ISLANDS ARE OURS

Danish West Indies Treaty Signed at Washington.

ONLY AWAITS RATIFICATION

Price to Be Paid Is Believed to Be in the Neighborhood of Five Millions of Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The treaty of cession of the Danish West Indies from Denmark to the United States was signed at the State Department today by Secretary Hay and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister. The treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification immediately.

Following the invariable rule in such cases the State Department officials decline to make public any of the details of the treaty, so that it is not possible to state positively the price to be paid, though this is believed to be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. It is known also that Denmark has abandoned the position she was inclined to occupy toward the conversation of the political rights of the inhabitants of the islands and leaves to the United States a free hand to deal with them without pledge of American citizenship or of free trade privileges. So it is assumed that the status of the Danish West Indian Islands, politically and commercially, should the treaty be ratified, will be similar to that of Porto Rico. Having gained these points in the negotiations, the State Department officials believe the treaty is certain to receive the approval of the United States Senate.

The new treaty is peculiar in that it will require action not only by the Senate and the Danish Rigsdag, but by the United States House of Representatives as well, since it will be necessary for the House to supply the needed appropriation to defray the expense of purchase. It is regarded as a strong point by the framers of the treaty that the people of the Danish West Indies are to have a voice in this question of cession.

The treaty itself does not contain any reference to a plebiscite, but the Danish Government has given notice that before it ratifies the treaty, it will submit the question of cession to the people of the islands. Not much objection is expected here from these people, as the treaty is so framed that they are not called on to surrender their Danish allegiance, and they may remain Danes in fact and in name while enjoying whatever advantages, in a commercial way, may result from a transfer of the islands to the United States. The plebiscite will not be controlled in any case by the United States. It is stated distinctly that the Danish Government itself will take steps to ascertain the inclination of the people of the islands before the final steps in the transfer are taken.

Hobson Will Not Be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A naval retiring board has declined to recommend the retirement of Captain Richmond P. Hobson. He has complained of his eyes, which suffered from heat and glare while he was working on the Spanish vessels sunk at Santiago and afterward in the drydock at Hong Kong, where two vessels of the Spanish fleet sunk by Dewey were repaired. Since his return to the United States from the East, Captain Hobson has been on detached duty, first at Buffalo, in connection with the exposition there, and now at Charleston, in charge of a department of the Naval exhibit. Captain Hobson himself applied to be retired, but the board of physicians which examined him, found that his eyes were not permanently injured and refused to recommend his retirement. He has been ordered to return to duty in connection with the Charleston Exposition.

Dr. White Gave Dinner to Prince.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador here, gave a dinner tonight to Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia at the Kaiserhof. Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor; Baron von Richthofen, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the German Admiralty, and their wives, were present; also most of the members of Prince Henry's suite. There was much pleasant conversation about America, but no speeches were made nor healths drunk.

Neely's Total Embezzlement.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—In the hearing today of the charges growing out of the Cuban postal frauds, Colonel Charles H. Burton, ex-Inspector General of the Division of Cuba, testified to having made an investigation of the Cuban Postal Department. His examination of the books of C. F. W. Neely, he said, disclosed the probable total embezzlement of about $100,000 since July, 1899.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Disturbances Felt in Missouri and Illinois Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in St. Louis and vicinity this morning. The first shock was light. The second was more severe. It awakened persons who had slept through the first shock and got them out of bed. The shocks were accompanied by a rumbling sound and occasioned the rattling of crockery and swinging of pictures. At Clifton Heights the shocks were very severe, and several persons went into their yards, fearing the house would be shaken down. At Venice buildings shook and windows rattled so that residents believed an explosion had occurred in the neighborhood.

The earthquake was felt very distinctly at Alton, Ill. On the bluffs the vibrations were very severe. In the east end of Alton, where the population is more dense nearly every one left their beds and some got into the street. Some of the negroes thought the end of the world had come.

Nearly everybody in Belleville, Ill., felt the earthquake. The time given generally was about 5 o'clock. Belleville is honeycombed by coal mines, and there was probably more fright in the St. Clair County capital than elsewhere when the nature of the visitation was realized.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 24.—There was a pronounced earthquake shock here at 4:40 o'clock this morning. The seismic disturbance lasted nearly a minute, and the oscillation was from east to west. The shaking of walls was perceptible in many brick residences.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24.—What is believed to have been an earthquake shock was experienced in the northeast extremity of the city early this morning. The movement was slight, and no damage resulted.

Shock Felt in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here at 4:10 this morning, awakening people from their sleep. A shock was also experienced at Taxco, in the State of Guerrero, yesterday afternoon.

English-speaking residents are raising a large fund for the Chilpanzingo sufferers, who are in great want and almost utter destitution. The weather there is hot, and the people continue to camp out.

Maccabees Bring Suit.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 24.—Suit was begun by Supreme Tent Knights of the Maccabees against the Port Huron Savings Bank today to recover judgment in the sum of $100,000. The actual amount which the plaintiffs sought to recover is $50,000. This action is the result of recent troubles precipitated by C. D. Thompson, the self-confessed defaulting finance-keeper of the order. Thompson was also teller of the savings bank, and the suit is an outgrowth of alleged manipulation of the funds of the order through the bank.

THE BATHHOUSE MURDER.

Negro Strother Confessed That He Took Cooper's Diamonds.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—An important piece of evidence in the Cooper murder case developed this afternoon, when H. A. Hall, proprietor of a drug store at Grand and Franklin avenues, near the bathhouse, announced that William Strother, the negro attendant, who is held in connection with the tragedy, visited his place at 11:35 o'clock the night of the murder and purchased two cigars. In all his statements Strother has not mentioned this absence from the bathhouse, contending that he was there continuously throughout the evening until he discovered Mr. Cooper unconscious on the cot. Mr. Hall said Strother appeared to be perfectly calm, and spoke of Mr. Cooper affectionately, as had always been his custom. According to the statement of Thomas K. Cooper, son of the murdered man, Strother woke him up with the news that Cooper had been assaulted about 12:05. Strother says he discovered about 12 o'clock that the assault had been made.

This evening Strother confessed to Chief Desmond that he had taken the diamond ring and the diamond stud found in the basement of the bathhouse. He says he took the diamonds at the murdered man's request. Strother says that Cooper told him he expected a visit from a party that would rob a snake. Strother said he had the diamonds in his mouth when he went over to notify the family of Mr. Cooper's precarious condition. When he came back, he says, one of the physicians asked him (Strother) to get some hot water. At this time, he says, he went down into the basement, and there hid the diamonds. It was his intention to turn over the diamonds to the family later, but after his arrest he at first feared to tell about them.

TOLD HER STORY.

Mrs. Richardson Took the Stand In Her Own Defense.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., Jan. 24.—Between sobs, Mrs. Addie B. Richardson today made her own defense of the charge of having killed her husband, Frank Richardson, who was murdered in their home at Savannah, the night before Christmas, in 1900. She told how she had remained at home alone to fix the Christmas tree for the children; how, when she heard her husband approaching, she turned the light low and prepared to surprise him when he should enter; how the footsteps of two persons had been heard, a moment later the cry, "Has it come to this?" and then the shot, fired in the darkness, that ended Richardson's life. With emphasis, she denied all knowledge of the murder, and with snap refuted insinuations that her conduct with Stewart Fife, a clerk in her husband's store, and now awaiting trial himself for complicity in the crime, had been anything else but proper. She told how her husband, jealous of Fife and their family physician, had, when under the influence of liquor, made accusations against her. Then, as a climax in the defense of Mrs. Richardson, her attorneys produced a letter written by Richardson to his wife while he was an inmate of a drink-cure institute. It exonerated the defendant of slurs against her character, acknowledged the writer's own guilt and begged humbly for forgiveness. The reading of the letter proved a sensational bit of evidence.

The arguments were begun during the afternoon, and it is expected the case will go to the jury tomorrow noon. The state will demand a verdict for murder in the first or second degree.

Hobos Stole a Train.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 24.—Ten tramps, the majority of whom were armed with revolvers, took possession of an eastbound Denver & Rio Grande freight train this morning, five miles east of Florence, drove the brakemen into the caboose and held the train by force until the Pueblo water works, 3½ miles west of this city, were reached. The Pueblo police officers, who had been notified by the railroad authorities of the practical theft of the train, captured the entire gang. In the Police Court today the tramps were sentenced to jail for 150 days each for vagrancy. It is said they will be prosecuted later on graver charges.

Accused of Embezzlement.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 24.—John S. Hall is in the county jail in this city, charged with embezzling $3500 of the funds of Swift & Co., for whom he acted as bookkeeper. He was in charge of the Butte branch of the house.

SCHLEY'S CHICAGO VISIT.

The Programme as Arranged by the Reception Committee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—All arrangements have been completed down to the smallest detail for the reception of Admiral and Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley upon their arrival in this city tomorrow morning. Every hour of their stay in the city has been arranged for, and they will be kept busy.

Saturday morning the reception committee of the Hamilton Club, headed by President Munger and Chairman George Willer, will meet the party at South Chicago and escort them to the city. At the station the visitors will be met by Civil War naval veterans and Mayor Harrison and the City Council's committee. The Mayor will then extend an official welcome and the freedom of the city to the guest. Naval reserves will escort them to the Auditorium. In the afternoon receptions will be given the Admiral by the Hamilton and Press Clubs, and in the evening a banquet will be tendered him. Sunday will be spent quietly, the Admiral and Mrs. Schley attending church in the morning. Monday they will visit the Winfield Scott Schley School, receive the resolutions of the German societies at the Memorial Hall, attend a reception given by the Maryland Society at the Palmer House in the afternoon and hold a public reception from 3 to 5 at the Auditorium. At 6 o'clock the Admiral will be dined by the officers of the Illinois Naval Militia. Tuesday morning Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave for Louisville.

Comment on Schley Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President has referred Admiral Schley's appeal to the Judge-Advocate of the Navy Department, for "comment." This is the technical term employed in naval law to designate a reply in the nature of a criticism to any presentation. If charges are lodged against any official, they are referred to him, in order that he may "comment" upon them, and his reply is known legally by that name. It is understood that the preparation of this comment will consume about two weeks' time.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Schley, the latter accompanied by her maid, left for Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio, in a private car attached to the regular train. The cars were decorated with handsome flowers.

Legal Rate for Telephones.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Judge Tuley today decided that an annual legal rate for business telephones in Chicago shall not exceed $125, which is a cut of $50 a year. This is a result of the war against the company by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

RECORD VOTE IN THE HOUSE

SIXTEEN DEMOCRATS STAND WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

For an Appropriation for an Army Post at Manila—Urgent Deficiency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House today passed the urgent deficiency appropriation bill and devoted the remainder of the session to private pension legislation. It then adjourned until Monday. The Republicans forced a record vote on the amendment to the deficiency bill to appropriate $500,000 for the "protection and shelter" of American soldiers in the Philippines and 16 Democrats voted for it.

At the opening of the session of the House today it was agreed that when the House adjourned it be to meet Monday next. The first business in order was the vote on the urgent deficiency bill, which came over from yesterday. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, demanded a separate vote on the amendment to the bill to appropriate $500,000 for "the protection and shelter" of the officers and enlisted men of the Army serving in the Philippines. His purpose was to put the other side on record.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) sought to meet this demand with a proposition to recommit, but the Speaker held that a motion to recommit would not be in order until after the bill had been formally read by title a third time.

"Would it be in order to move an amendment to provide that the President should submit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures under this appropriation?" then asked Richardson.

"It would not," replied the Speaker. "The previous question has been ordered on the bill, pending amendments to its passage."

The vote upon the Cannon amendment followed. The amendment was adopted, 178 to 105. The Republicans voted solidly for the amendment, and the Democrats voted against it with the exception of the following, who voted for it: Cummings (N. Y.), McRae (Ark.), Taylor (Ala.), Snark (O.), Williams (Ill.), Senor (Ind.), Miers (Ind.), Norto (O.), Kern (Ill.), Lindsay (N. Y.), McCulloch (Ark.), Mahony (Ill.), Foster (Ill.), Fox (Miss.), Jordon (O.), and Crowley (Ill.).

Richardson then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend the amendment so as to provide that the President should furnish or cause to be furnished a detailed statement showing how the appropriation of $500,000 had been expended.

The motion to recommit was defeated, 124 to 159. Cummings was the only Democrat who voted with the Republicans on this call. The bill was then passed, after which the House went into committee of the whole to consider private pension bills, and 73 were considered. The committee then rose, reported to the House and the bills were passed. Among the bills passed was one granting a pension of $30 a month to the widow of the late Rear-Admiral Phillip.

ATTITUDE OF HAWAIIANS.

Sugar Planters Oppose Concessions to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Cuban reciprocity hearings were resumed today before the ways and means committee with a large attendance of those representing the beet and cane sugar, tobacco and other interests opposed to concessions to Cuba.

The attitude of the Hawaiian sugar-planters, opposing concessions to Cuba, were presented by William Haywood, representing the Hawaiian planters and the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii. He said:

"To give Cuba a free market for her sugar will be to give an alien people just as much advantage as American citizenship gives to Hawaiians and the extra advantage of not being obliged to conform to the stringent laws regarding labor and immigration. With annexation Hawaii lost her best source of labor supply—China. All her food, clothing, machinery and, in fact, everything but a few vegetables, comes from the states and the only thing she has to pay with is sugar. What is most feared is that free trade with Cuba, or something approaching that, will be brought about and that means ruin to Hawaii. But a small concession, say 10 per cent, would not be opposed by Hawaii."

Representative Hawley, of Texas, advocated concessions to Cuba, making a special plea on the ground of our future relations with that republic.

The Republican members of the committee are beginning to line up for the fight over Cuban reciprocity. Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, is the first to declare himself openly in favor of reciprocity.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Decides It Has No Power to Promulgate a Platform.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Democratic members of the House met in caucus in the hall of the House at 8 o'clock this evening, and after a short but spirited contest adopted resolutions declaring that they are without power to promulgate a platform of principles for the party, owing to the binding character of the party platforms heretofore regularly made at a National convention.

The caucus was the outgrowth of an animated discussion among Democratic members ever since the present session of Congress began, the chief issue being as to the extent to which the Kansas City platform should be reaffirmed or should it be superseded by a new declaration of policy. It was to receive the special report of a committee of 12 members, appointed early in the session, that the caucus of tonight was held.

The interest taken was shown in the large attendance—129 Democrats out of the total of 153 being present. Representative Hay, of Virginia, occupied the chair, and by his rulings endeavored to allay the friction which occurred at times during the discussion. Richardson presented the majority report, concurred in by all the members of the special committee except Henry. It recited the work of the committee, and closed with the following recommendation:

"We are of the opinion that, as the representatives of our various constituencies and as members of the caucus made up of such representatives, we have no power or authority to construct or promulgate a platform of principles for our party; that we cannot increase or minimize the binding effect of platforms of the party heretofore regularly made and adopted by the people in convention assembled for that purpose; that in the House of which we are members we should vigorous and aggressively battle for Democratic principles and with equal vigor and aggressiveness we should oppose everything contrary in substance or method to those principles, and should meet every question as it arises with a full confidence and a solid and undivided front."

The minority report of Henry (Tex.) proposed the following:

"It is not within the province of a Democratic caucus to promulgate or reverse a Democratic platform, but it is the duty of every Democratic Representative to adhere to the National Democratic platform until the succeeding convention adopts another platform."

Mr. Henry also proposed that the caucus action should govern every Representative when the same accorded with the declarations of the last National platform. The vote was taken first on Henry's minority proposition, and it was defeated by a vote of 17 to 92. The majority declaration was then adopted without dissent.

Before the vote was taken, several short speeches were made on the two propositions. Richardson spoke on the desirability of getting together and of harmonizing differences. This was the only speech for the majority proposition, as it was deemed advisable to avoid long discussion. Wheeler of Kentucky and Burleson and Henry of Texas supported the minority plan, urging that the Kansas City platform should be specifically reformed as the policy of the party until the next platform is made. The debate lasted less than an hour. The Fitzgerald-McClellan and other resolutions were laid on the table, thus leaving the majority declaration as the unanimous sense of the Democratic members of the House. The caucus also adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the Territories of Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico are entitled to statehood, and should be admitted to the Union on equal footing with the balance of the states, and we pledge the support of the Democrats in the House to such."

Opinion on Treaty-Making Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The subcommittee of the Senate committee on foreign relations, which has had under consideration the legal questions connected with the reciprocity treaties, today decided to report to the full committee the opinion on the treaty-making power of the executive and the Senate on questions affecting the tariff. The contention is made on behalf of the House of Representatives that under the requirements that all revenue laws should originate in the House, that body should co-operate in the consideration of all measures bearing on that subject. The subcommittee will report that, in its opinion, such is not the case, and will take the ground that the treaty-making power of the President and the Senate is unrestricted and that there is no obligation to consult the House on tariff questions when they are contained in treaties.

Philippine Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate committee on the Philippines today decided to enter upon a thorough investigation of the entire Philippine question, and Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, was authorized to present to the Senate the usual resolution authorizing the committee to sit and send for persons and papers. The investigation will be undertaken for the purpose of arriving at conclusions to guide the committee in formulating a bill for the government of the archipelago which will be on the basis of the Lodge bill. It is expected that Governor Taft will be the first witness called. Hearings will begin as soon as he arrives in Washington.

Public Building Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At a meeting of the Senate committee on public buildings and grounds today the following favorable reports were authorized to be made: For new public buildings at Tacoma, $550,000; at Spokane, $500,000; to complete the public building at San Francisco, $1,500,000; to increase the cost of the public building at Butte, Mont., from $225,000 to $400,000.

Death Rather Than Surgeon's Knife.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 24.—Nathan Woodring, a pioneer wealthy citizen of Beatrice, shot and killed himself at his country residence this morning. His doctors had arranged to perform a surgical operation for a chronic ailment, and Woodring declared he would rather die by his own hand than submit.

Great Fire at Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 24.—The Concordia flour mill has been gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at 3,000,000 crowns.

NEW CAPTAIN OF BATTLE-SHIP OREGON.

Joseph G. Eaton, who has been placed in command of the Oregon, entered the Naval Academy in 1863, from Massachusetts. On March 18, 1868, he was made Ensign, and in 1870 was promoted to the position of Master, which he held for one year before being made a Lieutenant. In 1888, he was made Lieutenant-Commander, and in 1896, Commander, being placed in charge of the Resolute. On September 28, 1901, he was made Captain and assigned to the navy-yard at Boston.

MINE DUST EXPLODED

DISASTER IN IOWA COST MANY LIVES.

Several Men Were Seriously Injured —Scenes of Anguish at the Mouth of the Pit.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Jan. 24.—The Lost Creek coal mine was the scene today of a terrible disaster, which cost the lives of 21 miners. Eight others were seriously injured. The bodies of the dead men were recovered from the mine, and lie tonight in an improvised morgue near the scene of their destruction. The injured, all of whom are frightfully cut, bruised and burned, are under the care of surgeons in a temporary hospital equipped near the mine.

The dead are: Joe Gaspers, Frank Gaspers, Jim Stohal, Sylvester Creighton, Joe Berto, Andy Pash, Frank Secress, John Martin, John Biros, Mike Heraba, Jack Manley, Mike Cox, Jr., Mike Cox, Sr., Boone Fish, Russ Fish, A. B. Crews, Jack Elder, Dave Walter, Sam Humphrey, Jim Humphrey and Alexander Gray.

The injured are: Ed Secress, Ed Swanson, Jonas Mable, Oliver Mable, John Jenkins, William Harvey, George Gogo and Harry Decrrock.

The Lost Creek mine is 10 miles south of Oskaloosa, and three miles north of Eddieville. The explosion occurred at the noon hour, and was what is known as a dust explosion. The miners had just fired their usual noon shots, one of which proved to be a fizzle, the powder flame igniting the gas and causing the explosion. Smoke and debris were blown out of the mine in a column 200 feet high. A part of the top works was torn away, and the fans and cages were wrecked. This made the work of rescue very slow, and it was 3 o'clock before volunteer parties dared to venture into the east entry, where the explosion occurred.

The men of the rescue party fought their way into the mine, where a shocking sight met their gaze. The dead and injured were terribly burned and mutilated, some of them almost beyond recognition. Beyond where the bodies lay the fire was burning fiercely, and for a time it was feared that the workings would be wholly destroyed and the bodies incinerated. Finally, however, the flames were subdued. The bodies were then collected and carried to the top of the shaft.

At the time of the explosion more than 100 men were in the mine, but all except those in the east entry escaped with only slight injury. The total property loss will be about $10,000. It was nearly 6 o'clock this evening when the last of the dead was taken out, and the scenes of anguish among the families of the victims were most pitiful. Nearly all of the men were married and leave families in poor circumstances.

AMERICANS RECEIVE CHECK

Setback to the Proposed Tobacco Deal in England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The American tobacco combine's designs upon the British market and incidentally its own position in trade in the United States has received a surprise in the closing of a deal which has been negotiated by George P. Butler, a well-known American tobacco man and brother of William H. Butler, president of the Universal Tobacco Company of America, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. As a result of this deal the position of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, which comprises some 13 big firms, and which will be floated early in February, is probably strengthened.

The English papers have been full of rumors during the week of all kinds of combinations and alliances between the British Imperial Tobacco Combine and the companies that have so far preserved their independence. The Daily Express publishes a report that the Henry Clay-Bock Company, Ltd., has been purchased by the American combine. Mr. Butler, when seen at the Carleton Hotel, acknowledged that he had acquired a large interest in the Henry Clay-Bock Company and in the Havana Companies, Ltd., Mr. Butler would not acknowledge that he was acting on behalf of the Havana Commercial Company in this transaction, but it is stated on excellent authority that the purchase of an interest in the Henry Clay-Bock Company and in the Havana Companies, Ltd., indicates an amalgamation with the Havana Commercial Company. Besides being a brother of the president of the Universal Company, it is understood that Mr. Butler is also a representative of the recent reorganization committee of the Havana Commercial Company.

Mr. Butler, when asked what would be the benefit of the new combination replied:

"It means closer relations between the Universal Tobacco Company of America, the Imperial Tobacco Company of England, the Henry Clay-Bock Company, the Havana Companies, Ltd., and the Havana Commercial Company. This combination will be opposed by the tobacco combination throughout the world. Between the Imperial Tobacco Company of England and the American companies in the deal there will exist a most harmonious working understanding. Mr. Gustav Bock, managing director of Henry Clay-Bock Company, came to London with me a short time ago. The question of the sale of an interest in the company was laid before the directors. Mr. Duke, who was here at the same time, also endeavored to secure for his combination control of this company, but he failed and sailed for America last week.

"Now a deal has been closed by which the combination which I have spoken of was effected. These companies control the market for imported cigars in Great Britain, which is enormous, and are in a position to fear but little any threatened invasion of this market by any other combination."

Edward Baggot.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Edward Baggot, general manager of the E. Baggot Company and president of the Chicago General Fixtures Company, and one of the best-known wholesale plumbers in America, is dead, aged 68. Mr. Baggot was a pioneer in the commercial life of Chicago. He settled in Chicago in 1851 with hardly a dollar. He became in later years the proprietor of the largest wholesale plumbing supply house in the West, and distinguished himself by his contributions to educational and charitable institutions throughout the country. He was a veteran of the Civil War, going to the front with the first troops that left Chicago.

Another Defeat for Dixon.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—George Dixon, the veteran colored pugilist, went down and out under a rain of body blows delivered by Eddie Lenney, at the Eureka Athletic Club tonight. Lenney had the better of the bout all the way through. His blocking was such that it was impossible for the colored man to land a telling blow, but Dixon proved to be shiftier than his friends had expected and avoided many hard leads. In the ninth round Lenney landed several hard body blows. When the round was two-thirds over the men came to a clinch near the ropes and wrestled to the center of the ring. Dixon fell to the floor, striking his head and laying open his cheek. He attempted to rise, but was advised by his seconds to take the count, and the decision was given to Lenney. Dixon was very groggy.

NO MONUMENTS FOR HEROES

Senate Committee Against Honoring a Washington Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate committee on naval affairs declines to consider favorably the resolution recently offered by Senator Turner, of Washington, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have a monument erected in the United States Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, to the memory of Lieutenant Philip V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, who lost their lives in Samoa in April, 1899. Young Monaghan was the son of James Monoghan, of Spokane, hence Senator Turner's interest. It will be recalled that when Lieutenant Lansdale was wounded, Monaghan rushed to his side, exposing himself to the enemy, in the hope of rescuing his superior officer. Both were captured, however, and subsequently beheaded.

Secretary Long, in reply to a letter from the committee, said: "The unquestioned gallant conduct of the officers referred to appears to be deserving of recognition, and, if Congress deems it appropriate in such cases to erect commemorative monuments, this instance appears to be one deserving of such distinction."

Senator McEnery, who made the unfavorable report from the naval committee, said in part:

"That the conduct of the officers and men in the combat referred to in the joint resolution was courageous and heroic beyond words to express, no one will doubt. But the courage displayed was individual and isolated, and not connected with any historic event of significance. Such acts of heroism are frequent, both in the Army and Navy, and at all times they should be remembered by the American people, and they should make returns to the representatives of the deceased officers and men in substantial reward and commemorative medals. But the committee is of the opinion that the Government should only erect monuments to commemorate events that have some great historical significance, marking the progress of the Nation, and the men whose names are associated with such events. For these reasons the committee recommends that the joint resolution do not pass, and that it be indefinitely postponed."

Heinze Brings Another Suit.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 24.—F. Aug. Heinze today instituted another suit against the Anaconda Mining Company, in which he seeks permission to examine and survey the underground workings of the Anaconda mine. Heinze contends that the Anaconda Mining Company is extracting ore from the Belmont mine, which, he asserts, is his property.

Lost in a Wilderness.

THOMPSON FALLS, Mont., Jan. 24.—Late yesterday evening a clew was discovered that may lead to the finding of the body of A. E. Goodchild, who mysteriously disappeared from his home Tuesday. An Indian reported that he had seen footprints in the snow about four miles west of town which were positively identified as those of Mr. Goodchild. The footprints were headed toward a section of country which is described as the most desolate tract of land in the state.

Major John McGilvary.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—Major John McGilvary, a retired Army officer, who served with distinction throughout the Civil War, is dead in this city of cardiac asthma, from which he had suffered many years and for relief from which he came to Colorado in 1885. Major McGilvary entered the service in New York as a private in 1853, served throughout the Civil War, and was brevetted Major at the close. He was retired in 1877.

Doom of the Bowery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A raid of unusual proportions was made by nearly 100 policemen on the Bowery tonight. Several notorious resorts were closed and 32 prisoners locked up. The raids foreshadow the doom of the Bowery, for they marked the preliminary step in the wholesale cleaning of that thoroughfare. In nearly every raid the proprietor of the resort was arrested.

New Oregon Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—On recommendation of Representative Tongue, postoffices have been established at Timor, Coos County, and Banks, Washington County, Or., with James L. Bean and E. J. Turner as the respective Postmasters.

Major John P. Wisser, artillery corps, has been assigned to Fort Walla Walla, Washington.

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Thousands of testimonials prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a purely vegetable compound, acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning the organs.

It thoroughly cleanses the blood and strengthens all the bodily functions.

Line of Life

on PEARLINE users' hands should be deep and long. PEARLINE lengthens life by removing the evils of the old way of washing: cramped bending to rub, long breathing of fetid steam, weary standing on feet, over-exertion, exhaustion. Doctor Common Sense tells you this is bad. With PEARLINE you simply soak, boil and rinse. Quick, easy, sensible, healthful—proved by millions of users. 639

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Grip is an infectious disease, which attacks weak and strong alike, especially if the blood is sluggish, and generally involves the mucous membrane of the air passages from the nostrils down to and including the lungs. Serious complications are liable to develop in the course of the disease, as grip settles in the weakest part of the system, sometimes the kidneys, the brain, the stomach or the heart, resulting often in heart failure, but the most dreaded of all, pneumonia, which is particularly fatal when arising from grip.

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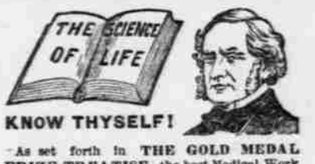

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