STATEMENT OF THE EX-CONSUL

He Depended on Heartay Evidence Secretary Hay's Letter on the Offcial Side of the Case.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Charles E. Macrum, of East Liverpool, O., the Amer-ican ex-Consul at Pretoria, appeared be-fore the House foreign affairs committee fore the House foreign affairs committee today and told of the alleged indignities he suffered at the hands of the British during his incumbency. When he gave out his statement here some weeks ago declaring that his official mail had been opened by British officials, Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced a reso-lution for an investigation. It was subsequently arranged that the foreign afcommittee should take the matter up of its own motion without any direc-tion from the House, and Macrum was summoned to Washington to testify.

There were many visitors in the com-mittee-room when Chairman Hitt called the committee to order. Macrum was asked by Chairman Hitt to make such statement as he saw fit regarding the opening of his mail by the British censor. In opening, Mr. Macrum recalled the statement he had made some time ago to the Associated Press. The statement, he said, practically embodied all he had to say. He explained that when he asked for leave of absence, he desired to come home for private business reasons, and also be-cause he desired to place before the United States Government certain facts which he deemed it essential should be known here. He understood, he said, that the British had possession of the cable cipher. He was not certain of this, but he had since had information which convinced him that his suspicions were cor-rect. He also desired information as to when the settlement came at the end of the war. Further, he had a pe-tition from some American residents in the Transvaal asking that the United States maintain absolute neutrality, which he wanted to present to the State Depart-ment. The petition he read to the committee. It was signed by Gordon, the Congular Agent at Johannesburg.

Asked as to when he was first satisfied

that his mail was being tampered with, he said that war was declared October 12. He did not receive any mall between that date and the second week in November Ordinarily, he had a box of mail every

"Did other people receive mail during that period?" asked Congressman Will-

"Not that I know of." replied Macrum. Pressed for specific information as to how he got the intimation that the British were opening and delaying his mall, he stated that when his mail did not come he telegraphed our Consul at Lourenco Marques, requesting him to inquire of Cape Town why it was being delayed. The Consul at Lourenco Marques replied that he also had received no mail. Mr. Macrum said the delay of his mail created a conviction in his mind that the British authorities were responsible. The first actual evidence he had was the receipt of two opened letters. He produced the envelopes, which he said contained those letters. One was from a private citizen addressed to the United States Consul at Pretoria, and the other was to him by name, from Consul Stowe, at Cape Town, Congressman William Alden Smith interrogated the witness sharply on the reasons for stating his belief that the British authorities had possession of the State Department's cipher code. Macrum said he could not affirm that fact from actual knowledge, but there were certain facts which convinced him that such was the case. He explained that November 6 he cabled the State Department in cipher, asking for a leave of absence. That mes-sage had gone through Durban. The next day. November 7, he said, he had been informed a newspaper at Durban printed the fact that he had asked for leave of

Smith proceeded to interrogate Macrum character of the code used by him in this dispatch, especially as to whether he had used what was known the "Slater code." a common code purchaseable anywhere. Hitt thought it imchaseable anywhere. Hitt thought it imcreason that the Orange Free State is in the code i finally agreed that no harm could come from a direct reply, as to whether the Slater code was used.

"The message," said Macrum, "was sent in the State Department's cipher of the

'And you claim the substance of that dispatch was made public?" asked Smith "I do."
"Where"

"In Natal."

Was it an accurate publication?" "I do not know." facrum said he had never seen the pub-

lication. He had only been informed that the fact that he had asked leave of ab sence had been printed. He affirmed that no one knew of this fact save himself. At this point, Congressman Howard interposed the utility of the examination of "It looks to me," said he, "like an effort to concect a sensation out of nothing." But the committee decided to proceed, and in reply to some questions from Burleson, Macrum stated that he had been granted leave of absence by Secretary Hay, November 15.

read to the committee a message from the cable company saying a cipher cablesons by him to the Secretary of State November 14 had been held up by the military censor until December 2.

Asked if other Consuls had suffered any inconvenience in the matter of communicating with their home governments, Ma-crum said they had. The Belgian and German Consuls both told him that no cipher telegrams were allowed to go

"Did you report to the State Department that your mail had been opened?" asked Congressman Berry.

Did you mention it upon your arrival

in Washington?"
"I did not."

Why?

"I would prefer not to answer that ques-This reply raised a general laugh in the

Congressman Adams then proceeded to cross-question Macrum rather severely upon the duty of a Consul to remain at

his post during a complication.

Macrum described an alleged meeting between President Steyn, of the Orange Pree State, and Consul Stowe, of Cape Town, at which he was present, in which he said Steyn was very anxious that Stowe should do something to settle the difficulty which was brewing. He said that President Steyn suggested an appeal to the President of the United States, and that Mr. Stowe had replied that he would be glad if some such thing could be done. 'And I have reason to believe that the question was submitted to the President of the United States," added Macrum,

and that he returned an unfavorable re What makes you say that?" inquired

"I was told so by Colonel Stowe."

What that statement in writing?" "It was."

'No. It is in the files of the Pretoris

After further questioning, Macrum said he might have a copy of the letter; he could not say positively. Subsequently

he said he thought he could produce it in

Macrum went over the exchange of telgrams with the State Department rela-tive to his leave, but as there were in the cipher of the Department, the committee did not call for them.

He stated that his reason for not making a report to the State Department on the conditions in South Africa was that when he called on Secretary Hill, he said to Mr. Hill he understood he had been relieved. Mr. Hill responded that this was true. Under such circumstances, Macrum said he had no report to make to the De-partment. He endeavored, however, to see the Secretary of State, but was fold

that Mr. Hay was out.

After hearing Mr. Macrum, the committee went into executive seasion. Chairman Hitt presented a letter from Secretary Hay, giving in detail the Department's view of the subject. The commitee took no action as to making a report, and it was stated by members of the com mittee there was nothing to be done ex cept the taking of testimony.

Secretary Hay's Letter.

Secretary Hay's letter, giving the of "Washington, D. C., March 24, 1900.— Hon. R. R. Hitt, Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives
—Sir: In response to your inquiry of
this morning. I have the honor to repor: that up to this date, Mr. Macrum, the Consul of the United States at Pretoris, has made no representations to this Department in regard to the opening of his mail by the British authorities. Al-though without any information except the allegations of Mr. Macrum, to which a reference was made in a resolution of the House of Representatives, making cer tain inquiries of this Department, I men-tioned the matter to the British Ambas-sador, who made inquiry in regard to it of the British Government, and was informed in return that the British Government was not aware of any such inciden having taken place, but if anything of the sort had occurred, it was contrary to the instructions of that Government.

instructions of that Government.
"I received no further information in regard to the matter, until the Zist of this month, when this Government was informed by a dispatch from Mr. J. G. Stowe, Consul of the United States at Cape Town, that 'two letters from this Consulate, one to Pretoria and one to Consulate, one to Fretoria and one Lourenco Marques, were opened by the censor at Durban. Upon notice of this I called upon the High Commissioner, who wired Durban, and a very satisfactory apology was returned. This is all the information possessed by this Department in regard to the incident

"In reference to certain allegations as to our Consuls in South Africa having been approached with suggestions of me-diation, I have the honor to reply that in a dispatch of the 3d of October, received at this Department on the 6th of November, and the only one on our file relating to this matter, Mr. Stowe reported as fol-

"'Under date of September 26 I received from the United States Consular Agent at Bloemfontein, O. F. S., a letter, which read as follows: "I saw President Steyn this afternoon, by his request, and he would like to have you find out if your (my) Government will consent for you to act as arbitrator, and if you can also find out if the High Commissioner would also consent. The President appears to think whatever is done should be once, and wishes to know if you can give him this information."

him this information."
"I replied by wire as follows: "I will reply by wire to your letter of the 26th this afternoon." After giving the above request careful consideration, I called upon the High Commissioner the same date and in the course of conservation, said: "When I diend with you the other day." "When I dined with you the other day you stated your Government would never consent to arbitration by outside powers or representatives, and your published dis-patches so state. Are you of the same opinion?" and he replied: "What I might like to do I cannot do now, as my hands are tied." Then I told him in substance what I had been asked by the Presiden what I had been asked by the President of the Orange Free State, and the High Commissioner said: "Please state the fol-lowing as your reply," which he dictated, and which appears in the following copy of my telegraphic dispatch to the United States Consular Agent at Bloemfonten, in the words underlined to which I added the first five words not underlined: "Cannot ask Government myself. Seen party requested. Though personally favorable to further negotiations, thinks he canno:

asked by the Free State to ask if our Government would consent for me to arbi-trate and to see the High Commissioner, and replied:" (Here follows the above dispatch.) Dispatches sent in code,

that he had said in a communication to me of the date, "Nothing can be done here for peace unless mattern settled your end. Over 1000 men sent to border last night; if anything done must be done quickly; the High Commissioner should do something

'It was a question in my mind if I ought to take any action at all on the request of the Orange Free State President, but the High Commissioner said to me afterward that I had acted right and that he was grateful at my action.'
"As you also inquired what there was

on file in regard to the departure of Mr. Macrum from his post at Pretoria, I have the honor to inform you that on the 7th Mr. Macrum telegraphed requesting leave, 'permission visit America; lutely imperative; private and official busi-ness. Americans fighting. Attlebury, American, take charge, Cable quickly, To this I replied: 'Your presence Pretoria utmost importance to public interests.' He then, on the 11th of November cabled: 'No reply. Department will approve leave on explanation. Imperative. Cable immediately.' The next day he cabled again: 'Cable received. Everything quiet. Attle-bury capable, experienced. My presence

home absolutely necessary." "On the 18th he cabled once more: "Three cables requesting leave unanswered, Substitute sufficient here, but not at home. Please cable acquiesce quick. Ship sailing on the 20th of November.' I answered: 'Your presence Pretoria important to pub-

"On the 1st of December, Mr. Macrum once more cabled me: Department will approve leave on explanation. Impera-tive. Cable immediately, and again, same date: 'If can't leave without permission will forfelt post if department don't approve on explanation. Please reply. "Upon this, inferring from these dis-patches that Mr. Macrum was in a state of mind which would make his service Pretoria useless, I answered on the 2d of December: 'You may come home. Put

Attlebury temporarily in charge. Departnent will send a man from here."
"Soon after this I received several newspaper articles and letters from responsible persons asserting that Attlebury, whom Macrum wished to place temporarily in charge of the Consulate, was a person disreputable character and a fugitive from justice. I, therefore, directed Mr. Hollis, Consul at Lourenco Marques, to proceed at once to Pretoria and take temporary charge of the Consulate until the arrival of Mr. A. S. Hay, who had been appole I am, sir, very truly your ob JOHN HAY."

dient servant.

Scottish American. World's Woman's Temperance Inion will have an interesting exhibit at the Parls exhibition, showing the progress made in the cause of temperance by their organization. There are 55 countries and colonies affiliated with the Union, and each is to send literature in its own language for free distribution. A temperance cafe will also be a feature of the temperance pavilion which will be erected.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizzness, constipation, etc., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.

WHAT HE SAW IN GUAM

GENERAL WHEELER'S REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Products of the Island, Its Fertility Climate and Drinking Water Some Leprosy There.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—General Wheeler has submitted to the Navy Department a report upon his observations and impressions on the Island of Guam. He says the area of the island is about 15 square miles, of which one-half is sus-ceptible of cuitivation, although only about 1 per cent is now under cultiva-tion. The population is fixed at about 2000 souls, nearly all of whom reside in

The soli is very fertile, and fruits and taples are produced in quantity, the co coanut trees especially having an ap-pearance of thrift and bearing power superior to any seen in the tropics. The dugdug and other bread fruit trees grow

to an enormous size in the island.

Deer and wild goats are found in abundance. Flying foxes are numerous, Centipedes, wasps, large spiders and a species of small scorpion are com-mon, but their bite or sting is not dangerous. There are no tarantulas and no

The principal and, in fact, the only in dustry of any consequence in Guam is the production and exportation of copra, the product in England selling for \$75 a

The towns of the island are very neat and complete, a good portion of them b ing built of stone and the rest of nipe and bamboo. The roads, with few excep-tions, become very bad in the wet season, but as all towns are on the coast, sea travel is always available. very little money on the island and wages

The temperature is mild, and much cooler than that of the Philippines, although the inhabitants declare the heat in August and September is almost suffo-cating. The rainfall is very heavy and dry days are few. Monsoons are felt with yielence for three months of the with violence for three months of the year, but hurricanes are comparatively rare. Earthquakes are tolerably frequent. It had been stated that in the southwestern part of Guam leprosy was prev alent, but there are few traces of this dread disease now, although one or two persons were encountered who had the

appearance of lepers.

The people are very friendly and as a whole have regular features and erect

To the drinking water on the Island is attributed a great amount of sickness among others than natives, and a plant for distilling water has been erected at Agana, the principal town. Agana has about 6400 inhabitants, and is described as being a clean, well-kept little city.

PHILIPPINE MISSIONARY WORK. Bishop Potter on Religious Situation in the Islands.

NEW YORK, March 28.-Writing in the ann on "The Religious Situation in the Philippines," Bishop Potter says: "It may be asked: Is it worth while to send missionaries to the Filipinos? Are they not largely, as we have been told, a Christian people, with churches, schools ministers of religion and the like? Is it worth while to intrude upon them teach ers and teachings which they have bee taught to regard as of the devil (some of the recent pronunciamentos of the Archbishop of Manila are, in this connecomities), and so to begin the work of a osities) and so to begin the work of a higher civilization by inflaming religious prejudices and by awakening violent reigious controversies?

"I confess it seems to me that this will a question for the Filipinos as well as American citizens to answer. If they want such teachers, then, certainly, under our system of government, they are entitled to have them, and no wise Ameri-can, under whatsoever pretext, will attempt to interfere with their doing so. there is a remarkable interest in further negotiations, tames of the first of yond what is already under way, a de ominational propaganda of various types would at present be only misleading and

confusing "The Filipinos must first understand what Americanism means. They are at present so largely in the dark as to ou institutions and those great ideas of po litical and religious freedom upon whic they rest, that the perfectly well meant but not always considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is on of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome, would only be in-fishmatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better.

"In the meantime it ought to be dis-Philippines any man may workhip God according to his own conscience, and if he is so minded, to invite others to unite

Admiral Watson Starts for Home. MANILA, March 28.—Rear-Admiral Watson, on board the Brooklyn, has de-parted for Hong Kong, where he is excted to transfer his command to Rear Admiral Remey.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The native Brazilian, far removed as he usually is from doctors and surgeons, depends upon a little ant to sew up his ands when he is slashed or scratched odd creature is called the surgica ant, from the use to which it is put. The ant has two strong nippers on his head. They are his weapons for battle of

When a Brazilian has cut himself, for example, he picks up an ant, presses the nippers against the wound, one on each side, and then gives the bug a squeeze. The indignant insect snaps his nippers to-gether, p'ercing the flesh and bringing the lacerated parts close together. The Brazilian at that moment gives the ant'e body a jerk and away it files, leaving the nippers embedded in the fiesh. To be sure. that kills the ant, but he has served his most useful purpose in life. The opermost useful purpose in life. The oper-ation is repeated until the wound is sewed up neatly and thoroughly.

American Mail Not Censored.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is learned from excellent diplomatic authority that the United States is the only whose official mail to and from Pretoria is not subject to the scrutiny of the British censors in Cape Town and Durban. On the other hand, Great Britain recently notified the powers that, in accordance with article \$ of the Paris Co vention of 1877, she intended to exercise her discretion with reference to stopping cable messages intended for Pretoria.

It was this declaration which caused Russia to ask the United States for an expression of its views, not for any use at this time, but for the guidance of the at this time, but for the guidance of the St. Petersburg Government in the fu-

Mistakes of Authors.

Scottish American. Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby" causes one of the pupils of "Dotheboys Hall" to weed the garden, the weather at the same time being so cold that the school well had frozen. To this may be added the equally singular vagary of Rider Haggard, who, in "King Solomon's Mines," describes a total eclipse of the sun as occurring at

time when the moon was full, which a time when the moon was full, which of course, is an astronomical impossibility. Even Shakespeare was liable to err, for he makes mention in "King John" of cannon, which, needless to say, were entirely unknown during the reign of that faint-hearted monarch.

LINN COUNTY FOOTHILLS.

Texan Writes of Their Value to Stockgrowers.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., March 24.-(To the Editor.)-Some months ago I ad-dressed a communication to The Oremian and the consideration it receive from the editor and the public induces me to write again. As some who did no see my former communication may reach this, I will state again that I came here from Texas about four years ago, and after taking ample time to look around and investigate, decided to locate on a stock ranch in this section. While the statements made here may apply to other foothill sections, they are intended to apfoothill sections, they are intended a spiply more particularly to the foothills east of Brownsville, and between Crawfordsville and Waterloo. I also stated that a part of this section is quite elevated, and considered distinctively a stock country, but most of the settlers have small farms and stock ranches combined. This state-ment elicited a number of inquiries, which may be epitomized as follows: Is it necessary in your section to own the land stock graze on? What is the price of land, and is it considered a good invest-ment? Can cattle be raised on a large scale in your locality, and how many months in the year do they have to be d? Is Western Oregon considered as good a locality to raise cattle as east of the Cascades, and how are cattle man aged in timbered sections? Some of these uestions I will answer pointedly, other in a general way, from observation an There is a good deal of outside range

and some cattle run outside all the time, but it is necessary to raise hay to feed cattle when the snow covers the ground. which it seldom does more than a few days at a time. There is a period, however, of from four to eight weeks the spring, that cattle need some feed and care, especially calves and cows that bring calves. Often the number of cattle a rancher can raise is fixed by the amount of hay his ranch will produce. I consider pasture land, or land that can be made into pasture and meadow—that is, by slashing and seeding—a good investment. shashing and seeding—a good investment. Where white oak is an indigenous growth, as it is here, the soil is almost certain to be adapted to grass. It has been considered a drawback, however, that oak forms a part of the second growth on these lands, oak grubs being hard to extend the second seco terminate: but the Angora goat has prac-tically solved that problem, and wherthere are hundreds now there will be thousands of them in a few years. That goats will do all that is claimed for them is hardly probable, and any statement to the effect that when properly confined by a fence 10 or more rails high, and made to do their duty, they will tackle any kind of a tree, regardless of its dimensions,

should be taken with allowance.

As to the price of land, there seems to be no fixed price. A great deal of it was be no fixed price. A great deal of it was taken up under the homestead laws by those too old or poor to improve their claims, and who staid only long enough to prove up. Unimproved land is from \$2 to \$4; fenced and partly slashed, and in grass, from \$4 to \$5. Kanches with good barns, houses and orchards are a trifle above these prices, owing to location and size of tract. With energy and the means to put into the business, as elsewhere, cattle can be raised here on a large scale. As to this being as good a locality in which to raise stock as Eastern Oregon udging from the reported crowded co dition of the ranges there and the bitter contentions of the stockmen, I would say t is. Moreover, the pastures are more reliable here, and there is less deep snow and the winters are milder.

In the management of cattle the cows are made to come up to their calves. This keeps the herd gentle. Dry cows and young cattle generally come up with the herd or regularly to sait. A number of bells are kept on the band, and they are easily located in the timber. One or two small shepherd dogs are kept by stockmen and are trained to "heel" stock in fact, it is an instict with them, and when a refractory animal takes out of the herd the dogs are quick to note it, and if necessary a few savage bites on the heels bring them to time. A cow or steer can make some resistance in open ground, but in the brush they are simply at the mercy of the dog. These dogs can be trained to buing cattle up without help. The writer had a young dog that got to be too smart, and would bring up the cows at unusual hours. Trained dogs are a necessary part of a Western Oregon cowboy's outfit.

Timber is not considered by any means an unmitigated evil by stockmen. Besides shelter, it affords tender browse and a species of native moss (not the coarse and fibrous Spanish moss of the South). that all ruminating stock are fond of, When snow or sleet sloughs off the tim-ber, large quantities of moss are brought with it to the ground. To claim moss is a first-class forage, to be counted on, might invite ridicule; besides, I might be aspersed as a mossback. However, cattle ike it, and what they like is generally good for them. A correspondent, writing to The Oregonian, chilms that fern hay is a forage par excellence for goats. With plenty of moss for the cattle, and fern hay for the goats, in the parlance of the day, the foothill ranchers are strictly

raising, and the cowboy has ever been the vanguard of civilization. Next to free grass, cheap grazing land has been the prime consideration of stockmen. tage of green grass and cheap land must expect to make some sacrifices in the matter of good roads, fine churches, etc. However, the district schoolhouse is found in every community, and the circuit rider makes his regular rounds among the hills, and earnestly, if not classically, points the way of the straight and narrow trail that leads to endless bliss. The intelligent rancher and his family keep in touch with the outside world by taking plenty of reading matter, not only political and local papers, but also the best periodicals and current literature of the times. The weekly mail is looked forward to with pleasure, and, rain or shine, is brought to the ranch every Saturday.

Within the territory described, many ranches have been transferred the past year at prices from a few hundred to several thousand dollars. More land has been brought into pasturage, new fences made, and the evidences of prosperity are visible in all localities. Towns situated like Lebanon, so as to control the trade of foothill communities, have a bright future and already feel the impulse of their growth. Taking into consideration the irregular surface of the country, the large amount of land suitable for grazing and agricultural purposes is a remarkable feature of the country, and as surely as the tides of the ocean reach the inlets of the shore, as certainly will the rising tide of population be carried into these moun-

No mention of Oregon nowadays is complete with regard to its present or future without reference to important events that have recently or will soon is likely to continue indefinitely; the an-nexing of the Pacific islands; the modern-izing of the Oriental nations, and our increasing trade with them, to be folcanal, are all potent factors in the state's

development.

Turning from the practical to the sentimental, this section is characterized by romantic scenery—the grand sweep of the hills, wild and and precipitous mountains. tains, streams that come hurrying down by leaps and bounds from their lofty sources to join the Willamette, moist and lonely canyons hid in deep shade and a

THETREATMENT THAT CURES

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It Reaches, Soothes and Heals Every Part of the Mucous Membrane, Curing Invariably All Forms of Catarrhal Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Vocal Cords. Bronchial Tubes, Lungs and Deafness-Treatment and Medicine Until Cured, \$5.00 Per Month.

has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from hundreds of thousands of these cases of discases in the Thront, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, works its curative action for two reasons.

(1) It reaches every sore spot, from the orifice of the nose to the deepes part of the lungs, to the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming and feeding the fires of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures. What is the treatment that cures these onditions, once regarded incurable? By what process does it restore the diseased membrane, remove the polson and relieve the soreness of disease? Let the experi-ence of persons cured and being cured tell.

How It Cures Catarrh.

Here is a patient taking treatment for Catarrh of the Head. He breathes the poothing medication through his nostrils and the nasal channels open up, the stuffed-up feeling in the head leaves and he can breathe naturally through the nose again. The dull pains across the front of the head fade away, and the nasal membrane is soothed until the inflammation and soreness are all gone. The bad odor of the breath passes away, and the lost sense of smell returns. The dropping in the throat is checked, the nose does not throat along the Eustachian tubes leading of the breath passes away, and the lost sense of smell returns. The dropping in the throat is checked, the nose does not stop up toward night any more, the sneez- from the throat into the ear. He had long and snuffing have ceased, the discharge from the nose grows less and less charge from the nose grows less and less and Catarrh doctors, without relief. In

How It Cures Diseases of the Throat.

Here is another patient who had Catarrh in the Head. He caught cold after cold, and the disease spread down into his throat. He breathes and drinks in the disease-banishing medication. It the membranes of his head and throat. The soreness of the head and throat becomes less, and the desire to hawk and spit is disappearing, the sense of taste is returning, and the voice again becomes soft and melodious. There is no more gagging and vomiting in the morning. No longer does every exposure to the weather result in a stuffed-up throat that becomes and inflamed and no longer does he find his throat and tongue dry as chips when he wakes from refreshing sleep.

How It Cures Deafness.

Here is another patient who for years had been a sufferer. Every fresh cold and finally stops altogether. The disease has been checked and eradicated from the never-failing medication, and soon he no-

Dr. Copeland's New Treatment, that system before it ever reaches the throat. It lies a change. The noises in the ears stop, it has not been driven down into his there is no more discharge, the hearing the word "incurable" from hundreds throat or into his lungs or into his ears, as is often done by other treatments. way in the head. His hearing has completely returned. No wonder he considers the result a marvel.

How It Cures Bronchial Disease

Here is another patient who was always sensitive to the weather. He contracted Catarrh of the Head, and it passed to the Throat, then down the Windpipe and into the Bronchial Tubes. He coughed at night so that he could not sleep; there was pain behind the breastbone and under his shoulder-blades. When he coughed he brought up a frothy, graylsh material streaked with blood. He lost appetite and strength. He tried cough syrups and different medicines to no avail. He now breathes in with full inspiration the restoring and soothing medicine. The sore spots along the Bronchial Tubes heal, the cough ceases, the pain leaves. The appe-tite and strength return. He is again a well and happy man.

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J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

WARRANT SAID TO BE OUT FOR PROMINENT KENTUCKIAN.

Democrats Still Claim That Culton Made a Confession-Davis Has Not Secured Ball.

case today, though the air was filled with rumors of more arrests and other reports It was reported that a prominent man, who was supposed to be at Winchester, would be arrested, but dispatches from Winchester say that the suspected man is not there, and that no arrest has been made at that point. It is claimed that the statement made by W. H. Culton to the attorneys for the prosecution involved this suspected man, he having been named by Sergeant Golden in his testimony last Saturday as one of the promoters of the movement which resulted in bringing the mountaineers here. There was unusual activity among the local civil officers, but if any new warrants of arrest have bee taken out, they have been kept secret. The visit of Culton to the attorneys for the commonwealth at the Capitol Hotel yesterday afternoon, has caused a great deal of talking on both sides, and while the Democrats claim that he made a confees on, the Republicans state that he told nothing whatever about the tragedy, as he knew nothing to tell beyond the importation of mountaineers to Frankfort. The attorneys decline to divulge what really was brought out at the meeting, beyond the fact that Culton was in conference with them for several hours. Twice today, morning and afternoon, Culton made short visits to the hotel to

case was announced.

H. E. Youtsey, who was arrested yesterday, will be arraigned before Judge

The President Will Not Interfere. WASHINGTON, March 28.-The Prestdent has informed the Kentucky Republic ans that while he cannot interfere in the Kentucky affair to the extent of disarming the militia of either faction, he is willing, so far as he can legitimately do so, to recognize the Republican officials of that state as the de facto officials. Ho told them he would give directions that mail addresesd to an official by title only. as to "The Governor" or "Secretary of State" should be delivered to Republicans holding those offices, and not to the Dem-

ocrats.

The Heroism of the Boers. Montagu White in Collier's Weekly. There is one feature about a great Boer var which must be kept steadily in view. and that is the heroism, the fortitude and the influence of the women. The instincts of maternity and the devotion of the wives to their husbands are relegated to a second place when the country is endangered. A Boer woman seldom con-cerns herself with politics; but during a period of supreme National importance, like the present crisis, her voice is paramount in urging her husband, her son or her brother to forget all else and do his duty to his fatherland. It is necessary here to dwell upon the

fact that the Boers are not a warlike peo-ple. Their dislike of military exercises and reviews during times of peace, their reluctance to go out on commando in or-der to punish a recalcitrant chief, have been cited by Outlander experts as proof that the Boers have degenerated and would never face a conflict with Great Britain; while the partial disappearance of game from the high veldt has justified the assumption on their part that the hands of the Boers had lost their cunning

the Boers, who are sparsely scattered over the whole country. The Outlander, living in a town of about 70,000 inhabitants, became unduly impressed with his own importance and regarded the Boer power as a ridiculous myth. They entirely ignored endurance and initiative when their feelings have been outraged by the massacre of women and children, as in the case of Dingaan, or when their freedom, indeper dence and fatherland are menaced, as in the present struggle. The British Colonial Secretary has announced in his callous and FRANKFORT, Ky., March 28,-There pittless way that the fight is to be fought to the death, and has foreshadowed what the fate of the Republic is to be. More bloodshed! More carnage! Endless suffering! A price is to be paid which will stagger humanity! Will no British states Free State Dutch may be defeated, but that they will never be conquered?

> EXPLOITING A DEPENDENCY Proposal for Free Trade Into Puerto

Rico Is Very Suggestive. Boston Herald. The trail of the serpent is clearly marked in efforts that have been made to bring the majority of the United States Senate to some form of agreement on the Puerto Rico tariff bill. It is proposed, according to reports which come from Washington, that no duty shall be im posed upon merchandise going from the United States when this arrives in Puerta Rico, but that the products of Rico, when these arrive in the United States, shall pay a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley schedule charges, these duties in the gross to be remitted to Puerto Rico to pay public expenses. Now, the obviously honest, straightforward way of treating this matter would be to permit Puerto Rican goods to enter the United Culton made short visits to the hotel to States duty free, for the reason that the see the attorneys, but nothing new in the people of that island are necessitous, and are strongly solicitous of obtaining in the United States a good market for their warea. Then a duty should be imposed Captain John Davis is still in jail, no United States that were sent there for new bond. Davis' friends say he will be go into the Puerto Rico upon goods from the United States that were sent there for sale, and the revenue thus obtained should released on bonds in the morning. should, in this way, give to our wards on the island every benefit that free trade would accord to them, and at the same time would enable them to establish a revenue tariff to obtain the money they

so much need. This, we insist, would be the fair method of treatment, and would differentiate Puerto Rico from the United States just as completely as the imposi-tion of a tariff tax at the other end. Bu while those Republicans who represent various protected interests are entirely willing to exploit Puerto Rico for the purpose of obtaining a market, they are un willing that the Puerto Ricans should have an opportunity to freely send their goods into our market. The boot is put on the wrong leg for no other reason than to please certain protected interests, but it is put on, as we have just said, to the disadvantage of Puerto Rico. Unless we can rid our minds of the notion that, like Spain and France, and England in the last century, dependencies under our control are to be exploited for the benefit of our own people-and this is what this form of tariff legislation means—the sooner we rid ourselves of these dependencies, the better it will be both for our National honor and

> Gataere as a Gallant, Chicago Times-Herald,

material well-being.

Of General Gatacre it is said that he does not know what it is to be tired. He held an appointment at one time in one of the big military departments at Simia, and was a hard-working man. There was some little act of courtesy he had been asked to perform for a lady leaving Ambala by a midnight train. The distance is well over 100 miles, and the road was mostly over Himalayan paths. He was not willing to shirk his day's work in his department, so had telegraphed to have relays of horses waiting along the road. Five minutes after he had disposed of his last "file" for the day, he was in the sadsources to join the Willamette, moist and hands of the Boers had lost their cunning lonely canyons hid in deep shade and a labyrinth of undergrowth, and matchless panoramic views of the adjacent valleys.

WILLIAM PRESTON.

With the rifle. Another strong factor in the depreciation of the Boers is that the depreciation of the Boers is that the Outlanders were grouped together in one spot, where they see little or nothing of midnight, did whatever he had been asked specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

to do, and before the train was out of the station made the dust curl up as he galloped over the flat road that leads back from Ambala to Kalka - there was no

branch railway then.

The clerks in the office wondered next the lessons of past history, viz., that the day why General Gatacre was late, but Boers are capable of marvelous heroism, when he took his place at his desk at midday he showed no signs of having done a record-breaking ride

The Short Story.

E. C. Black, in The International Monthly With few exceptions the world's great novelists have been masters of the short story. They hammered at the short story until they perfected it as a literary form net or a ballad. They found that the ideal short story, like the ideal lyric, can deal with only one main emotion or experience -that the slightest irrelevancy is fatalthat every detail must be bound with liv-ing cords to the heart—that every word must bear on the creature; every man, be he but a street scavenger, is a whole bundle of men, and every one of them of varying moods. Where is the chance to paint a man in a short story? At best there can be but a glimpse of one passing experience, one isolated emotion. Imagine "Tom Jones" in a single chapter, or "Lo Pere Goriot" in a conte! There have been of late few strenuous and interesting at-tempts at a cross between the novel and the short story. The resulting hybrid has been sufficiently alarming to prevent, it is to be hoped, further experiments in this direction. It is worth noting, however, that the hysterical and emotional novelette is less painful to encounter than the amorphous and hydrocephalic short story. In the matter of literary forms, the mix-

ture of bloods and crossing of strains seem less successful than biologists de-clare them to be in the animal world. Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, of New York City, who has been noted for some years as a rather sensational preacher of a very unsensational denomination, has resigned his pastorate of the Blooming-dale Reformed Church, because he feels compelled to join the Baptists on account

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was the first maker of sticks of soap for shaving. Pears' Soap established over 100 vears.

MANOR M. TIPPELL, 3711 Powells Ave., Philadelphia, writes:
"I had inflammatory rheumatism, which was for weeks so intense that I was unable to walk. I was treated by several prominent physicians, and tried many patent medicines, but without relief. I felt so much

better after taking two bottles of

S. S. S., that I continued the reme-

dy, and in two months I was cured completely, and have never since had a touch of the disease.' S.S.S. Fr. Blood

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