FOWLER'S BANKING BILL

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MEASURE WILL BE INTRODUCED TODAY.

Its Purpose to Protect the Gold Reserve and Strengthen the Standard of Value.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Chairman Fowler, of the House committee on banking and currency, tomorrow will introduce an important financial measure framed by the Republican members of the committee at conferences extending through the last two months. It brings together into one financial measure a number of questions which have been urged heretofore. Mr. Fowler explains the purpose of the bill as follows:

"The purposes of the bill are: To transfer from the Government to the banks the responsibility of protecting the necessary gold reserve and the burden of furnishing gold for exportation, thereby saving our commerce from the destructive apprehensions growing out of raids upon the 'gold in the Treasury'; to provide a currency always responsive and equal to the demands of trade everywhere and to equalize and lower the average rate of interest in all parts of the United States; to secure for American enterprise and American capital the privileges and option in engaging in international banking under National law and so lay a foundation upon which to build an American merchant marine; to remove the last vestige of the doubt with regard to our standard of value.

"The measure provides for interest banking and a division of banking and currency is established under a board of control, instead of a single individual in the person of the Controller of the Currency, as heretofore. The board will consist of three members, whose terms of office are for 12 years.

"If the measure now introduced should become a law it is confidently believed that the National banks will assume the current redemption in gold coin of $130,000,000 of United States notes. In consideration of the obligation assumed by the National banks, they will have the right during the succeeding five years to issue gradually as business may require an amount of bank notes equal to 60 per cent of the paid up and unimpaired capital; provision being adopted also for an emergency circulation. As the notes are taken out for circulation the banks will deposit with the Government a guarantee fund of 5 per cent of the amount of the notes so issued. The National banks hereafter will be required to pay interest upon the Government deposits at the rate of 1 per cent per annum.

"This 5 per cent guarantee fund and the tax upon the bank notes will be used to protect the bank notes, and the excess of such taxes with the interest on Government deposits will be used to pay off the United States notes which the banks assume to currently redeem. It is asserted that the whole $120,000,000 of United States notes, which banks have assumed to currently redeem, will be paid off in 20 years out of the taxes collected upon circulation and interest paid by the banks upon Government deposits.

"The United States will be divided into clearing-house districts, to facilitate the current redemption of the bank notes, so that the amount of notes outstanding at any time always will be co-ordinated with the amount of trading to be done, precisely as checks and drafts reflect the amount of commercial work being carried on.

"By and with the consent of the board of control, banks may have more than one place for doing business, being authorized to establish themselves in the various cities of the country.

"No bank note of a denomination less than $10 will be issued, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall not issue a silver certificate of a denomination greater than $5, and thereafter upon the presentation to him of 100 silver dollars or any multiple thereof and a demand for their redemption, shall exchange gold coin for the same."

COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Will Take Up Subsidy Bill and Bill for Protection of President.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The attention of the Senate will be divided again this week between the ship subsidy bill and the bill providing for the punishment of persons who assault or kill the President of the United States, the former holding the place of unfinished business and the latter coming in for consideration when there is no one prepared to speak on the subsidy question. Among those who have announced their intention to speak on the subsidy bill is Senator Vest, but the condition of his health, which remains far from robust, may prevent his addressing the Senate. Senator Mallory will also talk on this subject, but beyond these no set addresses have been announced. However, there undoubtedly will be a number of short speeches on the bill.

No prepared speeches on the Presidential assault bill have been announced, but there is no doubt the lawyers of the Senate will continue to find more or less to say about it whenever opportunity shall offer. At odd times the calendar will be taken up. Altogether the week does not promise to be an exciting one in the Senate.

In the House.

The House this week, after discussion of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system, will devote its attention to appropriation bills. The postoffice appropriation bill, which will be taken up first, probably will require three days. It will be followed by the rivers and harbors bill. It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the rural free delivery bill will be defeated when the vote is taken tomorrow.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY DISPUTE.

Both Sides Preparing for the Struggle Tuesday Night.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Sunday brought something of a lull in the agitation over Cuban reciprocity, although the elements for and against concessions continued to prosecute their plans in anticipation of the struggle Tuesday night, when the fourth conference of House Republicans will be held. Today there were no formal meetings, but the leaders on each side held many informal conferences. The tactical plans of the ways and means committee are largely committed to Representative Long, of Kansas, who was busy prosecuting his canvass. Mr. Long was in consultation during the day with Speaker Henderson, who is taking an active interest in having the ways and means committee supported, on the ground that the opposition is one which to some extent affects the regular organization of the House. The various consultations, however, did not lead to any new developments in the situation. Those who oppose the ways and means committee continued to assert that they had a list showing 168 Republican members, with some 25 others doubtful. If this claim could be made good, it would be decisive in the coming conference.

But Mr. Payne and his associates, while giving no figures, do not concede the strength claimed by the opposition. When seen tonight Mr. Payne declined to say what the committee plans are, or to make any claims, but said he was entirely satisfied with the situation. One of the leaders of the opposition element said that the main effort Tuesday night would be to defer all action, at least until the next session of Congress.

Collieries Resume Work.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 9.—The local collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company and the Union Coal Company, which were closed down last week by the floods, will resume operations tomorrow, along with a number of mines operated by individual companies. Railroad sidings are again free of water and snow. The resumption will give work to 8000 men and boys, who have been out of employment during the recent storm.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL MARKETS

Scarcity of Money Restricts Operations on London Exchange.

LONDON, March 9.—The scarcity of money during the past week continues to restrict operations on the Stock Exchange, and the market was unable to free itself from its indebtedness to the bank. The Continent is showing some inclination to employ funds here, but there are small prospects of easy money before the end of March, consequently the week has been dull and profitless.

The discovery by Lord Kitchener of a Boer magazine near Reitz, Orange River Colony, has been counted upon to start this week's business cheerfully, were it not for the persistent reports of the illness of Cecil Rhodes, which is casting a cloud over the whole market.

American securities, influenced by the gold exports and the uncertainties in the case of the Northern Securities Company, shared the general stagnation of the past week. Home rails were dull and lower on public selling and poor traffic returns. Foreign bonds were in fair demand on Continental support. Mines were weak and lower on heavy Continental selling, although a number of encouraging reports of increased activity were received. Rands were quiet.

THE BERLIN BOURSE.

Trading Showed a Decidedly Easier Tone.

BERLIN, March 9.—The bourse showed a decidedly easier tone during the past week, and the volume of transactions was much reduced. The New York market, together with the fall in Kaffirs at London, caused a waiting attitude to be displayed here, with little disposition to invest. As the Germans have enormous engagements in Kaffirs, the London situation reacts depressingly on the bourse.

Iron shares mostly gained lightly upon several price advances, such as in wire, wire nails and sheets. English and German pig-iron was also slightly higher. Silesia reports an increasing demand at some of the works, even a scarcity of pig-iron is reported since the idle furnaces have been blown in.

Coal shares weakened during the first part of the week as a result of a proposition on the part of the syndicate to increase the restriction of the output by 5 per cent, but recovered later upon the announcement that the actual restriction of the coke syndicate for the month of February was only 30 per cent instead of the nominal 43 per cent. The quotations on most of the coal shares are today slightly above the quotations of January 1. Among the other industrials, cements and textiles preferred rose moderately.

The strongest feature of the market during the week was the real estate building companies.

BIG WORKS HELD UP.

(Continued from First Page.)

and estimates, but before the acceptance of the money, you should have offered any objections which you had to the plans or the estimates, but even to this time you have made no objection to either, but have at different times signified your satisfaction of the same. Your present demand that we now make a deposit of such sum as you may designate to compensate the new Engineer to assist you in arriving at figures, has no warrant in law, but I would have conceded to paying a reasonable amount, provided the matter could have been promptly closed, and I knew definitely that I would receive the contract in accordance with the law, after said expenditure had been incurred.

If you will now appoint Alfred F. Sears, Sr., as State Engineer, I am willing to pay the bill for this work and to take it up at once. He seems to be the only man who is available and competent to do it promptly.

My company is willing to concede everything requested by you in the contract proposed by you in substitution for the one we sent and agreed upon by you on the 25th of January, 1902, with the proviso that the time for completion is to be left according to law, as suggested by you on Friday, but my company cannot accede to the proposition that they must abide interference with adoption of the rules and regulations authorized by the state. There is no warrant in law for the board assuming supervision thereover. The attorneys of my company and those representing other irrigation companies, have been unable to agree with the board and its attorneys on this point, and if you will submit it to reliable outside attorneys, such as Mr. W. W. Cotton, or Mr. Rufus Mallory, neither of whom, to our knowledge, has been interviewed on this point, my company is willing to pay the entire expense and abide by the result if you will, and if you wish the opinion of three disinterested attorneys, one to be named by you, one by us and the third to be chosen by these two, my company is willing to pay half the expense and abide by the result. We desire expedition and our rights passed upon by unprejudiced parties.

As heretofore explained, I am forced to return home on Sunday, and any reply to this letter can be sent to our attorney. Unless something can be accomplished immediately, I am forced to discontinue operations and cut off expenses, which we are no longer warranted in continuing.

Owing to the great accumulation of unforseen expense, and the marked increase in prices and labor up in that district, we would not be warranted in standing upon our present estimates until another year, but if the matter is not to be decided upon for months to come, would feel that we should be entitled to a revision. With most sincere regret, yours very respectfully, A. M. DRAKE.

Effect of the Delay.

Mr. Drake admits that some good has come from the examination of the matter since negotiations with the state board were opened. Various changes were made in the form of contract, so that it would be clearer and simpler and meet the circumstances more completely. But he thinks the time for this rudimentary work has long passed, and that something conclusive should have been determined on before this. "They want one form of contract for all possible applicants," said he, "and they are trying to get it so binding that nobody can get profit out of it, apparently. Nobody will go into the business without a fair show for profit, and capitalists will not invest their money to be at the mercy of future state boards. It is absolutely necessary that the terms be fixed definitely at the beginning, and without too much delay. If the board had in the first place taken its present stand we might have satisfied the officials and be ready to go to work now. But this is a late day to enter upon the course proposed."

President Lytle said if the development companies should postpone the commencement of their contracts in the Deschutes country until next year it would be a serious matter for the proposed extension of the Columbia Southern, and might have the effect of carrying that over also. "We must have all the development agencies possible at work in that valley in order to warrant the construction of the road now," said he. "The resources of that country are timber, mines and agriculture. But little development has been reached in those fields, but we are confident that with the proper agencies at work the country will soon yield tonnage that will make it worth while for a railroad to go there. We have counted a great deal on those reclamation enterprises to draw settlers and get the land to producing. I regret exceedingly that the matter is in such shape as it is, and I fear the effect of this delay will be disastrous."

Miss Roosevelt Starts for Havana.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, with several friends, and accompanied by a maid, left here tonight for a visit with General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, at Havana.

A little medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is invaluable. That means Carter's Little Liver Pills, and take them now.

TIEN TSIN MISSION ROW

MATTER LEFT TO THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH MINISTERS.

Russia Takes Advantage of the Bandit Troubles North of Pekin to Send Troops From Manchuria.

TIEN TSIN, March 9.—The mission property here which is in dispute between the French and American Consuls is less than two acres in length. It borders the American mission property and was previously occupied by undesirable Chinamen. The French Consul stopped building operations on the disputed property and placed a policeman there. The French flag has not been raised over the property. The American Consul here, James W. Ragsdale, is maintaining a firm attitude and does not believe serious developments to be likely. The affair is in the hands of the French and American Ministers at Pekin.

The English Methodist Mission of London, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the American Methodist Mission all have property within the extra concession claimed by the French in June, 1900. Since that time the American missions have purchased the adjoining property. The French now claim this latter property and have been collecting rents and levying taxes thereon. Mr. Ragsdale protested against such action and caused American flags to be hoisted over the property in question.

RUSSIANS SENT TO JEHOL.

Chinese Officials Disturbed Over the Situation.

PEKIN, March 9.—Chinese officials are greatly disturbed over the conditions around Jehol (Chengte), about 100 miles northeast of Pekin, where bandit soldiery have captured a priest. An official of the Foreign Office declares that the Russians have already dispatched 500 troops to Jehol from the Manchurian border. The trouble began over the settlement o felaims of native Christians, and it resulted in rioting between the Christians and the non-Christians. Brigands took advantage of this to plunder the country, and the Russian telegraphic connections were incidentally cut. The Foreign Office says that the captured priest is a Belgian.

(It was reported March 7 from Pekin that the Chinese court had ordered the immediate release of this priest in order to forestall the entry of foreign troops in the district of Jehol, which is rich in gold mines.)

Preparing for a War.

LONDON, March 10.—In a dispatch dated Shanghai, the correspondent of the Standard says that Chinese merchants coming from Port Arthur declare they were ordered to remove their families from Port Arthur because preparations were being made there for a war with Japan.

Russian Butcher Dismissed.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Berlin says that the Russian General, Gribski, who was responsible for the massacre at Blagovestchensk, has been dismissed from the army.

MISSION SCHOOL BURNED.

Fire Interrupts Reformed Church Work in Japan.

LEBANON, Pa., March 9.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Lemberger, treasurer of the board of commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States, was informed by cable today that the school for girls at Zendiga, Japan, which is maintained by the church, was destroyed by fire. The school took care of 75 girls, all of whom were saved. The loss is estimated at $5000, which is partially covered by insurance in a London company. The school was established 15 years ago, and enjoyed the favor of the Japanese Government, which at first was opposed to it. Miss Lena Zulfluh, superintendent of the school, is now in this country, and in her absence Miss Sadie Lee Widener was in charge.

Aiding Italian Railroad Men.

ROME, March 9.—The government has agreed to contribute by installments during three years $1,250,000 to the total sum of $1,680,000 exacted by the railroad men as provisional concessions to their demands. The government will introduce a bill in the Chamber sanctioning this outlay, and will make its adoption a Cabinet question.

French Budget Adopted.

PARIS, March 9.—Anxious to dispose of the budget, the Chamber has adopted the unusual course of sitting on Sunday, and held two long sessions today. The Chamber passed a law imposing a tax of 1 franc per 100 kilograms on petroleum. In the course of the discussion of an amendment to the naval estimates, M. Almond declared that the United States had adopted plans for the construction of armored cruisers of the same tonnage and speed as those included in the naval programme of France. The budget for 1902 was finally adopted by a vote of 348 to 64, and the Chamber then adjourned.

America Will Approve Convention.

LONDON, March 9.—According to the correspondent in Brussels of the Standard, it is said there that the United States will approve the sugar convention, and that the American Minister to Belgium, Lawrence Townsend, has been ordered to conduct certain negotiations with the Belgian Government with reference to this subject.

Excitement in County Clare.

DUBLIN, March 9.—The belief that the United Irish League is about to be proclaimed caused great excitement at Kilrush, County Clare, today, and the arrest of two men named Crowley and Eustace, who were charged with moonlighting and firing into the house of a woman who had purchased hay from a farmer who was under the ban of the league. Yesterday a man named O'Donnell was arrested and sentenced to one month in prison for trying to prevent this farmer from selling hay.

American Window in Dutch Church.

THE HAGUE, March 9.—At the request of the resident clergy of this city, Stanford Newell, United States Minister to The Hague, today unveiled the window in the Anglican Church presented by the Mayor of New York, as an American memorial of the work accomplished by The Hague Peace Conference, to which the Mayor was a delegate from the United States. The window is in four sections, and represents Christ and allegorical figures of Faith, Hope and Charity.

Cecil Rhodes Is Better.

CAPE TOWN, March 9.—Cecil Rhodes, who is suffering from peritonitis, passed a good night, and was better this morning. Rudyard Kipling visited Mr. Rhodes today, but was not allowed to converse with him.

Turkish Conspirators Released.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—General Chakir Pacha, a brother of the late Grand Vizier, who was recently arrested by order of the Sultan, and the other officers taken into custody with him, have been liberated.

Cholera at Mecca.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.—Cholera has broken out at Mecca.

SEALERS ARE ON STRIKE.

The St. John Industry Brought to a Standstill.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 9.—In the matter of the strike of the crews of the sealing fleet, numbering about 3000 men, who yesterday demanded $4 per hundredweight for the catch, instead of $3 20, the previous rate, the sealing merchants last night determined not to accede to any of the terms submitted by the men. The merchants intimated that the price for seals would be at least $3 20 per hundredweight, the same as last year, but declined to indicate whether any advance was likely. The authorities say that the condition of the fdreign markets renders an advance impossible. Regarding the other claims held by the men for better accommodations and other minor concessions, it is understood that the merchants are willing to make reforms next year, but declined to alter existing conditions under the threat of a strike. The matter is now at a deadlock, and both sides are working hard to score a victory.

The owners and captains claim that the strike has virtually collapsed, and that all the men are ready to sail tomorrow, being satisfied that certain modifications will follow. The leaders of the strike assert that the men will not sail tomorrow, and that the ships will be powerless. In the meanwhile, the owners are arranging to secure other supplies, men and crews for the ships, should this be necessary. The sealers held a big meeting last night to discuss the matter, but no decision was reached. The men suffer from lack of organization.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You have good reason to fear an attack of pneumonia when you have a severe cold, accompanied by pains in the chest or in the back between the shoulders. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it as directed, and it will prevent the threatened attack. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for colds and in grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case that has resulted in pneumonia, which shows that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. For sale by all druggists.

YOUNG MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

WHO GAVE A DINNER YESTERDAY IN HONOR OF PRINCE HENRY.

DANGEROUS TO SHIPPING

IMMENSE ICE FLOES OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN.

Perilous Voyage of a Lone Mariner Down From Alaska—Other Marine News.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 9.—The British ship Bann, the last of the storm-bound fleet off the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, arrived today, 98 days from Iquique, 34 days of which she was storm-bound off the Straits. Seven times the Bann got inside of Cape Flattery, and as no tug was there to pick her up, she was compelled to put back to sea. The Bann reports no other vessels off the cape.

The British steamship Oceano, arriving Saturday, reports to the local United States Hydrographic Office as having encountered an immense ice floe about 200 miles off the Japanese coast, abreast the entrance to Tsugar Straits. So extensive was the ice floe that the steamer was compelled to change her course and steam for several hours to avoid coming in collision with the ice. The ice floe is in the direct path of vessels sailing to the Orient, and as it is quite extensive, is dangerous to navigation. The captain of the Oceano says the ice is from four to six feet out of the water, and some of the bergs are many feet across, and cannot be seen until the vessel is among them. This is the first time ice has been seen off the Japanese coast in that vicinity. It is thought that the floe came from Behring Straits and the Arctic Ocean, and that through some unknown cause the ice pack in the Arctic has broken earlier and that it indicates an early Spring in the north.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

Lone Mariner's Two Months at Sea in a Little Sloop.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 9.—The steamer Queen City arrived tonight. She reported that a human hand and a boat hook had drifted ashore at Ucluiet, near where the Condor wreckage was found.

Charles Anderson, a passenger on the steamer from San Juan, where his sloop was seized, has just completed a trying voyage. He left Sitka December 31 with a dog as his only companion, and has been in the North Pacific buffeted by the Winter's storms, being unable to beat into shore on account of the southeast gales. He was below the latitude of San Francisco before getting a westerly wind which enabled him to sail to the Vancouver Island coast. He encountered two gales, in which some sealing schooners suffered and his sloop was thrown on its beam ends, flooded and her ballast shifted. She had a narrow escape from being wrecked. For the last nine days he was without food other than some dry flour. He arrived at San Juan yesterday and his sloop was seized by a custom-house officer. When off Cape Mendocino he sighted wreckage of what he thought was part of the side of a sailing ship.

Trouble in Getting a Pilot.

ASTORIA, Or., March 9.—The French bark Vendee, which arrived in today from Newcastle-on-Tyne, after a passage of 128 days, has not a hard-luck story to tell except the severe weather experienced during the past month off the mouth of the Columbia. Captain Lehegaret states that after crossing the line one of the crew disappeared, but refuses to give the man's name or the circumstances before he has made his report to the French Consular Agent at Portland. Through an interpreter he said that he arrived eight miles west of the whistling buoy February 3. He ran down to the lightship and asked for a pilot, and received a reply to get one from the pilot schooner. After that time he signaled the pilot schooner five times for a pilot, but none came to him. After he had spoken the pilot schooner at one time with no response he started to sail in without a pilot, but the schooner signaled "Danger," and the Vednee stood off shore again. The fore topgallant mast of the Vendee was carried away January 22 during a squall, but no other damage was done.

Early Opening of the Lakes.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The earliest opening of navigation of the Great Lakes since the Straits of Mackinaw became a factor in the commerce of the country seems to be at hand. A resumption of business by April 1 on all the upper lakes, two weeks earlier than usual, is now predicted by vessel-owners. From all points reports indicate less ice than ever before at the corresponding period of the year. There are only 16 inches of ice in the straits, and even less than that in Mud Lake, the last place in the Soo passage to thaw out. At Sault Ste. Marie the channel is open and the ferries are being put in commission.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, March 9.—Sailed at 8 A. M.—Steamer Elmore, for Tillamook. Sailed at 11:30 P. M.—Steamer Columbia, for San Francisco. Sailed at 12:30—Norwegian steamer Thyra; British steamer Indravelli, for Hong Kong and way ports. Arrived at 11:30 A. M.—French bark Ernest LeGouve, from Hobart; barkentine Alta, from Honolulu. Arrived down at 11:30—British ships Conway and Queen Elizabeth. Arrived at 12:30—French bark Vendee, from Newcastle, England. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., rough; wind, south; weather, cloudy.

Eureka, March 9—Sailed at 9 A. M.—Steamer Alliance, for Portland by way of Coos Bay.

San Francisco, March 9.—Sailed—Bark Harry Morse, Astoria; steamer George W. Elder, Portland; steamer Santa Ana, Seattle; bark C. D. Bryant, Seattle; schooner Gotama, Coos Bay; schooner Coquille River, Coquille River. Arrived—Steamer San Pedro, Grays Harbor; steamer Bainier, New Whatcom.

Seattle, March 9.—Sailed—Steamer Progreso for San Francisco; steamer Charles Nelson for San Francisco. Arrived—Steamer City of Seattle from Skagway; steamer John S. Kimball from San Francisco.

New York, March 9.—Arrived—Pretoria, Hamburg.

Kinsale, March 9.—Passed—Georgia, New York for Liverpool.

Prawle Point, March 9.—Passed—Haverford, Antwerp for New York.

Queenstown, March 9.—Altonia, Boston for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Horta, March 9.—Arrived—Etruria, New York for Liverpool.

Antwerp, March 9.—Sailed—Zeeland, New York and passed Lizard 9 A. M.

Maville, March 9.—Sailed—Furnessia, from Glosgow, New York.

Queenstown, March 9.—Nomadic, from Liverpool, New York; Merion, from Liverpool, Boston.

New York, March 9.—Arrived—L'Aquitaine, Havre.

Malta, March 9.—Passed—Hyson, Clyde and Liverpool for China, Japan and Seattle.

Hamburg, March 9.—Scotstis, San Francisco, via Montevideo, etc., St. Vincent, C. V., and Havre.

Tacoma, March 9.—Sailed—Steamer Charles Nelson, San Francisco. Arrived—Bark Thekla, Seattle. Sailed—Bark Inverkip, Queenstown, for orders. Arrived—Steamship Oceano, Manila.

MURDERS AT BEAUMONT.

Body of the Fifth Victim of the Gang Taken From the River.

BEAUMONT, Tex., March 9.—The body of a fifth victim of a gang of murderers and robbers was taken from the Neches River, in the eastern suburbs of Beaumont, today. The first of the bodies was recovered in the early part of January.

At the finding of the fifth body every officer in the town was set to work on the mystery and this afternoon 15 hoboes, who have been living in the river bottom near the city, were arrested and locked up on the suspicion that they are at the bottom of the series of robberies and murders.

The body found today was that of a man about 45 years old and it had lain in the water perhaps 30 days. Every pocket in the clothing worn by the corpse had been rifled and the skull and jaw had been crushed in by a blow. There was not a paper on the body by which it might be identified, but the wounds in the head made it certain that the man had met his death at the hands of a gang of murderers and robbers, since his death had been brought about exactly as in the case of the four victims previously taken from the river. The skull of each had been smashed in and valuables which two of them were known to have had were missing. The pockets bore evidence of having been rifled in each case.

A Mysterious Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9.—William Clayton, a well-known contracting painter, was killed here today in a manner that baffles the police. He was found in a street in the residence section of the city early this morning frightfully beaten, and died tonight without having regained consciousness. His head was crushed and one of his eyes almost punched out.

SIDE DOORS WERE OPEN.

Yesterday Was Not the Dry Sunday in New York That Was Promised.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Despite the alleged promises of the saloonkeepers that today should be the very driest Sunday on record, so far as New York was concerned, the man or woman who wished had little or no trouble in purchasing a drink. About the only difference in getting one was that the thirsty man was not allowed to stand at the bar, and in many instances he was forced to sit down to the "property sandwich" left over from earlier days of the Raines-law reign. But for all this, it might easily be termed a quiet Sunday. A quiet tip was given to the crowds that usually hang about the outside of the saloons that their presence was not desirable. In consequence, the usual hangers-on kept out of the way.

Captain Sheehan was active in the tenderloin district, and before the day was well along his men had arrested several barkeepers. In the upper west side portion of the city, the orders for a dry Sunday were observed, to a certain extent. In the lower east side of the city, it is doubtful if one saloon out of 300 was closed. In most instances, a man could walk into the side door without any trouble. Along Seventh avenue and on the Bowery, barrooms that probably have not been closed a single day for years did no bar trade at all. In many instances, the proprietors of these places had impromptu bars rigged up in the back rooms and served drinks there.

There were few saloonkeepers who would admit that there had been any understanding, let alone orders, regarding a dry Sunday. The total number of excise arrests in Greater New York was 24.

Wilson Does Not Intend to Resign.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The attention of Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, was called today to reports that he contemplated soon resigning from the Cabinet. The Secretary treated the subject lightly, declaring that it was news to him, and added, in reply to a specific inquiry, that he had no intention of taking the step suggested.

Judge Reagan Out of Danger.

PALESTINE, Tex., March 9.—John H. Reagan is now pronounced out of danger by his physicians.

Mellin's Food

will satisfy a hungry baby. It is what he wants. Send postal for a free sample.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

HAIR NATURALLY ABUNDANT.

When It Is Free of Dandruff, It Grows Luxuriantly.

Hair preparations and dandruff cures, as a rule, are sticky or irritating affairs that do no earthly good. Hair, when not diseased grows naturally luxuriantly. Dandruff is the cause of nine-tenths of all hair trouble, and dandruff is caused by a germ. The only way to cure dandruff is to kill the germ; and, so far, the only hair preparation that will positively destroy that germ is Newbro's Herpicide—absolutely harmless, free from grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It allays itching instantly; makes hair glossy and soft as silk. "Destroy the cause you remove the effect"—dandruff.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

"ALL WRIGHT FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cure Headache, Constipation, Chills and Fever, and all Bilious Complaints. All Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Woodard, Clarke & Co.

A Week of Specials

Read them over; there's something of interest in it for you and yours. Prices and not palaver will bring and keep our customers.

FAIRBANK'S FAIRY cake	3c
CUTICURA, cake	19c
NO. 611, THE IMPORTED, cake	11c
PACKER'S TAR, cake	14c
VALLANT'S ANTISEPTIC, cake	7c
PEARS' GLYCERINE, cake	11c
PIVER'S LE TREFLE, cake	42c
R. & G. PEAU D'ESPAGNE, BOUQUET DES AMOURS, VERA VIOLETTA, cake	53c
R. & G. VIOLEITE, HELIOTROPE, LAVENDER, SANTEL, cake	19c
ASSORTED TOILET and CASTILE, regular 50c, per dozen cakes	20c
FRENCH CASTILE, white or mottled, 3-pound bar	26c
FRENCH CASTILE, green, 3-pound bar	17c
WHITE ITALIAN CASTILE, 3½-pound bar	37c
TUSSAINE VIOLET, per box of three cakes	8c
ALMOND AND ROSES, box of three cakes	8c
L'ETOILE, box of three cakes, per box	9c
SWEET SCENTED HONEY, box of three cakes	9c
SWEET SCENTED GLYCERINE, box of three cakes	9c
GREEN CASTILE, with Turkish Crash Wash Rag	9c
BAKING SODA, best English, per pound	5c
CREAM TARTAR, Powers & Weightman's, per pound	31c
CORN STARCH, per pound	7c
POWDERED SPICES—Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mustard, Allspice, Ginger, per can	7c
NUTMEGS, per dozen	5c
MOTH BALLS, per pound	6c
GENUINE IMPORTED GERMAN SCOURING BRICK	4c
IMPORTED HAND SCRUBS, each	3c
SHERRY WINE, per pint	20c
CALIFORNIA BRANDY, per pint	42c

We positively guarantee the purity of our wines and liquors.

PURE CALIFORNIA OLIVE OIL, per pint	42c
PURE VASELINE—4c, regular 5c; 7c, regular 10c; half-pound cans, 11c; regular 15c; pound cans, regular 25c	19c
LE TREFLE PIVER, per ounce	62c

Look at these rubber prices. HOT-WATER BOTTLES, GOOD ONES.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES, two-quart	70c
HOT-WATER BOTTLES, three-quart	80c
HOT-WATER BOTTLES, four-quart	90c
"WOODLARK" Hot-Water Bottles, a year's guarantee with every one.	
"WOODLARK" HOT-WATER BOTTLE, for two quarts	$1.15
"WOODLARK" HOT-WATER BOTTLE, for three quarts	$1.25
"WOODLARK" HOT-WATER BOTTLE, for four quarts	$1.35

FREE FOR THIS WEEK—A separate Elderdown Cover with every Hot-Water Bottle we sell.

GOLD ENAMEL—the only gold paint which can be washed with soap and water without injury	20c
STAR ENAMEL, in all colors, for all surfaces	20c
"G" VARNISH STAIN, a perfect natural wood stain	20c
SAPOLIN FURNITURE VARNISH, the best ever	20c
THE REMEX FOUNTAIN PEN, the best cheap pen ever made	$1.50
WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN; our guarantee with every one; money back if not satisfactory in every way; each	$2.50
STICK COLTSFOOT ROCK—English, the old-fashioned remedy for coughs and colds	3c
FLOWER SEEDS—the dependable sort; now is the time to plant the hardy sort; package	4c
BATHTUB ENAMEL, waterproof and durable	38c
ALARM CLOCKS, guaranteed correct timekeepers	73c
LONG-ALARM CLOCKS	88c
POLISHED BRASS ALARM CLOCKS	95c
PETITE TOURISTS' CLOCK, 2-inch dial	92c
RUSTIC CLOCK, tourists' style, each	$1.00
JAVA POWDER, BOURJOIS	21c
LA BLACHE	27c
SWANSDOWN	6c
HOME MEDICAL BATTERY, Dry Cell; lasts a lifetime	$5.50
REGULAR $10.00 ELECTRIC BELT, strong continuous current	$5.00
ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH, with test Compasses	$3.00
ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH, with Compass	$2.00
ELECTRIC INSOLES, pair	35c
THE BEST BATH CABINET, Robinson's, with $2.00 book, "Health and Beauty," free	$5.00

FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

CANADIAN MONEY TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

Woodard, Clarke & Co.