OUAY LOSING VOTES

Blundering Tactics of His Supporters.

THE CASE PRACTICALLY SHELVED

Strong Fight Will Be Made in the House Against the Tariff Provision in Puerto Rican Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The Quayites in the Senate woke up to a fact which had escaped them up to the present time that the unanimous consent agreement entered into some weeks ago that the Quay case should be taken up today and d to a vote really meant the in-te postponement of the case until all other business was out of the way, which would give the Senate an opportunity to adjourn sine die before a vote could be had on the Quay case. Of course, it was a blundering agreement for the Quay men to make. Had they a majority of Senate in favor of considering the ase, they need not have allowed the apin ahead, but the facts are that while it is well understood if the Quay case comes to an actual vote there is probably a majority for seating him, there are, at the same time, a large number of Republicans who desire to avoid a vote, and they will use every parliamentary expedient and every bill of importance to prevent final action. It is true that Sen-Hoar, who was trying to do some when he accepted the unanimous agree-ment, but it is not the less true that under it the Quay case can be shunted any time a bill of importance is being consid-

By their opposition to the Philippine but today the Quayites lost some votes on the Republican side. Lodge, who wanted to get his Philippine bill up, is known to have favored the seating of Quay when the vote was reached. He has probably been made an opponent by the tactics of Wolcott, Chandler, Penrose and others, intend to force consideration of the y case. Other Republican Senators will, of necessity, have to vote for Quay if a vote is ever reached, will now prepare to push in appropriation bills and ther legislation to prevent such a vote The determination to put over the Qui case will, no doubt, put off the Clark ca as well, as the Quay men will never allow my other election case to be considered util action is had upon this.

House Will Attack Tariff Bill. The Puerto Rican protectionists in the Senate are now sorry they did not force through the House bill as it came over. order to avoid any danger that may in store for the amended bill when it aches the House, where it originated. Republicans who opposed a tariff in the House will make every effort to gather in a few extra votes so as to strike out the tariff provision. The probabilities are that the bill, having reached this stage, cannot be amended so as to affect the tariff en Puerto Rican goods. The control of the House being in the hands of protectionists, they will no doubt manipulate. tectionists, they will no doubt manipulat so as to prevent any such consummation as the rice-traders are trying to bring

There was intense interest in the vote on Puerto Rico, and both the Oregon and Washington members of the House were among the 150 of that body that watched the proceedings. The Oregon Senators divided. Senator Simon voting as he de-clared his intention to do, for free trade

Tongue Will Work for Anderson Representative Tongue has taken up the case of Anderson, the Oregon man in charge of the Philippine schools, and will insist upon his retention unless his re-moval be brought about for good and sufficient cause. He will vigorously prptest against his being removed to make way for such an anti-expansionist as Atn, under any circumstances.

Bryan an Impossibility.

After sizing up the situation generally; the verdict of the Eastern press, that ervativ in its estimate of political situations, is that Bryan is an impossibility. After scanning the Lincoln platform, recently adopted by the Nebraska Democracy, was approved, if not prepared, by the thinking public has come to the conclusion that notwithstanding the faults of the McKinley administra-tion, Puerto Rican tariff and all, the Democracy is bent upon self-destruction and that in its selection of Bryan for its candidate it is going to inevitable defeat. Of course, this is Eastern sentiment and the Eastern press generally would be very glad to see some other man than Bryan selected for the place. Yet these state s come from some papers that care little about Bryan, but state the plainly as they see it.

Improving Penrl Harbor. m present indications, it would seem that active operations will be begun on the new naval station and drydock to be constructed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, some time in the coming summer. The special board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to determine upon a location for the station and dock is soon to report and if its recommendations are approved necessary appropriation can be secured, there is no reason why work should not begin at once. The Department is ready to take up the work and anxious to push it to a speedy conclusion. In order to make such a dock available, it will be necessary to expend \$100,000 for dredgin an adequate channel over the outer reef, so as to accommodate the heavier draft

Unfortunately the land which was ceder to the United States several years ago for a coaling station at Pearl Harbor, and for which an appropriation of \$20,000 was made, has reverted into the hands of private owners, and the Government will now be obliged to purchase a site for its naval station on that harbor. While it will require fully \$2,000,000, if not more, properly to equip such a station, no such amount will be asked for at this time, but only a sufficient sum to begin the work. In addition to the drydock, it will be neceserect and equip shops and ma chinery for repairing vessels. The great advantage possessed by Pearl Harbor is its location, which is such that it can easily be defended in time of war.

ANOTHER CANAL COMPANY. Incorporated Under the Laws of New

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.-The Inter eanic Canal Company was incorporated day with an authorized capital of \$100.-000,000 to construct, own and operate a maritime canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in the territory of Nicaragua or any other territory in Central or South America. The incorporators or South America. The incorporators are: William B. Crowell, Levi B. Gilchrist James M. Rooney, James K. Traynor, George W. Bell, Charles P. Cadley and Richard W. Purcell, all of whose

incidental powers conferred on the company under its articles of incorporation are the right to acquire concession from any government, to construct, own and operate railroads, telegraph, phone, cable and steamship lines, to sup-ply water to towns for irrigation, motive power and other purposes. It is also pro-vided that any government while not a stockholder of the company may have the rivilege of naming a director or directors, t is further provided that the annual meeting of the company shall be held in Jersey City, the first Tuesday in May. The directors are empowered to fix the amount of working capital, to issue bonds and mortgages and to determine when and

under what conditions the books of the company shall be opened for inspection. Five directors are provided for, and those in office may at any time increase or decrease this number, and may appoint an executive committee of three or more with whatever power the board of directors may confer upon it.

PEARL HARBOR.

Naval Authorities Want It Improved

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The Naval authorities want Pearl Harbor, which they regard as the most important post of the United States in the Pacific, made available for Naval purposes without further delay, and an appeal will be made to Congress in a few days to suthorize the precessary improvements. to authorize the necessary improvements. The board which has been studying the plans for the harbor has completed its work, and recommends the purchase certain lands inside the harbor for Nav repair, dockyard and storebouse, as wel as sites for the erection of defensive works. They favor the immediate expen-diture of \$500,000, which will make the

harbor accessible and provide all the land required for further improvements. Pearl Harbor is the only harbor worthy of the name in the Hawaiian group, the other landing places, including that at Honolulu, being utterly indefensible against an enemy. For military purposes the Hawalian group is regarded as a menace to the United States in time of war until Pearl Harbor can be entered and used as a rendezvous for war vessel

THE DOUBLE TURRETS.

Naval Officers Recommend Further Trinls.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Rear-Admiral O'Neil, Chief of Ordnance, has given a statement to the Washington correspondent of the Herald in regard to the recent performance of the battle-ship Kearsarge. performance of the battle-ship Kearsarge.
"I did not suppose for a moment," he said, "that the turret structure of the vessel would prove deficient in any respect, as both have been carefully worked out by the Bureau of Construction and Review as have also the various mechanical difficulties which the scheme presented. It will be necessary, however, to determine what will be the result of rapid and prolonged firing, and other tests under varying con-ditions of weather at sea are desirable." Rear-Admiral Hichborn, Chief Naval Constructor, agrees with Admiral O'Neil that further tests of the superimposed turrets are desirable. He says:

"The Board of Inspection and Survey will supervise the trial of the ship tomor-row, but the trial will be merely for the purpose of ascertaining if she is complete in all respects and in accordance with the provisions of the contract and specificaflons under which she was built. One of the disadvantages of the system, it seems to me, arises from the inability to train the guns on different portions of the ship at the same time.
"The efficiency of the guns installed in

superimposed turrets is less than if they were mounted in separate turrets. If the 13-inch turret were disabled, the eight-inch turret would also be thrown out of action, and, under rapid-fire conditions, the heat and gases in the superimposed turret would become insufferable."

THE M'CALLA PROMOTION.

Precedent Established May Advance Schley and Sampson.

NEW YORK, April 3.-A special to the Herald from Washington says: Acting Secretary Allen has asked the Attorney-General to furnish the Navy Department with a copy of his opinion in the case of Captain B. H. McCalla, in which the Attorney-General decided that McCalla had been advanced and promoted by the action of the Senate in confirming the nomination of Lieutenant-Commander Dilleburg Welland McCalla advanced and Pilisbury, "vice McCalla, advanced and

There have been reports that precedents thus established would result in the advancement of Rear-Admiral Schley above Rear-Admiral Sampson. It is the opinion of officers who have studied the decision of pincers who have studied the decision that if any promotions occur as a result of the McCalla opinion, both Sampson and Schley wilk be advanced. Captain J. F. Higginson was twice nominated for promotion, the nomination which was confirmed being "vice Schley, advanced and promoted." Commodore Schley's nomina-

tion was thus worded:
"Commodore Winfield Scott Schley to
be advanced six numbers in rank, and to
be Rear-Admiral in the Navy from the 19th day of August, 1888, to take rank after Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, ad-

Officers say that if Schley is held to hav been advanced by the action of the Senate in the Higginson case, then Rear-Admiral Sampson's nomination was also confirmed, as Schley's nomination was to rank after Sampson "advanced."

SOUTH SEA EXPLORATION.

Professor Agnasia Will Return Washington to Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.-Profes A. Agassiz, who left here several months ago in charge of a party of eclentists on board the steamer Albatross, and has returned on the China, will proceed at once to Washington to report regarding the re-sults of his voyage to the South Seas. This scientific expedition went first to the Pomotos, exploring the northern part

of those islands, a region never before examined by eclentists. After refitting the vessel at Tahiti, the remainder of the Society Islands, as well as the Cook, Sav-age and the islands of the Tonga Group were explored. After refitting at Suva, the Ellice, Gilbert and Marshall Islands were explored and the Island of Guam was

All along her course the Albatroes made soundings, those between here and the Marquesas being the first ever made along that route. About 100 miles southenst of Guam a depth of 4513 fathoms, or nearly 5½ miles, was found. The Albatrose is still at Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.-The mana gers of the leading athletic clubs which promote prizefighting in this city have formed a combination to prevent ruinous competition. They declare, however, that they have not organized a slugging trust. In view of the fact that ring contests are to be prohibited in New York, they think that many pugilists of reputation will that many puglists of reputation will come to this coast. The main points inaugurated by the managers for self-protection are: First, not to bid against each other for fights; second, to reduce the size of purses, and, third, in case of a palpable fake to declare the bout "no contest" and donate the amount to some description. onate the amount to some deserving charity. Boxers, managers or seconds con-cerned in any fake will be blacklisted and their names sent to every club in America

Olga Nethersole on Trial. NEW YORK, April 3.-Olga Netherso and others jointly accused in a blanke additiment of maintaining a nuisance, and offending public decency in the production of a dramatization of Daudet's "Sapho," were put on trial today in the crimma branch of the Supreme Court, where Jus-tice Furman presided. Those indicted with Miss Nethersole are Hamilton Revelle, Marcus Mayer and Theodore Moss All appeared in court except Mr. Moss who was reported ill.

Five jurous had been secured when the court took a recess. After recess the jury was completed. The case was then adjourned until ton

Will Command the Wheeling. WASHINGTON, April 3.—Commander Couden has been ordered to Unalaska, Alaska, to take command of the Wheeling. The Wheeling is now at Manila, but will sail shortly for the United States by the northern route. She is now under command of Commander Burwell.

HAWAIIAN

IOUSE CONSIDERS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SENATE MEASURE.

Vote Will Be Taken Thursday After noon-Lane of lown Spoke on the Puerto Rican Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-The House day entered upon consideration of the substitute for the Senate Hawaiian terfisubstitute for the Senate Hawaiian terri-torial bill, under a special order, which will bring the question to a vote Thurs-day afternoon at 4 o'clock. The debate was in committee of the whole and three of the six speeches were pertinent to the bill. Knox (Rep. Mass.), chairman of the committee on territories, delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of its passage. Robinson (Dem. Ind.) criticised a section in the bill which, he said, cona section in the bill which, he said, continued in force labor contracts existing in Hawaii, denouncing it as legalizing a system of wage slavery. Mondell (Rep. Wyo.) spoke generally and supported the bill. Lene (Rep. Ia.), one of the Republicans who opposed Ia.), one of the Republicans who opposed the Puerto Rican tariff bill, made a vigorous greatly read the position and the Puerto Rican tariff bill, made a vigorous speech, reaffirming his position and
warning his Republican associates that
the country would not support an unfair
policy toward the Puerto Ricans. Thomas
(Dem. N. C.), Williams (Dem. Miss.), and
Boutell (Rep. Ill.), discussed imperialism.
Cooper (Rep. Wis.), chairman of the
committee on insular affairs, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a
bill authorizing the Secretary of the
Treasury to designate depositories in
Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.
Brewer (Dem. Ala.) objected.
A bill was passed to allow men who
served during the Spanish War in the

served during the Spanish War in the Philippine insurrection, in the Army, Navy or marine corps, who enter lands the homestead act, to dedu time of such service from the period re-

quired to perfect title. Under a special order made some time ago, the House then went into commi-tee of the whole to consider the bill for Hawaiian civil government. Knox (Rep. Wis.), who was in charge of the measure, made the opening speech in support

Robinson devoted much of his time to a denunciation of the contract labor sys-tem in the Hawaiian Islands, which he haracterized as practical slavery, and characterized as practical slavery, and which, he said, the 19th section of the pending bill continued in force.
"It means," said he, "that you would crucify labor on the cross of landlordism and money in Hawaii."

He charged the American commission-

ers (Senators Cullom and Morgan, and Representative Hitt) with having been seduced and buncoed by President Dole and Judge Freer, the Hawaiian commissioners. But it must remain for Congress. he said, to determine whether money was to be placed above manhood and contract slave labor above free labor.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

COEUR D'ALENE INVESTIGATION. Manager of the Bunker Hill Mine or the Witness Stand.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Frederick Bur-bridge, manager of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine, was the chief witness at Sullivan mine, was the chief witness at the Coeur d'Alene investigation today. It was the mill of this company that was blown up in the uprising last April. Brigadier-General Carlin was to have continued his testimony on the insurrection in 1852, but his official report of that occurrence was accepted as sufficient, and he then gave way to Burbridge.

Mr. Burbridge took charge of the mine in 1893. At that time the miners and laborers were paid \$3 a day, as against \$3 50, the union scale. There were continual threats to "clean out" the Bunker Hill mine, but the troops brought there during

ine, but the troops brought there during the Coxey excitement had a calming effect, After being closed for a time, the Bunker Hill was started up as a strictly non-union mine. The union men had control, however, of the approaches to the Coeur d'Alenes, and with arms frightened away nonunion men and "scabs." The mine suc eeded, however, in manning its plant. In 1896, he said, dynamite was used against the mine, and did some damage to the ie was injured. Threats con tinued, he said, up to the time of the culmination of the agitation last April. The Miners' Union at Wardner met Sun-day, April Zi, a week before the explosion, and sent a delegation to him, Burbridge, to demand \$3 50 a day all around. After fruitless conferences a strike was ordered. The Bunker Hill employes were stopped on the road by an armed mob, revolvers were ourished, and the workmen were chased brough the streets. Later in the day as armed mob took possession of the tram-way of the mine and held it for a time. Mr. Burbridge said he received frequent warnings that he would be killed and the

mine blown up. Representative Sulzer asked for th names of those giving the warnings. Mr Burbridge declined to give the name saying it would imperil the lives of thos who gave the warnings. The Idaho courts had upheld him, he said, in this refusal to divulge names. Sulzer protested, but the committee, on a vote, permitted the witness to proceed without disclosing

Mr. Burbridge told of the warning mer sages received by him of the arming of 800 men, the putting on of masks and the details of the march on the mill.
"Where are these messages?" asked

Sulzer. "Blown up with the mill," replied the Mr. Burbridge said he took such precat

tions as were possible for the protection of the mill, and then, believing that he was an object of special attack, he the mill and did not see the explo-The witness said the presence of the mill tary was essential to the maintenance of peace; the only objections to the military came from those who wished to break the

Crostwalte, of counsel for the State Idaho, directed the examination, and was followed by Attorney Robertson in cross-examination. This brought out that the company discharged men when it was earned they belonged to a union. The wit-ness said there was such a conflict beness said there was such a conflict be-tween union and nonunion men that the company took its side with the nonunior men, declining to employ members of the

Representative Stevens asked if this wa not a violation of the law of Idaho, which provides that there shall be no discrimination against members of an organization. The witness said he stated only the policy and facts in the case, not the law. I conceded that the nonemployment of uni-men might have embittered them.

THE CLARK CASE. Counsel for the Memorialists Begin Their Argument.

WASHINGTON, April 3-Argument 1 the case of Senator Clark, of Montana was begun by counsel for the memorialists oday before the Senate committee or orivileges and elections.

Arthur A. Bierney, counsel for the me

morialists, was the first apçaker. He began by laying down the conclusions of law upon which the memorialists rest their case, but said no effort would be made to make much of these, because they considered their case was too strong they considered their case was too strong to rest upon any mere technicality. The facts were strong. Blerney contended that Clark had become a candidate as early as August 1858, and determined to go to the Senate regardless of all considerations of virtue and morality. While claiming the necessity of wresting control of state affairs from Daly, Clark, when on the witness stand, had been entirely unable to state any case in which power had been exercised in opposition to the best interests of the state.

Bierney commented at length on Clark's

Bierney commented at length on Clark's estimony, contending that the Senator

TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE.

Secretary of the Treasury Asks for

Secretary of the Treasury Asks for an Appropriation.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent an urgent request to Congress to make \$500,000 immediately available to enable the Marine Hospitial Service to fight the plague and other diseases that may appear at any moment. In the annual estimates, submitted last December, \$300,000 was asked for this purpose, but it is already seen that this amount will be insufficient. Surgeon-General Wyman, in his requisition on the Secretary for the money, reports that on account of the continued and increasing danger from plague, it has become necessary to detail medical officers of that service for duty in the offices of the United States Consuls at the various ports of Europe from which emigrants depart, and to prevent the introduction of valley fever from the full parts of Conous ports of Europe from which emigrants depart, and to prevent the introduction of yellow fever from the fruit ports of Central and South America. Medical officers have been detailed to serve in the consular offices to enforce the quarantine regulations to be observed at foreign ports. Medical officers are also attached to the American Consulates in Yokohama, Kobe and Hong Kong.

Dr. Wyman further says that the plague has recently been reported at San Fran-

Dr. Wyman further says that the plague has recently been reported at San Francisco. This state of affairs has rendered necessary the expenditure of greater sums from the appropriation to fight epidemics than were contemplated when the estimates were submitted, and it is believed that \$300,000 may prove insufficient to meet all the emergencies likely to arise in the coming fiscal year.

OBSTRUCTS THE VIEW.

Turkish Tower at Paris Expositio Annoys Commissioner Peck.

PARIS, April 2-Now that the exposition buildings are practically completed, it is found that the tower of the Turkish pavilion will so obstruct the view of the adjoining American National pavilion that Commissioner Peck has deemed it impera-tive to make another strong effort to secure its removal. He has written a vig-orously worded protest to the Director-General of the Exposition.

Commissioner Peck has decided to close the National pavilion Sunday. Although it is less than a fortnight from Although it is less than a forthight from the date of the opening of the Exposition, the grounds are covered with fragments of woodwork, stones and other rubbish, and the authorities have lighted upon a novel scavenger scheme. The Minister of War is to send 10,000 soldiers, who are of war is to send 10,000 solders, who are now being drilled for the purpose, to sweep like an army through the grounds and buildings April 12 for the purpose of clear-ing up all the debris.

BERLIN, April 3.—The Koelniche Zel-ung, a semiofficial organ, published alarming reports regarding the war operations which Russia is making on land and sea. The Zeitung announces that the Czar will go to Moscow tomorrow to be present at the Military Council. All dispatches relating to the mobilization of troops are carefully censored before they are given to the press. Officers who have applied for a leave of absence have been replied to that all such leaves will be denied for the

Sunday Closing at Exposition. LONDON, April 3. — In the House of Lords today, Lord Kinnaid asked the gov-ernment to support the United States in the closing of exhibits on Sundays at the Paris Exposition. The Premier, Lord Sal-isbury, replied that the government was fully aware of the feeling in the matter, but had no shadow of authority to deal with the subject. It was entirely a ques-tion for the authorities of the exposition.

Australian Drought Broken. MELBOURNE, April 3.-Good rains have fallen in most of the districts of Victoria and New South Wales, and the outlook for wheat is now generally more favorable than it has been for years past.

Two Chinese Ministers Appointed. PEKING, April 3.-Knet Chun and Kuan and St. Petersburg, respectively.

A PICTURE FIGHT.

Pitusimmons and Rublin Signed Articles.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Robert Fitzelm-mons and Gus Buhlin today signed articles to meet in a 25-round contest before the Westchester Athletic Club, at Tuckahoe, June 2, "or the first day thereafter when pictures may be taken successfully." The men will fight for 67 per cent of the gross gate receipts and a like share of the picture receipts. They will divide their share of the gate money, 75 and 25 per cent. The picture money they will divide equally. George Siler was selected referee, without any other name being considered. The men further agreed that neither would fight Sharkey, McCoy, Jeffries or Corbett before they met. June 2, "or the first day thereafter whe fore they met.

THE RUNNING RACES. Yesterday's Winners at Bennings and Oakland.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The result

Bennings were: Five and a half furiongs—Golden Rattlee wen, Jack Gay second, Rough Rider third; time, 1:11.

time, 1:11.

Half-mile—Educate won, Albert Enright second, Moor third: time, 6:51.

Seven furlongs, selling—Queen of Song won, Robert Metcalf second, Post Haste third: time, 1:39.

Six furlongs—Grandeur won, Candia second, Balkan third: time, 1:19.

Five and a half furlongs—Thermost won, Candia won, Candia second. Candia won, Ca

Cupidity second, Sir Christopher third;

Races at Oakland.

BAN FRANCISCO, April 2.-At Oakland the weather was fine and the track fast. The results were:

Five furiongs, selling—Gusto won, May Dine second, Morelia third; time, 1:04%. Six furiongs—Moringa won, De Blaise second, Torsina third; time, 1.18½. Seven furlongs, selling—Boundlee won, My Gypsy Second, Mountebank third;

Northamptonshire Stakes.

1860 he was a delegate to the nations convention that nominated Abraham Lin

coin for President. Mr. Staples retired

Mile and a sixteenth, handlcap—Scotch Plaid won, Formero second, Imperious third; time, 1:50%. Six furlongs, selling—Peace won, Cor-marant second, Momentum third; time, Orie mile, seiling-Lena won, Wyoming second, Alas third; time, 1:65%.

LONDON, April 2.—The Northampton-shire stakes of 800 sovereigns, run as the Northampton Spring meeting today, re-Northampton Spring meeting today, re-suited in an exciting tussle, a dead heat being run by School Girl, ridden by J. Reiff, and Rough Side, with K. Cannon up. The dead heat was run off and School Girl won in hellow fashion. Little Reiff was heartly cheered.

David J. Staples Dead. up and 8 to play. SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—David J. Staples, a pioneer of California, and for 33 years president of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, dled today, aged 76. He was a native of Medway, Mass. In

Am tends to kill the hair and turn it graft

were ordered and this amendment, too, was lost, 29 to 41. After an amendment offered by Spooner (Rep. Wis.), making a slight change in the measure, had been accepted by Foraker and agreed to, two amendments offered by Bacon (Dem. Ga.), one being a substitue for the entire bill, were defeated without division

Final Vote on the Bill. The bill was then reported to the Sen-ate, the amendments were agreed to and on an aye and no vote it was passed by a on an aye and no vote it was passed by a vote of 40 to 31, a majority of nine. Fol-

lark, Wyo. Kyle Lodge McBride McComas, McMillan NOES.

The only change in the pairs on the final vote related to Beveridge (Rep. Ind.). Clark (Dem. Mont.) announced that he understood that, if present, Beveridge would vote for the bill. He therefore transferred his pair to Rawlins (Dem. Utah.). This permitted both Clark and Hanna (Rawlins' pair) to vote.

Wrangle Over the Quay Case. Scarcely had the Puerto Rican bill been disposed of when quite unexpectedly a serious snarl over the case of ex-Senator serious snari over the case of ex-Senator Quay arose. Acting under the unanimous consent agreement reached March 16, that the Quay case should be taken up today, "subject to the consideration of appropriation bills, conference reports, the present unfinished business and Senate bill 255"—the Spooner bill as to the government of the Philippings—Lodge moved that the the Philippines-Lodge moved that the Spooner bill be made the unfinished busi-

This was objected to by the friends o Quay, and Wolcott (Rep. Colo.) moved to adjourn. The motion was lost, 29 to 29 Lodge then renewed his motion, and again Welcott moved to adjourn, but his motion was lost, 25 to 29. A long wrangle ensued and when, at 5:55, the Senate adjourned, the cituation was still strained, and the

TAXATION OF PUERTO RICO.

An Expert Urges a System to Sul Local Conditions. WASHINGTON, April 3.—During the de-bate on the Puerto Rican bill today, Fair-banks presented the following cablegram from Governor-General Davis, of Puerto

"San Juan de Puerto Rico, March 29. Letter by next mail from Profesor Hol-lander, strongly advising against legisla-tive requirement of United States internal revenue laws, or fixed percentage thereof, for Puerto Rico. He urges that tax sys-tem for this island should be made to suit local conditions and harmonize with home requirements. Hope of attaining such a system will be unrealizable if un

and proper measures prevented "DAVIS." Fairbanks explained that Professor Hollander is an expert on questions of taxa-tion, who was sent to Puerto Rico at the request of General Davis to make a study of those questions.

The Distances of the Stars. Professor Simon Newcombe in the Youth's

A problem in which astronomers are now much interested is that of the dis-tances of the stars, especially how far out they extend. It was formerly thought that the brightest stars were the nearest, and the faintest the most distant. But it is now found that this is not the whole truth, and that some of the brightest stars are as far away as those which w

cannot see without a telescope.

There are two remarkable cases of this kind. Camppis, in the constellation Argo, is, next to Sirius, the brightest star in the sky. But its distance is immeasurably greet, so that astronomers have not been able to learn anything certain about it. The most interesting conclusion from this is that Canopus, although it is only star in the sky, is really thousands of

imes brighter than the s Canopus is not the only star of which this is true. Rigel, in the constellation Orion, is a sta. of the first magnitude; yet its distance is beyond all that the most powerful instruments of astronomy can fathom. There may be yet other stars ten thousand times as bright as the sun, and yet so far away that we do not see

them as very bright stars.

There are now about 60 stars of whose distance astronomers have been able to get some idea. The distances of a few of the nearest of these have been meas-ured with some approach to exactness, but the further a star is, the harder it becomes to secure exactness in such measurements. But astronomers are always frying to improve their instruments, and year they are finding out more and nore about the arrangement of the stars. Perhaps before the 20th century shall be half gone they will know how far off the Milky Way is something they have as yet no certain way of learning.

Where the Government Wins.

Indianapolis Press. It frequently occurs that officers of Na-tional banks retain the first notes issued by the bank as souvenirs. If these notes are never brought into circulation and are never presented to the Government for redemption the Government is that much richer. The records of the redemption di-vision show that there has not been an instance since National banks were first organized where the entire circulation of any bank was fully redeemed, and there is today a considerable fund in the Treasury to that account.

Mark Twain on Copyright. LONDON, April 2.—The select commit-tee of the House of Lords on the copy-right bill met today, and Samuel L. Clem-ens (Mark Twain) was examined. He expressed the opinion that the copyright laws of Great Britain and the United States were now so nearly what they ought to be that they only needed "one commercially trifling but morally gigantic amendment, in order to become perfect."

Mr. Clemens explained that the amendment would be the removal of the 42 years' limit, and a return to perpetual copy-

Golf at Atlantic City. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. April 3.-Harry Vardon, the British golf champion, today easily defeated the best ball put up by Herbert Harriman, the Garden City Club nateur champion, winning by

German Foreign Office Denial. BERLIN, April 2.—Reports from Washington intimating that Germany is insti-gating Turkey to take unfriendly action nied by the German Foreign Office.

Branded as a British Invention. BERLIN, April 2,—The statements that Russia is intriguing against the Bagdad Railroad, are branded in government cir-cles as a British invention.

TARIFF BILL PASSED HOW HE KNEW THAT HE WAS CURED.

A Dog Called as a Witness to a Cure of Dyspepsia.

"How do I know I was cured? Well, it's this way," said the man to the reorter. "I used to come home from work feeling uglier than sin. When the dog saw me coming he'd put his tail between his legs and sneak under the back porch. When I went into the kitchen the cat dived under the cookstove, and as soon as the children heard my voice they'd stop their play and go and sic on the stairs and their play and go and sic on the stairs and talk in whispers. My wife looked at me anxiously, not daring to speak until I spoke first, and she could judge what mood I was in. When we sat down to table the little ones could hardly eat for table the little ones could hardly eat for the way I was while the little ones table to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It samelines bunners that the desire to I was suffering from 'stomach trouble.' Now when I go home the dog comes to offer some less meritorious medicine a

some of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets in connection with the 'Discovery.'

BETTER THAN SEVEN DOCTORS. "I have received more benefit from your medicine than anything I have taken." writes Mrs. N. Bernier, of \$61 Elm street, Oshkosh, Wis. "I had liver complaint for the past 15 years, complicated with dyspepsia and gall stones. I had doctored with seven of our prominent doctors, and not one or all of them had done me the good, nor began to do what your medicines have. I have used three bottless of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and one bottless of Dr. Pierce's Fayorite Prescription. tle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription first began to take these remedies. Can say truthfully that your medicine is the best I ever found for liver complaint and

dyspepsia." "I can say to you, one bottle of your "I can say to you, one notice of the Golden Medical Discovery' has cured me sound and well, after suffering two long years with stomach disease," writes W. H. Braswell, of McAdenville, Gaston County, N. C. "My health is worth the world to "Them." It sometimes happens that the desire to make a little more profit tempts a dealer



bounding down the road, barking a wel- | "just as good" as Dr. Pierce's Golden ome. Little Dick and Annie race to see who'll get to father first, and the wife stands at the door waiting, with 'all her heart in her eyes. The children laugh and chat through supper, and romp afterand chat through supper, and romp after-ward till bed time, and their little voices are music to me. If you don't believe me, ask my family. No; ask the dog; he's absolutely impartial."

"And you attribute your cure to the use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-

ery?" said the reporter.
"What else can I attribute it to?" was
the reply. "I doctored for years without
any benefit, I tried everything I could
hear of, but I kept getting worse. One
day my wife read a testimonial to a cure of a case which was like mine. The writer said that 'Golden Medical Discov-The ery had made a new man of him. She got a bottle unbeknown to me, and I was mad at her, too, for wasting the money. I let the bottle stay awhile, and wouldn't touch it. One day I thought I might as well use the stuff up, so I began. I felt better after using that bottle, and got some more, and I kept it up until I felt like a well man. I gained 15 pounds in two months, and I never felt better in my life than I do now. Of course, I give the credit to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If it's a coincidence, I advise every one that wants a similar coincidence

to use the 'Discovery.' A GREAT SUFFERER. "I was a great sufferer from dyspensi-

for over two years, and I was a complete physical wreck," writes Mr. Preston F. physical wreck," writes Mr. Preston F. Fenstermacher, of Egypt, Lehigh County, "Had many torturing, gnawing and thing pains—I think that about all that a dyspeptic has or ever could have. I also suffered much with constipation. I tried many different medicines which were recommended to cure the trouble, but these only made me worse, and my con-lition was more sluggish and weak than before. It seemed that I was getting worse all the time. At the same time my stomach was so weak that the least and easiest kind of food to digest would get sour in my stomach, and I had such a weak and debilitated appearance that it seemed as if I had hardly any blood n my whole body. Muscles were soft and flabby, circulation poor and slow. Suf-fered greatly from cold hands, and feet, I wrote to a number of medical firms for dicine and advice, and most of them asked of me a large sum of money t ure me, but this I could not afford. last I came across an advertisement of Dr. Pierce's. I read it through and hought to myself this firm must have some sympathy with suffering humanity.
I wrote to them for a question list blank, which I filled out and returned to them, which I filled out and returned to them, stating my symptoms and pains. To my great surprise I received by return mail the best and most substantial advice that I ever before read. This advice gave me the greatest confidence in the World's Dispensary Medical Association, even so great that I at once left off all former remedies and tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Madical Discovery and Theosant Polleta. Medical Discovery and 'Peasant Pellets.' I used about eight vials of the 'Pellets' and ten bottles of the 'Discovery,' which brought me back to my former state of

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of disestion and nutrition. When the stomach is cured, diseases which seem remote from the stomach are cured with it, because many forms of disease affecting the lungs, heart, liver, kidneys and other organs, have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and the digestive and nutritive system. What is known as "weak stomach" invariably brings other organs down to a similar level of weakness. The body is sustained by food. All its strength comes from food after it has been digested and assimilated. When the figestive and assimilative powers fail, the body fails of proper nutrition, and the loss of strength which ensues is felt proportionately by each organ of the body, because each organ of the body is only partly nourished. When Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the dis-eased stomach and re-establishes the digestive and assimilative powers, starved and weakened organs at once be-gin to be nourished back into strength.

health."

A VERY BAD CASE.

"I wish to tell you of the great benefit I have received from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mr. G. B. Bird, of Byrnside. Putnam County, W. Va. "It cured me of a very had case of indigestion, associated with torpid liver. Before I began the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I had no appetite. Discovery I had no appetite; could not sleep nor work but very little. The little that I ate did not agree with me, was constipated, and life was a misery to me, constipated, and life was a misery to me. I wrote to Dr. Pierce, giving the symptoms, and asked for advice. He advised me to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' so I began the use of it, and after taking four bottles I felt so well that I went to work, but soon got worse, so I again began the use of it and used it about eight weeks

Medical Discovery. The customer will be quite safe in saying that there is nothing else just as good as the "Discovery" for his condition. It can be relied on, and has a record behind it of authentic cures, which no similar medicine can du-

Is wisdom, and the choicest of all wisdom is that which teaches how we may live a healthful and happy life. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser points the path of health so plainly that no way-farer need err therein. It deals with the great topics of human origin and reproduction in a common-sense way. It tells the plain truth in plain English. This great book, containing 1008 large pages, with durable cloth binding, is sent free on receipt of 31 1-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. If satisfied to have the book in paper covers, send only 21 stamps for expense of mailing. Address

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. "Studying German." Werner's Magazine. (Recited with a book.)

"Du hast gehabt-"Er-se"—Oh, sho learn such gibberish! shoo fly-I never can

"Ich haba-Ich-Ich"-Christopher Co-I must learn it-of course I must learn it -if it puts every muscle in my face out of joint. "Du hast gehabt." Jehosaphat, I believe I've got the lockjaw now, "Ich habe, Ich habe, Ich habe"—when I learn to speak this believed language fluently, I am going to Europe, visit Germany, sit beside the Emperor like Consuela did, and charm him with my "Ich habe gehabt." I shall be able by that time to pronounce me, I am beginning to think that I am setting on very slowly-quite discouraged

"Du hast gehabt-Du has-Du"-Oh, the poor old professor, how he does scowl, and how earnestly he will say, dear mees, you nefer study much, I fears you should apply your mind-you me so fery much worried"—Worried! worried?— I'd like to know what about me? you old goose-"Ich haba gehabt," fellow, I no love you, but I really do be-lieve—to give him his dues—he does try his level best to bang the stuff into my head.

Pinsterers Locked Out. MINNEAPOLIS. April 1.-The employing plasterers have locked out the ending the settlement of their dispute s to hours. The carpenters have asked as to hours. The carpenters have asked an advance from 25 to 32½ cents an hour.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Nasal CATARRH NAMEVER 1 In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm es, soothes and leals

It cores catarri and drives

sway a cold in the head Cream Balm is placed into the nostrile, or over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not dryingnot produce sneeding. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

longer, when I was permanently cured. I SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE, took in all 12 bottles of the 'Discovery' and DB. TAFT BROS. MED. CO., 163 E 1368, M. E