SHIPPING BILL UP

Senate Considers the Subsidy Measure.

FRYE FIRST SPEAKER FOR IT

Contends That Trade Cannot Precede Mail, and No Nation Needs Markets for Its Surplus Products More Than United States.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate today began consideration of what is popularly known as the shipping bill, a measure to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and the common defenses to promote commerce and to encourage deep sea fisheries. Frye, chairman of the committee on commerce, made the opening statement in support of the bill. He occupied the floor for nearly two hours. Frye's address was largely technical, but his argument was listened to with close attention by Senators on both sides of the chamber.

Proceedings in Detail.

Before the consideration of the shipping bill many minor measures were adopted. The bill was read for amendment. The committee amendments, exclusively amendments of phraseology, were agreed to. The section defining such craft as

United States Senator Frye.

shall not be allowed compensation under the bill, paragraph "E," was changed to read as follows: "A barge, canal-boat or vessel proceeding from port to port in tow; or a tugboat with a vessel engaged in wrecking."

Frye, in behalf of the bill, said it seemed to him that the policy of protection had been vastly beneficial to the American people. Only one industry had been without protection, and without protection for 50 years—and with the logical result. The shipping interests of the country had been neglected in the giving of protection. With a seacoast boundless, with enormous deposits of iron and coal, with the most sagacious business men in the world, and with the advantage of every new resource, this country had permitted its inferiors to seize upon the pathway of ocean commerce almost without a struggle. "It seems to me," said Frye, "that that picture ought to humiliate and mortify beyond expression any patriotic citizen of the United States who glories in the power and prosperity of his country. It is not alone humiliating; it is absolutely dangerous."

Frye asked who was going to carry the $487,000,000 of exports in the event of a war between Germany and Great Britain. "Why," said he, "the farmers and manufacturers and the wage-earners of the United States would pay a penalty equal to that paid by either of the contending parties."

Records of Other Nations.

Frye then sought to show that this condition of things was caused by American wages, which increased the cost of our ships for the foreign trade at least 25 per cent. He declared that of all steamships of the world of 14 knots and upward, 80 per cent are subsidized by the countries whose flags they carry. Of 16 knots and upward, he said, all but 6 per cent in the world are heavily subsidized by the countries whose flags they float. The nations paying these subsidies, he declared, did so for the purpose of extending their trade and for nothing else. "Trade cannot precede the mail," said he, "the mail must precede trade."

Frye contended that there is not a nation on this earth that needs markets for its surplus products more than the United States. An American ship, handled by intelligent, active, earnest citizens, he said, is a better instrument in the distribution of our products abroad than a German ship, officered with Germans, Germany being a dangerous rival of the United States. Frye declared that free ships, for which some are contending, would mean an increase in cost of ships of 25 per cent more than they now cost, and would close every shipyard in the United States against building any ship for foreign trade. He said bounties had been suggested, but these were repugnant to the Constitution and a violation of 34 commercial treaties with different nations of the world.

Shipyards Not Full of Orders.

At the conclusion of Frye's statement Bacon inquired as to the condition of business in American shipyards. Was it true that they were full of orders?

"It is not true," replied Frye.

Bacon asked if Frye had not noted in the newspapers the glowing accounts of the work being done in American shipyards.

Frye replied he had seen a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Furness, of Great Britain, had made a contract recently for the construction of eight steamships in American yards. The fact was that the contract had been made for the construction of the eight steamships in Great Britain.

In response to an inquiry by Clay, Frye said there was no law which required that Americans should be employed upon American ships. The pending bill, he said, provided that during the first year one-fourth of the crews of American vessels should be citizens of the United States; the second year, one-third; the third year, one-half. Clay and Bacon both insisted that the crews of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were largely Chinese, and the former read the testimony of the captain of the steamship China, of the Pacific Mail, showing that about two-thirds of the crew were Chinese.

The Senate, at 4:15 P. M., went into executive session, and at 4:40 P. M. adjourned.

Bills were passed to establish a marine hospital at Savannah, Ga., at a cost not exceeding $300,000; authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a Captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a Rear-Admiral on the retired list, and to pay Flora A. Harting $5633 for damages on account of her illegal arrest and imprisonment at New Orleans in January, 1864.

A bill was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem or make allowance for internal revenue stamps. The bill was amended so as to read:

"That no claim for the redemption or allowance for stamps shall be allowed unless presented within two years after the purchase of said stamps from the Government, excepting unused documentary and proprietary stamps issued under the act of June 13, 1898, which stamps may be redeemed upon presentation within two years after the passage of this act."

The Senate also passed a bill amending section 2294 of the revised statutes of the United States, so that oaths as to the entry of public lands may be made before the nearest authorized notary.

IN THE HOUSE.

Consideration of Bill Began to Classify Rural Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House today began consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service, and place the carriers under the contract system. Only two speeches were delivered today. Loud (Rep. Cal.), chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, made the opening argument in favor of the bill, speaking for two and a half hours. Swanson (Dem. Va.) led the opposition. The debate was interrupted before the close of the session by the presentation of the conference report upon the Philippine tariff bill. Payne, the majority leader, declined to allow the minority more than 30 minutes in which to discuss the report, and this offer was rejected. A filibuster followed, and the House adjourned after the previous question on adoption of the report had been ordered.

Loud (Rep. Cal.) charged that a promise had gone forth that if the present system was continued, members of Congress would control the appointment of carriers in the future, as they had in the past. Swanson (Dem. Va.) argued that the present system would be more advantageous to the rural communities than the contract system. He contended that if the service were made effective it would eventually become self-supporting. Swanson contended that the contract system would allow the building up of a political machine by permitting the department to pass on the trustworthiness of the bidders. He said the present system, by which Democratic Congressmen were allowed to name half the carriers in their districts, should be continued. Williams (Dem. Ill.) took issue with Swanson as to the latter statement, declaring that Northern Democrats were allowed no voice in the selection of carriers. He believed the contract system would take the service out of politics. When Swanson concluded the committee rose, and Payne, the majority leader, called up the conference report on the Philippine tariff bill. He explained the compromise effected by the conferees. Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, demanded to be allowed to take the floor in his own right, to discuss the conference report, but Payne declined to yield the floor for that purpose. He refused to grant more than 30 minutes to the minority. This proffer Richardson declined, whereupon Payne demanded the previous question. On a division the vote stood: Ayes, 73; noes, 62. Richardson made the point of no quorum. The Speaker was able to count only 147 members—not a quorum—and Richardson moved an adjournment. The motion was lost, 67 to 81, and, there being no quorum present, the Speaker directed the Clerk to call the roll. The previous question was ordered, 105 to 82, and at 4:55 the House adjourned.

NO STRENUOUS POLITICS FOR THEM.

President's Advice to Federal Office-Holders in Illinois.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following statement was made public at the White House today:

After inquiry of the President as to what the President's views were in regard to the political activity, especially in any factional difference within the party, of his appointees, Major Hogan stated to the President that he would be compelled to withdraw his name from consideration in connection with the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector for the Southern District of Illinois, as he desired to continue actively to participate in the politics of the state. The President reiterated today to various Illinois representatives, both in Congress and in executive offices, that he expected his appointees in Illinois to keep clear of any active factional work; that the election of a Senator from Illinois was for the Illinois people only to decide, and that he expected the Federal appointees in that state to serve their party by doing their work in their respective offices in first-class shape, and by refraining from any improper factional activity in connection with matters with which the Federal Administration had no proper concern.

TAFT BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Again Speaks for 75 Per Cent Reduction of Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Governor Taft was examined by members of the insular committee of the House today on various phases of the Philippine Islands. In answer to Hitt's inquiry whether there was jealousy between the United States military and civil authorities, Governor Taft said human nature was the same in the Philippines as in the United States, and with a dual form of government it was inevitable that some friction should be created at some time. Governor Taft stated, however, that each side was sincerely striving to work out the problems presented.

Governor Taft again expressed himself as favorable to 75 per cent reduction in duties, and said that while the proposed 25 per cent reduction might do something, it hardly would afford the relief desired.

He presented letters from large employers of labor in the islands urging the need of Chinese skilled labor. He gave 250,000 Chinese as the outside figure for the entire group of islands, and said the assertion that the Chinese population reached 1,500,000 was an exaggeration.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL HUGHES.

Tells of Military Conduct of Affairs in Island of Samar.

WASHINGTON, March 3. — The testimony given by General Hughes before the Senate committee on the Philippines today dealt entirely with the military conduct of affairs in the Island of Samar, where the massacre of Balangiga occurred last Fall. He said the natives of that island had been invited to locate near the stations of the United States troops, and that when he left the island last September about 20,000 out of a total population of 250,000 had thus located. They had been advised that it was necessary for them to pursue this course in order to secure protection. In the cases where the natives of a village were found harboring insurrection, the village was generally burned. General Hughes said that as a rule the policy in a given section is toward severe treatment as the insurrection grows in point of time. He said, however, that the policy to be pursued was generally determined by the officers in command. General Hughes said he had found the Viscayans generally far less civilized than he had expected. He had supposed they would follow the rules of civilized warfare, but had been disappointed, and this was one reason for the change of policy toward them.

Interoceanic Canal Hearings.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate committee on interoceanic canals met today and decided to close all hearings this week. The subcommittee to investigate the legal questions involved in the Panama Canal will report during the week.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. Druggists are authorized by manufacturers of Paxo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price, 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

PRAISES OUR HORSES

PAPER ON SOUTH AFRICAN REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Document Considered Strongest Indictment of Its Own Yet Issued by War Office.

LONDON, March 3.—A Parliamentary paper was issued tonight containing dispatches and reports regarding the remount department in South Africa. It refers to the American mules as being the "best received from any source, magnificent workers, and kept in condition under the most adverse circumstances." The American horses, the report says, varied greatly, but the majority were excellent.

The paper is considered the strongest indictment of its own yet issued by the War Office, and it will go far to explain to the public the reasons why the war has been so unduly protracted. This paper shows continual conflict throughout the war between the Generals at the front, appealing for horses, and the officials of the War Office, who were endeavoring to limit the number of horses sent out. When the war broke out the remount department in Cape Colony consisted of one officer, 50 men, one veterinary officer and 1300 animals, and when the British reverse came, a scratch remount establishment was hurriedly amassed. This proved itself utterly incapable of dealing with the sudden demands. It appears that in August, 1899, General Forester-Walker wired home that the opinion of experts was adverse to mules. Again in December, after the mishaps to Lord Methuen, General Forester-Walker suggested that no more American mules were wanted. After the disasters to General Buller the Government first began an extensive purchase of remounts, and the strain caused chaos to reign in the remount department. The blue book shows that the percentage of losses in horses during their transit by sea was comparatively small, but great wastage arose from the fact that the horses were put to work too quickly after their voyage.

After Paardeburg, Lord Roberts wired urgently for remounts, adding: "Without mobile forces, I can do nothing in this country." Again on March 9, 1900, Lord Roberts repeated his appeal. Lord Lansdowne, about this time, was pressing Lord Roberts to forecast the time when the supply of horses could be diminished. After Pretoria was captured, in July, Lord Roberts thought "the supply of horses might be reduced 20 per cent." He soon revised this calculation, however, and in August was urging the government to send more horses. In the meanwhile, Lord Lansdowne was equally urging the necessity of diminishing the demands for animals. In November of 1900, Mr. Brodrick came upon the scene with representations of financial necessities, and the suggestion "that now the harder portion of the campaign is over," the supply might be diminished. In March, May, June and September of 1901, Mr. Brodrick wanted to diminish the supply of horses, but Lord Kitchener always replied that this was quite impossible. The Parliamentary paper then sets forth complaints from the War Office of the wastage of horses through the inefficiency of the remount department, and Mr. Brodrick wired in November: "We cannot continue indefinitely to send from 10,000 to 12,000 remounts a month to be used up by column commanders in a few days." The final dispatch given by the paper is dated January 15, 1902. It is from Lord Kitchener, and says that the number of horses sent is satisfactory.

In Parliament today, Mr. Brodrick announced that the government was still dispatching 12,000 remounts monthly, and according to the Pretoria correspondent of the Times, remounts are still badly wanted in South Africa.

BOERS' VICTORY AT KLERKSDORP.

British Lose 632 Men Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Pretoria dated today contains details of the disaster to the escort of the convoy of empty wagons at Vondonop, southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony. The British casualties in killed, wounded and men made prisoners reach the total of 632. In addition the Boers captured two guns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, who commanded the British force and who has returned to Kraalpan, Cape Colony, with nine officers and 245 men, reports that when his advance guard was within 10 miles of Klerksdorp, during the morning of February 25, the Boers opened a heavy rifle fire on the troops from the shrub. These burghers were driven off, and the convoy resumed its march, when a more determined attack was made on the convoy's left flank, the Boers getting within a hundred yards and stampeding the mules harnessed to a number of wagons. The attacking forces were again driven off.

At about 6:30 in the morning the rear guard was attacked by a strong force of Boers and simultaneously another body of Boers boldly charged the center of the convoy and stampeded the mules in all directions, throwing the escort into confusion, during which the Boers charged and recharged, riding down the British units. The fighting lasted for two hours, during which the two British guns and a pom-pom almost exhausted their ammunition. A detachment of 200 mounted infantry from Klerksdorp attempted to reinforce the British, but were held in check by the Boers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson adds that the strength of the Boers was estimated at 1200 to 1700. Commandants Delarey, Kemps, Ceillers, Lemmer, Wolmarens and Potgieters were all present. Commandant Lemmer is said to have been killed.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

Economic, Not Territorial, Interests, Says Von Bulow.

BERLIN, March 3.—In the course of the budget discussion in the Reichstag today the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, in reply to questions regarding the German troops in China, said Germany had only economic, not territorial, interests in China and Corea, and would not interfere in the quarrels of others. So far as Germany knew, the only effect of the Anglo-Japanese convention was to maintain the status quo. Therefore it did not prejudice German interests, and did not affect the Anglo-German Yangtse Valley agreement, Germany only desired the open door. The telegram from Peking published in London, declaring that Germany sought special concessions in China, was a canard. Germany secured railway and mining concessions in Shan Tung Province in 1899, and she had no wish to acquire more than she could digest. Germany was not consulted before the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese convention. The German Government had been notified of the birth thereof, but it was not its godfather nor its father. The garrisons in China would be reduced as soon as the political situation allowed this to be done, but the premature recall of troops would put Germany in an unfavorable position, as she had no base near China like the other powers. The vote was adopted.

REPRESENTATIVE EUGENE F. LOUD

WHO CHAMPIONS THE BILL TO CLASSIFY THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

England Has Nothing to Give Out.

LONDON, March 3.—Replying in the House of Commons today to Lord Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative, who desired information regarding the United States Steel Corporation, and the United States ship subsidy bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said the government possessed no information concerning the United States Steel Corporation, except what had been published. In regard to the ship subsidy bill, the papers would be laid before the proposed select committee on steamship companies. Answering a question regarding the commercial relations of the empire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was proposed to discuss the whole subject of preferential duties when the representatives of the self-governing colonies assembled in London at the time of King Edward's coronation.

England Cannot Help Marconi.

LONDON, March 3.—Speaking in the House of Lords today of the attitude toward wireless telegraphy, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Postmaster-General, said that while he, personally, regarded the wireless system as the greatest invention of the age, he could not grant Marconi license to establish signals in the United Kingdom, for fear of interrupting the extensive experimental work now being carried on by the Admiralty, by which the government expected to obtain most complete results.

Anarchist Labor Agitator Arrested.

PARIS, March 3.—An anarchist named Libertad was arrested today as the principal instigator of the disturbances following an excited meeting of the unemployed held here yesterday at the Labor Exchange, when the agitators attempted to hold a meeting on the Place de la Republique. Libertad will be prosecuted for inciting to murder. The foreign participants in the disturbances will be expelled.

Ministers Have Heard Nothing.

LONDON, March 3.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, answering a question in the House of Commons today, said the government had heard that Germany was negotiating for mining concessions in the Province of Shan Tung, but the Ministers had heard nothing of the attempts to secure exclusive administrative provisions.

Japan Loan Report Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A cablegram from Tokio received at the Japanese Legation states on the authority of the Minister of Finance that the report to the effect that the Japanese Government is negotiating a loan in New York is entirely unfounded.

Newfoundland-Labrador Census.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 3.—In the Legislature today, Premier Bond placed upon the table the statement of the census returns of the colony for 1901. The total population is 220,249, of which Newfoundland has 216,615 and Labrador 3634.

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.

FLOOD CAUSES SUFFERING

PATERSON, N. J., STILL RESCUING IMPRISONED FOLK.

Cemeteries Flooded and Burials Have to Be Postponed—Water Company the Heaviest Loser.

PATERSON, N. J., March 3.—The high water has caused much suffering in this city. All the cemeteries are flooded, and all burials have to be postponed. The water is tonight falling at the rate of three-quarters of an inch.

The work of getting out those imprisoned in the upper stories of houses in the flooded districts went on today. Those who were taken out of the flooded section were cared for by friends or joined the refugees at the Armory. At the Armory, the scene resembles that on the day after the fire. The relief work under Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart's direction is in full swing, and everything possible is being done for the homeless.

In the flooded district are dozens of silk mills that must remain idle for the present, and some of them for a considerable time to come. The suffering must necessarily be great among the hundreds of persons employed in these establishments, many of whom have large families depending upon them for support. The East Jersey Water Company is by far the worst sufferer from the flood. The loss to this company will probably amount to $1,500,000.

A bridge at Dundee Island, near Passaic, N. J., was washed away last night. It was reported that six persons who were on the bridge were drowned, but their names could not be learned.

NUMBER OF TRAINS STALLED.

Passengers on Empire Express Removed in Rowboats.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 3.—High water in the Hudson River and the forming of ice gorges above this city, south of Albany, has stopped railroad traffic on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Great activity prevails at this station, where all trains bound north are transferred over the Boston & Albany Railroad via Chatham to Albany and trains destined for New York arrive over the same route.

Much apprehension is felt about the situation in the vicinity of Castleton and Schodack. Four large passenger trains are stalled there in the flood, one of the trains being the Empire State Express. The waters have risen so high about them that the cars are submerged to the roofs and heavy ice is pounding them hard. A work train from Hudson which went to the assistance of the others is also caught in the flood and cannot move in either direction, the locomotive fires being extinguished.

The passengers on the Empire State Express were badly frightened, having to remain in the cars several hours during the night, with the ice battering the cars, while the water was up to the seats. They were finally rescued from their perilous positions by rowboats and placed in a relief train which was sent here.

Terrific Wind Storm in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 3.—The first news of a terrific wind storm that swept over Monterey, Mexico, Thursday and Friday was brought to the city tonight by passengers from Mexico. The storm began Thursday morning, increasing in fierceness until Friday, and at times was cyclonic in strength. No lives were lost in the city as far as learned, but the property damage was very heavy. Roofs were torn from business houses and the walls of a number of large brick structures blown in, doing great damage to stocks of goods. The damage will foot up over half a million dollars.

Merrimac Valley Mills Closed.

BOSTON, March 3.—Floods from tributary streams reached the main channels to the sea today, and particularly in New Hampshire and Vermont and the Northeastern portion of Massachusetts, floods caused considerable damage. From all along the Connecticut River in Northern New England havoc is reported, and in the valley of the Merrimac all through New Hampshire and Massachusetts mills have been forced to close.

No Western Trains to New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Not a Western train entered the Grand Central Station this afternoon or evening. All were stalled somewhere along the line or delayed by the floods. Nothing came down the Hudson River division except the local trains. At the station it is said that not even a report of trains due could be had, because of the condition of the wires.

Floods in Ohio Valley Checked.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Cold weather and strong winds have checked the flood in the Ohio Valley. At 7 P. M. tonight, the river stage was 49.7, and the danger line will not be reached in Cincinnati until late tonight. There will probably be no trouble to any of the railroads, unless the water reaches more than 55 feet.

North Carolina Suffers Heavily.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 3.—Reports which reached here today from the Western section of North Carolina are to the effect that damage to the railroads and country roads, caused by the recent storm and flood, is enormous. Several towns have been cut off from communication since last Thursday. The railroad situation is slightly improved.

Trains Running in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3.—Train service has been resumed on most of the lines entering Atlanta, which were crippled during the last few days on account of high water.

Great Damage at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 3.—The Susquehanna has been at flood height longer than ever known and Harrisburg has suffered great damage.

Susquehanna Falling Rapidly.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 3.—The water in the Susquehanna River is falling rapidly tonight and the worst is over.

Floods About Buffalo Subsiding.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The floods in this vicinity are subsiding. Local railroad traffic has been resumed.

STILL SNOWING AT TELLURIDE.

Men Not Allowed to Go to Look for Bodies of Men Killed.

TELLURIDE, Colo., March 3.—No men were permitted to go to the Liberty Bell mine this morning to look for the bodies of those killed in the snowslides last Friday, which have not yet been recovered. It is still snowing and it is dangerous to venture upon the mountains. It is reported that the Silver Lake bunkhouse at Silverton has been swept away by a snowslide, but the report lacks confirmation as yet.

More Snowslides in Colorado.

OURAY, Colo., March 3.—A snow storm prevails here adding to the 20 inches now on the level. Several heavy snowslides have occurred during the past 24 hours, but no fatalities have resulted. The slides have broken down the electric poles connecting the Camp Bird and the Telluride Power Company at Ames; also the electric wires of the Camp Bird Extension Company. Several slides on the road to the Revenue mine makes it difficult to keep transportation open. Several slides came down yesterday between the Camp Bird mine and the mills, but did no damage. A slide came down on the Ruby Trust yesterday, but only damaged one building slightly. A slide damaged the building at the Virginius yesterday.

Twenty Buried by Snowslide.

SILVERTON, Colo., March 3.—News came today from Gladstone of the death of the 15-year-old son of Richard Tovey, by a snowslide at Fishers. There is an unconfirmed rumor that a snowslide carried away all the buildings of the Sunnyside mine on Red Mountain, killing 20 men.

HUMES SURE TO WIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

miles of streets have been improved at very large expense, and the city has expended in other improvements much money in keeping pace with its rapid growth. And during all this time, while hundreds of thousands of dollars were being disbursed, not one breath of scandal has attached to the Mayor's administration of city affairs. The city is prosperous, business men say, and, while the prosperity is not credited to the Mayor, people generally think it would be unwise to turn the municipal government over to unfried hands.

In 1892 Seattle underwent an experiment of this kind. J. T. Ronald was nominated by the Democrats, and he promised all sorts of things. People took him at his word and elected him. Within a very few months Seattle citizens were sorry they had made the change. Remembrance of the 1892 election has not been effaced, and Ronald's administration has been quoted often by the Humes people as an object-lesson against a change at the present time, and there is no question but that it is having its effect. Seattle, it is admitted by many business men, is far from a closed town, and they would not have it otherwise. It is a seaport and "the gateway to Alaska," and it would be exceedingly bad from a business standpoint to conduct the municipality in any other than under the present policy, so they say.

Democracy's principal hope of success is in a defection in Republican ranks. Seattle is normally Republican by from 1500 to 2000, and Godwin's friends hope to overcome this rather heavy handicap by recruits from the John L. Wilson wing of the Republican party. It will be remembered that in 1900 J. M. Frink, of this city, was the Republican candidate for Governor. It will also be remembered that he was generally recognized as a Wilson candidate, and that Mr. Frink was the only man on the ticket who was defeated. It cannot be denied that Mr. Frink was knifed in the house of his friends, and Mayor Humes and his allies were directly charged with the treachery that caused Frink's defeat. Neither can it be denied that there is bad feeling in King County now between the Wilson and anti-Wilson factions, the latter of which is in a great measure represented in the Humes candidacy of today. Just how far the Wilson faction may go to "get back" at the opposition tomorrow cannot be foretold, but Mr. Wilson's paper has refused to support Mayor Humes, and the Democrats claim many assurances of support from that particular Republican faction. It is certain, however, that, though a number of Republicans may vote for Godwin as against Humes in an effort to even up things, no organized effort in that direction has been effected. Wilson, while allowing his paper lamely to opose Humes, is too clever to go into an organization against a Republican candidate.

There is another and greater reason why Wilson Republicans will make no particular fight against Humes. John L. Wilson is a candidate for United States Senator from Spokane County, and such a course would be suicidal. Particularly would such a move everlastingly kill Wilson, when it is considered that King County also has a Senatorial candidate in the person of Harold Preston; and, if there is one thing more than another that Seattle wants at this time, it is a representative in the upper house of Congress. For this latter reason in particular many of what are known as Wilson Republicans will go to the polls tomorrow, swallow their resentment for Humes, and vote the Republican ticket straight. It is an old saying that when Democrats cut into a Republican row the latter will unite to crush the natural enemy. This would appear to be the case in Seattle at this time. It seems to have been unfortunate for the Democrats to "egg on" the Republican family trouble, for it is a fact that the latter are at the last moment becoming unified. The defection in Republican ranks will be comparatively small, not nearly enough to overcome the Democratic minority, let alone the votes Godwin will lose in his own party. Seattle Republicans realize that the eyes of the state are upon them, and that their hopes of a United States Senator and possibly also a Congressman, lie in the success of Mayor Humes tomorrow, and it would appear at this time that "the Seattle spirit" will prevail to such an extent that Humes and the Republican ticket generally will be successful.

Rainfall in India Light.

LONDON, March 3.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston telegraphs that the rainfall has been light and scattered and of no benefit to the affected districts. About 359,000 persons are now receiving relief. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Lahore, says 3,000,000 acres of wheat in the Punjab are suffering from total drought.

For Punishment of Brigands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The United States Minister, John A. Leishman, has presented a note to the Porte regarding the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone by brigands, demanding the punishment of the guilty parties. The Porte, in replying, repudiates responsibility and denies all liability.

Catarrh

The best authorities say, is a disease of the blood.

Therefore local applications cannot cure.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

By thoroughly purifying the blood, this great medicine reduces the inflammation of the mucous membrane and stops all catarrhal discharges of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, bladder and generative organs.

Catarrh is especially dangerous in persons who inherit or have acquired a predisposition to consumption.

In these and all other catarrhal cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla so thoroughly renovates the blood and restores strength and vigor that it permanently cures.

In fact, because of the character of the disease, and the peculiar merit of the remedy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the common-sense treatment for catarrh.

"I was a sufferer from nasal catarrh, gradually growing worse. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which completely cured me of that troublesome disease." MAUD DOAN, 1615 Arrow Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is sold everywhere. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE OUTLOOK

For a woman's happiness in the married state depends less, as a rule, upon the man she is to marry than upon her own health. The woman who enters upon marriage, suffering from womanly weakness, is "heaping up trouble against the day of trouble."

Weak woman are made strong and sick women are made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the one reliable regulator. It dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It nourishes the nerves and invigorates the entire womanly organism. It makes the baby's advent practically painless, and gives strength to nursing mothers.

"I suffered for twelve years with female trouble," writes Mrs. Milton Grimes, of Adair, Adair Co., Iowa, "which brought on other diseases—heart trouble, Bright's Disease, nervousness, and at times would be nearly paralyzed. Had neuralgia of stomach. I can freely say your medicines (nine bottles in all, five of 'Favorite Prescription,' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets), have cured me. I can work with comfort now, but before I would be tired all the time and have a dizzy headache, and my nerves would be all unstrung so I could not sleep. Now I can sleep and do a big day's work, something I had not done for over eleven years before."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARRESTED IN TROLLEY CAR

Captain McCook Must Answer for His Queer Checks.

As J. Sherwood, alias Captain McCook, an alleged military officer, whose work it is to buy horses for the United States Government, was enjoying a trolley-car ride yesterday, at Highland, he was pounced upon by Detective Weiner and arrested, charged with passing bogus checks. Last Summer McCook cut quite a wide swath around one of the city hotels, and induced the hotel people to cash one check for $10 and another for $20. He also induced Fred Frits to part with $15 for a worthless bit of paper. McCook suddenly appeared here last week, evidently in the hope that the effects of his previous visit were forgotten, and he went to the hotel where he had cashed the checks, but one of the clerks recognized him, and he disappeared for the time being, until Weiner met him in the trolley car. It is stated that McCook disposed of about $1000 to people in Pendleton by means of his bogus checks, and a Deputy Sheriff from Pendleton will call on the prisoner at the city jail today.

Nell Bryant's End Is Near.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Propped in a chair in St. Mary's Hospital in Brooklyn, Nell Bryant, the last of the old-time minstrels, awaits death. Within the last few days he has weakened a great deal and his end is expected at any time. News of the death of four colleagues of years gone by has had a saddening effect on Bryant, who is 71 years old.

Counsel Fees Not Recoverable.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the United States Supreme Court an opinion was delivered by Justice White in the case of Tulloch vs. Mulvane, holding that counsel fees are not recoverable upon an injunction bond given in a Federal Court.

Castro Assumes Presidency.

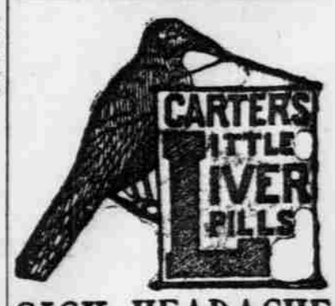
NEW YORK, March 3.—The Consul-General of Venezuela, Elias Gonzales Estavez, received a cablegram today announcing that General Cipino Castro had assumed the constitutional Presidency of Venezuela.

O. H. P. Belmont Better.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Representative O. H. P. Belmont, of New York City, who is ill here with pneumonia, is slightly better. There are no alarming developments in his condition.

Well-Known Art Connoisseur.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Henry K. Sheldon, a well-known art connoisseur and director of the American Exchange Bank, is dead at his home in Brooklyn.



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.

C. GEE WO, The Great Chinese Doctor

Is called great because his wonderful cures are so well known throughout the United States and because so many people are thankful to him for saving their lives from operations. He treats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies. This famous doctor knows the action of over 500 different remedies that he has successfully used in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidneys, female trouble, and all private diseases. Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him. CONSULTATION FREE. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Inclose stamp. Address THE C. GEE WO CHINESE MEDICINE CO., 122½ Third street, Portland, Or. Mention this paper.