OPPOSES SHIP BILL

Senator Clay Speaks Against the Subsidy Measure.

SHOWS UP ITS WEAK POINTS

Vote May Be Reached Upon It a Week From Next Monday—Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It appears likely now that the Senate will reach a vote on the pending shipping bill one week from next Monday. When Frye, in charge of the measure, endeavored today to secure an agreement for the time of taking a vote, that date was mentioned as being satisfactory to the minority members of the commerce committee. Clay (Dem. Ga.) addressed the Senate today in opposition to the bill and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned. He made a forceful and interesting argument, which was given careful attention by his colleagues.

Early in the session the Senate passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the second of the big supply measures to be acted upon at this session.

The Proceedings.

At the conclusion of routine business, consideration was begun of the bill making appropriations for the executive, judicial and legislative expenses. This is the second of the big supply bills of the Government to be taken up by the Senate. The reading of the bill was concluded at 2 o'clock, and the bill was then passed without division.

The bill providing for the commutation for townsite purposes of homestead entries in certain portions of Oklahoma was passed.

The unfinished business, the shipping bill, then was laid before the Senate, and Clay delivered a speech in opposition to the measure. He devoted the main portion of his argument to an attack upon the general subsidy feature of the bill, which is separate from the ocean mail features. He argued that the law rates given by foreign ships, against which American shipowners complain, do not at all work to the injury of American exporters, who get the benefit of these low rates. There are only three grounds on which the supporters of this bill base their advocacy of a general subsidy. First, that it cost more to build ships in the United States than abroad; second, that the American wage scale is higher and, therefore, the cost of operating ships under the American flag is greater than under foreign flags; third, that foreign governments subsidize their merchant marine.

Clay quoted a number of authorities to prove that with the better methods prevailing in the shipyards of this country, the cost of construction is no higher here than abroad. He contended that Americans can build iron and steel ships as cheaply as they can be built in any country in the world.

With regard to the cost of operation, Clay said that the American shipowners can and do obtain their labor in many ports which they touch. The American shipowners make use of the cheapest labor they can obtain. The provision for a certain percentage of the crew to be American will not neecssarily result in any material increase in the cost of operation, although an effort, he said, is made to have it so appear. He argued that to plead for the subsidy on the ground that the American laboring man would be benefited by it is in no sense warranted.

With regard to the claim that the American merchant marine must be subsidized because subsidies are granted by competing governments, Clay undertook to show that neither England nor Germany gives any general subsidy to its merchant marine. Both governments pay for ships which can be converted into auxiliary cruisers, but that is all. Great Britain's payment in this line is but $300,000 a year. He contended that there is no general subsidy of its merchant marine by either of the two governments which are the chief commercial rivals of the United States.

Clay compared the provisions of the present bill with that of the last Congress, which had been defeated by the active work of the minority. He recalled the estimate of the Commissioner of Navigation upon which the former bill was based, that it would require $9,000,000 a year to offset the advantages enjoyed by the foreign merchant marine, and compared with that estimate the one from the same official who now says that a subsidy of $1,000,000 a year will effect the same result.

The enactment of this bill would not result in any material increase in the number of ships flying the American flag. The Senator concluded by declaring that in his opinion the bill is vicious in principle in that it is an effort to aid private business through taxation of the people. In the course of his argument, Clay made the point that the Postmaster-General had not recommended in his reports any such change in the ocean mail service as is contemplated by the pending bill.

Aldrich interrupted the speaker to inquire whether the foreign mails were carried in American vessels.

"I think not," replied Clay. The mail is getting through, he said, but he could not say how much is being carried by foreign and how much by American steamships.

Harris inquired if there were any provisions in the pending measure looking to competition in the letting of contracts for the carrying of ocean mails.

Clay replied that the whole matter is in the hands of the Postmaster-General.

"Is it not a fact," suggested Hanna, "that all mail-carrying contracts are let in that way?"

"I think the Senator from Ohio is correct," responded Clay. "My understanding is that under the act of 1901 the foreign mail service is left to the Postmaster-General to contract for in his discretion."

"There is nothing in this bill changing the method of making contracts," suggested Hanna. "That is the point I wanted to make clear."

To this Clay agreed.

Clay took sharp issue with Frye, who had stated that American shipyards are not filled with work. Without concluding his speech, Clay, at 4 o'clock, yielded the floor, promising to go on with his address tomorrow.

Frye, in charge of the bill, made an effort to obtain an agreement to take a vote on the bill and amendments one week from next Monday at 3 P. M., but his request went over until tomorrow.

Then, at 4:05 P. M., the Senate went into executive session and at 4:15 o'clock adjourned.

RURAL DELIVERY CLASSIFICATION.

Debate Continued in the House, but a Death Causes Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 5. — The House today continued the debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service, but without action adjourned early, out of respect to the memory of Representative Polk, of Pennsylvania, whose death occurred suddenly at Philadelphia last night. A committee of 15 was appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased member.

The House took up the conference report upon the pension appropriation bill, called up by Barney (Rep. Wis.). After a brief debate the report was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system. After some debate the committee rose without action, and Green (Dem. Pa.) announced the death of his colleague, Polk (Dem. Pa.), which occurred last night in Philadelphia. He offered the usual resolutions of regret, which were adopted. As a further mark of respect, at 2:45 P. M. the House adjourned.

THER SIDE OF THE RICECASE

Defense Will Attempt to Prove That the Millionaire Died of Old Age.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The testimony against the charge that Albert T. Patrick killed Millionaire Rice will be begun when court opens tomorrow, the prosecution having closed its case today. The number of witnesses the defense expects to call is about 30. Attorney House will declare that Patrick was Rice's friend, not his murderer. It is promised that several eminent doctors will testify that William Rice died from natural causes; that he died before Jones put the chloroform-soaked sponge in a cone over his face.

MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

DESIGN APPROVED BY ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION OF 1903.

They will declare that if a fatal dose of chloroform produced the congestion found in Rice's lungs, it would have caused equal congestion in the brain, liver and kidneys and throughout the nervous system. In Rice's case, the lungs alone were congested. They will declare that a sudden inhalation of chloroform, such as Jones says he caused Rice to take, must have awakened him, no matter how soundly he slept. The defense promises that it will produce a witness who saw Mr. Rice signed the Swenson & Fifth-Avenue Company checks, and send them to Patrick. Dr. Walker Curry, who attended Rice, will swear that he died of natural causes, and several morgue attendants are to say that Drs. Donlin and Williams, who made the autopsy, did not say that Rice died of anything but old age.

A number of bank tellers were examined today. They all gave testimony that the disputed signatures were forgeries. Dr. Donlin testified that the embalming fluid did not touch the lungs. Dr. Witthaus, analytical chemist, who was called to tell the results of his analysis of the embalming fluid, was not permitted to describe the results of his analysis to the jury. He was, however, permitted to show the jury glass slides on which was the mercury taken from Rice's body. The prosecution closed its case at the afternoon session of the court.

USE NITROGLYCERIN.

Burglars Loot a Bank in an Indiana Town.

WASHINGTON, Ind., March 5.—While two citizens were watching them, burglars looted the First National Bank at Montgomery, seven miles east of here, early this morning, and escaped with $3500 in money and $3600 worth of Government bonds. Five explosions of nitroglycerin were required to blow open the safe, and many people were awakened by the concussion. William Klusmeier and Charles Escoff reside opposite the bank, and both watched the burglars work, but gave no alarm for fear of being shot down by two of the crackamen, who were patrolling the streets with revolvers in their hands.

The fifth explosion tore the doors from the safe, and the men quickly gathered up the money and bonds and ran to the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, where they boarded a handcar, abandoning it a mile west of the town. After that no trace of them could be found. The stolen bonds are of the coupon variety payable to bearer, and can easily be cashed by the robbers. The bank is protected by $5000 burglar insurance.

COULD NOT STAND DISGRACE.

Suicide of a Bank-Wrecker in Elkhart, Ill.

ELKHART, Ill., March 5.—Frank W. Cottle, the bank cashier whose alleged shortage of $22,000 caused the closing of the State Bank of Elkhart Monday last, committed suicide this evening at his home in this city. Cottle had been confined to his bed since last Saturday, when he was stricken with pleurisy, collapsing at the railway station as he was about to board a train for Springfield to confer with the Auditor of Public Accounts with reference to the condition of the bank.

The sick man was attended by his son, and was complaining of a burning in his stomach. He asked the son to get some water. While the son was out of the room the family was startled by a pistol shot. Rushing into the bedroom, they found Mr. Cottle dead. He had fired a bullet of large caliber into his left temple, and his brains bespattered the walls and bedding. Mr. Cottle was 56 years of age, and leaves a widow and five sons, all residing in Elkhart.

Strikes in Paterson.

NEW YORK, March 5.—All the union plumbers, tinsmiths and sheet metalworkers are on strike at Paterson, N. J., because their employers refused to grant their demand for an increase of 50 cents per day of eight hours. The carpenters also have asked for an increase. The painters have served notice on their employers that they want an advance of 50 cents a day of eight hours on April 1.

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.

CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES

TAFT SUGGESTS A WAY FOR MEETING THE PROBLEM.

So Far as Immigration Is Concerned, the Islands Should Be Treated as Foreign Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 5. — Governor Taft was before the Senate committee on immigration today, and gave his views on the subject of Chinese immigration in the Philippines. He said the general conviction of the commission is that the Chinese ought not to be allowed to enter the islands. He said there are 50,000 Chinese in Manila, and in his judgment not more than 150,000 in the whole archipelago. Governor Taft said the Filipino-Chinese halfbreeds should not be kept out of the United States, "because they are Filipinos, pure and simple."

The best way for Congress to meet this problem, said Governor Taft, is to establish its policy with respect to the United States, and then treat the Philippine Islands, so far as the introduction of Chinese into the United States is concerned, as if it were a foreign country, and then to give the commission or the legislative body in the islands some power and authority, in its discretion, to admit skilled labor.

Governor Taft was questioned further today concerning slavery in the Philippines by members of the House insular committee. The commission, he said, had undertaken no legislation as to slavery, and the action taken by the military had been, first, to release Christian slaves, and, second, to prevent slave raiding parties from capturing slaves. Besides this, constant moral influence is being exerted toward the eradication of the system.

The Governor favors three Philippine delegates to Congress, representing the three great tribes or elements of the Philippines.

The committee agreed to close the extended hearings tomorrow, and Governor Taft then will leave Washington, to be gone about three weeks.

FILIPINOS AS FIGHTERS.

Hughes Says They Would Have Been of Little Assistance to Us.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—General Hughes was subjected to 3 series of questions by Senator Patterson and other minority members of the Senate committee on the Philippines, in the course of his testimony before that committee today. In reply to these questions he said the Filipino forces would have been of but little assistance if it had been necessary to capture Manila from the Spaniards by assault.

"The capture of that city was by prearrangement between Generals Merritt and Admiral Dewey and the Spanish Commander, was it not?" Mr. Patterson asked.

"I know nothing about that," responded Hughes.

Concluding his testimony, in reply to further questions, the witness said the Filipinos had aided the Americans materially by their knowledge of the country and the accommodations they had supplied, but that the Filipinos had never been considered a part of the fighting force in the operations against the Spanish forces. "The principal consideration with them was to keep them away," said General Hughes.

Senator Patterson, after reading from the report of General Otis, in which he had stated that with the Navy on one side and the insurgents on the other, the Spaniards had been bottled up in Manila, remarked that this statement did not coincide with that of General Hughes.

"Why not?" sharply asked the General.

Mr. Beveridge vigorously objected to this line of questioning, tending, he said, to put General Hughes in the attitude of criticising a superior officer.

General Hughes, showing some impatience, said: "There is no difference between us. No civilized man would have left Manila to the insurrectos."

Senator Lodge, addressing Senator Patterson with some degree of irritability, said: "You must not ask General Hughes to criticise his superior officer, his reports or anything else."

General Hughes—General Otis is strong enough to stand criticism.

Mr. Patterson disclaimed that he was criticising General Otis, which brought a quick retort from General Hughes, who remarked: "Then you are trying to criticise me."

"I am only trying to reconcile the differences between you and General Otis," answered Senator Patterson.

"If there are any differences between General Otis and myself, and you will point them out, I will try to set them right," replied General Hughes, with some warmth of feeling.

This ended the colloquy, and Senator Rawlins asked a few questions of the witness intended to bring out an admission that the initial outbreak occurred outside Manila, but General Hughes insisted that it happened inside the town.

For a Philippine Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Lodge today introduced an amendment to the Philippine bill pending before the committee on the Philippines. The amendment has been incorporated in the House bill, and was agreed on after a conference between Secretary Root, Governor Taft, Senator Lodge and Chairman Cooper, of the House insular committee. It provides that whenever it is certified to the President that the existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have ceased and peace is established, a general election shall be called for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly, to be known as the Philippine Assembly. The legislative power conferred on the Philippine Commission in all that part of the archipelago not inhabited by the Moros or other non-Christian tribes then shall cease, and be vested in a Legislature, consisting of two houses, the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly. Three resident Commissioners to the United States are to be elected.

General Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House committee on immigration today unanimously adopted a favorable report on the general immigration bill. It codifies all the existing laws, and perfects the administrative features. Chairman Shattuc will call up the bill in the House at the first opportunity. As finally agreed to, the bill increases the head tax from $1 to $1 50. Another general provision is that extending to five years the period during which immigrants may be deported, if they become public charges. The educational test, which was proposed as a feature of the bill, was omitted in the final draft, and will be incorporated in a separate measure.

Canada's Exclusion Law.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative Kahn, of California, who introduced the Chinese exclusion bill in the House, has received a dispatch from Canada, saying the special commission of the Dominion has just submitted its report and it takes a position against Chinese immigration similar to that taken by those favorable to rigid exclusion from the United States. The Canadian commission recommends a treaty which will permit strict exclusion and in the meantime a $500 head tax on Chinese entering Canada. As many Chinese come to the United States by way of Canada, Mr. Kahn regards the action of the Canadian commission as having an important bearing on the exclusion situation in the United States.

More Obstacles to Canal Project.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Every fresh turn in the development of the Isthmian Canal project discloses a new obstacle. It now appears that the protocols negotiated last Spring with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whereby these countries outlined the terms upon which they were prepared to enter into permanent treaties with the United States conveying the necessary rights for canal construction, are no longer of effect. Conditions have changed since then, and whenever the balance of opinion seems to incline toward the one route or the other for the canal, the government interested in the favored route suddenly hardens its terms and is disposed to abandon past agreements.

Therefore it will be necessary to draw up new protocols, not only for the Panama Canal with Colombia, but for the Nicaragua Canal with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the State Department's policy of placing it within the power of Congress freely to choose either route.

Giant Tree National Park.

WASHINGTON, March 5. — The House committee on public lands today ordered a favorable report on the bill to acquire the Giant Tree tract of California. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase it for not over $300,000, or to resort to condemnation proceedings.

Extension of National Bank Charters

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House committee on banking and currency today directed a favorable report on the Senate bill authorizing the extension of National bank charters for 20 years.

THREATENED BY NEGROES.

Mob Marching on an Alabama Town to Free Two Murderers.

MARION, Ala., March 5.—An organized mob of negroes is marching toward this town with the intention of attacking the County Jail and releasing two negro murderers, one of whom is Luke Canders, under sentence to be hanged tomorrow. Citizen soldiery is being organized, and at 9 o'clock 50 men were under arms to meet the marching negroes. Pickets have been thrown out on every road leading to the town, and if the mob appears, a serious conflict is feared. Early in the night leading citizens held a conference, and it was decided not to ask the Governor for aid, as they believed it to be the duty of the people to enforce law and order. When the reports were first received, little credence was placed in them. Several hours later couriers reported that real danger existed, and the citizens' posse was immediately organized.

Luke Sanders and John Sanders, the prisoners, are charged with the murder of Road Overseer Melvin, seven months ago. Luke Sanders was sentenced to be hanged, and the Supreme Court refused a new hearing, but recommended commutation of sentence by the Governor. The matter was sent to the State Pardoning Commission, and on their recommendation he refused to interfere with the lower court's sentence. When news of this action reached Marion, the negroes of Perry County were incensed, and decided to organize and release both men. Perry is one of the black-belt counties, and a large majority of the population is composed of negroes.

Bank Swindlers Sentenced.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 5.—Ex-City Attorney Lant K. Salisbury and S. Y. McLeod were today sentenced to two years in the Detroit House of Correction by Judge Wenty in the United States Circuit Court. Both pleaded guilty yesterday to the violation of the banking laws in connection with carrying of fraudulent checks at the old National Bank, of which McLeod was formerly teller.

Salisbury is also under indictment by the Cook County grand jury, Chicago, for the alleged embezzlement of a large sum of money from the Bartons, two Omaha millionaires. He was recently convicted in the Superior Court of this city of attempted bribery in connection with the municipal water supply scandal, and is awaiting the action of the Supreme Court on that case.

Last of the Goldman Gang.

NEW YORK, March 5.—On a charge of counterfeiting, two men—John Fanning and John Morrissey—have been arrested. The police claim they are the last of the Goldman gang. Goldman, who posed as a commission merchant and had a good reputation as a business man, was arrested several months ago as the chief of a gang of burglars. He was convicted. The two men just arrested are said to have been caught in the act of manufacturing spurious coins.

Montana Town Nearly Destroyed.

TWIN BRIDGES, Mont., March 5.—A conflagration early this morning wiped out the business portion of the town and for a while threatened the whole place with destruction. The fire originated in a saloon and quickly spread to the frame buildings adjoining. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to be the work of firebugs. The property loss is estimated at $35,000.

Good for the Babies.

There is no better medicine made for babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or narcotic in any form, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. It always cures. For sale by all druggists.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY LIABLE TO COLDS

Colds Invariably Result in Catarrh Which Sets Up a Host of Distressing Diseases.

PE-RU-NA BOTH PREVENTS AND CURES A COLD—READ PROOF

Miss Ella Pittaway, No. 35 Primrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"I cannot speak too highly of Peruna as a medicine of special value during the inclement weather. I was subject to catarrh of the head and throat until I tried Peruna, and I now find that a few doses taken in time invariably cures me, and also that it acts as a special preventive in throat difficulties.

"It keeps me in fine health, and I value its qualities very much."

MISS ELLA PITTAWAY.

Miss Lizzie Brady, No. 47 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I desire to speak in the highest terms of Peruna, the medicine which I believe is entitled to more praise than any other, and to the confidence and good will of every woman in America. Last Winter I caught a severe cold, which settled all over me, and as I at first paid but little attention to it, I soon found that it had a strong grip on me which no medicine could cast off. I became weak and irritable, I felt nervous and mentally and physically exhausted.

"I relished nothing I could eat, and medicine only exhausted me. In my trouble I read in the paper of Peruna. I sent for a bottle and it proved a God-send to me. I improved slowly but surely, and in less than two months perfect health was restored to me." **LIZZIE BRADY.**

CATCHING COLD.

How Prevented—How Cured—By the Renowned Medical Author and Physician, Dr. Hartman.

There is no fact of medical science better established than that a teaspoonful of Peruna before each meal during the Winter season will absolutely protect a person from catching cold. Now, if this is true (and there is no doubt of it), thousands of lives would be saved, and tens of thousands of cases of chronic catarrh prevented, by this simple precaution within reach of every one.

After a cold has been contracted a teaspoonful of Peruna every hour will shortly cure it, leaving no trace of it behind. After chronic catarrh has become established, or the first stages of consumption have been reached, it will take much longer to effect a cure. It seems strange that as well known and as well established as these facts are that any one should neglect to profit by them, and yet no doubt there are many who pay little or no attention to them, and go on catching cold, acquiring chronic catarrh and consumption.

Mrs. Mary E. Sampson, West Derry, Rockingham County, N. H., writes:

"I had terrible headaches, both ears run and I was nervous all the time, also had trouble each month, was deaf in one ear for 30 years. I took six bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and am happy to say that it is the best medicine that I ever used. I am not so nervous, and my appetite is good, everything I eat agrees with me, and I am feeling better in every way. Since I took the second bottle of Peruna, my ears ceased to run. I think Peruna is a God-send to women, and a blessing to suffering humanity."

MARY E. SAMPSON.

A Senator's Wife.

Mrs. Verona E. Roach, wife of United States Senator Roach, from North Dakota, writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good. It is a grand tonic, and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results."

VERONA E. ROACH.
Larimore, N. D.

Peruna can be purchased for $1.00 per bottle at all first-class drug stores.

If you do not derive 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.

SIGNED AT BRUSSELS

AGREEMENT ON THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR CONVENTION.

All Bounties on Beet Sugar Will Be Abolished and a Uniform Customs Tariff on Imports Adopted.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The International sugar convention was signed today.

Effect On the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The State Department has received a reply from United States Minister Townsend at Brussels to its inquiry as to the accuracy of the press reports of the results of the conference of representatives of the beet-sugar producing bounty-paying countries. Mr. Townsend reports that it is the understanding that the conferees have agreed to abolish all bounties on beet sugar and to adopt a uniform customs tariff on imports of sugar of about a half cent a pound.

In view of the great importance of the proposed action to the United States Government, the State Department has informed the Treasury Department of the substance of Mr. Townsend's advices and will likewise acquaint the ways and means committee of the House with the cablegram, as the majority members of the House are now engaged in considering the propriety of reducing the duty on Cuban cane sugars, a proposition likely to be affected by the European action. For its part, the Treasury Department must plan to remove the countervailing duties on bounty sugar, which action will not depend upon Congressional movement, but will, nevertheless, considerably affect the customs receipts as a whole.

CORONATION PLANS.

Services at Westminster Abbey Will Be Shortened.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Details of the coronation are gradually coming up for the royal decision, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, and nearly all the essential points will be decided before the departure of the King for Paris and the Riviera. Great efforts have been made to shorten the service at Westminster Abbey. If the ecclesiastical authorities were allowed to have their way, the service would occupy five or six hours, with an official requirement that the spectators should be in their places an hour or two in advance. The Litany will certainly be dropped and the musical part of the service will probably be curtailed.

Other changes are proposed, but there is a tendency to magnify the importance of every detail. The Abbey service and the royal drive through the metropolis are the only fixtures. The day for the naval review has not been announced, nor that of the gala night at Covent Garden, nor the day's functions at Buckingham Palace. The garden party at Hatfield may occur on the Saturday after the coronation service.

The King's health is reported to be excellent.

Bishop Potter and Saloon Question.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Bishop Henry C. Potter will be the subject of special prayers tomorrow by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Newark, N. J. The occasion will be the monthly all-day prayer meeting, and the reason for his being singled out for the object of prayer is his recent expression on the Sunday saloon question in a church at Montclair, N. J. That Bishop Potter may see the temperance and Sunday saloon question in a different light will be the burden of supplications in his behalf. The announcement of the meeting says: "Bishop Potter's opinion of the temperance cause and the drunkard will be discussed and the bishop prayed for most earnestly."

BRITISH ARMY REFORMS.

Effort to Avoid Conscription by Making the Service Attractive.

London Express.

Though certain of the government are in favor of the militia ballot, the scheme does not recommend itself to the more important members of that body.

The government, as we learn, has been seriously considering not only the lack of men, but the question of the increase of the army, and before any consideration is given to a form of ballot the voluntary system will be given another trial on lines which will vastly improve the soldiers' condition, and result, it is hoped, in the bringing in of recruits not now attracted by the terms offered.

A large committee, in conjunction with the army board, is to consider by what means a sufficiency of men can be attracted to military service.

The latest reports from recruiting centers are discouraging, and as it is intended to increase the cavalry by larger squadrons and new regiments, it is considered necessary for the army to enter into active competition in the labor market.

It is proposed to "catch the soldier young," or in other words to undertake the training of boys for the army from the day they leave school, feeding and clothing them, and passing them into the ranks, ready trained, at 18, for home service.

Another proposal is to abolish that heavy taxation on the soldiers' pay—stoppages; and that the private's pay shall be 7s a week clear, with food, clothing, lodging, fuel, light, repairs, boot-mending, etc., to be paid for by the state.

Every class of unnecessary and irksome parade is to be swept away, and soldiers are to have the privilege of sleeping out of barracks, coming in to parade and duty like workmen in a factory.

This opening of the barrack gate and relaxation from the stringent rules which were devised for the rough, scratched-up armies of long ago should prove a material factor in recruiting, as the army system and some of its punishments are out of touch with the new century.

Opinion is expressed that the absurd, belted red dress of the infantryman should also give place to a costume of some dignity.

The scale of pensions will also be extended, so that a man discharged after 12 years' service, who joins the militia and completes 21 years' total service, will draw a pension.

The new committee will deal with every manner and form of bettering the lot of the soldier. The voluntary system is to be tested thoroughly, and if the new plans fail the question of limited compulsory service may be seriously considered.

The name militia is to be abolished, in order to popularize that branch of the service, the new name being "The Imperial Defense Infantry," and as militia and volunteers are to be bracketed in work to some extent, the volunteer battalions will become "The Imperial Defense (Volunteer) Infantry."

Each of the new army corps is to have an army board, on the lines of that at the War Office, with the General commanding as President. The members will be the deputy and assistant officers corresponding in relative position to the head officials comprising the Army Board.

The question of contracts is also to be investigated. Some further frauds have been brought to light in which the War Department is a heavy loser.

Orders for MacArthur and Funston.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Record-Herald tomorrow will say:

"When Major-General Otis retires from command of the Department of the Lakes, March 24, he will be succeeded by Major-General MacArthur, now in command of the Department of the Colorado. The vacancy caused by the latter's transfer to Chicago will be filled by Brigadier-General Funston, who has recently returned from the Philippines."

Greenland is one of the very few countries where infectious diseases are unknown.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

As a constitutional remedy, radically

Cures Catarrh.

Acting primarily on the blood, eradicates

Scrofula, Salt Rheum

Or eczema, cures all eruptions, pimples, boils, blood poisoning,

Humors,

Anemia and psoriasis. In all stomach troubles, like indigestion,

Dyspepsia,

Gastritis, it seems to have "a magic touch." Invigorates the

Kidneys And Liver,

Upon whose healthy action even life itself depends. It is a true

Nerve Tonic,

Because, by purifying the blood, it feeds the nerves upon strength-giving food. Overcomes

That Tired Feeling.

Restores the appetite, builds up strength.

Testimonials

Without number tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for suffering men, women and children, and indicate what it will do for you and yours. Be sure to

Get Hood's — and only Hood's — ***Today.***