ASILVERAMENDMENT

NO ACTION WAS TAKEN ON IT

Consideration of the Alaskan Civil Code Bill in the Senate-Cape Nome Dredging.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Little prog-ress was made by the Schate today with the Puerto Rican tariff and government bill. It was under discussion for nearly three hours, but the greater part of the time was consumed in the consideration of a free-coinage amendment offered by Mor-The amendment is still pending. The gan. The amendment is stin penuing. The Alaskan civil code bill was considered dur-ing the morning hour. An amendment offered by Carter, setting aside permits hitherto granted by the Secretary of War for the mining of gold under the sea on Alaskan Coast, precipitated a lively

The Day in Detail, At the conclusion of the routine business, consideration of the Alaskan civil code bill was resumed, the pending question being an amendment of Hansbrough (Rep. N. D.) as to mining claims held by Laplanders in the Cape Nome district. This was inid aside temporarily, and Carter (Rep. Mont.), in charge of the measure, offered the following argandment: the following amendment: That, subject only to such general lim-

itations as may be necessary, to exempt navigation from artificial obstructions, all land and shoal water below mean high tide on the shores, bays and inlets of Behring on the shores, bays and inless of penting.

Sea, within the jurisdiction of the United
States, shall be subject to exploration for
gold or other precious metals by citizens
of the United States or by persons who
have legally declared their intention to become such, under the reasonable rules and regulations as miners in organized mining districts may have heretofore made of may hereafter make, governing tempor-ary possession thereof for exploration and mining purposes, until otherwise provided by law, and all permits heretofore granted authorizing any person, or corporations or company to excavate or mine under any of said waters are hereby revoked and de-clared null and void."

After casting light upon the amendment Carter adverted to an interview he had with the Secretary of War, in which he had asked the Secretary why he had not issued a general proclamation authorizing all persons to dredge for gold in the waters referred to. The Secretary replied that permits had been granted only to persons whose applications had been recommended by the Chief of Engineers. Carter said while it was known that excavations made in the Alaskan waters would be made for gold, it was precisely such a permit as would be granted to a person to excavate sand on the shores of New Jersey. The permit granted by the Secretary of War was simply a protection of a miner against a law of the United States, without which ie would not be able legally to mine.
Allen (Pop. Neb.) complained that the

permits granted franchises that were ex Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) pointed out that the situation on the Alaskan Coast was unique Gold had never before been found in such places. When miners discovered gold be low mean high tide in Behring Sea, they were confronted by a United States statute which prevented them from working the claims. The Socretary of War, Wol-cott said, had issued permits to all re-

sponsible persons applying for them. In answer to an inquiry by Cockrell (Dem. Mo.), Carter said the licenses granted by the Secretary of War were such as could be granted to any citizen of the United States. In a sharp attack upon the action of the Secretary of War, Jones (Dem. Ark.) said it was evident to him that the permits had been granted in creater that the permits the permits that the permits the per der to put such a construction upon the law as no court of justice would give it. t is," said he, "an indefensible out-e. It is simply a means adopted by the retary to drive honest miners out of their rights and to give exclusive privi-I think this was a deliberate schen of a few persons to monoplize that rich Cape Nome sand."

Wolcott proposed to amend the amendment so that the Secretary of the Interior, should provide rules and regulations for mining under the sea, so far as possible, in accordance with existing law and with the customs of m'ners. It also declared void any grants made by the Secretary of War to submarine areas at Cape Nome. Carter objected to Wolcott's suggested. amendment, contending that the original amendment was preferable. He thought the miners could be depended upon to make rules and regulations for themselves At 2 o'clock, with the amendments of-fered by Carter and Wolcott still pending, the Puerto Rican tariff and governmental measure was taken up. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill

of the Puerto Rican bill, Foraker (Rep. O.), in charge of the measure, announced that he had concluded not to ask a separation of the tariff and civil governmen tal bill, but had decided to proceed with the unfinished business as it was now before the Senate.

He then yielded the floor to Stewart (Sil New.), who maintained that we had nothing to fear either from the people of the island or from the possession of the island. The attempt, said he, to alarm the laborers of this country less there be an influx of low-priced or contract labor, is the purest demagogy. In his opinion, the solrit of criticism and denunciation would soon pass away, as had been the case with similar waves of criticism as to the acquisition of other territory. In conclusion, Stewart advocated the enactment of the Spooner bill, which confers authority upon the President to govern the Phil-ippines until Congress shall provide otherwise, urging that Puerto Rico be included in the measure.

The amending of the bill was resumed

at the conclusion of Stewart's speech. The pending amendment was one relating to the granting of franchises in Puerto Rico. The paragraph as to franchises was so amended as to read as follows:

'Provided, however, that all grants of franchises, rights and privileges or con-cessions of a public or quasi public nature shall be made by the executive council. with the approval of the Governor, and all franchises granted in Puerto Rico shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the

Morgan (Dem. Ala.) offered an amendment to section 7 of the bill, providing for the free coinage of silver in the United States, Morgan having said he found no ovision in the bill for the establishment National banks on the island.

Foraker interrupted him to say: "There is a provision of this bill which extends all of the laws of the United States to Puerto Rico which are not locally inap-Does the Senator think National banks

may be established there?" asked Morgan "Within the limitations of the bill I should say yes," responded Foraker. "Then," retorted Morgan, "Puerto Rict is not a foreign country. There is no question about the logic of that propo-

At the conclusion of an extended speech by Morgan, dealing with the general ques-tion of the free coinage of cliver, Foraket explained that the provision in the bill relating to coinage was simply one for the exchange of the Puerto Rican silver coins

Rican peso, he said, was now worth abou 88 cents in our money in Puerto Rico, and the bill proposed to pay 90 cents in money of the Utilted States for it, provided the Puerto Ricans desired to make the change Clay (Dem. Ga.)—Is is not a fact that Morgan's Rider to the Puerto the Puerto Rican peso contains an ounce of silver, and that, when recoined into American money it will be worth 108

responder Foraker, "I don't hat will be upe with it, but I that we all proposing to pay icans @ cente for what we t a less price anywhere els And I may add that the Puerto Ricans are much pleased at the prospect."
The Section 4:50 P. M., adjourned.

STEUNENBERG'S TESTIMONY. Politics Introduced in the Wardner Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Governo Steunenberg continued his testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation today, Representatives Cox, Hay and Lentz di-recting the cross-examination. The Gov-ernor stated that he knew nothing of the selection of an alleged convict as chief of state deputies, or the alleged depredations by this deputy, including the forcing of doors in dwellings, breaking of windows, etc. He would not have allowed such con-duct, he said, if he had known of it. The Governor said he had no consultations with the President as to continuing the troops in the Coeur d'Alenes. The last troops in the Coeur d'Alenes. The last inquiry came from the War Department last October, as to whether the insurrec-tion had been quelled. There had been nications between the Governor and the Federal authorities since then, Lentz' cross-examination brought of that the Governor was 35 years old, and had been elected twice as Governor. He had visited Coeur d'Alene during his poittical canyass, and held public meetings Subsequently he recognized men in the "bullpen" as among those he had met in his campaign. In 1895 he received the bulk of the vote of Shoshone County, and in 1898 he lost this vote. Lentz asked if the Governor had changed his mind as to the character of the men in this district after the loss of this vote. The Governor replied that his impression of these men began to change about January, 1897, soon after he had received their vote.

He denied that he had acreed with Representative Flannigan, of the Legislature, to disband the Legislature if Flannigan would vote for a bill relating to mines. A delegation had waited upon him to learn his policy as to Shoshone County. delegation wanted the militia disbanded and complaint was made that the men in the Bunker Hill mine were enrolled as militiamen, thus avoiding payment of the road tax. He examined the Adjutant-General's rolls, and found 200 men enolled from Wardner and Kellogg, and he lirected the Adjutant-General to furnish these names to the Assessor of Shoshone County, whenever he called for it. He did not know, he said, that these tnen were employed in the Bunker Hill mine.

Governor Steunenberg interposed a pro-test when Lentz asked him if he had not exercised "absolute and arbitrary power" in making one of the arrests. He had used no such power, he said,
"But you do believe in breaking into citizens' houses through your soldiers?' "I decline to answer such a qu

sald Governor Steunenberg. "It is an This precipitated a lively controversy among the members. Some wanted the question stricken out; others wanted it to stand. To criticisms on the question, Lentz replied that "he needed no guard-ian," and Capron responded that he would dislike to become Lentz' guardian. controversy was closed by directing the examination into other channels.

At noon the investigation went over until tomorrow. Governor Steunenberg re-quested that his examination be closed as early as possible, as he wished to return to his duties in Idaho

THE DALLES PORTAGE RAILWAY. Wilson, Cushman and Jones Urge

Appropriations. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Representatives Wilson, of Idaho, and Cashman and Jones, of Washington, appeared before the House committee on rivers and harbors today and urged appropriations of \$454,000 for a portage railroad at The Dalles, Or.

Anti-Polygamy Hearing. of prominent clergymen appeared before the House committee on judiciary today, and were heard in advocacy of the Sh walter anti-polygamy resolution.

PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

Two New Cases Reported in Latest Advices.

HONOLULU, March 20, via San Fran-isco, March 27.-Two cases of plague have been reported since the 15th inst. One victim was a Chinese, the other a Hawallan, a guard employed by the Board of Health

The health situation no longer requires the attention of the citizens' committee, and the work of inspection has been turned over to 40 men, who act under turned over to 40 men, who act under orders from the Board of Health, About 150 men have been inoculated with serum during the past week. According to the Board of Health rules, intending passengers for outside islands must take this treat-ment, which has been very successful thus

The bark St. Katherine has arrived, 151 days from New York. She encountered severe hurricane in the Atlantic. One her sailors went insane a month out from New York. Upon being placed under restraint, he stabbed three other sall-ods, seriously wounding them. The cable survey ship Pathfinder arrived

the 16th inst. from a surveying cruise to Maul, Lanai and Kahoolawe, Captain Per-kins reports that Kiehl Harbor is the best on the Island of Maul for handling freight, having a good deep harbor that only needs a pier to become a convenient center for p-water vessels

Quarantine was declared off at Kiehi Maui on the 14th, just before the Path-finder left. At Kabului it is reported that there have been no cases of plugue since the death of Miss English, which oc-

curred February 25.

The Council of State is in session considering the regular appropriation bills, Min-ister of Finance Damon has submitted his statement of the probable expenditures and resources of the Government. Including plague expenses and \$500,000 for fire claims, the expenditures will be \$6.583.894 while the estimated receipts are \$6,534,836, showing an excess of expenditures of \$45,-

William A. Allen has been appointed a ember of the Council of State, taking the place of the late John Phillips

Honolulu Again an Open Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 .- The War Department has recognized Honolulu as an open port by ordering the transports soon to sail from here to call there, en route to Manila. The Hancock, which sails with the Philippine Commission April 16, will stop at Honolulu and Guam. The Meade and Grant will also touch at

ter part of this week, is bringing 110 Army prisoners, 86 sick, 11 insane, 22 discharged diers, 11 Navy prisoners and 14 sick

jackies. An additional medical officer has been assigned for duty at Alcatraz Island, on account of the increase in the number of prisoners there,

THE THREE VERY BEST.

exchange of the Puerto Rican silver coins into American silver coins. The general question of the free coinage of silver did not enter into the matter.

Morgan declared that the pending bill proposed to take from the Puerto Ricans the peso, which was practically a dollar, and pay them 50 cents for it. To this

A DISGRACE TO CONGRESS

HARSH'S CHARACTERIZATION OF LENTZ' SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

atter Indulged in a Scathing Denus. ciation of the Philippine War-Sulser's Plen for the Boers,

WASHINGTON, March 27.—There were some lively debates in the House today during the consideration of the Army ap-propriation bill. A little of it was perti-nent to the measure. It covered a wide range of topics, the Puerto Rican tariff, the Boer war and the Philippines. The charge that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was the result of a deal for raising a Re-publican campaign fund was again re-fered to today by Pierce, of Tennesce, but Hull declared that the anonymous author of the charge would never dare to avow himself and be branded as a falsi-fier. Sulzer of New York made an appeal for the extension of official sympathy to the Boers in their struggle for indepen-dence, and Lentz of Obio delivered a scathing denunciation of militarism and the war in the Philippines. His attack roused the sentiment and indignation of Marsh of Illinois, who, in a bitter excertation of the Ohio member, declared that the latter's speech was a disgrace to the American Congress. He declared that he was responsible for what he had said on and off the floor of the House. His heated language did not draw a rejoinder from Lentz.

The Proceedings.

The House, without preliminary bugi ness, resumed consideration of the Army appropriation bill. Talbert (Dem. S. C.), he first speaker, complained of the vast extravagance involved in the bill.

Pierce (Dem. Tenn.), who stirred up comething of a hornet's nest last Saturday, by bringing to the attention of the house an interview in a local paper with an alleged Republican Representative, charging that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was the result of a bargain for campaign funds, read that newspaper's affirmation of the accurracy of the interview. He also read Hanna's denunciation of the story that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was framed for the purpose of raising a Republican campaign fund, and challenged

an investigation of the charges. Steele (Rep. Ind.) engaged Pierce, and there was a sharp exchange. Steele said he would not believe the anonymous Republican Congressman who is alleged to have told the story on oath.

Pierce said he did not believe any man employed on the newspapers would deliberately misrepresent the facts, and, from surrounding circumstances, he (Plerce) was inclined to think the story was true.

Steele wanted to know how the Puerto Rican tariff bill could be used to raise a campaign fund. Pierce replied that he could not give the

exact steps, but that vast sums of money had been ruised by the Republican party in 1896 from various quarters could not be denied. The contributors in one instance had even jogged the memory of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he had not dered to resent the insult. (Democrat-

Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) said that if an investigation were ordered, in all human-probability when the editor of the paper was asked to furnish the name of the Republican credited with the statement, he would refuse to give it. If he did, Hepburr asked Pierce if he and his colleagues would be willing to punish him for, refusing.

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it," replied Pierce, amid Republican jeers; "but," he added, "I believe the pa-

per told the truth."

Williams (Dem. Mass.), discussing the Puerto Rican tariff question, challenged the other side to name a single reason for imposing a tariff on the products of the island that existed now which did not exist when the President gaid it was our "plain duty and manifest justice" to give free trade to the island.

Steele accepted the challenge and said it.

Steele accepted the challenge and said it and been ascertained that the British Consul, Finley, at San Juan, who was ex-ceedingly anxious for free trade, was one of the largest sugar producers on the island. His interest had been purely sel-dah. Williams ridiculed the explanation

Hull (Rep. Ia.), in charge of the bill, at this point reverted to the charges raised by Ficrce earlier in the day. As a mem-ber of the Republican campaign committee, he said, he was interested in the alle-gations. He said that no man worthy of belief would make such charges and withhold his name from the public. He did not believe the man would ever dare to avow himself and he branded him as a falsifier. He expressed his doubt as to the propriety of newspapers printing such anonymous statements. He called attention to the character of some of the liter-ature still being circulated in the Philippines. This literature described alleged public meetings held in different parts of the country in the interest of the insurgent cause. At one of them, held in New York the Democratic party was reported as hav-ing indorsed Aguinaldo's cause, and the insurgents were appealed to to hold on un-til after the Presidential election, when their allies in this country would see that the Stars and Stripes were removed from

Parker (Rep. N. J.) discussed the subject of the Army reorganization at some length, and was followed by Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.), the ranking minority member of the military affairs committee, who constimed his time in denunciation of the attitude of the Administration toward the war in South Africa. He called attention to the fact that all the resolutions expressing sympathy with the Boers, intro-duced by himself and others, still slept in the committee-rooms.

"For that reason," said he, "I desire at this time to express and to place on rec-ord my abhorrence and condemnation of the unjust, the inhuman, the predate the cruel and the barbarous war the Empire of Great Britain is relentlessly waging in South Africa to destroy and exterminate two brave little Republics—sisters of our own, and as free and independent. As an American citizen and member of Congress. I am not ashamed to have it known that my sympathy is now, always has been and always will be, with the heroic Boers in the magnificent effort to maintain their freedom and their independence against the piracy of the corrupt oligarchy now controlling the policy of the British, Empire, America must do Its duty. The Great Republic, the light of the world, in the name of liberty, humanity and justice, must demand peace and make that demand good. We have the right to Interfere, and insist on peace. We have the right to express our sympathy. We have the right to ald the Red Cross Soclety. International law gives us these rights, and we should exercise them. We sympathized with Holland, with Hungary, with Greece, with all the South American Republics, with Armenia, and with Cuba in their struggles for freedom. Many w

elped.
"Why, I ask, should we now refuse to The transport Sheridan, which left Married to the part of this week, is bringing 110 Arry or sangure to this week, is bringing 110 Arry or sangure to this week, is bringing 110 Arry or sangure to this week, is bringing 110 Arry or sangure to this week, is bringing 110 Arry or sangure to this week, is bringing 110 Arry or sangure to the sangure to th that has sunk so low that it glories in the downfall of a sister Republic is in danger of destruction itself. A Republic that re-fuses sympathy to a sister Republic strug-gling to maintain its independence against a monarchial aggression is unworthy of the name, and is in danger of monarchy itself. A Republic that will secretly help a monarchy to destroy a Republic and blot out its free institutions is a Republic rotten to the core, and will soon fall like a decayed tree on the bank of a turbulent

the world over should pray that Oom Paul may be successful. The Administration will do nothing for the Boers, and seems to be secretly in sympathy with Great Britain and rendering her all the aid it can. Every liberty-loving citizen of the Republic should denounce and condemn these pro-English tendencies of the White House. This Republic should stand by Republics, not against them. God bless the ambattled farmers of South Africa, is my

ardent prayer, and from the ashes of the conflict may there arise a greater and grander Republic, the glorious United States of South Africa." Lentz (Dem. O.), a member of the miliof militarism. The expenditures for the army had grown, he said, until they now absorbed one-fifth of the gross expenses of the Government, James Russell Lowell, he said, was once asked by Guizot, the French historian, how long the American Republic would endure. Lowell had replied: "So long as the ideas of the fathers continue dominant." Lentz submitted that the ideas of the fathers were no longer dominant. A large standing army was no part of the scheme of the fathers. The machinery of the Government cost the tary affairs committee, discussed the evils

machinery of the Government cost the people \$10 per capita against 50 cents in the days of Jefferson. The Monroe Doc-trine, under which 17 Republics had been ouilt up south of us, was no longer to be held sacred.

Turning his attention to the Philippine

question, he produced an array of alleged facts to show that the soldiers in the Philppines had no heart in the war against the insurgents and desired to return home. He challenged the President's statement that the volunteers had willingly remained after their terms of enlistment expired. He read a letter from Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn, in reply to a reques for the discharge of a soldier, denying the request, and saying the department was "flooded" with such applications. He read a letter from one of the medical of-ficers serving in the Philippines, calling attention to the frequency with which sol-diers were being incapacitated with self-inflicted wounds, and suggesting the advisability of boards to investigate cases of desertion. He also mentioned the reports concerning the alarming frequency of insanity among the soldiers.

Marsh (Rep. Ill.) replied to Lentz. He spoke with great heat. The speech, he said, was characteristic of the gentleman from Ohio. In the absence of facts, a brilliant imagination had been drawn upon One complaint had followed another. said, until the gentleman from Ohio had earned the sobriquet of "the Great Scokier." No vituperative enemy of his country, he said, could have uttered more diabolical sentiments

"I desire," he said, with flushed face and emphatic gesture, "to characterize his speech from beginning to end as a dis-grace to the American Congress and a violation of all the decencies of this House He has misrepresented his country, misquoted history, and missiated the position of this side of the House. He has ex-hausted his whole vocabulary in unjust and false accusations against his country. I make these statements," said he looking at Lentz, "upon my responsibility as a member and as a gentleman outside of this House. One of the beautiful things about the Constitution," he went on, sareastically, "is that no man can be punished under the law for words spoken in debate here. So the gentleman from Ohio goes scot free, notwithstanding the false charges he has made."

Continuing, he denounced the course of the Democratic party, which, he said, in time of peace was "hell for war," and in time of war was "hell for peace." He maintained that our title to the Philippines is as complete as is our title to Florida, and it is as much our duty to suppress the rebellion there as in Florida, te the President should withdraw the army from the Philippines and allow the Island to pass out of our possession, he said, he

Tongue (Rep. Or.) spoke briefly of the record of the Second Oregon, which saw service in the Philippines. The general debate was then closed, and the clerk began to read the bill for amendment under the five-minute rule.
At 5:10 the House adjourned.

M'KINLEY'S DRINKING.

Caused a Warm Discussion at a

WILMINGTON, Del., March 27 .- The Wilmington Methodist Episcopoal Confer-ence, which represents Delaware and a portion of Maryland, today adopted a resolution condemning the army canteen and the use and sale of liquors in our possessions. The temperance committee also presented another resolution which condemned President McKinley as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for public and private tippling. It precipitated a hot discussion, and was finally defeated by a vote of 67 to 43. A resolu-tion requesting the general conference to censure President McKinley for setting aside the anti-canteen law and to censure him for drinking liquor was adopted after the personal reference to the President's drinking had been stricken out.

Otis' Cusualty Report. WASHINGTON, March 27.—General Otis has reported to the War Department the

following casualties in the troops under Manila, March 26.-Killed-Luzon Island, Fortleth Regiment, U. S. V. L. March & Mt. Sayro, Edmund Bullock, artificer: Fortleth Regiment, U. S. V. I., March & Mt. Sayro, Edmund Bullock, artificer; Bennett Elakeley, Charles V. Huey sergeant. Pay Island, Twenty-sixth Regiment, U. S. V. I., February 25, Potan, Philip H. Nolan; Leyte Island, Fortythird U. S. V. I. March S, La Paz, Michael E. Cortis; March II, Dagami, Mike Porcelet, behanded white a price and the personer. goiskt beheaded while a prisoner of war. Wounded-Luzon Island, Thirty-eighth Regiment, U. S. V. I., March 5, Cuenca. Milliam D. Hoover, wounded in thigh; Noah E. Wingate, buttock, moderate. Panay Island, Sixth U. S. V. I., February M., Tangalan, George Hemphill, Corporal Hutchinson, wounded in back, serious; Magruder Andrews, wounded in knee, slight; Nineteenth U. S. V. I., January X. Cavite, Winfield S. Preston, wounded in Cavite, Winfield S. Preston, wounded in arm, serious; Samar Island, Forty-third U. S. V. I., March 8, Matugenas, John W. Alsport, corporal, wounded in abdomen, serious.

Reappraisement Cases. SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—General Appraiser Fisher will soon arrive here from New York to hear protests and applications for reappraisement in custom cases. His itinerary is given as follows: Los Angeles, April 23 to May 4; San Francisco, May 5 to May 11; Portland, May 13 to 15; Seattle, May 15 to 18.

Customs Collector Jackson, acting under instructions of the Secretary of the Treas-ury, will no longer allow horses, mules of jackasses from foreign ports to be entered at this port. All such animals, imported into the United States by way of the Pacific Coast, can gain admission only through the ports of San Diego and Port Townsend, at which places veterinary quarantine officials have been stationed.

Granted the Nine-Hour Day. CLEVELAND, March 27.—Up to the present time 17 concerns in this city have granted the machinists the nine-hour day with 19 hours' pay, as demanded. Presi-dent O'Connell said today that the indications now were that the strike would not be made April 1, unless attempts were made to send men to take the places of strikers at points where strikes are now in progress.

Weaver Still for Silver. DES MOINES, Ia., March 17.-General G. B. Weaver has made the following

elsewhere to the effect that I am identified stream, to be swept away forever.

"In my opinion, the defeat of the Boers will be the severest blow to Republican institutions that has been struck in more than a century, and every friend of liberty foundation."

W. H. CULTON SAID TO HAVE MADE A CONFESSION.

The Auditor's Clerk Was Arrested and Also Told the Prosecution What He Knew.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 27.-There were some startling developments in the Goebel assassination case today. This afternoon W. H. Culton, who waived examination and was held over to the Cir-cuit Court, went to the Capitol Hotel, where he was in conference with the attorneys for the prosecution for over two hours. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, E. E. Hogg, who is also his at-torney. It was reported at the time that Culton had made some kind of confession, but later tonight it developed that the information gained was not as sweeping in character as it was at first reported. Culton's friends who are in his confidence say that his statement was not in the nature of a confession, but they admit that he gave the prosecution such information as he had, and which had heretofore come out. The conference between Culton and the attorneys took place in the room of Colonel Campbell, and there were present, besides Messrs, Culton and Campbell, onwealth's Attorney Franklin, Coun ty Attorney Polegrove, Rev. Mr. Culton, father of the prisoner, and E. E. Hogg. While this was going on Henry E. Yout-

sey, the Auditor's clerk, who was arrested at noon and locked up in jail, charged with being an accessory, sent for Colonel Camp-bell, and the latter visited him at the jall, and was closeted with him for some time. Youtsey, when he was arrested today, told the officers that the prosecution had promised not to arrest him, and he com-plained that that side had broken faith with him. It is not known what took place at the interview between Youtsey and Campbell, but it is reported that Youtsey announced that he was ready to make a public statement, which the prosecution evidently did not care to have made, at east for the present.

Youtsey was arrested as the man with the black mustache whom Golden men-tioned in his testimony as the man to whom John Powers gave the key to the office of Caleb Powers. Youtsey is a halfbrother of John L. Crawford, a promi-nent Republican of Newport. The trial began with the courtroom

leared of all people excepting attorneys, newspaper correspondents and officers of the court. The attorneys for the defense held a consultation, after which Governor Brown, for the defense, announced that no testimony would be introduced for the de-fense, and that they would waive further examination. The pardon issued to Powers by Governor Taylor was tendered by Brown as a bar to prosecution, and he asked that the defendant be dismissed. Colonel Campbell said the commonwealth denied Taylor's right to issue a pardon. Brown moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence. The motion was overruled. Ball was asked for. Judge

"It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Goebel, but on the evidence, it is my opinion that he was connected with a conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over without ball to the Franklin County Grand Jury, that the case may be further nvestigated.'

After the Powers case had been disposed of, the court recessed until 2 P. M.

At 2 o'clock Attorney Ramsey, Culton's leading counsel, announced that his client would waive his examining trial, and by agreement of the attorneys Culton will remain at home with his sick wife under private guard. In the case of Captain John Davis, Attorney Dunlap, for the de-fense, stated that the defendant would waive examination, and that an agree-ment had been entered into that ball should be fixed for Davis at \$500. The court then entered an order admitting Davis to ball, and he will be released.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Battle With "Boxers," PEKING, March 27,-The "Boxer" move proportions. News has been received here that an indecisive but severe fight has taken piace between the "Boxers" and the Imperial troops at Yen Chiu, Province of Chi Li. Each force numbered about 1500 men, and there were casualties on

Russian Fleet at Chemulpo,

both-sides.

YOKOHAMA, March 27.—A Russian quadron has arrived at Chemulpo. It is elleved this presages a demand for a concession of land at Mesampo, a small narbor 20 miles south of Chemulpo, and s arousing uneasy comment in Japan.

Another Missionary Killed. SHANGHAI, March 27.-A private dispatch received here confirms the report that a British missionary has been killed at Kni Ping.

Terrible Sails for China. DURBAN, March 27. - The British cruiser Textible has sailed for China. Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 27.-The wool market here continues dull with light sales, alhough there has been one or two large ransactions in territory wools which have helped to increase the week's volume of usiness. The long period of duliness has and a tendency to weaken values, but dealers are not forcing sales and there is no material change in quotations. Territory wools, staple are seiling for 65

cents, while good lines of fine medium and fine with a fair amount of staple calls for 58 to 60 cents. Fleece wools are slow with prices nominal. Territory wools-Montana and Dakota fine medium and fine, 22 to 23 cents; scoured, 58 to 60 cents; staple, 65 cents; Utah, Wyoming fine medium and fine, 19 to 21

cents: scoured 58 to 60 cents; medium, 20 to 23 cents; scoured, 52 to 53 cents. Australian scoured basis, spot prices, combine superfine nominal, 93 to 95 cents; good, 88 to 90 cents; average, 80 to 85 cents.

Robbed a Church. CHICAGO, March 27.-William Porter

and Edward Jackson, whose pictures are in the rogues' gallery, and who have records in Washington and New Orleans, robbed St. Mary's Catholic Church early today, completely stripping the altar and vestry and carrying away over \$1200 worth of property. A few hours later they were cornered on the roof of a dwelling, and after a long struggle were knocked sense-less and handcuffed. Later both men con-

General Grosvenor Renominated. ATHENS, O., March 7.-The Republi-an Congressional Convention met here oday and renominated C. H. Grosvenor the sixth time. Delegates were nominated to the National Republican Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the acts of the Administration in regard to the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

Provo Postmaster Ousted. PROVO, Utah, March 27.-John C. Gra-nam has been retired as Postmaster of this city, in accordance with telegraphic in-structions from Washington, and Reed Smoot, one of his bondsmen, will take charge of the Postoffice until his successor is appointed,

Dally Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 27.-Today's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,-

Gold 98,710,941

TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE | What Her Mother-in-Law Said.

TIMELY ADVICE GIVEN TO A YOUNG WIFE.

If there ever is a time when a woman needs help and counsel it is in those months which follow marriage, the period of physical adjustment to the new con-dition of wifehood. There is something pathetic in the story told below, reflecting as it does in the main the experience of so many young wives.

"Three months after marriage," the story begins, "I became very miserable. I was so sick and nervous, but I did not know what was the matter with me."

Many a wife who reads those words will

better than giving advice, gave her the medicine to strengthen and cure her.

A YOUNG WIFE'S STORY.

ee me and brought some of your 'Favor te Prescription' with her, and she said

you.' I took it and it did help me, and I got better of the bad feelings that I had before I commenced taking it; was soon

able to do my work myself. I took the medicine right along till after baby came, and I can safely say that Dr. Pierce's

Favorite Prescription is better than all

the other doctors' medicine out together.

May, 1898. I had worked very hard for my three children and husband; times were very hard around the mines here,

and I thought I could help my husband,

result was I got sick. I did not know what to do, and I did not know what was the matter. At last I sent for the dottor;

he did not tell me what was the matter;

only said I was overworked and had uterine trouble. I was in bed three weeks,

I thought it was the same as before, but

me the most good.' I got it, and that was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I got one bottle first, and when that was fin-

ished I got another, and continued until I had used seven bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I also got two vials of Dr.

Pierce's Pellets, and now I am happy and well, and the people who saw me be-

fore, when I was sick, and see me now

have said: 'How well you look,' and they ask me what I got to make me so well.

I quickly tell them what made me better. Some of the neighbors have used the same medicine through my advice, and they

have been greatly benefited, too. As I

as God Mts me live, whenever I need a kind of drugs. I will send for Dr. Plery

used to be before I used your medicit that every month I had pairs like labo pains, and then the flow would stop, an

in a day or two come back again, and on for a week at a time, and I would he

to lie in bed; but now that is all over.

can go ahead with my work as in over-can go ahead with my work as if noth-ing was the matter, I will be ever thank-ful to God and you for having such reme-dles to help poor, suffering invalids like I was myself. I will advise every suf-

forer who is in need of a doctor to aside the doctor and get some of Pierce's medicine, and that will be best doctor they ever had, and the who will do them the most good."

who will do them the most good."

who will do them the most good.

If every young wife had so good
friend and wise a counselor in her bi
band's mother, there would be less
happiness in the world. The use of i

Pierce's Favorite Prescription by young wives prevents or cures those feelings of depression which are so common when

maternity is anticipated. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and

causes the sleep to be natural and re-freshing. As the body is strengthened, the mind recovers its brightness. There

are no more gloomy fears of the future

The little wardrobe is prepared with the tenderest delight, and the hour of trial is approached in comfort and with perfect

WONDERFUL RESULTS.

All women who have used "Pavorite Prescription" in pre-natal preparation tes-

tify the wonderful and unexpected results

of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

onfidence in the favorable results.

Favorite Prescription and 'Pellets



r counsel. Happier was this other young rife. Her husband's mother read her ondition with the eyes of experience, and getting better, thought I would write to you. When I received your letter, telling me what to do, I commenced to take your medicine and follow your advice. I have taken 10 bottles in all, also five vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' Am now regular after having missed two years, and suf-"About 10 years ago I was married, and three months later I became very miser-able, but I did not know what was the fered with pain in the head and back. It was so nervous, could not eat or sleep. Now I can thank you for my recovery." matter with me," writes Mrs. John Hem-mis, of Munson Station, Pn. "I was so sick and nervous, was not able to do any work at all; had to hire it all done. My husband's mother had been using your Women who are suffering from disease in aggravated form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondremedies, and one day she came over to ence is treated as strictly private and guarded as sacredly confidential. Ad-dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. "Take that medicine-I know it will help

come a mother in June, and was sick all of the time. Had been sick for several

months. Could not get anything to stay in my stomach, not even water. Had a mishap twice in six months, threatening all the time with this one. Had female weakness for several years. My hips, back, and lower bowels hurt me all the time. Had numbers from my his firm.

time. Had numbness from my hips down. Had several hard cramping spells, and was not able to do any work at all. I

received your answer in a few days, telling me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took three bottles, and before

scription. I took three bottles, and before I had taken it a week I was better, and before I had taken it a month I was able to help do my work. On the 27th of May my baby was born, and I was only sick three hours, and had an easy time. The dector said I got along nicely, and my husband said: 'If it had not been for Dr. Pierce we would not have had this boy.'

we would not have had this boy."
"We praise Dr. Pierce's medicines, for it has cured me. I am better now than I

Thousands of women who have taken ivantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free leasure at the escape thus afforded from the unpleasant questionings, the indelicate examinations and offensive local treat-ments which some of their friends had submitted to at the hands of local physi-

WOMANLY CONFIDENCE

In Dr. Pierce's methods and medicines is strengthened by his success. As chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Ho-Buffalo, N. a score of skilled physicians, has in the past 20 years and over treated and cured more than half a million women is no similar offer of free medical advice made to women which can show such an extended and unbroken record of success

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, and is altogether free from opium, The practice of some unscrupulous dealers of trying to substitute a less meritori-ous medicine for Dr. Pierce's Favorite

and was so weak I could not eat. My heart got so bad at times that I thought I was going to die; was so sick at my stomach; had dizziness in my head and specks before my eyes. I got a little better with the medicine the doctor gure was but only for a short time and then I me; but only for a short time, and then I needed him again. When he came he asked me what was the matter, and I said Prescription should be promptly rebuked the customer. It is a dangerous prac-ce, many substitutes being heavily lead-I thought it was the same as before, but he said it was not; it was the grippe; but I had the grippe before, and it was very different from this time. He told the neighbors that I had to be very careful of myself for I was very far gone. I said to my husband: 'If God spares me to be able to get a couple of dollars, I know the medicine I need, and the kind that will do not the most good.' I got it, and that was d with barmful narcotles, "Favorite Prescription" can be absolutely relied on. It always helps. It almost always cures, THE WIFE'S OWN BOOK

Would be a good title for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For while the book is for the whole family, it contains so much of particular interest to women who have the care of a home that it is of especial value to every wife and mother. The book is given away. It is a large book containing 1008 pages, and is sent from on receipt of stamps to pay expense of radiing only. Send 31 1-cent stamps for the book in stout cloth binding, or only II stamps for the paper-cov-Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them" R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty

years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills

