congress, I believe, is su-preme so far as the making of legislation for acquired territory is concerned. Of course, in enacting such legislation, Con-access is bound by certain fundamental principles that underlie this free Govern-ment. After a careful examination of all Supreme Court authority, I have been able to find only one case that will support the doctrine that the Constitution goes of its own vigor into the acquired

"My own belief is that we can make the acquired territories a part of the United States or not, as Congress may see fit. If we don't make them a part of the United States, I believe we may hold them as colonies—that we have the At 4:50 P. M., the House adjourn same power to hold them as Great Brithas to hold colonial possess

Teller did not believe that it was neces Teller did not believe that it was neces-sary to make the acquired territory a part of the United States in the sense that it could be regarded and governed as incipient states of the Union. Puerto Rico, he thought, might be held under the sovereignty of the United States and the subject to our dictation, might take the laws of the land, and the Unite should or should not do. He found no legal difficulty in dealing either with the acquired possessions of their inhabi-

"We don't went to make Puerto Ric and the Philippines a part of the United States," said he, "and I don't want to make their inhabitants citizens of the United States.

He added that the relation that he would establish between the United States and the acquired territory was entirely consistent with the history, tradi-tions and principles of this country. If he had time, he believed he could prove that the fathers of the country contemplated the acquisition and the holding of colonies by the United States.
"If anybody," he continued, "can show a better way out of the trouble than the holding of the possessions we have acquired to the country of the country of the country of the possessions we have acquired to the country of the

quired, I am willing to consider it. I would rather make Puerto Rico and the Philippines colonies or provinces than to make them states. We don't want the inhabitants of these islands to be made citizens of the United States. That is what this bill does. If there were nothing else against it, that alone would inuce me to vote against it."

Teller said he desired all possible and Teller said he desired all possible and reasonable advantages and privileges to be extended to these people, but he would not have them participate in the election of a President of the United States, nor would be give them representation in

The tariff question involved in the pending measure. Teller said, depended for solution wholly upon the relations of the islanders to the United States. If they are citizens, we could not legally or Con-stitutionally levy a tariff on their products; if they are not citizens, then this Government might do as it saw fit about vying a duty on those products. The latter view raised only a question of policy. If the Puerto Ricans were not citino right to demand that they be given free trade with the United States. Teller reiterated his own opinion that the people in the insular possessions are not now citizens of the United States. Continuing.

"I have no patience with a Senator who holds that we shall do the same thing in Puerto Rico as we do in the Philippines, or that we must be found to afford to the Philippines the same legislation we give Puerto Rico. The questions of the treatment of Puerto Rico and the treat-ment of the Philippines are entirely different and distinct. The great question is how we can do justice to the inhabitants of those islands and do justice to ourselves at the same time. Bad as this bill is, it is infinitely better than anything the people of Puerto Rico ever had before.

After deprecating "the newspaper clam-or," which he said indicated that the United States was about to take some filiberal and unjust advantage of the Puerto Ricans, Teller concluded with the statement that the bill, as presented, was an incongruous proposition, and he had little hope of its being materially improved

before its enactment. er then resumed his discussion of the Puorto Rican measure. Taking up the line of his argument where he dropped it yesterday, he contended with the Conrestructional authorities in support of the contention that the Constitution of the contention that the Constitution follows the United States with the idea of being held permanently. Turner challenged any fen-

ator to produce a decision of the Supreme Court holding it to be necessary that the Consultation should be extended by act of Congress over acquired territory or that the Constitution did not extend of itself over such territory. In conclusion, he deciared that the pending bill was manifest-iy unconstitutional. It was undemocratic, unrepublican and an unauthorized exercise of power over the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, and he thus warned the powers in the majority: "Beware unless you betray the hopes of the future in the exigencies of the present."

The Senate, then, at 3 P. M., adjourned

In the House. Bills were passed by the House to set tle the title to real estate in e e territory of Santa Fe, N. M., and for the relief of

Chomas Paul. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up, and Grout (Rep. Vt.), in charge of the bill, made a general exof its provisions. The bill carries \$6,608,378.

Adamson (Dem. Ga.) delivered a long Adamson (Dem. Ga.) delivered a long argument in favor of an Isthmian canal. Cowherd (Dem. Mo.) addressed the House on the subject of the Philippines, bolding that the advocates of imperialism were actuated by two motives-militarism and commercial gree l. He denied that Jefferson was the father of modern expansion, quoting extensively from Jeffer-son's writings to show that Jefferson's motive in securing the annexation of Louisiana was to avoid embroiling the country in foreign wars in the future. Jefferson, he said, desired to insure peace. plications. In every treaty of annexa

on made under a Democratic administra-ion, there was a clause which provided that every inhabitant of the territory annexed should become an American citi-zen. The treaty of Paris was the only me acquiring territory in which it was left to Congress to decide the political status of the inhabitants.

"Mr. Chairman," he concluded, "there was a time when we boasted, not of the money we could make, not that yonder flag carried trade in its wake, but that it carried liberty. Today, the proud boast is that trade follows the flag. The other day, when General French rode into Kim-berley to the relief of that beleaguered city, the rewspapers tell us the citizens held a reception for the English officers and that Cecli Rhodes, the very incarna-tion of lard lust, the land-grabbing spirit of the age, in response to a toast, said the people of Kimberley had done their part in preserving for the world the greatest commercial asset of the age, the English

"Mr. Chairman, I hope the day will never come when any man can rise in any meeting and point to yonder banner as a commercial asset. (Applause). I trust, sir, that something still will survive of the days when that banner floated above Washington and his barefooted. bloody patriots at Valley Forge; I trust something still will live of the spirit that animated the men who upheld that banner when they stood with stubborn, old Andrew Jackson at New Orleans; I trust something of the life of liberty still permeates the followers of yonder flag when they marched with Grant on his stubborn advance to Richmond. And, Mr. Chairman, if the day ever comes when that banner is nothing but a commercial asset, then, sir, every stripe of white upon its folds should be dyed in the blood of the men we killed and conquered and from yonder ground of blue you should take every star that represents an independent state." (Applause on the Demeratic side). Howard (Dem. Ga.) discussed the "open

oor" policy in the East. Rucker (Dem. Mo.) submitted an arguent in favor of a Constitutional amend-nent for the election of Senators by the copie. He said that 22 states were on

ecord as favoring the popular election of Senators, Boutell (Rep. III.) closed the debate, with a brief reply to the argument of Cowherd. He said that military glory and commercial greed were as repugnant to him as to the gentleman from Missouri. He hoped and prayed that in dealing with the problems which confronted us we would be guided by the highest motives and the blessings of the God of Nations

At 4:50 P. M., the House adjourned.

FEELING RAN HIGH.

Warm Dispute Between Committeemen at Cocur d'Alene Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-Feeling ran igh at the Cocur d'Alene investigation efore the House committee on military affairs today, and there were several spirited exchanges between Chairman Hull and Representative Lentz. George Cornell was on the stand relating

his experience during imprisonment, which differed only in detail from those of other witnesses. One of his recitals was as to an old soldier, who, because of the bru-tality of negro soldiers toward him, took his Grand Army button from his coat, and, with tears in his eyes, threw it away. Cornell said he had a memorandum of the affair, but the book was taken from him, saw it afterward in the possession of Bartlett T. Sinclair, the Governor's representative during the trouble. Sin-clair, who was present, arose and declared there was no such soldier as had been described. Lentz protested against statements not under oath. He also gave notice that he would call on Sinclair to produce all his books, to locate this al-leged soldier entry.

Chairman Hull here interrupted the

peaker to remark to Lentz that he was not in a position individually to order the production of books. This was a province of the committee, and without such action Lentz' notice amounted to nothing. Lentz stated that it was usual to give notice be called for. He asked that the co tee make the request, and, without ob-jection, this was done. Lentz moved that the committee call for all rolls, records

'bull pen." charges against them, etc The committee then went into executive session to pass upon the motion. The committee voted, six to five, against calling for immediate presentation of the rolls, records, etc., of the "bull pen." It was agreed, however, that General Merris and others be requested to present any such papers when they are heard.

such papers when they are heard. When the open session was resum harmony was soon interrupted by another exciting controversy. One of the attor neys present, in behalf of the State of Idaho, occupied a seat near the head of the table, and Lentz referred to the outside "coaching" which was going on, He also questioned the attorney as to

whom he represented, by whom he retained and what retainer had been paid. The answer was that Governor Steunenberg had given him a \$250 check as a re-Then the following colloquy oc-

Chairman Hull-What difference doe Sulzer-Don't be so timid, Mr. Chairman. Stevens of Minnesota-There is such a

thing as decency. Sulzer-That may be Stevens-You had better get a little of it. Dick of Ohio-I object to the insulting remark of the gentleman from New York to the chairman

Sulzer—Never mind what you want to do about it. I have my rights here and you can rest assured of it.

The manner of the exchange showed that the members were very much in

earnest. The witness then went on with his ter timony. He told of the vileness of the barn where the men were first confined and of the harsh treatment accorded them.
At the afternoon session, the witness,
Cornell, said he never heard an army officer tell miners who had quit work in the mines that he would put them back at the point of the bayonet if they did

PROSPERITY OF FARMERS

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN VALUES OF PRODUCTS OVER LATE YEARS.

The Number of Farms Has Increased Four Hundred Thousand in the the Past Ten Years.

NEW YORK. March 14.—"The improve-nent in agricultural conditions now, contrasting with the depth of depression in 1884-96, is as little appreciated by the outside public as was the farmers' condition during the hard times. It is conservative, however, to say that the production of the United States' farms for the past year was to the farmers over \$1,600,000,000 more than in either of the depressed years. This is an average advance of 31 per cent in values compared with the low point." These statements are made by the

American Agriculturist for March, which contains an elaborate review of the agricultural situation from a financial and after which the Navy Department an-industrial standpoint. The livestock of nounced that a Chinese squadron will be the country is said to be worth \$700,000.

two minutes the sparks would have reached a charge of giant powder suffi-ciently heavy to blow into atoms the messhouse and all its occupants.

A miner who recently came into the camp and of whom little is known, except that he is eccentric, is suspected of planning the destruction of the workingmen. He disappeared shortly before the dinner hour. A party of miners secured the hills in a futile attempt to locate the missing man. The authorities have been

A CHINESE SQUADRON.

United States Will Make a Demon stration on the Asiatic. NEW YORK, March 14 .- A special to the

Journal and Advertiser from Washington Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

The German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, had a long conference with Acting Secretary of State Hill, in which the latter was presumably informed that a demonstration in Cnina might be expected from Russia shortly. The chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, sought Secretary of State Hay and found him at the Hay residence, after which the Navy Department and

COLUMBIA TO PUERTO RICO.



Sit you down and wait! We will stay your hunger We will quench your thirst-But our pampered gluttons Must be fattened first!

Little dark-eyed malden. What you say is true; Seeing you mistreated, We adopted you-Bade you come and tarry In a household when All are brothers, staters, And be welcome there!

You, from day to day, Were to do in payment Of your little debt-But we can't invite you To the table yet!

Little dark-eved maiden. Sigh on, If you must; We may delgn to toss you, Now and then, a crust? Bet your little backet Down outside the door Till the fattened gluttons Cease demanding more.

Little dark-eyed maiden. You have come, you say. To fulfill your duties-Stop your noise-go way! Drat your thirst and hunger Drat your bleeding feet! Pavored ones are crying Por some more to eat!

-S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald

000 more than during the hard times, or a Kempff, now commandant at the Mare gain of 38 per cent. Staple crops are worth \$400,000,000 more than then, while other crops show an increase of \$200,000,000 in value, or a gain of 25 per cent, compared with the depression of 1894, 1895 and 1896. The produce of livestock, such as meats, dairy products, calves, mutton. sheep and lambs, hides and pelts, colts, mules, etc., are said to show a gain of \$370,000,000, or 40 per cent above the low

The review referred to says: "Livestock itself has advanced nearly or quite as much, and now exceeds the high point of the rise that reached its highest point in 1889. Even horses are one-third higher than four years ago. The total value of cattle on farms is now 41 per cent more than five years ago, while the average value per head of cattle has advanced 76 per cent above the low point of 1895. Milch cows are worth 45 per cent more than in 1892, and their total value is 53 per cent greater than in 1896. Sheep are higher than for 20 years, worth about double on the farm what they were five years ago, and are fully 29 per cent higher than during the early 89s. The total value of sheep in the country is 140 per cent greater than in 1896. Hogs have occasionally been worth more than now, but are selling at a high range, especially compared with cheap corn. The number of hogs is small compared with the increase of population and growth or

export trade "Farm real estate depreciated sharply during the hard times, but has more than recovered in value, and is now estimated to be worth \$1,220,000,000 more than in 1889. The total investment in American agriculture is now placed at \$17,550,000,000, a gain of nearly 10 per cent over the compara-tively high basis of values of 1888. All these figures look large, but when the errors in the last agricultural census are understood, and when it is remembered that the sales of poultry and eggs in the United States amount to over \$300,000,000

United States amount to over \$200,000,000 a year, the conservative nature of these statistics can be better understood."

The American Agriculturist estimates that the number of farms in the United States has increased by some 400,000 during the past 10 years, against a gain of nearly 600,000 from 1870 to 1880, and affirms that a larger proportion of these farms (69 per cent) are occupied by their owners now than then, while the number of farms now under mortgage that are occupied by their owners is no greater than pied by their owners is no greater than in 1898. As near as this authority can get it, the amount of mortgages on farms occupied by their owners is now about \$200,000,000 less than at the beginning of the decade. about 27 per cent of the farms they are on. The rate of interest has declined, and the great bulk of morrgages now in orce was incurred to buy the farm

Plot to Blow Up Miners.

CHICAGO, March 14.—A special to the Record from Phoenix, Ariz., says: Advices from Whipsaw mining camp, 60 miles from here, say that a plot to blow up 40 miners there on Sunday was almost successful. The men were sitting around the tables in the messroom, when one of the miners, who was about to enter the room, discovered the burning fuse, which he removed. But for this discovery, in

Island navy-yard, will be sent to Manil to take this Chinese and Japanese Coasts; also Rear-Admiral Remey, in charge of the Asiatic station, will maintain the naval base at Manila.

understood that Rear-Admiral Kempff's squadron will consist of the Oregon and Baltimore, now at Manila, the Iowa, Philadelphia and Marbiehead, now on the Pacific Coast, and the Montgomery, now attached to the South Atlantic sta-tion. It is believed here that the formation of the Chinese squadron by the United States is to be a spectacular warning to Russia and France that American interests are involved in any change in the conditions in China. Presumably Germany will make a similar demonstration,

SHREWD DIPLOMACY.

Effect of the Boer Presidents' Tele gram to Salisbury.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Journal and Advertiser says. Presidents Kruger and Steyn have apparently made a shrewd diplomatic move, for it cannot be sup-posed that they expected Lord Salisbury to consent to peace on any such terms as those they proposed. They have, however, obtained from the British Premier a tangible statement of the intentions of England and her determination to take from the two republics their independence. This gives them something on which they may appeal to the powers, asking if the latter will stand by and see them crushed and turned into integral parts of the British

The strengthening of England's fleet in Chinese waters is a part of her answer to the peace proposition of the Boer Re publics. Lord Salisbury realizes that Engpublics. Lord Sallsbury realizes that Eng-land's enemies have never had so good an excuse for making trauble for her as they have now. Should the Boer Presi-dents appeal to the powers against the Premier's ultimatum and ask them to in-terfere to prevent the political annihila-tion of the Republics, the opportunity of Preside and Prance would have com-Russia and France would have come. These powers would very likely notify England that they would not consent to the taking away of the Boers' independ-ence and that would mean war. For England would allow no such interferen what she regards as her private affairs.

Russia and France have important in terests in China—the one on the north and the other on the south. And Russia has been unwontedly aggressive of late. Hence

been unwontedly aggreselve of late. Hence the dispatch of two such powerful warships as the Terrible and the Argonaut to reinforce the Chinese squadron, already stronger than that of any other power in Pacific waters.

What may have a direct bearing upon this phase of the situation is the determination of our own Government in Weshington to dispatch a fleet under Hear-Admiral Kempff to Chinese waters. The ostensible reason for this is the protection of American interests, but England's enemies, who have been jealously watching the growing friendship between Washington and London, will certainly regard it as a demonstration favorable to Great Britain.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a Died from wounds received in action: cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price Sc. February 23, 2 A. M., First Lieutenant

OF WITCHCRAFT"

KIPLING'S ACCOUNT OF DISLOYALTY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

He Declares the British Civil Authorities Wink at Semi-Trensonable Acts.

NEW YORK, March 14.-The first word from Rudyard Kipling since he went to South Africa will be printed in this week's issue of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Kipi ng cables a long account of disloyalty, which he calls the "sin of witcheraft." The burden of his complaint is that British civil authorities in Cape Town wink at semitreasonable acts, and, to quote his own words, "the government will take care it does not pay any one to be loyal." He SILY#:

"The loyalist on the border has his house The loyalist on the border has his house ripped inside by Boers or rebels, or both; the disloyalist's farm is protected and in return, he supplies the enemy with food, horses and information. His risk is small. He may possibly—but not if his friends can stop it—be arrested on a charge of treason. He may then be sent down country to be tried by a sympathetic jury. He hopes, and not without reason, to have his farm restored to him after he has undergone some absurdly inadequate punishment. Meanwhile, the loyalist's piano is lying wireless on the veranda; photographs of his house show the rooms as though cyclones had met to wrestle there; his flocks and herds are gone, and the baby linen is lying on the dung heap. He and his family crawl into Cape Town in over-packed trains and get what consolation they can from singing, 'Britons never shall be slaves, on the platform. Then do Messrs. Kruger and Steyn begin corre-spondence with Lord Roberts as to the apondence with Lord Roberts as to the atrocities committed on a virtuous popu-lation by a brutal and licentious soldiery. "The loyal'sts declare that property han-dled disloyally could be reduced to a neglectable quantity. What then, they de-mand, is the sense of creating and prop-ping and supporting the thing as 'you cre-ated and propped and supported the Trans-vaal till it bit you.' They have a certain amount of reason on their side, and it may as well be set out to defect. as well be set out to defeat, to delay, to evade and nullify the workings of a just punishment at first cautiously, but later made bold by toleration, with an insocent carelessness of security, to preach sedition

under guise of abject loyalty.
"To malign unscrupulously and to lie malignantly and with knowledge among an ignorant people, is a merry and profit-able game while it endures. The players, however, do not see or, busy with their small intrigues, will not realize that for each man whose neck they save arises an-other and yet another desiring nothing less than their necks.

less than their necks.
"It is a brutal way to put it, but things are not cream and honey in Cape Town just now, and I confess it gives me the cold creeps to watch these smooth-talking, smiling men explaining to their intimates, as they have explained these 10 years past, how this and that w'll be coftened down in the interest of some incessible. down in the interest of some imperilled rebel; how help will come from here and support from another quarter, and how little, in any case, to be feared is the British Government

"The home government is weak and of many kinds; they maintain intimate rela-tions with all sides; with the front and the far more important 'back front,' which reigns at Pretoria."

The Colonial troops see this disloyalty

which the government does not publish, and Mr. Kipling voices their feelings in

hese words: "Now men who are used to dust in their food do not care to have it thrown in their eyes. Five, six and seven thousand miles away, anxious young communitied are waiting for word of their men. No detail of their doings goes unrecorded by the big dallies whose wrappers you have never opened, or by the little cheap newspapers with the patent insides. Move a m'xed Colonial contingent 50 miles here across country, and Winnipeg. Quebec, Canterbury, Wellington and Brisbane also are moved over, and, above that, they will write to their papers. These men's letters will be read and re-read at cross road stores, in railroad roundhouses, in wayside dossers' camps, at up-country race meetings, at little Masonic lodges, along the wharves of big exporting houses and in the clubs of all the white man's sixth Infantry; March I, Lewis world. Do you see, therefore, that the long-enduring scorn, the terse, sticking contempt, the happy epithets spat out in a dusty camp to turn ep double-leaded in a journal of 80,000 c'rculation on the other side of the world will not come from England? The colony will be branded by er own brethren, by the open-air men the have voted regularly since their ority and who own the houses they live n. She dare not say that they have been bought by the capitalists, informed by the press or prejudiced by their insular trading. It is her own caste in punchayet that will str'p the colony of her caste. She will be left with her climate and her geographical advantages, but her place and our peoples will go over to Little Natal, while her honor is trailed round the

world at the heels of these returning horsemen. This is unjust-bitterly and cruelly unjust. 'I developed the forecast at some length to a South African, and there are no words to explain his extreme objection this medicine. He was quite unconsoled by the statement that the Cretans have not yet recovered from the effect of a hasty hexameter of old days, and that the Loadiceans have 'passed into literature.' It struck him as a piece of hideous brutality, for he loved his land with passion-you see, such is his own land in gony and great torture—and it cuts him the soul that her name should be solled. He says that she has more lovalists fight the says that she has more loyalists light-ing in the field than Natal; that there are thousands of men and women, their rela-tives, fighting on the other side; their hearts torn in three pieces, who still are loyal. 'Is it not,' he asked, 'enough that when peace comes the disloyalists will be

petted and raised to honor with this last shame upon him and his? "There is one way out of the horror, and ne only. The men who have befouled one only. the colony are known. They go abroad. No man lays a hand upon them. They have become careless in speech, and this is important. Indeed, at the proper time these men can be made the means of sav

ROBBED BY SOLDIERS.

mericans Stripped the Body of Gen. eral Pilar of Its Valuables.

NEW YORK, March 14.-A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Manila under date of February 2, says: "When Gregerio del Pilar's body was found, American soldiers stripped it of every bit of clothing, taking the rings from the fingers and a locket from the Not a stitch of any kind was left on the body, everything being taken for souvenirs. For two days the body was left by the roadside unburied, until its odor was offensive, and some Igorites were ordered to cover it with dirt. Among the things taken were his watch, money a gold and a diamond ring."

IN THE PHILIPPINE ARMY. Long List of Casualties From Gen erni Otis. WASHINGTON, March 14-General Otis' latest casualty report is as fol-

February 27, Daniel H. Collins, Seven-teenth Regiment, U. S. Infantry; March 6, William Pardons, Twenty-second Infantry; March 9, while mentally deranged, Second Lieutenant Louis W. Weber, For-ty-second Volunteer Infantry, Friday, 11

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Thanks Peruna for His Rapid Recovery From Catarrh.



EX-UNITED STATES MARSHAL MATTHEWS, OF MISSISSIPPL

Hon, S. S. Matthews, ex-United States Marshal of Mississippi, in a recent leter to The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio, written from Hazeihurst,

"I am happy to say that I am cured of catarrh and need no more attention from you. It is a great satisfaction that I am able to write you that Peruna has In my case done all that you claim, and that I will need no more medicine."

tarrh. I have had

no pains in my head since I have

taken Peruna. I have been in bad health ever since

73, and have tak-en a good many

medicines which

Hon. J. F. Crooker, of Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Mrs. C. Fentress writes from who was for years Superintendent of Paradise, Tex., the following: 'I think I can say that your good advice and medical superintendent of the control of the c

"I have been a sufferer from catarrh six or seven years, and after trying many remedles, was induced by a

friend to take Peruna. The results have been highly satisfactory. I take pleasure In recommending Peruna to

any one suffer- Hom. ing with catarrh, as my

cure is complete." Hon, B. B. Doviner, Congressman from West Virginia, in a letter from Washing-ton, D. C., to The Peruna Medicine Co., says the following of their catarrh rem-

edy, Peruna;
"I join with my colleagues in the House

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Coand also an effective cure for catarrh." lumbus, O., for free book. leher, Fortieth Regiment Infantry; Febru-Identified

ary 5, James L. Jones, Thirtieth U. S. V. I.; March 5, William Boese, Forty-Corporal, Forty-first infantry; March 2, Thomas M. Brooke, Thirty-sixth Infantry; March 5, Waith L. Bulingame, Thiry-ninth Infantry. Chronic diarrhoea, March 2, Pinkney

Flynn, Thirty-seventh Infantry; acute diarrhoea, March 4, Theodore Shaffer, Thirty-second (or Forty-second Regiment

Multiple neutritis: March 4, William Wight, Sergeont Third Infantry. Typhold fever: March 4 Charles Lee, Twenty-sixth Infantry; H. O. Green, Eighteenth Infantry; March 5, Frank C. Ocker, Sixth Infantry; March 8, Henry Fitzgerald, Ninth Infantry. Enteritie: March 1. Charles F. Herrick.

Sixth Regiment Artillery, Accidental: March 6, William J. Wood, Battery Sixth Artillery, run over truck; March 4, Earl C, Ward, Corpo Thirtieth Infantry, shot by sentry; March Albert Knittle, Sixth Artillery, fell

through hatchway.

Malarial fever: March 4, Edgar J. Maning, Ninth Infantry.

Dysentery: March 6, Leon Wiltshire, Ninth Infantry; March 9, David A. Ferguson, Fourth Cavalry; March 7, Milton Smart, Thirty-eighth Infantry. Appenditicis: March 10 James Thompson, Forty-eighth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Judge Taft, president of the new Philippine Commision, has notified his fellow-commissioners city March 27.

Suicide of Peffer's Son.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.-A man be-lieved to be J. S. Peffer, son of ex-Sena-tor W. A. Peffer, of Topeka, Kan., wae found dead in a cheap lodging-house East Eighth street today. He had taken morphine and left a card inscribed. "Father, I'm tired, J. S." Mr. Peffer, who was about 35 years old, was a printer, and bore by a card of the Topeka Union. No cause is no

were only of tem-porary relief. Ferunn is the ca-Peruna stopp d my entherh of the so that it did

and I am very thankful for Dr. Hartman's advice and medicine. The great multitude take this remedy without any other advice than the directions to be found upon the bottle and in the pamphlets. There are those who pre-fer. however, to correspend with Pro-Hartman during their sickness. To all

such he will make prompt and careful answer without charge. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located. Ca tarrh is essentially the same everywhere. The remedy that will cure catarch in one situation will cure it in all situations

Battallon Adjutant-General John B. Gal- known. The body was later positively identified by newspaper men who had known Peffer in Topeka as that of the

Senator'a son.

Clark's Horses to Be Sold. NEW YORK, March 14.-The large stable of race horses owned by the late William H. Clark will be sold at auction at the Morris Park track in May. In the older division are Banastar, Muskadine, Withers, Mayor Gilroy and Lucky Bird. The first named was entered in the Suourban, Brooklyn and Brighton handle this year; Lucky Bird in the Brooklyn and the other three in the Brookiyn and Suburban. All of the entries are, of course, void on account of the death of

the owner of the horses. Of those mentioned, Banastar and Muskadine are 5 the others 3-year-olds as are The Scotchman, Warrenwood, Valice True, The Gray Dawn The Rose, Oriole, Harry McLoun. Einus, Little Breeches, Vesper Bells and Sweet Pens. The 2-year-old division includes some youngsters by St. Bailes, Belvidere, Himyar, Order, Onondaga, Purse Bearer and Miser.

Motion for a New Trial.

BUTTE Mont. March 14. - A motion was made in the United States Court here today for a new trial in the Minnie Healy mining case, recently decided in Helena. The jury gave a verdict for F. A. Helnne and against the Boston & Montana Company. The motion for a new trial is based upon the claim that the jurors were improperly influenced, and an affidavit of Eustace Wheeler, a Helena lawyer, who cites what he believes to be mmission will convene in this listances where some of them were approached.

> Surgical Attention for Sailors. SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.-Unfted States District Judge De Haven today gave judgment in favor of Frank Olsen against the schooner Uranus for \$1000 damages. The effect of the decision will be to compel masters of vessels not having a surgeon on board to put into near-by ports when any one receives an injury essitating immediate surgical attention.

Medicine Spring

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in the Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. It is

Peculiar to Itself