PROCEEDED TO TAKU

Gunboat Wheeling Has Gone to the Chinese Port.

WILL BE RELIEVED BY THE CONCORD

It Is Difficult to Protect the Mission aries, as the Scene of the Trouble Is Far Inland.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The Secretary of the Navy has received a cable-gram from Admiral Watson stating that the gunboat Wheeling had proceeded to Taku, where she will be relieved by the

The State Department is in a quandary to devise means to render effective protection to the American missionaries at Shan Tung. The difficulty lies in the fact that the missionaries have in most cases gone as far as 200 miles inland, and are thus beyond reach of any aid that can be rendered from a warship. Mr. Conger's advices show that the situation is further complicated by the fact that the location of the present trouble is so far inland as to make it difficult to determine whether or not the "Boxers" are operating in Shan Tung or across the border in Pe Chi Li province. If the threatened missionaries are in Western Shan Tung, then a further question arises us to who is chargeable with their pro tection, China or Germany. The exact extent of the German sphere of influence is not definitely known here. It is 200 miles from Kiao Chou, the German sea-port, to the western border of Shan Tung, inasmuch as the Germans have ned exclusive control of rallroad franchises and like concessions throughout the since the date of American occupation, whole province, it is presumed they have assumed military responsibility as well. At any rate, the Chinese government has At any rate, the Chinese government may been deterred from attempting to exercise military authority in that section by the attitude of the German authorities, the attitude of the German authorities, a hole is a question that nobody but the Senator from South Dakota can conclude that is the reason for the inability answer. But the resolution having Conger's demand for punitory measures

against the "Boxers." The German Minister at Peking has informed Mr. Conger that his government is willing to extend to the American mis-sionaries within the German sphere of influence the same measure of protection as is accorded to German missionaries. This, however, is not very reassuring in prohibition papers about the prevalence of drunkenness in Manila, he obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. tary forces in Shan Tung have not, so the official figures for the shipment of in-far as known, been augmented to a toxicants last year to the Philipines, They point where they are equal to police the whole province. The State Department has not been advised that these German forces have extended their operations into Western Shan Tung, where the imperiled missionaries are located, nor has there been any assurance that any expedition is organized in that direction.

PROTECTED BY GERMANS.

Kaiser's Troops Look Out for American Missionaries in China.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington saye:

It developed today that Germany stands ready with troops to protect American

missionaries in Shan Tung province. It was further ascertained that the Berlin government, to the gratification of the United States, recently dispatched an ex-peditionary force from Kiao Chou to Jehou Fu for the protection of American insistence. This force suppressed the rioters at Ichou Fu, arrested the ringleaders, who have been punished, and taught the anti-foreign crusaders a lesson.

The State Department has been informed. The State Department has been informed that the German Government contempintes another expeditionary force to the interior of Shan Tung, where most of the American missions are located, but it fully understands the willingness of the Ger-man authorities to take such action. In fact, I learned in a high diplomatic quar-ter that the German Governor at Kino such measures for the protection, not only of German missionaries and other interof German missionaries and other interprohibition, he declares, would make in God's hands, and he will not let us of German missionaries and other inter-ests in Shan Tung province as may seem necessary, but of American missionaries

Because of the peculiar relation in which Germany stands to the province of Shan Tung by reason of her acquisition of Kiao Chou and of court property rights 'n the promontory, she is particularly desirous of preserving order in the territory. It is for this reason that her troops are ready for service at any point within the province where there is danger of attack upor foreign interests by Chinese fanatics. To a certain extent Germany consequently dominates the province and she undoubt-edly would rather use her own troops to protect foreigners than allow a third Government to land a force to protect its own citizens, when such action might lead to fts remaining permanently in the territory. which its forces temporarily occupied. The fact that Germany dispatched troops

to Ichou Fu to protect American missio aries has never hitherto been published. The offer of Germany to send a force to this point was received with pleasure by the authorities, who do not contemplate any designs whatever on Chinese territory, and who are consequently very glad to assent to the German proposition.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, the diplomatic representative of China here, is inclined to look upon the reports of trouble in China as exaggerated.

LIQUID AIR AS AN EXPLOSIVE Deteriorates Too Rapidly for Prac-

Ever since it was demonstrated that liquid air could be readily produced on a commercial scale, it has been hoped and expected that one of the principal uses to which it would be applied would be that of an explosive material for blasting purposes, particularly in mines, where the new explosive would have the important advantage of safety in handling and of not vitiating the air, like gunpowder or dy-

namite, by the gases of ignition. Bome months agon a newspaper report announced that liquid air had been for-maily adopted for blasting purposes in the Government coal mines of Germany, but inquiry by Consul-General Frank H. Mason proved that this announcement was at east premature. The fact appears to be that experiments—more or less successful take part in the opening ceremony at a —have been made, especially by Professor Jewish synagogue. On entering and tak-Linde, of the Polytechnic High School at ing his place, he removed his hat, and

in this direction has been the series of amazed his congregation by concluding tests lately undertaken by the Vienna Crystal Ice Company in the presence of the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.' On experts from the Austrian Technical Com-mittee for the War Department. The liquod strusted in these tests was obtained from the Linde Company, at Munich, and shipped to Vienna in open flacks, provid-ed with the Dewar vacuum jacket and the open mouth of each flask. When put up at the laboratory for shipment the laborator 25 per cent nitrogen; but before it had reached Vicana and was used in the experiments, it had lost about half its bulk by evaporation, and what remained con-tained & per cent. oxygen to 15 per cent. nitrogen. The absorbents used in preparing the cartridges were silicious mari (Kleselguhr) and "solar oil," and, according to the report, two methods of preparation were employed. By one process the marl and oil were mixed in a wooden vessel, and the liquid air gradually added until a stiff paste was formed, which was packed in paper cartridge shells cov-

and oil was put into the cartridge, which was inclosed in a lead case with a layer of felt between and the liquid air then poured in until the paste was com-pletely saturated. The cartridges prepared by both methods were safe and readily transportable, and their explosive power was tested by firing at the bottom of deep holes bored in rock. The results showed that while liquid air is an efficient explosive, it is less effective than dynamite, guncotton, explosive gelatin, or giant powder.

The conclusions of the military experts were concisely as follows: Both methods of preparing the carridges were pronounced wasteful, and in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the liquid air they must be used immediately after being prepared; beyond fifteen minutes the evaporation will so effect the cartridge that it is likely to miss fire and its strength cannot be even roughly guar-anteed. On the other hand, the cart-ridges when freshly prepared are powerful and well adapted to coal and other mining, and, while the large amount of oxygen Concord about May 10, and will go as set free by the firing of successive charges usual in the summer to Unalaska, on the air and gases of the mine itself, the

quality of the air for breathing purposes would be definitely improved.

The net conclusion to be derived from these and preceding experiments in Europe is that, nothwithstanding the obvious advantages of liquid air as an explosive for mining purposes, the rapid de-terioration of the cartridges and their varying and uncertain strength are ob-stucies so serious that, until they can be overcome, its value and application to that use will remain experimental and comparatively limited.

SALOONS IN THE PHILIPPINES Extremists Do Not Always Have the Wisest Views.

New York Tribune. The Senate has adopted a resolution offered by Senator Pettigrew, calling upon the President for a statement as to the number of salsons established in Manila sively answer. But the resolution having been introduced, its adoption was entirely proper. In the meanwhile, some of the facts which the resolution aims to bring out have come to light through a personal investigation by Mr. W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record. Noting the reiterated statements

are as follows: Kind— Quantity, Value, Mait liquors in bottles, doz. 112,440 \$154,488 Wines in bottles doz. 662 2.948 Other wines, gal. 12,343 4.93 Brandy, proof, gal. 14,096 21,246 Bourbon whisky, proof, gal. 41,187 80,516 Rye whisky, proof, gal. 2,218 4,000 Other spirlus, proof, gal. 345 572

\$268,966 Total value These figures throw a curious light on the assertion of one prohibitionist editor that a single Kentucky distilery shipped 5000 barrels of whisky to the Philippines last November, a statement which has furnished the text for several heated sermons on the drunkenness of American soldiers in the Philippines. But the statistics of temperance people are frequently characterized by intemperance. For instance, not long ago, a Michigan clergyman declared that "several million dollars' worth of American whisky" was shipped to the Congo Valley last December, the fact being that the total experiation of whisky in December was 16,371 gallons, valued at \$22,775, and that not a single barrel was

sonsigned to the Congo Valley.

But further light on the question comes from another source. The Rev. Dr. Charles Caleb Pierce (Episcopalian), an Army Chaplain in the Philippines, who is making a short visit in this country, says that there has been no more drunkenness among the soldiers in the Philippines than among soldiers at home, and there is much less now then there was a first to early to prophecy the outcome matters worse, and not better. If the sale of American liquors was prohibited in the 40,000, but with God's aid we can prevail. of American liquors was prohibited in the 40,000, but with God's aid we can properly philippines the soldiers would drink the 1 have 200 blood relations fighting, native gin, one of the most deadly and would rather see them perish than maddening of all intoxicants. "When I to England's unholy aggression. It is lib-first went to Manila," Dr. Pierce de-erty or death. I have protected British clares, "the streets were lined from end to end with native shacks at which this poisonous compound was peddled at the rate of 1 cent a glass. The natives take one drink and stop. They know they have enough, but our soldiers, ignorant of its character, and because of its low price, would take four or five drinks, which set them crazy. They were not used to it. They drank it as they would drink beer or American wines. This caused an ap-palling amount of drunkenness. But it did not continue long. The native drink-ing places were abolished, and the sale of that vile stuff was forbidden. Then is accepted by persons who are not famil-

discharged soldiers began to open saloons and sell American beer, wines, whisky, etc., which the soldiers drank moderately and with the same results as in the United States. The establishment of these saloons lar with the facts as evidence that drunk-enness has increased, but they do not know, or neglect to explain, that half a dozen drinking places have been abolished for every one that has been opened and today if the American saloons were abolished the soldiers would return to the vile native gin which the Chinese, who are very shrewd, would find means to furnish them

Dr. Pierce's testimony is supported by that of Colonel Clarence Edwards, lately General Lawton's chief of staff, and fairminded people generally will accept it as conclusive. But doubtless some prohibitionist organs will meet it by calling Dr. Pierce and Colonel Edwards a method of argument that has been frequently used by certain prohibitionists. As for the use that Senator Pettigrew will for the use that senator Pettigrew will make of the facts when he gets them, no-body seems to know. But he may pos-sibly put a few of them into one of his speeches, and thus treat the country to a genuine surprise.

The South African Democrat. The following stories of Mr. Kruger ap

pear in Mr. Hobson's book about the "A few years ago he was induced to Munich, but no formal adoption of the paid no heed whatever to the suggestion new explosive by the Government Bureau of his secretary, who explained the Jewish of Mining Industries has yet taken place | custom of covering the head. When the Among the most systematic and inter-esting practical experiments thus far made he ejaculated a few brief sentences, and experts from the Austrian Technical Com-mittee for the War Department. The presented on behalf of the state a piece packed with feit and cutton wrappings in gregation. The President promised to con-wronden cases, with a loose cap of feit over the open mouth of each flask. When put announced that he had granted it. Shortliquid contained % per cent oxygen to his Jewish friend; who complained that \$5 per cent nitrogen; but before it had the piece of land they had received was only half the size of that given for the Dutch Reform Church. 'Well,' retorted

> They believe the whole Bible, so they get an erf; you only believe half the Bi-ble, and you get half an erf." Exchanging of Bonds. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The amoun

> Kruger, 'what fault have you to find'

of bonds received at the Treasury today for exchange for the new twos was \$10. ered with aspestes.

By the other plan, the mixture of mari banks.

KITCHENER AT PRIESKA

BOERS ABANDON NORTHERN CAPE COLONY TOWN.

Lord Roberts and General Buller Are Innetive-The Threatened Destruction of Johannesburg.

LONDON, March 20 .- For all the news that reached here yesterday and today. Great Britain might almost as well have been at peace. It is reasonable to believe that the relief of Mafeking may be heard

of at any hour.

General Kitchener has entered Pries ka, Cape Colony, without opposition, the insurgents laying down their arms, which merely confirms the previous reports of heir willingness to submit. Generals Roberts and Buller are still inactive, pending developments at the

theater of war.
Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Commenting on the reported consultation between Secre-tary Hay and the German Ambassador at Washington as to a proposition that both belligerents be asked to leave Jo-hannesburg alone, the Pall Mall Gazette

This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without impropriety assume, put in circu-lation the tale to the effect that the German Ambassador at Washington and the American Consul at Pretoria are concortingalittle scheme of German intervention. That is really a glorious yarn, and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a government which has formally declined all outside intervention, permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts' march to Pretoria. The German foreign office knows better than to invite the snub it would receive if it ventured to whisper so preposterous a proposal in Downing street.

FORCED INTO THE WAR. Kruger Said the Boers Would Conquer or Die.

NEW YORK, March 20.-A dispatch to the Herald from Pretoria, dated February 10, says: Your correspondent has just had an in-

terview with President Kruger. He shows but little evidence in his countenance of the tremendous strain he 's undergoing. "This war was forced upon us by Eng-land, which has been misled by Cecil Rhodes and the millionaires who want the country," he said. "The Boers yielded as far as possible, until they saw that nothing but complete surrender of their independence would satisfy England. Having been forced into the war, the Boers will conquer or die. I expect no aid from other nations, but we are glad of sympathy and friendship. The Transvaal is willing to make peace at any time, but we want no more. Only absolute in-dependence is possible. We do not want more territory, but are content with our present frontier if we are permitted to live peacefully. This is all we ask, "The Transvaal will stipulate in the

peace terms that Natal and Cape Colony Dutch now fighting with the Boers shall be regarded as belligerents and suffer no loss of property. I learned that some of these men had been captured and were being tried at Cape Town, charged with treason. This Government notified Lord Sallsbury that if such men were not treated as prisoners of war, we would make reprisals on the British prisoners held here. Lord Sallsbury replied, dodging the real Lord Salisbury repiled, dodging the real point and threatening if we injured a single British prisoner, to hold me personally responsible. I suppose he meant the British would hang me. Such threats are contemptible, and cannot prevent me from performing my duty to my country. The Transvaal Government replied today, informing Lord Salisbury that they despise his threats.

erty or death. I have protected British property in the Transvaal, and shall con-

"Convey to the American people my es feel that every American she be with us in this struggle for liberty."

GERMANS ARE ANXIOUS.

Should Deal With Kruger if She Wishes to Save Johannesburg. NEW YORK, March 20 .- Much concern being shown by the German Govern the threat made by Montagu White that the Boers will destroy Johan nesburg to prevent it being made the base of the British operations against Pretocia. The Berlin authorities will strong! oppose such action, because of the dam-age which will be done to the property owned by Germans.

In accordance with the instructions of his government, Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador, has gone so far as to sound the United States touching its views of Mr. White's threat. It is not thought that the United States will take any action or join in any representations to the Boer Government on the subject. If Germany wishes to prevent the city from being razed to the ground it is said the characteristics. she should herself make representations to the belligerents. The interests of the United States in Johannesburg are comparatively small, while Germany is largely interested in the mines there.

In view of Germany's inquiries on the

subject, it is thought not unlikely that she will make an effort herself, if she unable to induce other powers to join her to have the belitgerents to agree to protect foreign property in Johannesburg at

Colonizing Boer Territory.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A dispatch to the World from London says; A part of the British plan for the pacification of South Africa is now apparent in the announcement that all the British authorities there will make every effort to inice the reservists, the time-expired men, se Volunteers and the Colonials from abroad, to settle there as soon as the war is over, by giving them 240 acres of la each, provided they will occupy the land for 10 years.

said that the men who do not wish take up land will be made tempting offers to enlist in the Chartered (British General Carrington. It is declared officially that the War Office will not sanction or encourage transfers from the Colo-nials, Volunteers or Yeomanny to the regular establishment of the British army

Russin's Reply to Kruger. BERLIN, March 30.-The St. Petersburg orrespondent of the Lokal Anzeiger tele graphs that the Minister of Foreign Af-fairs has prepared an official communique which will be published within the next contains Russia's answer President Kruger's request for inter-

The communique has been drawn up with he knowledge and consent of France and Germany and has received the approval of As regards Its contents, that the correspondent has been able to learn is that the note is directed with due precautions against England, and its to s very serious and will certainly not fall to make a deep impression

Bishop Hurst Misquoted. PHILADELPHIA, March M.-Bisho; Hurst, who presided over the New Jerse Methodist Episcopal Conference at Mill-ville, today denied the published state-

ment that he had announced to the confer-ence yesterday that President McKinley had accepted the chair on international law in the American University at Washngton. The bishop expresses his regret that he was misquoted and directed his secretary to telegraph a denial to the

Young Armour's Will Probated. CHICAGO, March 20 .- The will of Philip D. Armour, Jr., has been proved and admitted to probate. As it gave the exe-cutors the power to sell the real estate, they were required to give bonds of double the amount of the entire estate. Each executor filed his personal bond for \$16.-000,000 and no other security was asked. The estate is estimated at \$3,000,000. Mrs. May Armour, the widow, J. Ogden Armour, and P. Anderson Valentine are the

Milner's Proclamation.

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—Sir Alfred Mil-ner, Governor of Cape Colony and British Commissioner of South Africa, has issued proclamation declaring that the imperial government will not recognize as valid or effectual any allenations of property, whether of lands, railroads or mines with-in the Transvaal, or Orange Free State, or any interest therein or encumbrances, or any concessions granted by the said governments.

Boers Destroy Free State Bridges. CAPE TOWN, March 20 .- The Boers have blown up the bridges north of Bloemfontein, including those at Winburg and Kroonstad, and are now retreating to the north.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Monday .- The Boers blew up the rai road bridge over the Modder River, 14 miles north, yesterday. The law courts were reopened today.

THE NAMES OF LAWS.

Interesting Study of President's Reference to "Dingley Act."

Washington Corr. Boston Transcript. The President did an unusual though possibly not an unexampled thing, the other day, in using in his Puerto Rico relief message the popular rather than the formal title of the tariff law under which the Treasury is now collecting customs. "The United States," he wrote "has collected . . . the duties fixed by the Dingley act."

Nine people in every ten would have to apply to our present tariff law, and only one here and there would recognize it under its official designation as "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States, approved July 24, 1897," So nobody could have failed to know what law the President meant, but he is usually somewhat of a stickler for the accepted forms. Moreover, there are two laws providing for revenue which deserve equally the title "the Dingley act"—the tariff law of 1897 and the war revenue law of 1898. As far as Mr. Dingley was the father of either of them, he was the father of both.

A curious chapter might be written by any historian who would take the trouble to delve among the Government records and make a list of the laws bearing per-sonal names, with notes on their actual authorship. There are, for instance, the Thurman funding act affecting the Pacific rallroads, the Edmunds act making polyg-amy a crime, the Matthews resolution as to redeeming bonds in silver, the Sherman resumption act, the Pendleton act to reform the civil service, and the Walker Morrill, McKinley, Wilson-Gorman and Dingley tariff acts, among others which have been nicknamed with a decent regard for historical accuracy. But there are also some flagrant examples of perversion, as the Bland silver act, the Sherman silve act and the Sherman antitrust act. Mr Bland was not guilty of and always publicly repudiated the authorship of the so-called Bland silver act. His bill was a free-colnage measure, pure and simple and it was not till this had passed the House, gone to the Senate and fallen into the hands of Senator Allison that the idea of periodical Government purchases of specific amounts of silver entered anys programme, and the House sub mitted to it only when it discovered that it could not get anything more radical Sland was never reconciled to the turn things took; he predicted the ignominiou failure of the Allison substitute, and lived to see his prophecy realized.

Ex-Secretary Sherman's name will go flown in history attached, like Bland's to a silver law which he did not write The Conger bill, based on Secretary Windom's plan for issuing notes agains aliver bullion deposited in the treasury and redeeming the notes in bullion on demand passed the House in the Fifty-first Congress, and in the Senate was stricken ou and replaced by a free-coinage bill. When the conferees were named, Mr. Morrill who was chairman of the Senate Co from serving on account of ill health and Senator, Sherman, who stood second on the committee, was appointed in his stead, with Mr. Jones, of Nevada, and Mr. Har compromise measure, dictated by the silver barons of Nevada and othe Sherman's name because of his accidental seniority in the conference; this associa-tion has been a subject of great chagrin to him, and he was among the most ener getic workers for the repeal of the obnoxus purchase clause in the Fall of 1893. Mr. Sherman is the putative author of another measure which seems to have accomplished pretty nearly everything except what it was ostensibly designed to do. This is the famous federal authorized. This is the famous federal antitrust law. Mr. Sherman did introduce a bill looking to the restriction of the tendency to in-dustrial combination, but it was referred to the judiciary committee of the Senate and was there ripped to pieces and made

whom belong whatever credit or blame attaches to its authorship in the form in It seems, therefore, to be a dangerou precedent—this citing of laws in formal state papers by the names which the public have come to associate with them. I gives an air of authenticity to these col oquial titles, and to that extent is liable to help crystallize into history a false impression derived, in too many instances, from personal or partisan prejudices.

over by Senators Edmunds and Vest, te

Manila and Hong Kong.

New York Sun. While the noise that Anti-Imperialists make may keep the minds of some per-sons within our own borders confused as to the value and the status of expansion it is well to hear the views of a trainer and dispassionate observer from outside to whom the merits of the case forbid the idea that there can be for this country any turning back. London Engineering

SIX MONTHS TREATMENT

OL BUILDING MEGETABLE Ague. Sheumailsm, Siek and Nerrous Hendache, Eryslycha, Serofaia, Female Compilifits, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuraigio, Nervous Affection, Dyspessa, Constitution, Securizanted by one or more of the foliowing symptoms: Pala in side, back, under shoulder binde, smothering sensations, palpitution of the heart, thred feeling in the merains, poor appellie, canted tongue, binderes or piumjes an the face, bad toste in the mouth, rearing, bouring sounds in the head, bad memory, sour, side are bleated atomach, pains in the head, discliness, head dreams, feeling of fear, siffmens of limbs, akin troubles, dispassition to neglect duties and an inshifting to concentrate the mind upon the details of houseass. For asin by all druggists. BR. W. S. BURKHART. Cincinnati, o. political economy in the University of Dr. Miles Medical Company,

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



The Spring Medicine for exhausted nerves and the overworked body. Only when the nerves are weakened and inflamed do you know that they exist.

JOHN H. WILLIAMSON, Grand Island, Cal., writes:

"Although I am 73 years old, I have no particular disease, and am a hard worker. I use Paine's Celery Compound as a spring medicine to restore lost energy. I have used the Compound for years and find it very beneficial. When I take it, it seems as though I did double work."

Paine's Celery Compound is a medicine compounded to strengthen nerves, stomach, liver and kidneys.

give them a commanding naval position. Already Hawali affords a half-way house, and there can be no doubt that before East, which may rival Hong Kong.
"The influence of the Philippines on the future of the trade in the Pacific area is certain to be very great, and it is not improbable that Manila will become a port of call for all the most important steamship lines. Indeed, that port may be considered the most central port of the entire Asiatic-Pacific Coast, more so ven than Hong Kong and Shanghai, and nearer to the great range of southern and Australian ports. The possibilities of

Manila as a distributing port are great, and so also are those of the Philippine Islands with their vast and varied undeinviting field for the expansion of trade. No wonder the news comes that the Democracy of Georgia is preparing to notify the party at large that Bryan's to the Chicago platform.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TRAVELERS Furnished Special Attendants by the

Pennsylvania System. The bureau of attendants for trans-Atintic travelers established in Jersey City and New York City 20 years ago by the onvenience to persons making European trips and to tourists arriving in America at that port. It will be particularly conenient for visitors to the Paris Exposition because the departure docks of most of the Atlantic Steamship Lines are convenient to the new Jersey City Passenger Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad ompany.

bureau consists of experienced

agents whose duties are to meet passengers arriving in Jersey City and New York over the Pennsylvania Lines and as-sist them in arranging for trans-Atlantic trips via any of the steamship lines by conducting them to steamships and alding Puerto Rico. The storm will not blow over. These agents will provide cabs operated by the Pennsylvania System and aid pas-sengers with their baggage. They are fully posted on matters pertaining steamships leaving New York, and rangements can be made through them for curing steamship tickets in advance They also meet incoming steamships to aid travelers in shaping details for continuing journeys from New York over the arranging for the transfer of baggage from steamhip docks after it has been passed by customs inspectors, and having the same checked through to destination They will reserve sleeping car accommoda-tions and relieve persons of the foregoing details, making themselves useful as attendants and guides free of charge, Further information on the subject may

Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 248 South Clark street, Chicago. The New Philippine Commission

e obtained by addressing H. R. Dering

Chicago Tribune.

President McKinley has not only man aged to represent all sections of the coun-try in the membership of his new Philip-pine commission, but he has also brought together a body of able men. Three of th five members are college professors of high standing, and the other two are men of legal and political experience. The president of the commission, Judge Wil-liam H. Taft of Ohio, has of late years combined the duties of a United States law department of the University of Cincinnati. Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, is the only member of the new body who also served on the first commission. He will be an invaluable member, for he has been in the islands thrice before, and he is beyond question the highest American authority on existing conditions in the Philippines. Judge Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, was Chief Justice of Samoa from 1833 to 1897 and is well versed in in-ternational law. Mr. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, is a Democratic law-yer of marked ability, a believer in expansion, and will fitly represent the South-in the work of organizing the new Philippine government. Professor Ber-Philippine government. Professor Ber-nard Moses, who has held the chair of

tion of the practical and the theoretical elements necessary for the solution of the difficult problems that must arise in creating good political and judicial systems

The Storm Will Not Blow Over. Indianapolis News.

The President is said to be still of the opinion that the people do not "under-stand" the purpose of the Puerto Rican tariff bill. The President is entirely mis-They understand the purpose of the bill perfectly well, but they do not few weeks ago, with all the facts before him, he recommended absolute free trade with the island, and declared that it was our "duty" to give the products of the island free access to our markets. They know that Congressman Payne, the fore most champion of the House bill, was orig-nally of the same opinion. And they also know that the Secretary of War and the Governor-General of the Island were convinced that free trade was a neces sity. Therefore, when they see President McKinley and Mr. Payne, within a few weeks, absolutely reverse their position. they are naturally somewhat confus In addition to all this, the day after the House passed this bill, the President sen a message to Congress recommending that all duties collected in this country on sition of the island, and all hereafter to be collected, be put in his hands to used for the benefit of the Puerto Ricans. The House immediately passed a bill in accordance with the President's recommendation, thus destroying entirely the strongest argument in favor of the tariff and become familiar with them by con-bill. And subsequently Senator Davis stant repetition, with the result that in presented an amendment to the tartiff bill a few months they can speak and write giving the island free trade. The people at least know what they want and where

Canada Our Natural Customer. New York Journal of Commerce, The effort to divert the trade of Canada from the United States to Great Britain turkey's head. The head of the unfor-is a total fallure. From 1895 to 1899 Cana-tunate bird is used as a target.

ablest scholars on the Pacific Coast, but from \$31,000,000 to \$37,000,000, and those is especially fitted for this kind of work from the United States, paying a third by his authorship of historical and politimore duty than those from England, inlong the Philippine Islands will become cal treatises, such as his "Democracy and creased from \$5,000,000 to \$30,000,000. But not only an important naval station, but Social Growth in America." The comalso a distributing center for the far mission seems to be a judicious combinaCanada than the United States is. Sen Song.

> Minnie Gilmore in Boston Transcript. The deep sea ebbs, and the deep sea flower. The tide comes in, and the tide outgoes— Fades and glows, speeds and slows, Ever, ever, forever!

Moan and lesh, laugh and flash, Ever, ever, forever! At bright horizon a glad fleet rides.

Ever, ever, forever! Beneath the sunlight, beneath the star,

A wraith of surf haunts the harbor-bar. There afar, dead men are, Ever, ever, forever! O changeful ocean, O veering sea,

Akin to human, thy destiny! Blight and blee, sob and gies, Ever, ever, forever!

Our human hearts by Love's travail knowt Chill and glow, ebb and flow,

Learning a Language.

London Daily Mail. How is it that Englishmen are not the best linguists in Europe? Simply and solely because of the general and absurd "denf-and-dumb" method of studying foreign languages. Foreigners learning English know better than to waste years over books; they simply "chatter" and learn one word and expression after another. our language sufficiently well for all practical purposes.

Boer Target Practice,

Cincinnati Enquirer. A favorite Boer sport is to dig a hole in the ground and put a turkey into it. Then they cover the pit with a cloth with a hole in it just big enough to let out the

Fever Tossed

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