## TWO DAYS' DEBATE

The Quay Case Regularly Before the Senate.

FINAL VOTE MAY BE TAKEN TODAY

Chandler, Kenney, Penrose, Platt and Quarles Were the Speakers Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-A two days debate on the right of Hon. M. S. Quay to a seat as a Senator from Pennsylvania was begun almost immediately after the Senate convened today. Until today the Senate convened today. Until today the debate has been desultory in character. Tomorrow at 4 P. M., under a special order, the case is to be disposed of. A direct vote upon the proposition to seat Quay may not be taken immediately after the close of the debate. Chandler has a motion pending to seat Quay, but it is held by the Senate parliamentarians that every subsidiary motion will take precedence over Chandler's motion. These include motions indefinitely clude motions indefinitely to postpone, to postpone to a definite date, to recommit to the committee, and to amend. How the Senate will vote on any of them is a mat-ter of speculation. In support of Quay's right to a seat, speeches were delivered today by Chandler, Kenney and Penrose. Platt of Connecticut and Quaries delivered hes in opposition to Quay. The Day in Detail.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, submitted to the Senate the report in the case of Senator William A. Clark, of Mon-tana. In connection with the report there was also submitted the testimony taken by the committee during its investigation. The testimony comprises three large vol-umes, aggregating nearly 3000 printed

Pettus (Dem. Ala.), a member of the committee on privileges and elections,

Some of the committee on privileges and elections, without in any way dissent-ing from the resolution offered by the

"Does the Senator," inquired the chair-man, "desire to make his statement at this time?" "No, not at all," responded Pettus. "A

minority of the committee disagree with portions of the report, and they desire to submit their view in writing, without in any way dissenting from the conclu-

The resolution was then sent to the cal-

The resolution relating to the seating of Senator Quay as a Senator from Penn-sylvania was then called up, and Chandier addressed the Senate in support of Quay's right to a seat under the Gov-ernor's appointment. He urged Senators to consider the question merely as one of Constitutional construction.

"Suggestions have been floating about," said he, "as to some bargain between the said he, "as to some bargain between the friends of Senator Quay and the friends of another Senator whose right to a seat also have been called in question (referring to Senator Clark, of Montana). I shall not waste time on these rumors, because I have been requested by both sides to deny that there is the slightest ground for these rumors. They are a mere figment of a diseased imagination."

Chandler then stated that he consider

Chandler then stated that he considered the obvious construction and inter pretation of the Constitution was that the Senate at all times should have full rep-resentation from all the states. He held, too, that the Governor of Pennsylvania was not bound in this case by the pro-visions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania requiring that the Governor should call the Legislature together to fill vacancies in the Senatorial representation, because this vacancy had not occurred during a recess of the Legislature, as indicated by the Pennsylvania Constitution, but during a session of the Legislature. As the Legislature falled to elect, the Governor, Chandler maintained, clearly had the right to appoint Quay, or any-Chandler maintained, clearly

and the Corbett case in the last Congress. Chandler said they were not fair preca-dents upon which to base action.

"I know Senators," he said, "and I am against Mantle because he was what was called a silver Senator, and I know nators, perhaps in a spirit of retalia tion, voted against Corbett because he what was called a gold Senator Platt (Rep. Conn.), replying to Chan-

ler, said that in his opinion the only uestion that lies in the forefront of this scussion was "whether anything can ren be considered as settled in the Senof the United States. Is the Senate, ow in the 112th year of its existence, to its; or is it to be governed by political nd personal friendshins? "I am sorry," continued Platt, "that any Senator should make a charge against 16 Senators that they voted against a Sen-

ecause of personal reasons, and not Constitutional grounds. That charg the Senate than any that ever has been de. I do not believe it. No the Senate could say, it seems to me, that the votes of 16 Senators were cast against Corbett because he was a supporter of the gold standard," Platt maintained there was practically

no difference between the Quay case and the Corbett case, and the decision in the Corbett case ought to be regarded as sacred as was the judgment of a Constitu-

Hoar (Rep. Mass.), interrupting, said that when Senators believed a decision in a case had been reached in violation of stitutional rights, and that the Senate had been influenced by personal and political considerations, as he believed was true of the Corbett case, it was their Platt, in reply, asked if Hoar thought more virtuous now than when it decided the Corbett case

"The Senate is on trial at the bar of abite opinion," said Platt, in conclusion. "This case is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is known that this case resembles that of Corbett two years ago. If Quay is seated, the people will want to know why the Senate changed front. They will hear that it has been said on the floor of this chamber that the Senators voted against Corbett because of certain political considerations rather than on Constitutional grounds. This is why I implore Senators to stand by former cisions of the Senate; why I appeal to them to stand by a long line of settled action. Once the precedents are over-turned, seats in this body will become the

port of political exigency." Kenney (Dem. Del.) then addressed the Senate in support of Quay's right to a seat. He voted against the seating of Corbett two years ago, but held that the Corbett and Quay cases differed radically. He added that certain charges were made against Corbett, and admitt d frankly that charges had more weight in influence ing his vote than the Constitutional arguments upon him. In response to a ques-tion from Tillman (Dem. S. C.). Kenney said the Governor of Delaware was waitfore acting with respect to the vacancy that exists in the Senatorial representa-

"What will be do?" inquired Tillman. "The Democratic Governor of Dela-ware," replied Kenney, "If Quay should be seated, will give credentials to a Sen-

ator from that state."
Quaries (Rep. Wis.) was the next while the Wisconsin Senator has addressed the Senate briefly once or twice Mr. Hollander is an assistant professe before, this was really his maiden effort, at Johns Hopkins University.

and attracted attention, not only on that account, but also by reason of the ideas he advanced as to the authority Congress may exercise over the election of both Senators and Representatives. He urged that Quay should not be seated, for if he were, a precedent would be created and a long line of adjudication would be disturbed. In the course of an extended Constitutional argument, Quaries developed some new points against the seating of Quay, but his chief contention was that the Constitution did not admit of the construction placed upon it by the friends of Quay. He argued further that in this particular case the Governor not only had no Constitutional right to make the apno Constitutional right to make the apno Constitutional right to make the appointment, but that in making it he vio-lated the law of Pennsylvania. This, he claimed, the Senate was bound to take cognizance of, in its consideration of the case. Discussing the authority of Con-gress to regulate the election of Senators and Representatives. Ourseles unid:

and Representatives, Quarles said: "Under the last clause of section 4, Con gress has undoubted power to make com-plete regulations as to the time and man-ner of elections, and thus to displace all local regulations heretofore made, or it may after state regulations. Congress has never found it necessary to exhaust its power by dictating to the states the time when Senatorial vacancies should be filled. It may seem startling at first blush that Congress may prescribe to state the time when Legislatures shall convene. But a reference to the debates will dispel all doubts that this is exactly what the

Constitution intended and insisted insofar as might be necessary to elections of members of the seco "The power of Congress under the Con-stitution to provide the time for Legislat-ive action on Senatorial vacancies cannot be doubted. It would be competent for Congress to exact the very provision that Pennsylvania has put in its Constitution practically requiring all vacancies to be filled promptly by the Legislature. Suppose the very language of the Pennsyl-vania Constitution had been employed by act of Congress in making regulations for such election, and the Governor of Penn sylvania had openly defied such law by refusing to issue his proclamation and had assumed to make a temporary ap-pointment. How many Senators on this floor would vote to seat his nominee, and let the law so deprive the Legislature of its lawful functions? What Governor Stone has done his successors may do, and when this Senate has once fixed the seal of its approval, it will require less hardlhood on the part of the succeeding

Governors. There will be the protext of example added to the temptations of in-terests. Thus, the power of temporary appointment will swell the regular patron-age of the Executive officer, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania will forever re stitution of Pennsylvania will forever re-main a dead letter.

"We are told upon this floor that local political conditions were such as to justify a disregard of the Constitution, that an-other session of the Legislature would have been barren of results, and, there-fore, the Governor was warranted in null-ifying the organic jaw. This is the spe-cious plea of every man who finds it con-

cious plea of every man who finds it convenient to break the law. This strips the law of its sanctity. Constitutions are made to be obeyed by Governors, as well as by other men. Laws become a mockery if they may be broken as often as the lawbreaker decides that no good name. lawbreaker decides that no good purpose would be subserved by their observance. This chamber is the place where the law

Penrose (Rep. Pa.) then began his address in support of Quiy's right to a seat under the Governor's appointment, maintaining with Chandler that the question was one purely of Constitutional construction and on that premise he construction. struction, and on that premise he pre-sented a long Constitutional argument. Without having concluded his speech Penrose at 6:22 P. M. yielded for an executive session, and at 6:38 the Senate ad-

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING Officers for Porto Rico to Be Appointed at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 22.-A meeting of the Cabinet was held today, the President having returned from New York for that and other business. The Porto Rican civil government occupied most of the two hours of the meeting. The President, with the aid of his Cabinet officers, is trying to sever men of recombended to the cabinet officers. to secure men of prominence for the posi-tions in the island. If the bill pending in Congress to allow Army officers to contine their positions is passed, the Presi-dent will be in no haste about appoint-ments; but if this bill threatens to hans fire he will have to make the appoint-ments by May 1. At least two of the appointments are to be made now. These are Treasurer and Auditor. Secretaries Gage and Root have, it is said, decide on men for these positions. A native Porto Rican is to be named as Treasure., while an American who has been serving in the island is to be made Auditor. He is understood to be an attache of the Treasury, who has demonstrated ability and cleverness in his work in the island. The President has had a careful canvase made of the Americans living in the ismade of the Americans living in the is-land with a view of considering the wis-dom of appointing a number of them to places. Attorney-General Griggs is en-deavoring to find for the President some prominent lawyers in this country who will accept judicial places under the new bull. The salaries are so small that few bill. The salaries are so small that few lawyers of note can be found to consider the positions.

Another matter briefly discussed was

that of additional pay allowance to a few Army officers in Cuba. Attorney-Genera, Griggs has been asked if any law had been violated. He reported to the Cahinet that there was no violation of law, and that the action taken was warranted. Secretary Root then told the Cabinet the facts in the case. He said soon after General Brooke was made Governor-Gen eral of the island he wrote to the War Department asking to be relieved, saying that he could not maintain a family in the United States and run an expensive es-tablishment in Hayana on the salary and allowance he received from the Govern-ment. He declared he would become bank-rupt. He referred to the great amount of tertaining he was forced to do, and to the fact that the people of the island ex-pected this. The War Department of-ficials, after serious consideration, decided to allow General Brooke an additional allowance from the Cuban funds. The came decision was arrived at in the case of General Ludlow, Colonel Bliss and one or two others. The Cabinet members say that the crain of General Ludlow, Colonel Bliss and one or two others. that the explanation of Secretary Root was satisfactory to the President.

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT.

Iwo Porto Rican Officers and Webster Davis' Success WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Presi-

Army-To be Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain-First Lieutenant Thomas B. Lamereux; John Gibbon, Jr.,

Navy - Lieutenant-Commander Herbert Winslow, to be a Commander; Lieutenant-Edward E. Wright, to be a Lieutenant-Interior-To be Indian Agent, Morris L.

Bridgeman, of Montana, for the Belknap agency, Mont.; Frank L. Campbell, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

J. H. Hollander, of Maryland, to be Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico; John R. Gerrison, of the District of Columbia, to be Auditor of the Island of Porto Rico.

Frank L. Campbell, who succeeds Webeter Davis as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is 56 years of age. He was born in West Virginia, and left Washington and Jefferson College to enter the Union Army. In 1879 he came to Washington as

an employe in the Census Office and rose steadily to an Assistant Attorney-ship in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department.

John R. Garrison, although a native of Virginia, has been a resident of Washington since the Civil War, and has been connected with the Treasury for almost 30 years, most of the time in the account-

WASHINGTON, April 23.-At the ope ing of the House today, upon request of Hepburn (Rep. Ia.), chairman of the in-terstate and foreign commerce committee, manimous consent was given to set aside May 1 and 2 for consideration of the Nica-ragua Canal bill. Hepburn said that one day would be given for general debate and one for amendment under the five-

ninute rule, The Postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up under an arrangement to close the general debate today and to devote two hours to the two contested items in the bill-special mail facilities and pneumatic-tube service-and one hour to the provision relating to-railway postal

Loud (Rep. Cal.), chairman of the Post-

an old warehouse, known as the "bull pen," was temporarily used for the detention of the prisoners.

The witness said General Merriam was quite solicitous as to the welfare of the prisoners, visiting them frequently, and that, on his request, he (Sinclair) had another prison built. He said the other United States officers and soldiers showed the same kindly feeling to the prisoners, the same kindly feeling to the prisoners, so much so that there was some criticism of the fraternizing of the soldiers and the prisoners. The permanent prison, he said, was as good as any in the country.

WASHINGTON, April 23. - The ways

and means committee, at a special meet-ing today, considered the resolutions of Representatives Tawney and Grout call-ing on the internal revenue officials for specific information concerning oleomargarine, and voted adversely on both resolutions. The discussion was quite briss; Tawney was emphatic in the confention that, as oleomargarine was a food prodthat, as oleomargarine was a food prod-uct, Congress and the public were entitled to know its ingredients. Against this however, it was argued that the law for-bade the internal revenue officials from disclosing private processes and business secrets. This view prevailed, and accordingly the committee directed a report in accordance. Tawney stated that there would be a minority report, and he will



St. Paul Pioneer Press THE WAY IT LOOKS FROM THIS SIDE OF THE FENCE.

office committee, explained the provisions of the bill, which carries \$113,934,800. of the bill, which carries \$113,934,800.
"Will not the increase of \$600,000 for pneumatic-tube service involve millions in the near future?" asked Moody (Rep.

"That is about it," replied Loud, who dded; "The service should stop altogether or be extended. I have argued that it should be stopped, but Congress has seen fit to continue it."

Foreign countries employing the tube service charge extra compensation for its use. It was used only for transmission of telegrams and special-delivery letters. He declared his opinion to be that the tube system could not be successfully and eco-nomically administered.

"I hope to God," said he, "that Congress ent the Government from embarki any more enterprises than it is now in. Bell (Pop. Colo.) attacked the exorbi-tant compensation of railroads for carrying the mails, which averaged 8 cents per pound. The express rate from Boston to Chicago, he said, was less than 1 cens per pound. Why should the Government pay more? he asked. Since 1878 railroad rates had decreased 35 per cent, and passenger rates 17% per cent, but the rate for carrying the mails had remained un-

Bromwell (Rep. O.) thought rural free lelivery service should be kept within the xperimental stage. He opposed the ex-ension of the pneumatic-tube service and the special ratiroad mail facilities. Gaines (Dem. Tenn.) discussed trusts, and Sibley (Dem. Pa.) concluded the day's

We are engaged today, he said, in the commercial conquest of the world, and anything which expedited communication, whether it was rural free delivery, fast mail subsidies or pneumatic-tube service, would command his support. If we desired to control the markets of the world, we must be able to communicate with them quicker than any other country. If 25 per cent of the compensation of the railroads was taken away, the efficiency of the service must suffer to that extent,

Bills were passed to dispose of the aban-loned Fort Buford Military Reservation in North Dakota and Montana; to extend the act for the construction of a dam across Rainy Lake River; to authorize the City of Tucson, Friz., to Issue bonds or water works, etc.
At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

COEUR D'ALENE INVESTIGATION. Hearing May Be Brought to a Close in Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- At the Coeur d'Alene investigation today, hope was ex-pressed that the investigation would be brought to a close within the next 10 days or two weeks. It has now proceeded nearly two months. nearly two months.

Bartlett Sinclair, who, as the represent-

ative of Governor Steunenberg, was in chief authority in the Coeur d'Alenes, tes-tified today that he did not seek the task exigned him by the Governor, as he knew assigned him by the Governor, as he knew the man who undertook it risked his life. He said he had been in entire sympathy with labor movements, and while in New York had supported Henry George in his campaign for Mayor. Governor Steunenberg was in the hospital when he received telegrams indicating coming danger in the Coeur d'Alenes. The Governor sough Sinciair and finally delegated him to go to the scene of the trouble and take charge of matters, reporting information for the guidance of the Governor. Sinclair left the day the mill was blown up. The wit-ness said Governor Steunenberg instruct-ed him to be very careful, to take no action against labor organizations, as such, but to direct his efforts to preventing

disorder and rlot. Mr. Sinclair said that when he took charge he discovered that an armed and masked mob had dynamited the Bunker Hill mill and that a reign of terror ex-isted, as though the country had been sacked by an army. There were two distinct and recognized elements, he said, "the dynamiters" and the "law and order" element, and the neutral class outside of these two counted for nothing. He saw groups of armed men, one of them is in number. It was impossible, he said, to set in operation the courts or the local offices. Accordingly, on his recommenda-tion, Governor Steunenberg declared martial law. State deputies were appointed and ordered to arrest those suspected of participating in the disorders. General Merriam furnished a military guard, and

carry the contest to the floor of the House, where he believed the required in formation would be ordered.

Joe Wheeler's Resignation.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23.—Governor Johnston today made public a letter written by General Joe Wheeler, on the 20th inst., formally tendering his resignation as Alabama's Representative in Congress from the eighth district. General Wheeler states that when he tendered his resignation from the Army to President McKinley in November last he intended to resume his seat in Congress, but that upon his arrival in Washington he was notified by the Speaker of the House that the Joe Wheeler's Resignation by the Speaker of the House that the Speaker's ruling would be that his fallure to be present when Congress convened

Settlers Within N. P. Grant. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Wil-on today introduced a bill extending the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, rela tive to the adjustment of conflicting claims to lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad grant to all instances in which lands in odd-numbered sections within the indemnity limits of the grant to this company were patented to settlers under the public land laws prior to the passage of this law.

PEARL HARBOR STATION. Secretary Long Sends the Plans to

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the limits from Washington says: Secretary Long has sent to the naval affairs committees of the Senate and House the adopted plans for establishing a naval dezvous, repair plant and coalin tion at Pearl Harbor, Hawall, with an urgent recommendation pointing out the necessity for promptly instituting the imutilize this key to the enprovements to define the present condi-tire Pacific Ocean. In its present condi-tion, the harbor is worthless to the United States or to commerce, but by a comparatively insignificant expenditure come one of the most valuable of National

Senator Hale has promptly introduced the bill drawn at the Navy Department tor this purpose. It authorizes the Sec-retary of the Navy to condemn, for the establishment of a naval station in Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, four tracts of land, with an aggregate area of about 1880 acres. An appropriation of \$150,000 is provided for the acquirement of these lands, which were selected by the Board of which Admiral Barker was president. The second section of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, immediately upon the passage of the act, to estab-lish Port Warden or harbor lines in Pearl Harbor, and to detail a naval officer as supervisor of the harbor, to enforce the harbor regulations and maintain the es-

section three provides for an appropria-tion of \$400,000 for the purpose of 4redg-ing and improving the channel to pro-vide for the safe advance of vessels of 6000 tons displacement, and transfers from the Army to the Navy of \$100,000 which was appropriated for Pearl Harbor of March 3, 1899, but which up to this time the Army engineers have shown no dis ed particularly for cutting through the coral reef that blocks the entrance of

The bill provides that none of the money for dredging or improvements shall be-come available until the tracts of land shall have been actually acquired.
The latest reports from Honolulu show that the small harbor there is wholly unequal to the demands of the great frade that has sprung up in the last two years. In bad weather the condition is extremely

Manitoba Bush Fires.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 22.-Latest reports from the scenes of the bush fires near the Minnesota boundary line show that there has been no loss of life. Several lumbering and tie camps were de-stroyed, but both men and horses escaped. The losses to Winnipeg contractors in lumber and wood destroyed will amount

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quintne Tablets cure cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25

### REPLY **\_\_\_\_\_\_**

TURKISH NOTE LEFT THE SUBJECT OPEN FOR DISCUSSION.

Intent of the Porte Is to Create at International Commission to Consider Aff Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The State Department has received, through Mr. Griscom, United States Charge at Constantinopie, the reply of the Turkieh Government to the latest representations of the United States touching the American missionary claims. The communication was taken to the White House by Secretary Hay and presumably was considered

was taken to the White House by Secretary Hay and presumably was considered at the Cabinet meeting today.

Mr. Straus, the United States Minister to Turkey, who had come over from New York for the purpose of conferring with the department affecting these claims, called at the State Department today and talked over the last Turkish note with Secretary Hay. The department made no public statement touching the Turkish note beyond the mere announcement that it was inconclusive and left the subject open for discussion. It was gathered that the brief outline of the Turkish response cabled from Constantinopie to the effect the brief outline of the Turkish response cabled from Constantinople to the effect that the American claimants must take their position along with those of other nations. nations, does not convey accurately the tenor of the whole note, though it is ad-mitted that it does set out properly one portion of it.

The opinion prevails in the diplomatic circle here that, assuming the Turkish Government has insisted on including the American claims with the others, it has played a diplomatic card of some etrength Such an answer to the American demand might be well calculated to deprive the United States of the sympathy of the Eu-ropean powers, as it places us in a post-tion of seeking to extort better terms from the Turks than are to be accorded to the claimants of other nations, or at least attempting to secure precedence over them, which amounts to the same thing. A reason which leads to the belief that there must be some qualifications attached to the reported answer of the Turkish Govto the reported answer of the Turkish Government is the fact that it would amount to a total repudiation of the promises alleged by Mr. Straus to have been made to him by the Porte; while the proposition of the American claimants to throw in their claims with those of other nations is contracted.

their claims with those of other nations is equivalent to a declination to pay, inasmuch as the Turkish Government has not for many years paid any of these foreign claims, as far as is known here.

It is said the Porte has in mind to create a commission for the settlement of all these claims and is seeking to prepare the United States Government for a submission of its claims to such an international sion of its claims to such an international tribunal. The State Department, how-ever, is determined not to abandon the preferential position respecting its claims that it has secured through the Sultan's own promises, so it is anticipated that an energetic response to this last note will be sent to the Porte through Mr. Griscom.

The Cabinet Hopeful. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The effort to collect from Turkey the claims of the United States was brought up at the Casinet meeting today by Secretary Hay, who told of the negotiations to this time. His statement made the Cabinet hopeful that a settlement can be secured at an early date, although the members realize it is a hard problem to solve.

Great Impression at the Palace. LONDON, April 24.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail, tele-traphing Sunday, says: "Washington's energetic attitude and the threat of a naval demonstration have

made a great impression at the palace, it is expected today that the question will become acute." Turkey Giving In. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.-An in perial irade has been promulgated authorizing the rebuilding of the property of the American missionaries at Kharpoot and the construction of an annex to the Roberts College at Constantinople.

FOND OF POMP.

Splendor of Allen's Inauguration Will Please Porto Ricans.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April II.— The news that Charles H. Allen, Assist-ant Secretary of the Navy, has been ap-pointed the first Civil Governor of Porto Rico was published throughout the island a few hours after it was made known in Washington. The new government omises to bring conten

When Mr. Allen arrives he will find that there are problems which will tax his abilities to the utmost. There are political difficulties to work out, politicians to steer clear of, systems of taxation to be established and any number of rural and municipal matters to renovate. To a large extent, the future of Porto Rico rests with the manner in which the new Governor conducts affairs.

As a whole, the people have a good

word for General Davis. It has policy to govern the island in such a manner that the people themselves had tary government would 'allow.

Porto Rican people are fond of pomp and ceremony, and would like to see the new Governor arrive conveyed by a whole fleet of warships and escorted to his new residence by a regiment uniformed with gold and silver. aborate the ceremony the higher will the Governor be in the people's esteem. The military people have lacked the gran-deur to which the Porto Ricans are ac-

General Davis affects more style than did General Henry, but he also drives in his carriage almost unattended. When the Spanish Generals appeared in public they were resplendent with gold lace and braid and medals. The very simplicity of dress of the American officers has brought less respect from the people than they bore toward the Spanish officers. It is not to be expected that the new Governor will be attired in a gorgeous uniform, but the more impressive the ceremony and the louder the trumpets

SPECTACULAR SUICIDE. Inknown Man Made a Pancy Dive

low, the more will they respect him,

Into a Coke Oven.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 23. Leaping high into the air, as an expert uld in taking a fancy plunge into the water, an unknown man committe suicide this morning at the foundry works of the H. C. Frick Coke Company by div-ing into a coke oven. In less than a min-ute what had been a man apparently in

the curling smoke of the ovens, distin-

guished only by its bluish-brown color and nausenting odor from the gas smoke

# System Builder

Chicago, Jan. 22, 1900.

Warner's Safe Cure is a fine remedy for building up a broken-down system, and I know personally of several cases of kidney and liver troubles which were permanently cured through its use. In fact I know of nothing which equals it and am glad to speak a good word for it.

<del>^</del>

ELIZABETH VETTER. Chairman Shoe Operators' Union No. 34.

workers saw him only for an instant as he prepared for the leap. He was well dressed, of medium height and weight. A rush was made for the oven plt by the horrified oven-drawers. All there was to show of the man who but a few seconds before had been in life was a charred mass of flesh not three feet in length There is nothing about it that could be used as a means of identification.

CONFESSED TO MURDER.

Harris Says Mrs. Allen Helped Him Kill Her Husband.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—A Star pecial from Burlington, Kan., says; James Harcis, who was arrested at Ottumwa, Saturday, charged with the mur-der of John Allen, a wealthy merchant of that place, whom he killed with a shot-gun as Allen was entering his home, has made a written confession of his crime in the presence of Deputy Sheriff Gren-nan. On the strength of the confession, Mrs. Allen, wife of the victim, has been arrested. Harris confessed that Mrs. Al-len knew her husband was to be shot, and that she arranged things so there would be no hitch. Harris confessed that he and Mrs. Allen wanted to get married, but neither had money, and they planned to get Allen's property and life insurance. Harris is 26 years of age. Mrs. Allen is 29 years of age, and has three daughters one of whom is married.

The Count Held for Extradition. CHICAGO, April 23.—Police Inspector Hartnett, acting on telegraphic advices from the Canadian police, today took out fugitive warrants for count de Lautrec. This afternoon the prisoner was taken before Justice Martin and a contin granted in his case until May 2, when is expected the Canadian police will have a representative on hand at the hearing. Bail was today fixed at \$500, but the prisoner was unable to furnish it, and was again locked up at the Harrison Street Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.-Referring to the arrest in Chiengo of Count'de To louse Lautrec, the Chronicle says:

The man first appeared in San Francisco in January, 1895, and told of a greaf Sher-lan trading project he had en tapis. He went East with a St. Louis manufacturer. whom he interested. In St. Louis, Chicago and New York he won the confidence and money of several other people. The Count was exposed by the Russian Consul in this city as a St. Petersburg swindler, Nicholas Savine, who had just completed a five years' term of imprisonment in Stheria before he came to San Francisco. Prior to that he had been a railway contractor

card sharper and confidence man.

A good deal has been written about him in the East as a man who has been the victim of European persecution because of his political ambition, it being alleged that he comes of a distinguished Russian family, and that he was once a pretender to the Bulgarian throne.

Burned His Wrecked Yacht.

PARIS, April 24, 5:30 A. M.-Accordin to a special dispatch from Suez, Count Ruodlpho Festetics, whose yacht Tolna was wrecked near the Island of Minicoy In the Arabian Sea, says that after the wreck he decided to burn the yacht rather than leave her to be pillaged by the na-tives of the Island. The Count, with two members, of the crew who escaped, un derwent great privations for two months

Captain Deming Pleaded Gallty. SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.-The courtnartial in the case of Captain Peter Commissary of Subsistence, U S. V., came to a sudden end today by Captain Deming pleading guilty to each of the charges brought against him. The court will send the findings to Washingon, and the authorities there will fix the nunishment.

Voted to Resume Work.

CHICAGO, April 21 .- The Tribune says Against the explicit orders of the Build-ing Material Trades Council, all of the brass-molders who struck at the Western Electric Company's plant six weeks ago have voted to return to work. The brassmolders number only 60, but their union includes all the members of the trade in the city.

Porte Must Consult the Powers. WASHINGTON, April 21.-Lloyd Grisom, the United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, has cabled the State Department that the Turkish Minister Foreign Affairs, has informed the Am bassadors that the Porte will not raise tariff duties without a previous agreement with the powers.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, April 23.-Today's statement of the treasury balance, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, shows: Available cash balance .........\$144,683,495

The Sumner at Port Said. PORT SAID, April 3.—The United States transport Sumner has arrived here, bound for Manila.

Repairing of Transport Sheridan. SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.-The trans

PURE MALT



of the burning coal. A more tragic death port Sheridan is to be repaired and altered never occurred in this region. The cokeat a cost of about \$150,000. Among the im-provements will be a new main deck and

Chinese Catholies Massacred. TIEN-TSIN, April 23.—Members of the "Boxers" Society have massacred many Chinese Catholies near Paro Ting Fu, in the Province of Pe Chi Li, southwest of Tien-Tsin. The German gunboat litis arrived at Taku Saturday.

Yuentan Rebels Killed. OAXACA, Mexico, April 21.—General Brayo's force of Mexican troops has had several severe engagements with the Maya Indians in Yucatan during the last 10 days. and the rebels have suffered a heavy los

in killed and wounded

CHICAGO, April 23.—Mrs. Sarah L. Wright, daughter of Judge Ebenezer Peck, in whose house in Chicago the first Lincoin Cabinet was made up, died Sunday, aged 68 years. She came to Chicago when 2 years old.

Automobiles' Trial Journey.

LONDON, April 23.—About 75 motor cars of all sorts and sizes started from Hydo Park corner this morning on a trial jour-ney of 1000 miles to Edinburgh and return. Rod Mills Shut Down. JOLIET, Ill., April 21.—Operations were suspended today at the three rod mills of the Illinois Steel Company in this city.

The President Goes to Canton. WASHINGTON, April 23.—President and Mrs. McKinley left here at 7:20 o'clock for a visit of several days to Canton

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In your body lies the vital fluid, the blood. It makes no noise, but it gives you life. If it is strong, pure, full in volume and vigorous, you reap the benefit. If not, the still waters of life, tainted and poisoned, are well-springs of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the water of life at its source. It makes the blood healthful and keeps it so, as nothing else can.

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