

LAW OF WARFARE

International Treaty Ratified by the Senate.

FUNSTON'S CASE DISCUSSED

New Convention Prohibits the Use of Dumdum Bullets—Some of the Other Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Senate spent an hour in executive session today on the convention growing out of The Hague peace conference, relating to the conduct of war on land and sea, and finally ratified the agreement without a division. The discussion turned chiefly on the conduct of the war in the Philippines and related especially to General Funston's capture of Aguinaldo. Senator Teller inquired whether, if this treaty had been in force at the time, the method of Aguinaldo's capture could have been justified. He quoted the provision of the treaty relating to the conduct of spies and said that he did not mean himself to say that General Funston's course would not have been regular, but merely to secure the opinion of senators who had given attention to the treaty, and who also were familiar with the details of Aguinaldo's capture.

Senator Burton replied to the inquiry, speaking especially for General Funston, and said that he was sure the proceedings on the General's part had been not only humane but that it had been in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare. It was true, he said, that General Funston and his force had acted somewhat in the capacity of spies, but what they had done had been in the line of honorable warfare.

Senator Hoar also spoke at some length regarding this provision in the treaty. He referred to Aguinaldo's capture, and said he believed the adoption of the treaty would have a tendency toward elevating the conduct of modern warfare. Some of the members of the committee on foreign relations said briefly that the ratification of the treaty would place this country in accordance with the highest thought of the nations, and they expressed hope that the treaty would receive the unanimous support of the Senate.

The countries party to the treaty are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, the United States, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey and Bulgaria. The provisions of the treaty are binding only on the contracting parties in cases of war between two or more of them, and cease to be binding when a non-contracting power joins either of the belligerents. The most important feature of the treaty, the contents of which have been generally known, is that prohibiting the use of "dumdum" bullets. Among other things specially prohibited are: To employ poison or poisoned arrows, or to use any substance which is known to be generally known, is that prohibiting the use of "dumdum" bullets. Among other things specially prohibited are: To employ poison or poisoned arrows, or to use any substance which is known to be generally known, is that prohibiting the use of "dumdum" bullets.

CUBAN RECIPROCIITY

Another Conference by House Republicans Without Result.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Members of the ways and means committee stated with positiveness today that the conference now in progress between the House and Senate on the Cuban reciprocity compromise agreement in the Cuban reciprocity issue, probably on the lines of a 20 per cent concession for one or two years. On the other hand, members of the conference representing the element opposed to the ways and means committee, stated that, while an amicable adjustment undoubtedly would be reached, there would be no consent to any plan involving a reduction of tariff.

PROVIDES FOR MORE SENATORS.

Penrose Would Increase the Number in Proportion to Population.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Penrose today introduced an amendment to the pending resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people a proposition to increase the numbers of Senators proportionally to population, and providing for the important changes in Senatorial representation of the states. The provision is as follows: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of at least two Senators from each state, and an additional Senator for every ratio of 500,000 persons, who shall be elected by direct vote of the people thereof for a term of six years, and each

BUILDING MERCHANT NAVY

FORAKER WOULD DO IT WITH DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

But Under the Circumstances He Will Support the Ship Subsidy Bill—Speeches in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Throughout the session of the Senate today the ship subsidy bill was under consideration. The measure was discussed by Foraker, McLaughlin (Miss.) and Harris. Foraker supported the bill, although he admitted that he would have preferred to build up the American merchant marine by the levying of discriminating duties. Both McLaughlin and Harris, however, were on the ground that in their judgment it is not Constitutional. They maintain that little such legislation which amounts to little more than a robbery of the people for the benefit of the few shipowners.

The Proceedings. At the conclusion of the routine business Foraker addressed the Senate. He said that while he expects to vote for the bill, he is not entirely satisfied with it. Ever since he had studied the question he has been of the opinion that the most equitable and suitable way to rehabilitate the merchant marine of the United States would be to inaugurate the policy of discriminating duties under which the fathers of the country made our merchant marine the pride of the country. He is of the opinion that the policy of discriminating duties would be impossible to return to the policy of discriminating duties. Being desirous of building up the merchant marine he took the course, the next best scheme for accomplishing the purpose, and Senator in charge of the bill (Frye) had stated clearly the objections to the adoption of the plan of discriminating duties. It is, he believes, the best policy, the next best plan, to his mind, for the building up of the merchant marine, is that embodied in the pending bill.

ONE LAST WORD TO ILLEGAL VOTERS.

Hobos and illegal voters, you will be arrested if you try to vote today. From the opening of the polls to closing there will be watchers and challengers at every election booth to prevent you voting. Men will be there with kodaks to photograph you, if need be, so that you cannot escape punishment. The police have urged you to register and remain here to vote. They have promised to "fix it," but they cannot. It will not be "squared." Read what Sheriff Pradier says: "I will instruct each of my deputies to arrest any person attempting to vote illegally." Here is District Attorney Chamberlain's warning: "I will prosecute every person arrested for voting or attempting to vote illegally." You will go to jail if you try it. And the police cannot "square" it.

FORAKER'S CHANGE ON SHIP SUBSIDY.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Foraker came out today in favor of discriminating duties in place of the ship subsidy. He has been the plan of the bill from the beginning. It is well known that Elkins is not in the least satisfied with the present bill, but the Republican managers are determined to force the ship subsidy through, and not to enter upon the other plan of discriminating duties. A number of Northwestern Republican Senators are "quirming" as the time approaches for taking the vote. They do not like the bill, and they do not like to oppose Hanna and the Republican majority.

Pure Food Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Jay Miller, of Chicago, concluded his statement on pure food legislation before the House committee on commerce today, and Robert H. Moses, of New York, spoke for the National Confectioners' Association. Mr. Miller held the stringent National legislation is not necessary, as the states are regulating the matter, but if there is to be a Federal law, he argued that it should be a simple one, preventing the transportation of deleterious articles. Mr. Moses said the confectionery clause of the Hepburn bill is satisfactory to the confectionery interests.

Democrats' Attitude Toward Boers.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representative Randall, of Texas, today circulated among his Democratic colleagues of the House a petition for a caucus of the Democratic members to consider what course should be adopted in relation to the Government's attitude toward the Boers. The petition was addressed to Representative Hay, chairman of the Democratic caucus, and named March 19 as the time for the gathering. The signatures were very general on the Democratic side of the House, and the caucus probably will be held, although no call yet has been issued.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Carl Rasch, United States Attorney, District of Montana. Chaplain, United States Army—Rev. Francis B. Doherty, California; George H. Jones, Washington; J. E. Yates, Kansas. Considering the Exclusion Bill. WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House committee on foreign affairs continued its consideration today of the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill. Most of the important features of exclusion have been agreed to, but much administrative detail remains to be passed upon.

WILL RE-ENTER POLITICS.

Civil Service Commissioner Rodenberg Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—William A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis, Ill., today submitted to President Roosevelt his resignation as a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, to take effect April 1, 1902. Rodenberg has been mentioned as a probable successor, but President Roosevelt has not yet announced his intentions. Mr. Rodenberg's resignation was accepted by the other members of the commission and he was today given a statement announcing that there always had been harmony between the Commissioner and the President, and that a request for his resignation had never been contemplated. Mr. Rodenberg, who formerly represented the 21st Illinois district in Congress, will re-enter politics. Following Mr. Rodenberg's resignation, and the President's reply: "Washington, March 14.—Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation as a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, to take effect April 1, 1902. In doing so I desire to express my sincere appreciation of your personal favor and to beseech you to grant me the assistance of a commission of merited popularity and success. With assurances of my cordial and best wishes, I am, yours very truly, W. A. RODENBERG.

True Meaning of President's Words.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Roosevelt said to Civil Service Commissioner Rodenberg, who resigned today: "I wish it were possible for you to continue on the Civil Service Commission, leaving the commission and its officers without any salary. The same thing was tried while Roosevelt was Commissioner, and he expressed his disgust at that time in strong terms. The President will probably try and secure a man to his own liking, who will administer the civil service laws as much as he administered them when he was Commissioner. The President evidently expects to do this in the near future, and he wants a Commissioner who will support him earnestly. The action of the census committee today means quite a battle. The men who were defeated in the election of the President have placed the clerks appointed by political pull in the classified service, so that they can get employment in other departments. The President wants to get the clerks out of the classified service, and the contact is to get enough men in both houses to pass the bill over the veto. It is already intimated that it is very doubtful if the measure reported by the committee will pass in the House, as the Speaker does not seem to be particularly favorable to it.

Stops Purchase of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that he is objecting to the present bill for the purchase of United States bonds of the 5 per cent loan of 1901, the 4 per cent loan of 1902, the 3 per cent loan of 1903-1905, and the 4 per cent loan of 1905, such discontinuance to take effect at the close of business tomorrow. The Secretary believes the price of bonds is unreasonably high, and that the effect of the Government being permanently in the market stimulates and helps to maintain the price of bonds at a high level. He declared that, under the present plan, banks are said to be retiring circulation as rapidly as possible, presumably for the purpose of selling the bonds now on deposit at present prices, or for the purpose of using them with the Treasury as security for Government deposits. In making Government deposits in favor of such banks as maintain circulation, and by these two methods he hopes to overcome the tendency to retire bank circulation.

American Cruiser in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 14.—The United States cruiser Albatross will not come up to the port of Guayaquil. She draws 20 feet, and though at high water she might get over the bar, there is a chance she might not clear it. Captain W. C. Wood, her commander, and the officers of the warship, were the guests Wednesday of the officials of the Guayaquil and Quilo Railroad Company at Chimbo, the present headquarters of the company. Today a large number of Americans and some few others went down to the mouth of the river and visited the Philadelphia.

Minister Storer Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Spain, is on the steamship St. Louis, and will arrive in New York tomorrow. He is on leave of absence from his post at Madrid for the first time in two years. It is said at the State Department that his treaty work is in good shape, and will be completed without doubt when the young King ascends the throne in May.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Cabinet meeting today was largely taken up by Secretary Shaw in a statement of the financial situation, he going over the report of the Treasurer. The charges against Ambassador Clayton were also under discussion.

No Discrimination Against Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, today received this dispatch: "An advised by the people in the West that the lumbermen say specifications for world's fair buildings are so drawn as to discriminate against Northwestern lumber. One contractor wants to place an order in the Northwest in a few days. If any restrictions exist against Northwestern lumber, I hope you will have them removed at once." President Francis, after making inquiry of the committee on grounds and buildings, and the Director of National Exposition, replied emphatically: "There is no discrimination for or against any section of lumber that is sound, well graded, and where it grows, will be acceptable."

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PROMISES TO CURE AND KEEPS THE PROMISE.

PASSES POSTOFFICE BILL

HOUSE INCLUDES CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

Secretary Hay Called Upon for a Statement in Regard to Dr. Thomas' Passports. WASHINGTON, March 14.—The House today passed the postoffice appropriation bill. The only amendment of importance adopted was one to incorporate in the bill the rural free delivery service, passed a few days ago. The Bureau resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for the facts relating to the case of Dr. Thomas and wife, who desired to go to South Africa to distribute relief funds, was adopted after a short debate, in the course of which the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, introduced a letter from Secretary Hay, explaining what the Department of State had done in the premises.

The Proceedings.

Today was private bill day, under the rule, but by agreement the regular order was postponed until tomorrow. In order that the House might proceed with the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, a resolution was adopted to authorize the Secretary of War to let tents to the Confederate Reunion Association, which meets at Dallas, April 22 to 25, and to provide for the issuance of patents to the townsite of Basin, Wyo., to the municipal authorities thereof, for the use and benefit of said town. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted, and the House then resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. When the item relative to the rural free delivery service was reached, in accordance with the action of the House on Monday last (Rep. Cal.), in charge of the bill, moved to strike it out and substitute the provision of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service as it passed the House. Davidson (Rep. Wis.) moved an amendment to provide that the Postmaster-general should make specifications covering the style of rural delivery boxes, which the department desires, and to permit the question of moving to the committee on the 14 styles of boxes recommended by the committee. The present system, he said, constitutes a virtual monopoly for the manufacturers. Gaines and Jett supported the amendment. Gaines says the reason why the farmers of the country who could have boxes made at the tinshops in towns should be forced to pay \$50 to the favored manufacturers. Loud said he had considered the amendment, and had come to the conclusion that the department should have control of the matter. He raised a point of order against the amendment, which was sustained by the chair. Loud's amendment was then adopted. Without further amendment, the bill was passed. The committees were then called. Sherman (Rep. N. Y.), from the committee on commerce, called up a bill to prevent the false branding and marking of food products entering into interstate commerce. The bill was passed. Bills were passed to ratify the act of the Arizona Legislature providing a fund for the University of Arizona, for the refunding of the debt of the Navajo Country, and to change the boundaries between the southern and central districts of Indian Territory. While one of these bills was being considered in committee of the whole, Burleson (Dem. Tex.) got the floor and renewed the discussion of the case of Rev. H. W. Thomas and wife, whose application to the State Department for a request to the British authorities for passports to enter the Boer lines in South Africa, for the purpose of distributing relief funds, had been referred to the attention of the House by him a few days ago. Burleson declared that Hitt's explanation of the Secretary's refusal to accede to the request was " lame." The State Department, in declining the request, he said, did not plead the violation of international comity, as Hitt had done. Burleson declared that the violation of international comity was not a valid plea, as Hitt was to the refusal to allow Confederate sympathizers to go through the lines during the Civil War was not a parallel case, and, moreover, he said, it was not a historical fact. He read a letter from a Union surgeon, stationed at City Point, Va., during the war, who told how the Union forces allowed relief to pass through the lines. "If General Sherman," asked he, "had concentrated Southern women and children in camps, did any one imagine that the North would have allowed relief to be sent to them?" Hitt (Rep. Ill.), chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, replied briefly to Burleson. He said that he felt some hesitation about renewing the controversy raised by a resolution which is not before the House. His observations, he said, were of an off-hand character. He would content himself at this time, he said, with having read a

INTRODUCING HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Owing to the close confinement and heavy living of the Winter, and the effect of cold on the functions of the skin, your blood is impure, weak and impoverished—a condition indicated by eruptions on your face and body, by deficient vitality, lack of strength, and want of animation. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, vigorous and rich, gives vitality, strength and animation, and cures all eruptions. It's no trouble to take it—only three small doses a day.

"My little brother had no appetite, and complained of headache in the morning. He has taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now gets hungry like any other boy, and has no headache."—Maud Kliger, Aiden, Kan. "I had been feeling weak and tired all the Spring. I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and felt much better."—Mrs. J. S. Paltin, Morland, Kan. "My father took Hood's Sarsaparilla for weakness, heartburn, palpitation and debility, and it cured him. I had rheumatism and neuralgia, and could not sleep. When I had taken five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was cured."—Lynne D. Covatt, Cleman, Neb.

"I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have recovered from that tired feeling which troubled me. My health has been good since the use of this medicine."—Annie Welds, Elystan, Minn. "I had that tired feeling and loss of appetite. I was told of some of the wonderful results of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two bottles of this medicine I again felt strong and healthy, and I could eat better than ever before. I highly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic."—Miss Cora Eastman, Nancy, Wis. "I was badly used up, and was so tired and weak it was hard for me to be about. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it gave me an appetite and improved my whole system. I think it excellent to take as a Spring medicine."—Frank Carlson, Box 10, Stark, Minn.

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letter he received from Secretary Hay. The letter follows: "Department of State, Washington, March 12.—Sir: Referring to the resolution recently introduced in the House, I beg to make the following statement of facts: A few days ago a young gentleman called and asked whether this department would issue a passport to Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, who were intending to go to South Africa, for the purpose of distributing funds which had been collected in Illinois for the benefit of the sufferers by the war in the British military camps and lines, a suggestion which I thought impracticable. This department is ready at any time to consult with a representative of Governor Yates as to the best means of assisting into the proper hands sums contributed by charitable people in Illinois for the relief of the sufferers by the war in South Africa. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN HAY."

Immediately afterward Hitt presented the resolution reported by his committee, which called on the Secretary of State for the facts in the case of the application made in behalf of Dr. Thomas and wife. The resolution was adopted without debate. A bill was passed to grant a right of way through Kolahe by the Hawaiian Ditch Company. A bill was also passed to include the Colorado River in the general free homestead act, and for the relief of bona fide settlers in the forest reservations. The House then adjourned.

SWEPT THROUGH A SEWER.

Unpleasant Experience of a New York Plumber's Helper. NEW YORK, March 14.—Edward Boyle, a plumber's helper, is the hero of a trip through the sewers of New York, which equals in interest and danger the wanderings of Victor Hugo's Jean Valjean through the labyrinth by which the streets of Paris are drained. For three-quarters of a mile he was swept helplessly through the dark by a rush of water running like a millrace. Overhead the rattle and roar of the busy streets went on. At last he was thrown dazed and bewildered from the mouth of the sewer into the East River. Men on a scow moored near by hauled him out and brought him to land again. For a time he could not speak, for the shock of his terrible experience had paralyzed his nerves. Then, while the little crowd that had gathered about him were asking where he had come from, he found his tongue and asked for a "smoke." Half an hour later he had refused the assistance of the ambulance surgeon, who had been summoned, and had started on his way home.

Boyle is employed by a plumber who has the contract for keeping in order the sewer which runs through East Fifty-third street and empties into the East River. There had been some trouble with the drain at 32 and Boyle was sent with two other men to remove the obstruction. Immediately opposite the house is a man-hole of the main sewer, and the men descended to start their examination there. A ladder was lowered into the sewer, and Boyle, with a guide rope dangling at his hand, went down first. He almost reached the bottom when a run broke and he lost his balance. He screamed as he grabbed at the rope, and his companions bent over in time to see him miss it and disappear with a splash into the sewer.

Boyle said the water was rushing through the sewer at a terrific speed. It was three or four feet deep. He could feel the bottom, but could not keep on his feet. The Fifty-third street sewer runs into the main drain at Second avenue. There the volume of water and filth was greatly increased, and Boyle narrowly escaped drowning. He was hurled about, but managed to keep his head above water, and after a few moments more, which, he says, seemed like hours, he saw the light at the end of the drain. He was hurled head foremost into the river, and struck out for a scow which lay near by. Except for the severe shock Boyle was none the worse for his journey.

FATAL POSTOFFICE FIRE.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Fire that destroyed the postoffice building at North Pelham today caused the death of Edward Yates, a 33-year-old man, a new arrival. Mrs. Thomas Duane, wife of a motorman, who was rescued from the burned building, is in a precarious condition. Mrs. Yates' mother, of the boy who was killed, jumped from a window and had her back badly wrenched and was otherwise injured. The building was a three-story frame structure. All the contents were destroyed, including the registered letters and all other mail. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Bryan Again at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—William J. Bryan returned today from Culpeper. During his stay he received a number of prominent Democrats and discussed the coming Congressional campaign and other matters of interest to the party. Mr. Bryan again visited the members in the lobby of the House and met a large number. While he was a center of attraction in the corridor, Henry Watterston, of Kentucky, was a notable figure on the floor of the chamber, in conference with Representative Richardson, of Tennessee. Mr. Bryan left the city at 3:30 o'clock for Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Conger Entertains Princesses.

PEKIN, March 14.—Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States Minister here, assisted by the ladies of the American Legation and the missions, entertained at 1111 H Street, a notable figure on the floor of the chamber, in conference with Representative Richardson, of Tennessee. Mr. Bryan left the city at 3:30 o'clock for Harrisburg, Pa.

Philadelphia Refinery Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The refining building of the Indiana Refining Company, manufacturers of cocoa butter, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$90,000. Fully insured.

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Text: "There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Includes an image of the medicine bottle and a list of ailments it treats: "You can cough yourself right into bronchitis, pneumonia, or consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quickly cures new coughs; old coughs, also, even the old, settled coughs of bronchitis. Your doctor will tell you more about this." Price list: 3 sizes, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.