# CAPE NOME MINING

Senate Agrees to Amendment to the Civil Code Bill.

FOR SHOAL WATER EXPLORATION

Only Citisens and Persons Intending to Become Such Permitted to Work Off-Shore Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-During almost the entire session today, the Senate had under consideration the Alaskan civil code bill. The amendment providing for the mining of gold along the beach in the district was perfected, after a discuss lasting nearly four hours. The amend-ment, as finally agreed to and incorporated in the bill, is as follows:

"That subject only to general limita-tions that may be necessary to exempt navigation from artificial obstructions, all lands and shoal waters below mean high tide on the shores, bays and inlets of Behring Sea within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject for exploration for gold and other preclous metals by citizens of the United States and persons who have legally declared their in-tention to become such, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the min ers in organized mining districts may have heretofore made or may hereafter make governing the temporary possession there of for exploration and mining purposes until otherwise provided by law. "Provided, further, that the rules and

regulations established by the miners shall not be in conflict with the mining laws of the United States, and all permits heretofore granted authorizing any person or persons, corporation or comp excavate or mine under any of said waters are hereby revoked and declared null and void; and the reservation of a road-way 60 feet wide, under the 10th section of the act of May 14, 1898, entitled 'An act extending the homestead laws and pro-viding for the right of way of railroads in Alaska, and for other purposes,' shall not apply to mineral lands or townsites."

The House today entered upon the cou sideration of the naval appropriation bill, with a prospect of a severe struggle ahead over the question of armor-plate, the building of shipe in Government yards and the provision in the bill for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The bill carries \$13,000,000 more than any previous naval bill. Today, Foss, the acting chairman, and Cummings, the ranking minority member of the committee, defended the bill. The latter declared himself in favor of paying \$545 for Krupp armor, at least until all the ships authorized were built, and eaid that the committee had information, the source of which he was not at liberty to reveal, showing that we could obtain Krupp armor at a price lower than any other country in the world. Kitchen of North Carolina, one of the members wh signed the minority report, criticised what termed the general extravagance of the bill, and advocated the establishment of a Government armor-plate factory to protect the Government against extortion During the debate, Cummings raised a burst of applause by stating that he be-lieved in keeping the Army and Navy in the Philippines as long as a single rebel defled the authority of the United States. "But when we have conquered them," he added, "I am in favor of treating them as we propose to trent Cuba. On the whole, I think the Filipinos were more gallant n the Cubans, and certainly deserve as fair treatment."

#### THE DAY IN DETAIL. Consideration of the Alaskan Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The House joint resolution in favor of a Constitu-tional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote was laid before the Senate.

was about to be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, Butler (Pop. N. C.) asked that it be read, and then addressed the Senate briefly. ction of the con mittees of the Senate to create, not to smother, legislation. He thought that this question had been so thoroughly considered that it was not necessary to send it to committee, and, therefore, moved that it be placed on the calendar.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, said that, as Butler was disposed to make imputations on the committee, he desired the right then to inform him that he was

"I do not," he said with a snap, "quite like to have the Senator attack the committee on privileges and elections in ad-vance of its actions on measures." Hoar (Rep. Mass.) called attention to

the gravity of the proposition, and sub-mitted that the matter should be considered by a committee of the Senate. He did not approve of the proposed amend-ment, holding that its addition would give the United States two executive bodies, both chosen by the people in popular elections, the only difference being that the Senators would have a larger constituency than the Representatives.

The motion to place the resolution on the calendar was withdrawn, and it was referred to the committee on privileges Hale (Rep. Me.) presented an addition

to the urgent deficiency bill, and it was passed without debate.

The bill providing for the return to the proper district for trial of persons in-dicted in United States Courts was also

Davis (Rep. Minn.) reported from the committee on foreign relations the follow-

ing resolution, and it was adopted:
"That the Secretary of State he directed
to send to the Senate a copy of the memorial of Edward Gottfried, a citizen of erre, Pa., and late consular agent of the United States at Truxillo, Peru, sworn to March 21, 1900, now on file in the State Department, together with all papera, letters and exhibits attached to emorial, and also copies of all correspondence of this Government and that of Peru, and of any opinions or decisions of the Department of State in connection with the action of a party of Peruvian revolutionists against the constitutional government of Peru, on and after August 20, 1898, the memorialist at the time being consular agent of the United States in eonsular agent of the Chatting alleged Peru, wrongdoers perpetrating alleged depredations on his property and injuries to his person in violation of treaty rights."

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Alaskan civil code bill, the pend ing question being an amendment offered by Stewart (Sli. Nev.) as to regulations for the mining of gold below low-water mark slong the coast of Alaska.

The provision in the bill that no person over 50 years of age shall be eligible to ent as United States District udge of Alaska was stricken out.

Warren (Rep. Wyo.) offered an amend ment, which was agreed to, providing that in case of the death, sickness or absence of the Governor, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Surveyor-General, ex-officio Secretary of the district. The bill was then laid aside, and the Senate held an executive session after which, at 4:45 P. M., it adjourned.

In the House, The House took up the Naval appropriation bill immediately after it convened. Some difficulty arose in connection with attempts to secure an agreement for closing the general debate. Foss, acting chairman of the Naval committee, suggested seven hours on each side.

question had been vexing Congress for several years, and it was important that it should be settled, and settled right. All efforts to secure an agreement failed. and the House went into committee of the whole, Payne (Rep. N. Y.), in the chair, with an indefinite period for gen-eral debate ahead.

eral debate ahead.

Foss made a general preliminary speech. In opening, he paid tribute to Boutelle, (Rep. Me.), chairman of the committee, whose illness had prevented him from attending the sessions of the House since the Christmas holidays. The bill, Foss explained, carried a total appropriation of \$1.20.000, the learner parks appropriately \$1.20.000 the learner parks appropriately \$1.20.0000 explained, carried a total appropriation of \$61,200,000, the largest naval appropriation bill ever presented to any American Con-gress. After explaining the various items of the bill, Foss said:

"We are building it for peace; we are

building it not to provoke war, but to con-serve international concord; we are building it in order that the nations may take warning that if American bonor is assailed, American valor will defend. The nation which is armed and ready to fight s the least likely to be called upon to do so. The best peace conference is a strong and efficient navy. Sea power is recog-nized the world over as the strength of a great nation. We are building a Navy to maintain our foreign policy, to defend the Monroe doctrine, and to guard the proposed Nicaragua canal, which I trust will never be built unless the American Navy has the right, as it has the ability, to de fend it in time of war. While protection to ourselves was the watchword of the past century, commerce will be the watch-word of the coming. We will not only continue to build our own ships of Amer-ican material, fashioned by American hands, but at the same time we will build as we have been building recently ships for Japan and Russia, and in time, by reason of the decreased supply of iron and steel of other countries, we will be building the navies of England, France, Germany and other great naval powers. Men will not embark in commercial en-terprises beyond the seas unless they know that their own country has the abliity to protect them in every port and har-bor in the world, and when an American merchantman goes to foreign ports she will go there backed, if necessary, by American men-of-war, to see to it that she has the rights and privileges of the most favored nations. The American Navy will thus play an important part

in securing our commercial supremacy."
The American battle-ship would also play, he said, a not inconsiderable part in the civilization of the Filipinos. The Amercan school ma'am, with her spelling book, may enlighten the mind, he said. the American missionary, with his Bible, may soften the heart. The commercial traveler may teach them the laws of trade, but they recognize no virtue unless accompanied by force and the American battle-ship anchored in the harbor of Manila will do more than anything else to each them that liberty is not license, but that true liberty is liberty under law, re-spect for order and reverence for justice.

## ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

Two Measures Determined Upon by the Special House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-Two meas ures directed against trusts were deter-mined upon today by the special sub-com-mittee on trusts of the House judiciary committee. The special sub-committee has spent many days examining the various remedies proposed, and the confer-ences were not concluded until a late hour today. As agreed upon, the rem-edy is twofold, namely, a Constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with trusts, and a new anti-trust law making the following extensions to the Sherman act:

First-Requiring the branding or mark ing of trust-made goods shipped out of a state, so as to be easily identified as the Second-Prohibiting the interstate traffic of trust-made goods not so branded, and making them subject to seizure and con-

Third-Requiring corporations having a capital over \$1,000,000, or doing an annual business of \$1,000,000, to file a report of their affairs with the Secretary of State. Fourth-Providing the process of in-junction against combinations sending trust-made goods from state to state or

to foreign countries,
Fifth-Prohibiting the use of the mails
to concerns and their officials proven to

#### FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS. President Asks for an Appropriation of a Quarter of a Million.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Presi dent today sent a message to the Senate asking that \$250,000 be placed at the dis-posal of the Secretary of State for pay-ment of the expenses of a conference of the Republics constituting the Union of American Republics, which he recomnended in his last annual message. The President says in his message that since the date of his annual message, "the Secretary of State has informed the gov-ernments of the various Republics of this continent of our wish to see another conference convened and has received formal favorable replies from some of them in response to my suggestion and an expression of their willingness to send delegates to a second conference. From a majority of the other Republics this Government has received oral assurances of a similiar tenor, so that at the present time the recommendation made in my message is assured of the approval of the American Republica." It is not ex-pected that the proposed conference will be held in the United States.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. Some Provisions of the Measure Re ported Yesterany.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — Chairman Hawley reported today from the commit-tee on military affairs the appropriation bill for the army. The pay for officers of the line is increased \$453,500. The section providing for a military telegraph line in Alaska, costing \$450,550, is stricken out. For a library building at Manila, \$5000 is appropriated. In computing the length of service for the retirement of officers and soldiers rerving in Puerto Rico or the Philippines they are to be allowed double time for such service. Travel allowane, for enlisted men discharged is increased

To Meet the Gaynor Case.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—A bill was
passed by the Senate today in accordance with the recommendation of
Attorney-General Griggs, to meet the Attorney-General Griggs, to meet the case of Gaynor Bros., and others, indicted in conjunction with ex-Captain Carter, charged with fraud on work done in the harbor of Sayannah and Cumberland Sound. The recent decision of Judge Brown, in New York, who refused to return the Gaynors to Georgia for trial, where they had been indicted, induced the Attorney-General to preserve induced the Attorney-General to prepare the bill, the text of which was sent out by the Associated Press last Friday.

Nominations Confirmed. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate today confirmed the following nomina-

Captain Silas W. Terry, to be a Rear Admiral and Charles E. Barnes, of Illi-nois, to be Consul at Cologne.

Allen Nominated Governor. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President today nominated Charles H. Allen, of chusetts, to be Governor of Puerto

The Secrets of Planets Revealed.

vened. Some difficulty arose in connection with attempts to secure an agreement for closing the general debate. Foss, acting chairman of the Naval committee, suggested seven hours on each side.

Underwood (Dem. Ala.) and Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) thought there would be some general debate on live topics raised in the bill when read for amendment. This was especially true, Underwood thought, regarding the question of armor plate. That

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—Ex-Governor John P. Aligeld, of Illinois, was the principal speaker tonight at the banquet given at the Stanwix Hotel by the Bimetaille League of Albany County in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson. He responded to the toast "What Jefferson Would Do." The attendance was very larve. A hearty greettendance was very large. A hearty greet-ing was extended to Governor Altgeld,

"In America enterprise has come to mean exploitation, and patriotism has be-come a new name for plunder. Any contingent will do, and one hemisphere is as good as another, so long as the Govern-ment can be used for private enrichment. "Finding the Government such a profit able asset, these private monopolists have taken possession of it. They seek to control caucuses, conventions and elections. They control legislation, they own courts, and they dictate to the President of the

United States. "Naturally, they select men with no convictions to do their rear-stair work and betray the public, and they have brought to the front a race of men who make deception their business and duplicity their

"These men are mere creatures. They do not rise to the dignity of politicians, but have the impudence to sit in chairs once occupied by statesmen. "Through this class of men the func tions of government have been perverted

and from being the protector, it is being made the despoller of the people. "At the dictation of the combines, the ourts, which were intended to protect to strike down trial by jury, that bulwark of liberty for which the English-speaking

other thing. "Although living in a republic, yet instead of being governed by the people and according to law, the corporations have had established for their convenience government by injunction, and according to the whims of prejudice of an individual who acts as their creature and imprisons

American citizens at pleasure. "Although living in a republic and hav-ing no need of an army, the corporations of America are fostering a military estab-lishment and the bullpens of Idaho, where housands of American citizens were last summer imprisoned by military authority for months without warrant, without in-dictment and without trial, merely because the Governor of the state was simply a convenience for the corporations, show what is in store for the toilers of America if this corrupt rule of the synicates is not arrested.

"For over 100 years our country grew great and covered the land with cities. railroads and shops; it protected life and property and punished crime. During this time government by injunction was not heard of, and the use of the military as a convenience for corporations was not thought of. But with the advent of private monopoly, growing out of tariff laws, growing out of franchises, growing out of pecial privileges, came a race of manipundustry, but exploiters of the public, who trample down the liberty of the citizen at home and sneer at the idea of estab-lishing free institutions abroad.

"Once the Republican party stood for great principles, once it had a message for humanity, once its leaders were men of conviction, once it believed in the Dec-laration of Independence; but the finger of the corporation has erased every great motto from its banners, and toda market place and takes its instructions

from the trust magnates of America.
"Once it had conscience, now only hunger; once it loved liberty, now it worships the dollar; once it stood for human-ity, now only for plunder. Time changes, men degenerate and parties rot. Cant is at a premium and hyprocisy passes for coin. The creed of King George has become the platform of McKinley and Mark Hanna's dollar-sign breeches has become the flag of the Republican party.

"Under these circumstances it is natural for both Republicans and Dem to ask what would Jefferson do if he

"First, he was one of the most radical men of his day, and was the most progressive and aggressive politician and statesman of that period. He was neutral in nothing, he never trimmed, he never dodged, he never straddled; he never asked whether a measure was popular, but whether it was just and eternally right. He was never silenced by salary, or self-interest, and did not belong to that class of men who fear to do their duty as citizens lest it hurt their business. He never asked: 'What do the rich want?' but al-

ways 'What do the people need?'
"Second, he was never negative, but always positive. He went forward, he shaped, he created. He was not anti-he was pro-but his pro made-the anti-

"Third, from his utterances it is clear that he would impeach and drive into eternal disgrace those judges who have usurped the functions of the legislative and executive departments by establishing government by injunction, and depriving the citizen of his Constitutional rights and trampling trial by jury under foot. He would put such further safeguards d trial by jury as to preserve it in-

violate for all times.
"Fourth, he would pnnish by proper proceedings all those men who use the nilitary forces so as to violate the rights of American citizens, and instead of build ing up a great military system after the manner of McKinley for the benefit of contractors, the employment of rich men's ons, and the convenience of corporations he would reduce the Army down to the actual needs of the country.

"Fifth, he would coin both silver and gold on like terms, because he agreed with Hamilton that one metal alone made too narrow a basis of money for the welfare of the people. He would at once have the Government resume the Governmental prerogative of issuing whatever paper money it was necessary to issue, for he was bitterly opposed to banks of issue. He would denounce the financial bill lately passed by Congress as a crime against a free people. This measure was the scrotu-lous infant that was born of a liaison between the followers of McKinley and of Palmer and Buckner. Let me say by way of parenthesis, that I question no man's right to support McKinley or to follow Palmer and Buckner; excellent men have done this; but I do insist that a decent regard for truth, for history, and for the memory of the mighty dead should pre-vent him from then calling himself a

Jeffersonian Democrat. "Sixth, Jefferson would encourage the Filipino people in establishing an inde-pendent government, and probably give them such protection as we give the South American republics. I do not believe that he would consider it wise to incorporate them into our system as citizens, and he would consider it a crime to hold them in any other way by force, just as Mc-Kinley once said it would be. McKinley Kinley once said it would be. McKinley saw plain duty and wavered Jefferson

not only saw, but conquered.
"Seventh, he would send a message of good will and moral support to the two South African republies that are now fighting for existence. We would not see the humiliating spectacle of the mighty American Republic secretly supporting the world's great bully in strangling lib-

rty on a new continent.
"Eighth, he would connect the two great oceans with a canal so as to bring our Western and our Eastern shores closer together, and he would not get on his cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price Sc. lower than the price before the con tion last Fall, when is tickets could in one day. No cure no pay. Price Sc.

AS JEFFERSON WOULD DO

knees in order to secure England's permission for this enterprise. England got control of the Suez canal without consulting us. If we get permission of the men and government that have the land, and if we pay all the bills, why must we get England's permission to connect our own shores? Under the treaty just signed by the McKinley Administration, England would control the new canal after it was built with our money, for hor navy will always be larger than ours. If you are a Republican, let me ask you in all seriousness, do you approve of this toadyism, this flunkeyism, this Angiomania which makes everything American subservient to English interests?

lish interests?
"Ninth, Jefferson would do today what he tried to do over 100 years ago. He would establish the principle of direct legislation, now called the initiative and referendum, so that the people could control their government under all circumstances, and thus in a measure at least put an end to the bribery and debauchery. the chicanery and the trickery that are destroying republican institutions in

"Tenth—How about trusts? Jefferson would abolish all monopoly, and all special privileges. This much we know for he has told us. If this were done, there would not be a trust left in America. But how would he do it. In my judgment, and I speak only for myself, there is only one way, and that is to have the people own and operate all necessary monopolies. and operate all necessary monopolies such as municipal utilities and transports tion. This done, most of the others would dissolve. There would be no private mo-nopoly in this country. Leave everything possible to individual enterprise, and where that will not suffice let the people to it in their collective capacity, for

are all equally interested.

"Eleventh, Jefferson would establish a just income tax, and require concentrated capital to bear its share of the burdens of government, and thus lighten the bur-dens of the smaller taxpayer.
"What is it that gives Mr. Bryan such

a hold on the Democracy of America as no man has had since the days of Jack-son? It is his principles and his earnest-

"There is no hero-worship about it. They favor the principles he advocates, and have absolute confidence in his hon-esty and courage. He is an idol, not a hero. People love him because they peleve he sympathizes with them.
"I hear some good man say, Why could

not Bryan consent to modify some features of the Chicago platform so that we could all unite and then we could win?
"My friend, you have simply read the newspapers, and have not studied the conditions. You have not heard the earnest heartbeats of our people.

"The moment Mr. Bryan consents to
modify the Chicago platform in any particular, that moment he is destroyed.

"He would at once sink to the level of

the ordinary politician, who was trimming his sails to catch votes. "He would at once cease to be the idol of the Democratic heart. Now you re-

spect him for his sincerity—then you would despise him for his weakness.

"We are at a crisis in the history of the race. Shall the hand of toll be eman-cipated, or shall it have new shackles riveted on it, Shall the American millions be free men or serfs? Shall Government protect the weak or be a mere convenience for the strong? Shall justice up-hold the right or smile on iniquity? Shall iberty illumine the earth or be slain in

er own temple?
"For many decades this Republic has been the greatest world-power on the globe; not through her armies, or her navies, or her wealth, but through her moral force; through high ideals, through the divinity of human rights.

"Shall she go on in this course, lifting the hopes of all people, and brightening the skies of all nations, or shall she abdi-

cate her high position, get on to the low plane of brute force, and move along the earbaric road of tinsel, oppression, misery

"These are some of the questions that confront our people. Let them but clearly understand and there will be no doubt about the issue. My friends, look up; this Republic has not yet performed its mission. It is not going to fail; liberty will not die; the human race is about to move orward. Something like industrial and mancial freedom will be established. Social and political reforms will yet come e cannot name the day or the the mighty movement in which we are all laboring is going to bring the human race to a higher plane. The Al-mighty is cutting a road through the for-est, and its coming is scheduled on the

## ADMIRAL DEWEY QUESTIONED Prominent Democrat Wants to Know Where He Stands.

NEW YORK, April 16.-A special to the Herald from Washington says: To Admiral Dewey has been given an poortunity to explain fully his position in regard to the Democratic party, by a comment member of the Democratic Na tional Committee, who has sent to the Admiral a letter which may later be given out for publication. After expressing due regard for Admiral Dewey, the writer of the letter proceeds to explain that his allegiance to the Democratic party is such that he cannot restrain himself from asking certain questions. He was, he writes happy to learn that Admiral Dewey cor siders himself a Democrat, but there has Dewey at the head that he considers it only fair that a more specific announce-ment should be made than has yet come

from Admiral Dewey.

He then asks whether Admiral Dewey intends to let his name be presented to the convention that has been called to meet in Kansas City. If so, he wants to know whether the Admiral is prepared to stand any platform that may be there adopt

The pointed question is then aske as to whether Admiral Dewey will, if he fails to secure the nomination, support the candidate named by the party. Permission has been given to Admiral Dewey to make public the letter and to answer it through the press.

The only visitor at the Admiral's country residence Sunday to whom any political significance is attached was Nathan significance is attached was Nathan Strauss, of New York, who is an avowed advocate of Admirai Dowey's candidacy. Mr. Strauss spent several hours in consultation with the Admirai relative to the forthcoming declaration of principles, which will be promulgated probably on Tuesday next. It is well known that Mr. Strauss is co-operating with Perry Belmont and other Sound-Money Democrats, who are interested in the Dewey movement.

The Admiral declined to discuss the details of Mr. Strauss's visit, beyond saying that Mr. Strauss made a friendly call, and

that Mr. Strauss made a friendly call, and seemed to enjoy the beautiful surroundings and the baimy weather of Easter Sunday. A personal friend of Mr. Strauss tonigh said, that New York could be depended upon to give the Dewey boom a decided

boost in the near future.

It is rumored that the Admiral will again visit New York before he starts on his Western trip.

Drug Clerks' Bill Signed. ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—Governor Roosevelt today signed the bill provid-ing for shorter hours for drug clerks in the City of New York, and inspection of drug stores by the local Board of Health. By the provisions of the bill, drug clerks are prohibited from sleeping in stores of in apartments connected with stores.

After McGiffert's Partisans. NEW YORK, April 16.-It is reported that Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, a professor in Union Theological Seminary, is to be attacked by the conservatives of the New York Presbytery for unsound doctrine He is a warm partisan of Dr. McGiffer and the charges against him, if made, will be based on magazine articles and

Stops the Cough and Works Off the

# COEUR D'ALENE PETITION

ADMITTED AS EVIDENCE AT THE CONGRESSIONAL REARING.

Sulser's Protest Voted Down-An Ex County Commissioner and a Miners' Surgeon Were on Stand.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Coeur d'Alene investigation was resumed today, with W. R. Stimson, one of the ex-County Commissioners of Shoshone County, on the stand, to rebut features developed in the previous testimbly. His evidence was to the effect that he was removed from office by the state and military authorities because they believed he would not serve their purpose. He declared, in answer to questions, that his removal was brought about by legal and judicial "tools" of the Bunker Hill mine and the Standard Oil Company. The witness presented a photo-WASHINGTON, April 16. - The Coeu Company. The witness presented a photo-graph taken at the time of the outbreak in 1892. It showed the front of the saloon at Gem with glass windows riddled with rifle shots. These, he testified, were made by "Pinkertons and thugs, brought in by the mining companies to put down the union men." Most of Stimson's testimony related to minor circumstances in the af-fairs under leavestimates.

fairs under investigation.

An exciting controversy occurred at the afternoon session, when the petition to the Secretary of War from several hun-dred citizens of the Coeur d'Alene dis-trict, asking for the retention of Federal troops, was presented in evidence. Representative Suizer denounced the petition as "bogus and fraudulent," declaring that as "bogus and fraudulent," declaring that many of the signatures were forgeries, and that other names had been secured by intimidation. He asked to introduce affidavits, attacking the petition, but after an animated controversy these were ruled out, the vote being on party lines. A motion by Sulzer, calling on the President for affidavits bearing on the petition, was similarly voted down by the committee. Sulzer sharply commented on the course Suizer sharply commented on the course of the majority, and his exchanges with Acting Chairman Marsh were at times personal and emphatic. Sulzer and Cap-ron also had several wordy colloguys. Dr. Hugh France, who is regarded as an important witness, since he acted as coroner when the Bunker Hill mill was blown up and shared with Bartlett Sinclair in the direction of affairs following that event, was put on the stand. Dr. France said he was graduated from Bellevue hospital New York, and he denied being in the employ of the Bunker Hill mine, as had been alleged, and said he was chosen by the miners as their physician and surgeon, receiving his pay from them. He des-cribed the warfare between the union and non-union men, culminating with the march on the Bunker Hill and the dynamiting of the concentrator. Dr. France defended the work of the coroner's jury against criticisms made during the testi-mony and explained the regularity of the various steps taken. His testimony will

### REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES. Congress Not Likely to Take the Mat. ter Up.

NEW YORK, April 16.-A special he Tribune from Washington says: Information acquired as the result of in-quiries among leading and influential members of the majority in Congress in the course of the last week does not jus-tify or encourage the belief that any serious effort to reduce taxation will be made at the present session. It is barely possible that such an effort might be made regards a few articles of taxation if would be confined to them alone, but even that would not be probable in view of the near approach of a Presidential campaign and election, and the grand desire of the leaders of both the great po-litical parties to bring the session to an

end as early as practicable. Statesmen and politicians of experience are nearly all incitned to fight shy of such legislation in a Presidential year. The year 1888 was an exception, it is true, but the leaders of the party which forced the tariff issue to the front and passed a tariff bill through one branch of Congress then will not soon forget the disaster which overtook the party on that account, long remain and profit by it. Besides, the disposition of the treasury surplus has not yet become so urgent a question and one demanding so speedy a solution as it

was 12 or 14 years ago. The Secretary of the Treasury in the statement he furnished to the House of Representatives last Tuesday placed the surplus for the current year at \$72,000,000, and for next year at \$82,000,000. This statement did not contain any recommendation or suggestion for a present reduction of revenue by means of legislation, although such a suggestion would have been pertiment in response to the House resolution calling for the statement. As a matter of fact, it is said on excellent authority that the Secretary is of the opinion the such legislation is not necessary nor ex-

pedient at the present time.

The same view is held and expressed by the finance committee of the Senate, and by the ways and means committee of the House, who have recently given this subject their attention. They estimate the Secretary of the Treasury would be required to use some \$40,000,000 of the es-timated surplus for this year in carrying out the refunding operations relating to the exchange of the older bonds for the new 2 per cents, and \$25,000,000 more in the redemption of the old bonds, which were continued at the rate of 2 per cent, and are redeemable at the pleasure of the

United States. It is also pointed out by them that the expenditures incident to the war with Spain must be provided for many months to come, and appropriations by at this season will not fall far below the estimates, even if none should be made for the river and harbor improvements, or on account of the merchant marine or an interoceanic canal or a Pacific submarine cable, or for any other object not in-cluded in the estimates sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Conspiracy and Restraining Orders. WASHINGTON, April 16. — Senator Thurston today introduced a bill to limit the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and also the use of restraining orders, a applied to disputes between employers and employes, and especially those engaged in interstate commerce. The bill provides that no agreement, combination or con-tract with reference. tract with reference to any act in contem tract with reference to any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute shall be deemed criminal, and also provides that those engaged in such acts shall not be indictable, for the crime of conspiracy, if such act when committed by any one person, would not be so punishable. It also provides that no such act shall be considered in restraint of trade.

Accidentally Killed His Sister. OAKLAND, Cal., April 16.—Annie Nunes, a 10-year-old girl, residing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nunes, about five miles southeast of Haywards, this county, was shot and instantly killed 8:20 yesterday evening by her prother.

The accident occurred in the kitchen of the family home. Mr. Nunes had returned from hunting and had given his gun to his little son to carry. The little fel-low marched into the house, pointed the gun at his sister, saying "I'll shoot you." In some way the weapon was discharged. In some way the weapon was discharged, the shot taking effect in the girl's head, which was terribly mangled.

Chicago Milk Trust Broken. CHICAGO, April 16 .- The Chronicle says: The retail milk dealers' combination of Chicago has gone to pieces and prices have fallen to the rate of 25 quart tickets for \$1-6 cents a quart. This is lower than the price before the combina-tion jast Fall, when 16 tickets could be

rate since September 1, 1889, has been 20 tickets for 31 50 or 7% cents a quard. All the leading retailers were in the combination. The promoters counted upon freezing out the small dealers during the winter, but the revolt of patrons from the big concerns operating scores of wagons each was so great that the small dealers found an expansion of trade that incited them to keep up the fight and to out side the combination neeting of the combination it was decided to restore old prices and return to a flat rate of 6 cents a quart. The dealers, it was admitted, had lost from 10 to 20 per cent of their patrons. The indendent men had been the gainers.

## FRENCH CHURCH BURNED.

andals Pillaged It and Then Set on Fire.

PARIS, April 17.-The historic church of Notre Dame des Vortus, in the outskirts of Paris, was entered Sunday even-ing or Monday morning by vandais, who, after piliaging it, set it on fire. Several firemen were badly injured by burning brands. The interior of the church was found in a state of great disorder, and the communion vessels are believed to have been stolen, unless they are buried in the debr's. One of the huge bells fell into the sacristy and three others through a roof into the organ. Three men were eeen leaving the church just after the

THE FAMINE IN INDIA. Returned Missionary Tells of Its Horrors.

BOSTON, April 16.—Rev. Rockwell Clancy, a missionary at Allahabad, who s visiting his brother in Medford, said ast night: "The condition of famine-stricken India oday is something perfectly awful to con-template. I cannot tell anything about

he number dying, but when I left Bom

bay last February there were some 60,000,-000 people suffering, and over 30,000,000 were in dire distress, and of these but 5,000,000 "It is not the calles, but the country places, which are stricken, and when you know that it is mostly among the agricultural classes, and that 80 per cent of the population of India is made up of tillers of the coll

lers of the soil, you may be able to grasp in some slight manner the extent of the suffering at the present time. "When the famine set in, the people be-gan to sell everything they had, in order to get a little grain food. They took the doors from their houses and sold them; sold their furniture and farming utensils and then, when they had no longer any-thing to sell, they sold their children. The

boys don't sell well, and the traffic is argely in girls. "I saw girls in one town just before came away being sold for 30 cents apiece. They were bought up by Mohammedans But they won't buy the boys, so when the parents can no longer support their children they abandon them, and hence forth they must get on as best they can. These cast-offs congregate about the doors of the grain merchant shops, and the them is to throw out handfuls of grain scattering it wide. The children pick and pick all day, and at night they are rewarded by having collected a single hand-

## "ZAZA" IN LONDON. Mrs. Carter's Play Given An En

thusiastic Reception.

LONDON, April 16.-Both authors and actors must have been fully satisfied with the reception given David Belasco's "Zaza" at the Garrick Theater this evening, under the Garriex Theater this evening, under the management of Charles Frohman. The performance went without a hitch. Mrs. Lodie Carter was in excellent spirits, and her clever and artistic rendering of her realistic role promises to make it as popular in London as it was in the United States. After the second, third and especially the fourth acts, Mrs. Carter was most enthusiastically applauded, and at the close she and Mr. Belasco were called repeatedly before the curtain. M. Ber-ton, one of the French authors of the play adapted by Mr. Belasco, had come from Paris especially to witness Mrs. Carter's portrayal of the title role, and he came in for a liberal share of the applause.

The performance meets with a varying reception at the hands of the critics. The Daily Telegraph and the Standard regard Daily Telegraph and the Standard regard the play as "too realistic, rather than vulgar." Several papers are inclined to be rather severe in their criticism, but almost all admit the great strength of Mrs. Carter's acting. The Daily Mail, which says that "Zaza" will draw the town, compares Mrs. Carter's "extraor-dinary sensational acting" with Bern-hardt's. The Daily Chronicle says: "The play jars the moral cense, but it is saved by Mrs. Carter's consummate skill."

Hispano-American Congress. MADRID, April 16.-The Queen Regent oday signed a decree convoking the projected Hispano-American Congress for No

vember next. The congress is a sequel to the demon-strations which attended the recent visit to Spanish ports of the Argentine transing ship Presidente Sarmiento. Early this the Spanish Government ass a credit to defray the expenses of the Spanish representatives at the congress.

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When a brave admiral in war time goes nto an enemy's harbor he knows that the life of every man in the fleet depends upon his skill and courage. It is yet he cannot feel it any more deeply and truly than a conscientious physician feels his responsibility for the lives

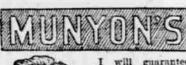
of those who are dependent upon his professional care and skill. He feels that his duty demands more than a mere routine, stereotyped interest in his patients; he feels that his work is a serious matter; that it is often a question of life and death.

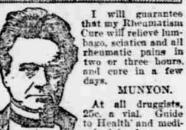
"You have my many heart-felt thanks for your kindly advice to me in my sickness," writes Mrs. Claus Nelson, of Pico Heights, Los Angeles, Cal. Box p. in a cordial letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. V. "Also for your book which I received two years ago, and which I could not do without. It is all the Doctor I have had since I got it. I had female trouble and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, together with the advice given in his book, cured me of five years sickness. I thought my days would not be long, but your kindness and medicine would not let me die."

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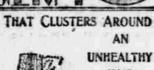
world," said the late President Garfield, and he is at the head of one of the best medical institutions in the world," Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the bare cost of mailing, or for handsome cloth-bound copy, 31 stamps. He makes no charge for consultation by mail; he only requests that sufferers will state their cases to him fully, freely, and in perfect confidence. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 661 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.





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