

HIS LAST PROCLAMATION

AGUINALDO'S ORDERS ISSUED BEFORE HIS CAPTURE.

He Commanded That Captured Americans, if Not Exchanged for Filipino Prisoners, Be Shot.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Copies of the last proclamation issued by Aguinaldo previous to his capture by General Funston have been received at the War Department. The proclamation is contained in the Philippine Insurgent, published at Madrid, Spain. It appears in the issue of that paper of March 10, 1901, and is dated January 17, 1901.

Aguinaldo begins his address with a reference to "the unheard-of cruelties and scornful violations of the most elementary laws of war committed by the imperialists, who, under the pretext of some American having been killed, have perpetrated a war by means which are both repugnant and inhuman, the agony lasting about 15 months, according to the press of Manila, which is censured, or otherwise submitting them unheard-of tortures, admitting that they were not sufficient, the military Governor of the invading army has proclaimed martial law, placing beyond the protection of law not only the Filipino residents, whom they arrest and deport without giving them a hearing, almost always for no other purpose but to loot their houses and treasures, and to await a ransom or bribe for their liberty."

"According to the censored press of Manila, during the month of October only 36 Filipinos in various provinces were killed; the totals for the months of November and December were the same; and during the first 10 days of this month the United States courts-martial have condemned to death 15 men in Manila (Doroteo Noul and his fellow martyrs); six in Tabayas, one in Baler, one in Bolinao, one in Pagsanjan, one in Davao and three in Tarabaco, a total of 22 sentences in 20 days, according to information given the Manila press by the staff of the enemy."

"In addition to all this, the invaders have committed the most heinous crime of Geneva international treaty by employing against our countrymen, who have sold themselves to them, swaying by this atrocious measure the seeds of civil war, which could never have been started by war, which is desolating this poor country, if those now counted as traitors should form a regular group, thus making more and more remote the coming of the long-sought-for day of freedom."

"I protest, therefore, before God and the honorable men of the whole world, in the name of the Philippine people, against such indignities and against our defense I order and command: our officers capture any armed American citizens, shall take them into the interior of the island, and shall communicate with the chief of the nearest American detachment, urgently requesting the exchange of prisoners at the rate of one American for every three Filipinos of the many who are condemned to death and who expect to be led to execution at any moment, and informing him that he would be responsible for the reprisals which we would see ourselves obliged to take in order of self defense. If said American chief should refuse to make the exchange requested, the American prisoners shall be shot, whatever be their number, which is the solemn duty of the Spanish naval code, which we have adopted for those who attack our national integrity, if after four days after the exchange requested the execution of some Filipinos cannot be averted, the Americans should be executed."

"Art. 2. Preference shall also be given in exchange of prisoners to deported Filipinos, and to those who have rendered personal service to the cause of our independence."

"Art. 3. The promoters of the so-called Federal party shall be submitted as traitors to a most ignominious and shameful death, and those who stimulate the invaders to pursue and prosecute our fellow-countrymen, who do not wish to identify themselves therewith, shall be punished with special severity, and those who are guilty shall be captured and punished wherever they may be and by whatever means which may be possible."

Chief Surgeon Killed Dead.
MANILA, April 2.—Chief Surgeon R. H. Hall, of the Department of Northern Luzon, died after being ill three weeks with inflammation of the marrow of the bones.

The surrenders of rifles since the capture of Aguinaldo have averaged over 200 a day.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The War Department officials are reviving the Philippine tariff. It will be several days before it is completely re-organized, and suggestions are being received at the department, and taken into consideration by the Secretary and his subordinates. The Philippine tariff will be adjusted without reference to the insular cases. In fact, it is almost certain that under the legislation for the Philippines passed by the last Congress, it will be held that the power granted the President was such that he is authorized to make tariff adjustments for the Philippines. At least, that is what the officials here will hold, and the belief is general that the coming decision, so far as it affects the Philippines, will be military control, and are subject to any regulations, tariff or otherwise, that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, may promulgate. The legislation in regard to the Philippines was made at a time when the war was in its infancy, and the Army appropriation bill, which was an Army necessity that brought about the legislation. It is believed that the Supreme Court will take into consideration this legislation, the military occupation of the islands, and the conditions there, in making its decision on the insular cases, so far as they relate to the Philippines.

There has been a vast amount of speculation as to how the court will decide the insular cases, but there seems to be a well-grounded impression that the Government will be sustained in all essential features. "The Administration will not be embarrassed by the opinion," said a man who is reasonably well informed on such matters, and who probably is near right as any one can guess. There is an impression now that the decision may not be made until after the Summer recess of the court, although it has been looked for ever since the court has been in session for decisions.

CARNEGIE'S LATEST PLAN.

To Endow Theaters for the Elevation of the Stage.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A dispatch to the World from London says: "The Daily Express is informed that Andrew Carnegie purposes to endow a theater in New York and another in London for the elevation of the stage, provided a working plan can be devised which will prevent the management from falling into the hands of extremists or radicals." Mr. Carnegie's plan is to establish an international theater with a stage on either side of the Atlantic, that companies and productions may change from one house to the other, to

POWER OF THE THRONE

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S ADMONITION TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Prevented a Deadlock on the Taxation Bill at a Time of an Acknowledged National Crisis.

YOKOHAMA, March 22, via Victoria, B. C., April 2.—Japan is passing through a peculiar political experience. The House of Peers stubbornly refused to pass the taxation bill at a time of an acknowledged national crisis. The power of the Emperor was invoked, with the result that the Peers receded from their position and passed the bill by a unanimous vote without amendment or change. Instead of being distinctly a government measure applied for by the Cabinet and indorsed by a private admonition by the Emperor, who summoned the president of the House of Peers and handed to him a document embodying the imperial will as expressed by himself alone. The instant obedience of the House illustrates in a striking way the fact that the ancient observance for the throne is by no means impaired. By the great majority, the Emperor's action is taken as a most

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

(Continued from First Page.)
out from those still in arms. The department's instruction for the government of armies in the field recites as follows: "The commander will throw the burden of war, as much as lies within his power, upon the aggressor. He will not revolted portion or province, and if he deems it appropriate or if his government demands of him that every citizen shall be sworn to allegiance, he will expel, transfer, imprison or fine the revolting citizens who refuse to take such oath, and whether reliance can be placed upon such oath, the commander or his government has the right to decide."

In the present case, General MacArthur has considered it expedient to have Aguinaldo take this oath and apparently has held that reliance can be placed upon the oath. The Army regulations make no distinction between the making of the oath shall give complete liberty to a person, although the above quoted provision shows that those manifesting loyalty by submitting to the oath are to be spared from the hardships of war and that only those remaining loyal are to be visited with the penalties of war. The War Department authorities say that those against the articles of war, excepted in the proclamation of amnesty, refer to murders and like depredations. Only recently five officers were executed for such offenses. It is not known here whether Aguinaldo was responsible in any case for such offenses, though from the fact that General MacArthur allowed him to take the oath of allegiance, it is assumed that the commanding General does not hold Aguinaldo to be chargeable with a violation of the articles of war. It is believed that General MacArthur will keep the ex-leader under his eye and avail himself of the good offices of Aguinaldo in loyalizing the remnant of the insurgent forces.

Should the capture and submission of the Filipino chieftain mark the beginning of the end in the Philippines, it is believed, the effect upon the naval representation in Asiatic waters will be a very considerable reduction of our naval force in the far East. There are at present 27 of our naval vessels on the Asiatic station—a greater number than ever before has been mobilized there, and including some of the finest battle-ships, cruisers and ironclads in the American Navy. A good many of them will be now sent home. It is possible that the European station will be revived, and also that the re-creation of the old South Pacific station will follow. There has been a marked shortage of officers to fill important assignments in this country, owing to the drain upon them from China and the Philippines, so that the homecoming of so many of the vessels will be welcomed. The Oregon and New York, major of Omaha and Harry street, and the Philippines, so that the homecoming of so many of the vessels will be welcomed. The Oregon and New York, major of Omaha and Harry street, and the Philippines, so that the homecoming of so many of the vessels will be welcomed.

"Aguinaldo's taking the oath of allegiance," said one member of the Cabinet today, "emphasizes the importance of his capture. It makes more clear that the insurrection has about reached its end, and forebodes the early complete general acceptance of United States sovereignty and authority. Only a comparatively small number of Filipinos are still in arms, and the effect of Aguinaldo's action on them is obvious. From now on we will press organizing the best government we can, suited to the needs of the Philippines. Aguinaldo's submission will have a considerable bearing in favor of the determination of the matter of what to do with him, which will not be decided for some time."

Condema Funston, Praise Aguinaldo.
AUSTIN, Tex., April 2.—The House of Representatives today returned to the committee on Federal relations a resolution introduced by Mr. Phillips condemning General Funston for his bravery and congratulating him upon the success of his expedition, was ruled out of order.

An Anti's View of It.
BOSTON, April 2.—Erving Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperial League, was informed that Aguinaldo had taken the oath of allegiance today. The secretary said he did not believe that affected the work of his organization.

Lopes Taken by Surprise.
BOSTON, April 2.—Sixto Lopes was informed this afternoon that Aguinaldo had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Senor Lopes asked for the particulars. Upon being informed that only the bare fact had been cabled over, he said: "I think there must be conditions attached to it. The announcement that Aguinaldo has taken the oath is very important. You must give me time to think it over."

Case of Militia Captain Ripley.
FRANKFORD, Ky., April 2.—The case of General D. Ripley, the Henry County Captain of the Taylor Militia Company, under indictment for complicity in the Goebel murder conspiracy, was called today. The list of witnesses called by the Commonwealth indicates that very much the same evidence as that brought out in the trial of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers last Summer is to be introduced in this trial, with new features relating to Ripley. So many witnesses on both sides failed to appear that the attorneys consulted and agreed to postpone the case and call it for trial next Tuesday.

Among the witnesses for the prosecution were present were Governor W. O. Bradley, ex-Chief Justice J. H. Hazelrigg, ex-Adjutant-General Collier and others.

In the Criminal Court today the indictment against ex-Governor W. S. Taylor, ex-Secretary of State Finley, Berry Howland and John T. Powers, for complicity in the Goebel assassination, were called, but continued, none of the defendants being in custody. The case of Culliton and Green Golden, who are on bond, were also passed.

Receivers for a Debeture Company.
CINCINNATI, April 2.—Judge Jackson today appointed Fletcher R. Williams and Alfred M. Cohen receivers of the Germania Debeture Company, of Cincinnati, fixing the bond at \$100,000.

Sharkey and Russell Matched.
DENVER, Colo., April 2.—Tom Sharkey has been matched to fight Fred Russell, at the Colorado Athletic Club, April 25.

NEBRASKA'S NEW SENATOR.

OMAHA, April 2.—Joseph H. Millard, who last Thursday was elected United States Senator for the long term, was born in Hamilton, Canada, in April of 1836. His parents were natives of the United States, but were residing in Canada at the time of their son's birth. When the boy was still a youngster his family removed to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Jackson county, near the town of Salsburg. When Joseph Millard was 15 years old he left the farm, and went to Omaha, where he was employed as a clerk in a store for two years. Then he came to Omaha, and has lived here ever since. Mr. Millard engaged in the land business when he first came to Nebraska. He was in the employ of Eastern capitalists, who were buying land in Nebraska and making loans to settlers. He afterward engaged in the banking business. In July of 1896 he was elected a member of the board of directors of the Omaha National Bank, January 1, 1901, he became president and cashier of that institution. He still retains the office of president of the bank. Mr. Millard's family consists of two children, Miss Jessie H. and Willard B. His son is married and resides in Omaha. The new Senator's wife died several months ago, and his daughter has charge of his home at Twenty-fourth and Harney streets. Mr. Millard served one term as Mayor of Omaha and was for six years one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. He has held no other public office. He is a director of the Union Pacific Railroad for seven years, but is not connected with the company at present. Mr. Millard is of medium height and rather inclined to portliness. His hair is white and thinning. His eyes are black, and dark eyelashes and eyebrows are in striking contrast to his silvery beard. A strange glancing at Mr. Millard would guess that he is a bishop or a Chief Justice, rather than a banker.



JOSEPH H. MILLARD.

healthy sign and there is a feeling of relief in the consciousness that there exists in the empire a power of last resort which can check public excesses, confidence in the Emperor grows. It may safely be said that the Emperor never stood so high in public esteem as he does now. The submission of the Peers was however not without some show of resentment, and it is generally felt that other questions may ensue, especially when the budget comes up for decision.

Party feeling is also becoming rampant in the lower house. The discussion of the government for having invoked the imperial power. A scene of the wildest content followed. The Premier himself appearing upon the rostrum with the declaration that so long as he had confidence of the Emperor, the motion for impeachment was rejected by a majority of 28.

The crisis in the foreign affairs of the empire has in the meantime become far more acute, the proceedings of Russia in Manchuria and Korea, combined with the extraordinary interpretation by the Count von Bulow upon the Anglo-German compact, arousing the belligerent spirit of the people to the highest pitch. It will require all the tact and management of the government to avoid the precipitation of a war with Russia. Indignation waxed strong at the announcement of the German Chancellor that the terms of the Anglo-German compact has no reference to Manchuria. Japan signed the agreement putting the natural interpretation upon its words and with disgust the empire now regards this exhibition of Machiavellian diplomacy on the part of the Western powers. Taken in connection with the atrocious interpretation put by Count von Bulow upon the Christian nations into the "comity" of the Christian nations is by no means any longer regarded as either distinction or privilege.

Foreigners and Chinese at Shanghai held a meeting March 15 to protest against the Manchurian agreement. Telegrams of remonstrance were sent to the government of all the powers.

The Chin Pao learns that the Emperor is still at Hsiao, and that so soon as the allied forces evacuate Peking the court will return and begin to institute reforms. The Emperor is said to be in full power and intends to install advanced Chinese in office when he returns.

SUCCESSOR TO SALISBURY.
Balfour May Be Made Prime Minister and Ruled to the Peers.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The invalids are profiting by the sudden invigorating change in the weather, among them Lord Salisbury, whose improvement is marked. Conditions of the report of his falling health and impending retirement are emphasized at Westminster on the eve of the Easter

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER

VALET JONES TOLD HOW MILLIONAIRE RICE WAS KILLED.

The Texan Was Chloroformed at the Instigation of Lawyer Patrick, Who Was to Get His Wealth.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Without the slightest quaver in his voice and displaying no outward sign of regret or remorse, Charles F. Jones, secretary and valet to the late William Marsh Rice, today confessed under oath that he had ended the life of his employer and benefactor with chloroform. The self-confessed murderer told the story of the alleged plot from its inception. The capital crime he committed and all the minor offenses that preceded it were, he declared, at the instigation and direction of Albert T. Patrick. It was Patrick, he said, who conceived the idea of forging a will and forging transfers and conveyances. It was Patrick who induced two persons to witness the forged signature. It was Patrick who determined that Rice should die and it was Patrick who sought to have him killed along with the best being impudently to get a quick action. According to Jones, remarkable as it may seem, Rice never knew Patrick during his life time and never saw him but once.

Jones looked straight into the eyes of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, and told his story without a break, without a tremor in his voice. He described his approach to Rice's bed with the chloroform-saturated napkin in his hands, placing it over the face of the sleeping old man, the flight from the room, the weary wait of five minutes in accordance with Patrick's alleged instructions. At the expiration of the half hour he returned and found Rice dead. He then threw open the windows to free the room of the odor of chloroform, telephoned to Patrick that Rice was dead, sent for a physician and then, after expressing his grief at the loss of so good and kind an employer, he went to bed and fell into a sound sleep.

Patrick, accused by the witness of being the arch-criminal, listened to the witness at a table in the Central Police Bureau, the remarkable witness on the stand was more cool, calm and collected than this remarkable prisoner. Patrick's hand was firm and steady. He displayed neither anger, fear nor resentment. When Jones reached the description of the murder of the sleeping man, Patrick merely said "I am sorry" and looked back in his chair, apparently slightly bored by the recital of the details.

Court closed with Jones still on the stand. Patrick, who had been absent since today at his late lodgings, and is now in the keeping of the District Attorney.

Mrs. Anna Francis was recalled to the witness stand when the court opened. She testified that she had never written letters for Patrick.

The Valet's Story.

Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet, was then called. He said he had worked as storekeeper at the Capitol House, Houston, Tex., owned by Mr. Rice. He said he had met Mr. Rice in 1896, and that he had been Mr. Rice's valet and general utility man. Mr. Rice, he said, moved to New York in September, 1897. In December, 1899, witness saw Patrick first approach him about the drawing of a will. Jones was to draw the document on his typewriter and get Rice to sign it when his mind was not clear. Jones had to get the witnesses of the will of 1896. Jones afterward approached Weatherbe, the clerk in Swenson & Son's office, to get him to act as a witness. Weatherbe refused and threatened to take Jones' head off if he dared to suggest any fraudulent schemes against Rice. Jones said: "Patrick wanted me to be a witness to the will but I refused. I was very anxious to become beneficiary under the will, though. Patrick said this would never do, as there could be a suspicion of influence attached to it. The will which therefore would not be admitted to probate."

"In the will you saw at Patrick's office, do you remember something about the 'bequests' asked by Mr. Osborne. 'I know there were large bequests to relatives. There was a large bequest to Weatherbe. I believe he was to get \$25,000 at an annuity. I recall larger sum than under the last will.'"

"That was to make him keep quiet about the conversation he had with you?"

"This will, made in March, 1900, is not the one known as the 'Patrick will.'"

"That document was drawn later."

At the afternoon session Jones testified that the request of Patrick, he wrote on his typewriter the assignment transferring property to Patrick.

"Patrick asked me," the witness continued, "whether I did not think old Rice was a little shaky about my own purposes. I said I thought so. Patrick suggested we put him out of the way. I suggested Dr. Curry, but Patrick said Dr. Curry would not do anything of the kind. Witness was ordered to get out of the room. Patrick would poison, chloroform and laudanum, from his brother in Texas. Jones testified that he delivered the poison to Patrick about three weeks before the death of Mr. Rice."

Mr. Osborne then referred to the assignments transferring the property of Mr. Rice to Patrick, which were executed September 7. Jones said that on that date he went down to Patrick's office. Together with Meyer he went to see Short. Then all three parted together to the Rice apartments.

"Did Mr. Rice sign any general assignment on that day?"

"He did not."

"Jones, will you state all the conversation that took place between you and Patrick in regard to the will of Rice out of the way?"

"About the end of August," the witness replied, "Patrick asked me whether I had gotten the laudanum from the drug store. Jones said that he had not, but that I had made some other arrangements to get the poison. Patrick then told me to give Rice Sapolio, as that would break him down. I told Patrick I could not do it, but that I had some mercurial pills which Dr. Curry gave me. Patrick said I ought to give them to Rice. I told Patrick I could not do so without taking them myself in his presence. Then he said, 'Patrick said: "I won't do you any harm."'

"I took some of the pills in Rice's presence, and then let the bottle of pills on the dresser. Rice took some. This brought on a severe diarrhoea which weakened him, but after he got over his attack, the mercury seemed to do him good."

The witness also said that by the same method he got Rice to take some mercurial tablets which Patrick had given him.

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WORKING IN THE IRWIN FIELD.

IRWIN, Pa., April 2.—The men in the entire Irwin field are at work today, but the attempt to have the Pittsburgh scale adopted will not be given up.

AN EASY WAY

To Keep Well.

It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health. All the important things in life are the stomach right and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a condition that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.

Professor Wischold gives pretty good advice on this subject. He says: "I am 88 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or digesting of any sort; on the contrary I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets."

"My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestives, pepsines and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice."

"I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and ailing and preserves health to the well and strong."

Men and women past 20 years of age need a safe digestive after meals to insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They are found in every well regulated household from Maine to California and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pushing their way into popular favor.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized packages at 50 cents and for a weak stomach a 50-cent package will often do \$2.00 worth of good.

The clever substitute for Havana.

LUCKY IMPORTS

at 5 CTS. positively excel any three-for-a-quarter cigar now sold.

The stock in Luck's Imports is a blend of different South American grown leaf recently introduced to the markets of this country, being part of which has been used in Spain, France and Germany. Experiment by Luck & Co. revealed the remarkable effect of this blend. It gives the smoker a superb effect, distinctly surpassing anything else in the world of cigars and costliest Vuelta Abajo Havana in flavor.

Ask your dealer to get a box for you. LANG & CO., Distributors, Portland, Or.

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

Strike in Building Trades.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 2.—A vast amount of building is in progress here, and it is likely to be brought to completion by the painters and decorators and hodcarriers struck yesterday, and a strike of carpenters and joiners is not improbable. With a strike of warehousemen at the potteries, local labor circles bid fair to be disturbed for some time.

Wages Advanced on Elevated Road.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Employee of the

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Hood's Pills

Dr. Curry called every day for about 10 days previous to the death of Mr. Rice?"