TARIFF BILL LAID ASIDE

NO SENATOR WAS PREPARED TO PROCEED WITH THE DEBATE.

Proposed Department of Commerce Was Under Discussion for Two Hours in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Debate on the Philippine tariff bill was not continued in the Senate today, no member of the body being prepared to proceed with the discussion. The bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce was under discussion for nearly two hours. Little progress was made with it, as while the debate disclosed no objections to the main features of the bill, there was a disposition on the part of the Senate to give it careful consideration and to perfect the details of the measure.

The Proceedings.

Soon after the Senate convened Culberson secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate copies of all suggestions, statements, criticisms and correspondence between the War Department or any official thereof and any person or corporation, relating to the customs tariff affecting the Philippine Islands.

Teller offered the following concurrent resolution, which he asked to go over until tomorrow:

"Whereas, it is announced that sentence of death has been passed upon Commandant Scheepers, of the Orange Free State Army, now prisoner of war in the hands of the British forces in South Africa; and

"Whereas, it is known that said Commandant Scheepers was captured while lying sick and wounded in a hospital, his capture being in violation of articles 1 and 5 of the Geneva convention; and

"Whereas, his execution by the British authorities will lead to acts of retaliation and reprisal, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the President request the government of Great Britain to set aside, in the interest of humanity, such sentence of death, and accord to Commandant Scheepers the privileges and immunities guaranteed under the Geneva convention."

After reading press dispatches reciting the statements of fact in the resolution, Teller said:

"I am told we can have by tomorrow official statements that the facts of the resolution are correct. This is a case which certainly calls for the intervention of the United States or some other government which has some feeling of humanity. War, wherever it is, should be conducted upon principles of humanity, or, at least, if not, we should enter our protest against it."

Nelson called up the bill creating a Department of Commerce. Quarles offered an amendment, providing that the Secretary of Commerce should have complete charge of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confined to his department, and to this end the Secretary of Commerce should have authority to call upon all other departments of the Government for statistical data to be published as he may deem wise.

Gallinger made a vigorous argument in support of the pending measure.

President Pro Tem Frye then laid before the Senate a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, protesting against the incorporation of the Department of Labor in the proposed Department of Commerce. He said that the Department of Labor had been organized at the earnest solicitation of the organized labor of the country, in the hope, ultimately, that it might become one of the executive departments of the Government, with a Secretary of Labor, who should have a seat in the President's Cabinet. Mr. Gompers was of the opinion that if the Department of Labor were incorporated in the Department of Commerce it would minimize the interests of labor, and he protested against any such result.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business—the Philippine tariff bill—was laid before the Senate, but as no Senator was prepared to proceed with the debate, the measure, on motion of Lodge, in charge of it, was laid aside temporarily, and the Senate continued the discussion of the Department of Commerce bill.

Allen opposed the amendment offered by Quarles, and Spooner supported it. After a long debate the bill, with all amendments, was ordered reprinted, pending further consideration.

Pettus offered an amendment providing that the Department of Labor should not be transferred to the Department of Commerce. Pending action upon the amendment the Senate at 2:25 P. M., on motion of Cullom, went into executive session.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of M. A. Otero as Governor of New Mexico. Morgan spoke again for more than an hour, in opposition to the nomination. When he concluded the vote was taken without division.

CUBAN TARIFF HEARING.

Oxnard States the Position of the Beet Sugar Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The hearing on Cuban reciprocity was resumed before the ways and means committee today. The beet sugar interests of the United States occupied most of the time, being represented by Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Association, and by delegations from those states interested in the production of sugar from beets. The cane sugar interests of Louisiana also were well represented.

At the outset Mr. Place, head of the Cuban delegation, made a statement to clear up misapprehension on Cuba's position. He had argued for free trade, he said, as that was the earnest wish of Cuba. But while this was the judgment of the Cuban people, he said they deferred to the judgment of the American Congress on the whole question. He added:

"We want what you will grant, asking no more advantage, nor as much, as we are about to concede to your producers. Without suggestion as to limitations, we leave to your statesmanship the relations which are to prevail between us. The sovereignty is yours over both alike, and your determination will be accepted by us fully and freely as by the American people themselves."

Mr. Oxnard made an extended statement of the position of the Beet Sugar Association, saying:

"Stripped of sentimentality and all extraneous considerations, and reducing the Cuban demands for free or freer sugar to its simplest equation, it is this: Shall the United States, through its agriculturists, produce its raw sugar and its factories, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, refine its products, or shall it permit foreign lands to export to it the raw material and content itself merely with the refining? That is what I fear would eventually come to pass if you interfere in any way at the present time with the existing production of home sugar. Capital is timid to a great degree, and should Congress decide that Cuban sugar must be helped at the expense of American beet sugar, then it will at first hesitate and eventually turn its back upon the further development of beet sugar, and throw its full force into the tropical islands, which we have unduly favored and stimulated. Sugar production in Cuba today is firmly established, and the chief industry of the island. Even our enemies must admit that beet sugar is at the very inception of its development in the United States."

Mr. Oxnard characterized the Cuban proposition as most vicious, and asked why it is that the American sugar interest should be singled out for sacrifice.

Mr. Oxnard severely criticised the American sugar trust and H. O. Havemeyer. Chairman Payne asked Mr. Oxnard as to the report that he had suggested an agreement with the Cubans. Mr. Oxnard answered that no such agreement had been made. There had been a discussion during which it was suggested that if Congress decides to grant concessions to Cuba it should be in the form of a rebate. He also denied that there is any trust in the beet sugar industry.

At the afternoon session, Nathaniel Stewart presented the case of the Michigan beet sugar industry. He said that $7,700,000 is now invested, and this industry has grown up within three years. He argued that Congress has induced the investment and should not destroy it by granting concessions to Cuba.

C. D. Smith, of the Michigan Farmers' Institute, appeared at the request of the Governor of Michigan, to present the view of the farming interests engaged in raising beets. He spoke in opposition to Cuban concessions.

While the hearing was going on, a petition was circulated on the floor of the House requesting the ways and means committee to make no change in the tariff laws likely injuriously to affect the beet sugar industry. About 45 Republican members from Michigan, California, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and other beet producing states signed the petition. On the Democratic side, the Louisiana members and Shafroth of Colorado, were among the signers. Those in charge of the petition expect to get 70 names before it is presented to the ways and means committee.

TO HAVE CHARGE OF PRINCE HENRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, who has been named as the personal representative of the President in the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia, and who has been also placed in charge of the naval features of the programme of the welcome, is a peculiarly fitting selection, in view of the fact that Evans is personally acquainted with Prince Henry and the German Naval officers who will accompany him. When Rear-Admiral Evans, then Captain of the Iowa, attended the naval demonstration at the opening of the Kiel Canal, he was honored by the German Naval officers on account of his brilliant record in the Spanish-American War. He entertained both Emperor William and Prince Henry, and became favorites with both.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Many Matters of Legislation Urged Upon Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The National Board of Trade today decided to urge upon Congress the necessity for legislation calculated to restore the American merchant marine to its proper position among the commercial nations of the world; to recommend that the interstate commerce law be amended so as to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce its findings and to permit the establishment and maintenance of associations among the carriers so as to provide uniform, stable and lawfully published rates, subject, however, to rules and regulations to be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The board also favored legislation to prohibit ticket-scalping.

Resolutions were adopted urging on Congress the necessity for river and harbor improvement, the reclamation of the arid lands and the adoption by the United States of the metric system of weights and measures. It was agreed that 1-cent letter postage should be agitated until proper legislation is secured. A resolution was adopted recommending that the term of the President of the United States shall be six years, and that he shall be ineligible for re-election.

Blanchard Randall, of Baltimore, was elected president.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President today sent the following naminations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, William Bowers, San Diego, Cal.

United States Attorney, Robert V. Crozier, district of Idaho.

United States Marshal, Littleton S. Crum, district of Kansas; Benjamin B. Heywood, district of Utah.

Commissioner of Educations, Porto Rico, Samuel M. Lindsay, Pennsylvania.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

C. E. Kingston, Register of the land office at Evanston; Rich Guffin, Missouri, agent of the Sac Indians, Oklahoma. Postmasters—Idaho—R. C. Legg, Rexberg; R. Frost, Wardner; J. C. Garber, Grangeville; F. G. Havemann, Salmon; M. J. Gray, St. Anthony; D. F. Mason, Coeur d'Alene.

Home for Lepers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Platt, of New York, today introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a home for lepers in the United States. The bill provides for the location of the home in the dry climate of the interior, and places the establishment in the hands of a commissioner, who is to be a physician.

Oleomargarine Hearings Closed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The oleomargarine hearings closed today before the House committee on agriculture, Representatives McCleary, Tawney and Davidson making the closing statements on the several bills introduced by them.

Lacey Bill Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House public lands committee today reported favorably the Lacey bill to compel the attendance of witnesses at general land offices.

Prohibiting Importation of Opium.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Mason today introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of opium for smoking purposes into the United States.

Danish Treaty to Be Signed Soon.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 22.—It has been definitely decided that the treaty with the United States providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies is to be signed at Washington this week. All the formalities here are completed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

INDORSED THE CANAL

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Peru and Chile Placed on an Equal Footing Regarding the Arbitration Question.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22.—The Pan-American Conference today adopted resolutions recommending the preservation of archaeological remains, indorsing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, providing for sending a message of congratulation to officials of the Buffalo Exposition, indorsing the success of the Pan-American international copyright, and approving an interoceanic canal. The text of the resolution with respect to an interoceanic canal, which was carried unanimously by acclamation, follows:

"The republics assembled at the international conference in Mexico applaud the purpose of the United States Government to construct an interoceanic canal, and acknowledge that this work will not only be worthy of the greatness of the American people, but also in the highest sense a work of civilization and in the greatest degree beneficial to the development of commerce between the American States and the other countries of the world."

Volney W. Foster, of the United States delegation, thanked the conference for unanimously favoring the construction of a canal.

Peru's memorial on compulsory arbitration, in support of the treaty on that subject, which had already passed through the conference, was thoroughly temperate in tone. A copy of it was presented to the Chilean delegation, which made absolutely no objection or observation of any kind. The memorial, without being read, was referred to the Foreign Relations Department of Mexico, which course had previously been taken with respect to a memorial on voluntary arbitration presented by the Chilean delegation. This places both sides on an even footing.

A resolution to add two European jurists to the committee to be appointed to codify American international law was unanimously adopted.

WHEN ALBAN WAS KILLED.

Further Particulars of the Battle at Panama.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 22.—Just before the attack by the gunboats of the Liberals upon the Lautaro and Chucuito Monday, General Carlos Alban was standing on the deck of the Lautaro, trying to induce the chief engineer of that vessel to put to sea immediately. This the latter declined to do, on the ground that it would be imprudent, with only himself, a blacksmith and three firemen in his department. While discussing this point, the first shot from the Padilla struck the Lautaro.

The Padilla was painted white. She was steaming due west, with the sun's rays directly astern of her. Her crew and officers could see clearly ahead of their vessel, while, owing to the sun's dazzling brightness, the Padilla herself was not seen until she was within 400 yards of that ship. There were about 150 soldiers on board the Lautaro, and immediately after the first shot was fired a stampede occurred among them, but General Alban made the captain of the Lautaro take charge of the guns which had been mounted on that vessel. He supervised everything himself until he was struck by the bullet that killed him. The captain was wounded in the leg. Several of the Padilla's crew were killed or wounded. The steamship Loa, belonging to the South American Steamship Company, the same line that owned the Lautaro, which was in the harbor of Panama at the time, rendered immediate assistance to the Lautaro, which subsequently sank. The body of General Alban has not yet been recovered.

It is presumed that the Liberals contemplate an early attack upon Colon or Panama, before the arrival here of the Pinzon with reinforcements. The government is alive to the situation and confident it will be able once more to inflict defeat upon the insurgents.

Colon Fears an Attack.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Consul Malmros, at Colon, stating that an insurgent attack upon that place is momentarily expected. The Navy Department has no vessel on the Gulf side of the Isthmus, the Marietta at San Juan being the nearest, but it is assumed that Captain Meade will supply any needed force from the Philadelphia, sending them by rail from Panama to Colon.

Damages for Loss of Lautaro.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Jan. 22.—The Compania Sud Americana de Vapores, of Valparaiso, will demand £60,000 for the loss of their steamer Lautaro.

Castro Hostile to Foreigners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Despite the French Government's demand, the authorities have refused to allow the Frenchman, M. Secrestat, to land at La Guayara, Venezuela, says the Willemstadt, Curacao, correspondent of the Herald. This denial of his right to go to Caracas to protect property has caused much indignation, as it is regarded as a new proof of Castro's hostility to foreign capital.

Castro's government now fears a new invasion of Gijours by the revolutionists. Castro has been unable to learn the whereabouts of the expedition commanded by Generals Mendoza and Hernandez, and has made much trouble in the Barquisimeto district. The Mochists are active. Castro is still seeking to have the British navy seize the Libertador, formerly the Ban Righ.

A CINCINNATI SENSATION.

Trusted Bookkeeper Short From $100,000 to $400,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—Sensational reports were published here today of an alleged shortage in the books of Theodore Braemer, who resigned last Sunday as secretary and treasurer of the J. & F. Schroth Packing Company, of this city. The story as first published alleged a shortage of from $100,000 to $400,000, extending over a period of 20 years, and declared that Mr. Braemer had turned over all of his property and chattels in trust, pending an examination of the books by experts. Braemer denied that there was any defalcation, but admitted that he had turned over $72,000 in personal property to Harlan Cleveland, his attorney, and Joseph W. O'Hara, attorney for the J. & F. Schroth Company. While Braemer talked freely about the case, the Schroths refused to say anything, and the attorneys were also reticent.

Braemer is 45 years of age, and has been with the Schroths 27 years, most of the time receiving $25 per week as bookkeeper, and in recent years twice that much as secretary and treasurer. The firm did a business of about $1,000,000 a year, which was collected by Braemer. When John Schroth died, over a year ago, Lieutenant-Governor Carl Nippert became the attorney of his heirs, who instituted an investigation of the company, which finally culminated in a meeting of all interested parties last Sunday, at which Braemer resigned, and from which the sensational reports of today emanated. The experts insist that they cannot complete their work for two or three weeks, and counsel say that no reliable statement can be made until that time.

No reports of similar character ever created such a sensation in this city, as Mr. Braemer always has been regarded as a man of the highest business and social standing. He owns one of the finest residences in the city, and it is furnished with all that art could supply. In all of the sensational reports that have been published no reference is made to him as a fast man or of bad habits, such as are usually coupled with such sensations. The attorneys and other interested persons will give no assurance that the report of the experts on the examination of the books will be made public when completed, as they state that every possible difference has already been adjusted satisfactorily by the property that Braemer has turned over in trust. All the interested parties state that they expected after the meeting last Sunday at which Braemer resigned that all differences would be settled without the matter ever becoming public.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—Lieutenant-Governor Nippert, counsel for the heirs of John Scroth, stated today that when he took hold of the estate, he immediately asked when the books of the concern had last been audited. He was told that they never had been audited. When he asked that this be done his clients gave him an assurance of confidence which he thought to be sincere, but which he did not regard as wise business judgment. Braemer did not admit a shortage, but claimed that the differences are due to errors in bookkeeping.

Attempted Bribery in Patrick Case.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—John T. Milliken, the wealthy chemist, mine-owner and capitalist of this city, who is a brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer on trial in New York on the charge of murdering Millionaire Rice, said today:

"A short time before the trial of Patrick I was called to New York and offered $50,000 by certain attorneys to have Patrick compromise the will of 1900. We declined to accept any offer that would not exonerate Patrick of the charge of murder and stop the prosecution. A reply of such character was made to our refusal that led me to believe we could get $250,000 if we would compromise. We again declined, as no one was in a position to deliver what we wanted, and the negotiations ended."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Warwick Gaynor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Warwick Gaynor, an actor 42 years old, is dead at Roosevelt Hospital, from what is believed to have been brain fever. On Sunday night a noise such as might be made by some one falling was heard in Gaynor's room. No investigation was made, however, until Monday morning, when Gaynor was found in bed, badly injured about the face and hands. He explained that he had got up while sick to get a drink of water and had fallen against the window, cutting his hands and face. The window was smashed and the water pitcher was in pieces on the floor. Later Gaynor became worse and was removed to the hospital.

Stephen B. Culver.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Stephen B. Culver, a great-grandson of Colonel Stephen Lee, who was a member of the Crown Point expedition, of Queen Anne's War, in 1806, is dead at his home in Mount Vernon, after a brief illness. He was a cousin of the Countess of Waldersee, wife of the Prime Minister of Germany. He was a graduate of Union College and of the Columbia School of Mines. For the past two years he had been connected with the Custom-House here.

Swits Conde.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Swits Conde, manufacturer and capitalist, is dead at his residence here. He suffered from a complication of diseases and had been very ill for a month. The deceased owned a large factory at Oswego, N. Y., where he made his home for many years.

Stephen A. Dole.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 22.—Stephen A. Dole, aged 59, a brother of Governor Dole of Hawaii, died at Tucker, Utah, yesterday, after a long illness. Mr. Dole was for many years a resident of Washington, D. C., and at one time was Indian Agent at the White Rocks Agency, Colo.

Ex-Congressman Holmes.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 22. — Ex-Congressman A. L. Holmes, of Boone, Ia., is dead. He passed away in Clarinda Hospital for the Insane.

Lazy Liver

When the liver goes wrong, everything is wrong. You have dyspepsia, coated tongue, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, general debility. One of Ayer's Pills each night, just one, gently starts the liver and removes all trouble.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for liver complaint, and have found them to be the best thing I have ever tried."
E. N. North, Sidell, Ill.

25c. a box. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

OF NATIONAL REPUTATION

Are Men Who Recommend Pe-ru-na

(Ex-Brigadier-General and Ex-Congressman J. Floyd King, of Louisiana, writes his indorsement.)

General J. Floyd King, of Louisiana, was a member of the 49th Congress, and was Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army from the commencement to the end of the Civil War. He writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"Being personally acquainted with many distinguished men, national statesmen and others of high character from all over the United States who I observe by the public prints have given their indorsement to your great catarrh remedy Peruna, I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced it is a medicine which will effect all the cures which is claimed for its use."

J. FLOYD KING.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac.

Mr. R. H. Harris, No. 206 Potomac avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"I have never enjoyed such perfect health as I have since I learned the value of Peruna as a tonic and invigorator. Last Winter a severe cold attacked me and I lost my appetite, and was unable to do my work. Peruna was called to my notice and after using it for four days I began to improve and the cold disappeared after taking one bottle. I find it a safeguard against colds, and I often take a dose as a preventive."

R. H. HARRIS.

Mr. Isaac J. Nell, Strathroy, Ont., District Master of the Orange Association of British America, West Middlesex County, District of Adelaide, writes:

"I cannot speak too highly of the benefits that I have derived from the use of Peruna. I had a severe cough and my lungs seemed choked up with phlegm which I had great difficulty in raising. My head ached, my eyes were weak, and I was miserable. A friend advised me to take Peruna. I had not much faith in patent medicine, but I tried one bottle of Peruna, and I improved so much that I kept on taking it and I am now on the third bottle and I am well."

ISAAC J. NELL.

Mr. Asa C. Danforth, St. Joseph, Mich., writes:

"About a year ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs. I was threatened with pneumonia, and realizing that I must take some immediate steps to prevent a serious illness. As several friends have used Peruna with good results, I decided to give it a trial, and found that it gave me relief within a couple of days. The soreness was greatly diminished. I was greatly benefited and I was gradually restored to health. Three bottles saved be a large doctor bill, and a great deal of suffering. I firmly believe that Peruna is a high-class medicine and have perfect confidence in its curative ability."

ASA C. DANFORTH.

Ex-Consul-General of Australia.

Hon. James Morgan, 1725 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C., ex-Lieutenant U. S. Navy, and ex-Consul-General to Australia, writes:

"The use of your Peruna as a remedy or cure for catarrh by many of my friends who have been benefited by the same, as well as my own experience as to its efficacy and good tonic properties causes me to recommend it to all persons."

JAMES MORGAN.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Every druggist has them.

SMALL ARMY WILL DO

TAFT SAYS 15,000 MEN WILL BE ENOUGH IN PHILIPPINES.

With the Native Constabulary, This Force Will Be Sufficient to Maintain Peace and Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Governor-General W. H. Taft, of the Philippines, left for Washington tonight, on a special train. He was accompanied by General James F. Smith, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Regarding a standing army in the Philippines, Governor Taft is reported by the Call to have said:

"Fifteen thousand men will be ample force in the islands before the close of the year. I was told this only a few days before I came away. Officers thoroughly versed in the situation gave me the figures.

"I will explain to you how peace can be maintained in the islands. We have organized a native constabulary, which is working efficiently. Congress allows us to maintain a constabulary of 5000 men. They are under the command of Major Allen, who has already enlisted 2500 men in this branch of the service. When the force is fully organized, the men will be distributed in the province, 150 men to each province. The detachments of constables are commanded by four officers, three of whom are retired volunteer officers and the other a native Filipino.

"When the constabulary is fully equipped it will be detailed in the field to clean out the ladrones, who are intimidating the natives. These Filipino constables can be maintained by the Government at a cost of $250 each a year, while the soldiers in the islands cost Uncle Sam about $1000 a head.

"I know that the Pacific Coast people would like to see free trade instituted between this country and the islands," said the Governor, "but I am sorry to say that I cannot see how it would work.

"The civil government adopted a tariff schedule which is working well, but our internal revenue receipts are not large. When you tax a country too heavily you spoil it, and that is the situation in the Philippines.

"We have asked that the Dingley tariff be reduced for the products of the islands at least 50 per cent. We hope that Congress will be as generous to the Philippines as it was to Porto Rico. Reduction of the Dingley tariff will mean the opening up of a large market for the tobacco and sugar of the islands, as well as for other products of the islands. Hemp you need and are buying in larger quantities every day. By so reducing the Dingley tariff a good market for the Pacific Coast will be opened up."

Governor Taft said that there had been no serious clash between the military authorities and declared that the best of good feeling existed between himself and General Chaffee.

Manila Banks Refuse Silver.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—A new phase of the currency question in the Philippine Islands has arisen, with the refusal of banks here to receive deposits in Mexican silver. The banks claim there is no more room in their vaults for such deposits. The Government authorities believe this is not the real reason, but that the action is taken with the object of forcing legislation on the whole currency question.

Pennsylvania Mining Suit Argued.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 22.—The great Pennsylvania mining suit was argued before the Supreme Court today. Before the arguments began today, Chief Justice Brantley suggested that lawyers on each side agree as to the disposition of the $350,000 cash bond the Montana Ore Purchasing Company recently deposited in the Supreme Court as a surety. Justice Brantley also said he desired suggestions as to what disposition to make of all of the bonds filed by the Ore Purchasing Company, amounting to more than $1,000,000. The lawyers agreed to submit propositions in regard to them later.

Schley's Appeal Not Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave here Friday morning for Chicago, in a private car furnished by the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, arriving in Chicago Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Admiral refuses to make public his appeal filed with the President yesterday. This is in accordance with the desire expressed by the President at the time of Admiral Schley's visit to to the White House. The President will turn the whole matter over to Attorney-General Knox for his report and recommendation, these to be made as soon as possible.

DEFECTS IN THE TARIFF.

Dolliver Says Congress Can Be Depended Upon to Correct Them.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—At the joint session held at noon today of the Legislature the vote taken yesterday upon United States Senators was formally ratified and certificates ordered issued to Senators Allison and Dolliver for terms of six and five years respectively. Dolliver being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator John H. Gear.

Senator Dolliver, in an address upon his re-election, said, in part:

"There never has been a time and there never will be a time when an American industry, making an unequaled and even a precarious fight with foreign competitors, will not find among our people the spirit of encouragement and helpfulness expressed in the laws of the United States. And yet nobody is any longer bound to the fact that with many of the industries of the United States the rates of duty on which in 1897 were regarded as reasonable, and were, in fact, reasonable, have since that time, owing to the curious development of our industrial and commercial life, become unnecessary, and, in many cases, absurd. They stand on our statute books today no longer a shield for American labor, but they have in many cases been turned as a weapon of defense against the American markets themselves.

"I believe that I speak for the average judgment and good sense of the whole community of Iowa when I say that these defects in our laws ought to be corrected, and I express a confidence that the Congress of the United States will be able, in a spirit friendly to the principles upon which the protective tariff rests, to correct these defects in a business-like way, unless we are compelled to admit that Congress has become helpless in the presence of questions like these."

Must Trust the Brigands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22.—It is understood that the American negotiators for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, to whom the money subscribed for the ransom of the captive missionaries was sent, may have to entrust the fund to the brigands for some days before the latter release the captives, in accordance with the precedent adopted in the cases of previous brigandages. The bandits are said to insist on this point, in order to enable them to dispose of the cash before retaliative measures can be organized. There is some risk in adopting this course, but the behavior of Miss Stone's captors thus far encourages confidence that they will fulfill their engagements.

Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A disqualification in the two-year-old event was one of the incidents of the racing at Oakland today. Durazzo, a 10 to 1 shot from the stable of Green Morris, bumped and carried Sylvia Talbot wide through the stretch and beat the 1 to 3 favorite a length. Durazzo was disqualified and placed last, while first money went to the Schrieber filly. The judges fined O'Connor. Green Morris heads the list of winning owners with $15,200 to his credit. Burns and Waterhouse are second with $11,850, and W. B. Jennings & Co., third, with $8250. The next in order are E. J. Baldwin & Co., $6500; Caesar Young, $6500; J. Coffey, $6000; Dr. Rowell, $4450; D. S. Fountain, $3850; J. Schorr, $3450. Results:

Five and a half furlongs—Moahina wan, Jung Frau second, Tibs third; time, 1:11.

Futurity course, selling—Mountebank won, Light Ball second, Harry Thatcher third; time, 1:12⅗.

Three and a half furlongs—Sylvia Talbot won, Adirondack second, Aitawan third; time, 0:43.

One mile, selling—Rollick won, Decoy second, Wyoming third; time 1:43.

One mile, Point Arena Handicap—Corrigan won, Commissioner Forstear second, Halmetta third; time, 1:43⅘.

Six furlongs, selling—Pompino won, Redwald second, Bard Burns third; time, 1:15⅘.

Sembrich Lost Her Voice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Mme. Marcella Sembrich, returning to her hotel from a drive yesterday, tried to call her maid, but found that she could hardly speak. Examination by a physician showed that a small artery had been ruptured. Though the mishap is not dangerous, the physician has advised postponement of her professional engagements.

Salt Rheum

You may call it eczema, tetter or milk crust.

But no matter what you call it, this skin disease which comes in patches that burn, itch, discharge a watery matter, dry and scale, owes its existence to the presence of humors in the system.

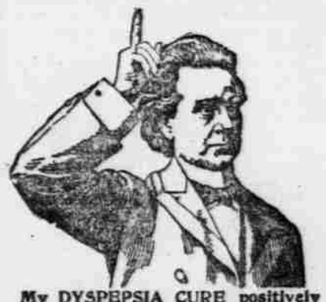
It will continue to exist, annoy, and perhaps agonize, as long as these humors remain.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which dispels all humors, and is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions.

DYSPEPSIA



My DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion or stomach trouble. It rejuvenates worn-out stomachs. It builds up stomachs that have been weakened by powerful cathartics and old-fashioned nostrums.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure corrects bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, belching wind or sour food, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, improper circulation, coated tongue, heart-burn or water-brash.

His Headache Cure stops headache in 3 minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Blood Cure corrects all blood impurities.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to women.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price, $1.

Munyon has a cure for every disease. The **Guide to Health** (free) tells of them. Cures, mostly 25 cts. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.