SAYS HE WILL QUIT

Miles Will Resign If Hawley Bill Becomes a Law.

The General Declares the Measure Is Utterly Subversive of the Interests of the Military Establishment.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- General Nelon A. Miles today told the Senate committee on military affairs that if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley, at the in-stance of the War Department, for the organization of a general staff of the Army should become law, he would decline to longer hold his commission. The reason he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interests of the military establishment, and he said he would not be a party to such a proceeding to the extent of even conthuing to hold his place. The statement was made in the course of a prolonged hearing by the committee, which was con-

hearing by the committee, which was conducted behind closed doors and in which General Miles touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the Army. The portion of the bill to which he directed his especial criticism is that contained in section 7, reading as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the senior General officer of the Army shall be assigned to command cuch portion of the Army as the President may direct, or be detailed to duty from the general staff corps. All duties prescribed by law for the Commanding General of the Army shall be performed by the chief the Army shall be performed by the chief of the general staff or other general officer designated by the Secretary of War, provided that so long as the present Lieu-tenant-General of the Army continues on the active list he shall be the chief of the general staff, and upon the separation from active service of the said Lieutenant-General of the Army said officer, except

as herein provided, shall cease—"
General Miles said that if this provision should become a law it would have the effect of destroying the unity of the Army, and he read numerous authorities, including Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Case and Grant to show the neces-sity of having one head to the Army and of controlling authority. His own experience and observations had, he said, had the effect of confirming these views, and he gave an illustration of its beneficial effect in time of emergency, instancing the beginning of the war with Spain. "I heard at midnight," he said "that the Spanish fleet had been located definite-

the spanish neet had been located dennite-ly at Santlago, and I hastened to the home of Secretary Long, where the news was confirmed. Shafter was then at Tampa, and I sat down there in the Sec-retary's house and wrote a dispatch directing him to start immediately for San-tiago, with the result that the Army was soon on its way to the point where its presence was needed.

"Suppose," he added, exhibiting the message which he had sent to General Shafter, "I had been compelled to get around to a dozen or more Majorz, as many Colonels and any number of Gen.

erals constituting a general staff."

Then he added that in all probability
the senior General of the Army would not under the provisions he had quoted have been in position to do anything, and he called attention to the clause relieving

worites.

General Miles was questioned as to the reasons for locating the Army of occupation at Tampa and holding it so long, the resulting congestion. Replying the resulting congestion. Replying the resulting congestion and it was been accommended to the resulting to the resulting to the repeat of existing it was been accommended to the repeat of existing it was been accommended to the repeat of existing it was been accommended to the repeat of existing it was been accommended to the resulting American Army was supplied with only 64 rounds of ammunition, which would not have been sufficient for more than half an hour of fighting. Considering that Havana was one of the best fortified cities in the world, he said that to have attacked it would have been foolhardy in the extreme. He declined, however, to criticise the then Secretary of War, Genany offenses committed and all penalties.

Any offenses committed and all penalties of affairs. eral Alger, for the condition of affairs, or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior saying that probably any one else in the same position would have done about what he did. He laid the blame for this on of unpreparedness at the doors

In the course of his remarks, General Miles told the committee that with the bill a law he could now name the men who would hold the places of honor provided under it, but the committee did not

Asked as to the place the Commanderin-Chief would occupy, with reference to this board, the Secretary replied that he would accept plans made by the board or not, as he might please. The secretary continued as follows: "The plan of the bill is to have the Chief-of-Staff selected by the President as Commander-in-Chief, and to have it a detail so that he would come in with the President and go out with the President."

Senator Bate-Do I understand that there is a limit to their power; that they will not interfere with the Lieuten-Secretary Root-The proposition is to

have the Lleutenani-General to decide."

As to work of this character during the war with Spain, Secretary Root said: "That work was done during the Spanish War practically by the men in the Adjutant-General's office. But how did they have to do !!? Each man was at his desk having routine duties which were pressing upon him, enough for two men to do and it was only by working men to do, and it was only by working day and night, with the halls thronged and crowded with people who were pressing with 10.000 things having nothing to do with the really important duties they were performing, that they were able to do these things that one the able to do these things that ought to have been put in the hands of men who had nothing eise to do. If we had not had an Adjutant-General with the strength of 10 men, with wonderful physique and extraordinary executive capacity, the whole system would have been broken whole system would have been broken

down absolutely. You cannot depend on having such men." He also said that such a board would of great assistance to the Secretary

war would irretrievably ruin any man who was Secretary of War. I think the organization is such that it is impossible that successful results can be produced until they have been worked out by most painful and expensive experience. They will come in time, because the American recode will be a successful to the contraction of the contr people will get up a jury-rigged, ex-tempore organization which will be adapted to the demand, but you will not have had forethought and provision and understanding of what was going to be done unless you get a different organiza-tion in time of peace."

GIVES SENATORS HIS VIEWS INTEREST AT WAR DEPARTMENT. Miles Says the Statements Credited

to Him Were Misrepresentations. WASHINGTON, March 20.—The news of leneral Miles' statements today before the military committee of the Senate excited great interest at the War Department when it became known there late in the day. There was a very general inquiry as to whether, by passing the criticisms on various officials, as reported in the press, General Miles had not exposed him-self to disciplinary treatment. The an-swer to this must be based on the exact amount of privilege which attaches to testimony given before a committee of Congress. This question arose last week In the course of General Hughes' testi-mony before the Senate Philippine com-mittee, when the General sought to escape answering questions which would involve criticism by him of his superior officer, General Otis. It appeared that there was a variance of opinion in the committee ltmelf as to how far General Hughes was at liberty to violate Army rules and proprieties, even in answering the committee questions, and the question itself was left unsettled.

while General Miles did not expect, when he gave his restimony, that it would be made public in any form, he is now willing that it shall be published by the committee, making himself the broad statement that the statements which were given to the press as those made by him-self before the committee were misrepresentations totally unwarranted.

The emission by the President of his usual ride this afternoon, and the fact that he and Secretary Root were in conthat he and secretary Root were in con-ference for nearly four hours, led to the supposition that they were discussing Miles' testimony. This, however, was an erroneous conclusion, for they were talk-ing about Army organization, and the Secretary was not aware of the testimony until he returned to the War Department late in the afternoon.

Secretary Root exhibited little feeling when his attention was called to the pro-ceedings before the committee. He remarked that he was very sorry that Lieu-tenant-General Miles opposed his bill. He pointed out that, under section 7, of which General Miles complained, the Lieutenant-General would have greatly enlarged powers in Army management, instead of being restricted in his functions, as he supposed. As to the question whether General Miles had said anything which would require action at the hands of the department or the President, the Secretary firming declined to express any conjunctor for the ly declined to express any opinion for the present at least, preferring to await an official copy of the committee hearing be-fore reaching any decision.

To Investigate Miles' Request.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Represer tative Burleson, of Texas, introduced in the House today a resolution requesting the President, "if not incompatible with the public interests," to transmit to the House copies of all correspondence relating to and papers bearing upon the matter of the recent request of Lieu-tenant-General Miles to be assigned to duty in the Philippines.

WAR TAX REPEAL BILL. Report of Committee on Finance

Presented to the Senate. have been in position to do anything, and he called attention to the clause relieving him (the senior General) of command and making it possible for any other officer to be appointed. He declared that under section 7 it would be competent to one day promote a Captain to the position of a Brigadier and the next day make him Chief of Staff, thus practically placing a Captain at the head of the Army. Warming up somewhat, he asserted that the hill was calculated to accomplish no other bull was calculated to accomplish no other purpose except to allow the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General to promote the interest of their personal favorities.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Senator Aldrich, from the committee on finance, to day presented to the Senate the report of that committee on the bill repealing the war revenue act, and thus made public for the first time the amendments to the bill suggested by the committee. There are many changes in the language of the bill, but, except in one instance, the first time the amendments to the bill suggested by the committee on the bill repealing the war revenue act, and thus made public for the first time the amendments to the bill suggested by the committee. There are many changes in the language of the bill, but, except in one instance, the interest of the Brown of the House bill of repealing the war revenue act, and thus made public for the first time the amendments to the bill suggested by the committee on the bill varies on the bill suggested by the committee on the bill suggested by the committee on the bill suggested by the committee on the bill of the senior of the first time the amendments to the bill suggested by the committee on the bill suggested by the committe WASHINGTON, March 20.-Senator Aldeither side of

> "That the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or pro-ceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enor forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior ute embraced in or changed, modified or repealed by this act may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been

> > The Post Check Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The bill inask for the names.

The printed report of the testimony of Secretary Root before the military committee on the bill was made public to day. In his statement the Secretary said that the general staff of the Army, as it is proposed to organize it under this bill, would be simply an advisory board and its principal duty would be that of such a board.

The bill is indorsed by meaning the mails, provide a safer and easier method of sending moneys by mail and to increase the postal revenues, has been introduced in the Senate by Michigan, to prevent robbing the mails, provide a safer and easier method of sending moneys by mail and to increase the postal revenues, has been introduced in the Senate by dichigan, to prevent robbing the mails, provide a safer and easier method of sending moneys by mail and to increase the postal revenues, has been introduced in the Senate by self-sending moneys by mail and to increase the postal revenues, has been introduced in the Senate by method of sending moneys by mail and to increase the postal revenues, has been introduced in the House by Gardner of Michigan. The bill is indorsed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It provides that all paper money hereafter issued by the United States of the denomination of \$1, \$2 and \$5, except National Land to increase the postal revenues, has been introduced in the Senate by sending moneys by mail and to increase the postal revenues, has been introduced in the House by Gardner of Michigan. The bill is indorsed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It provides that all paper money hereafter is the House by Gardner of Michigan. troduced in the Senate by McMilian of Michigan, to prevent robbing the mails, "It proposes," he said, "to create by detail from the officers of the Army a body of officers who shall be charged, in the first place, with the duty of doing the military thinking, of doing what the New has a brand converted by the holder thereof into a check to a named payee. These post there will be exchangeable at any United Navy has a board engaged in now, and what we ought to have in the Army and have not today. The primary idea is not to give orders. It is to study and prepare plans for the men and give the corders."

convertible by the holder thereof into a check to a named payee. These post the check will be exchangeable at any United States money order postoffice for current funds, after which the postmaster will cancel them and forward them to a depository designated by the Postmaster. pository designated by the Postmaster-General, and shall receive credit there-for. This paper currency will have ap-propriate blank spaces in which the holder may write the name and postoffice ad-dress of a payce, and wherein the payce may give receipt.

Two Coinage Bills Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The House committee on coinage today reported two coinage measures, one introduced by Hill of Connecticut to increase the subsi-diary silver coinage by coining the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890; another appro-priating \$500,000 for additional minor coins of copper, nickel, etc. The subsidiary coinage bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, "as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin; and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1990, into aliver dollars is repealed."

Military Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Chairman Hull, of the House committee on military

affairs, has returned after some weeks' absence at home, and the military appropriation bill was today ordered reported. It carries \$90,905,940, as against estimates of \$101,905,940, and appropriations last year of \$115,784,049. Attitude of Michigan Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The Republican members of the Michigan delegation in the House held an informal con-"I want to say," he went on, "that I believe that with the organization as position they have occupied for some time support it was at the outbreak of the war with in opposition to a reduction of duties for Carmon Spain and is now, the outbreak of any Cuban goods,

WILL VOTE ON IT TODAY

SENATE WILL DISPOSE OF BILL FOR PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Arguments by Senators For and Against the Measure-River and Harbor Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Throughout today's session of the Senate, the bill providing for the protection of the President of the United States was under discussion. Just before adjournment an agreement was reached to vote on the measure and pending amendments at 4 o'clock tomorrow. The speakers today were Pettus, Hawley and Nelson in support of the bill, and Rawlins, McCumber, Mallory, Carmack, Money and McLaurin (Miss.) in opposition to it. The speeches in the main were a reinforcement of arguments that have been advanced heretofore, no new points being raised. The principal point made by the opponents of the measure was that Federal officials ought to be treated in the couris precisely as are other citizens. Three sub-

stitutionality, "But I believe," said he, "that it is bad in principle and utterly and absolutely unnecessary. No more futtle, no more unnecessary law ever incumbered the statute books of this country than the measure we now have un-der consideration."

He declared that such an act would not

have prevented the assassination of any President, and he was certain the measure never would accomplish one of the results hoped for from its enactment. Dis-cussing the proposal to establish a mili-tary guard around the President, he de-clared that President Roosevelt, for instance, would not endure it for a mo-ment. It would be absolutely intolerable to him. "To excape such a guard, when he wanted to go out for a quiet stroll," said be, "the President would climb out of a back window, get out of the grounds

POWDERLY MAY TRY TO HANG ON.



PRANK P. SARGENT, WHO HAS BEEN OFFERED POSITION OF IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20 .- Considerable amusement has been caused over the boastful announcement of immigration Commissioner Powderly that he does not intend to relinquish his office, even under pressure. Mr. Powderly's commission is not of the four-year class, but holds 'until the appointment and qualification of his successor." This leaves it entirely within the hands of the President to remove him at will. Six months ago, had it been decided to remove Powderly, some difficulty might have been experienced in having a successor confirmed by the Senate, as the present Commissioner then had many strong friends in the Senate. Hecent developments and disclosures as to his methods of conducting the immigration service have shown him to be so utterly unfitted for any position of confidence that he today has no supporter in the Senate; but, on the contrary, all who have looked into his case will welcome an opportunity confirm a successor to him. It was stated at the Treasury Department today that Frank P. Sargent can have the position if he will accept it.

journed.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

ered by the House.

Several minor committee amendm

depression said to exist in Cuba, and in

addition would do much toward freeing our Southern coast from the danger of yellow fever infection from Cuban ports.

He thought the expenditure of this sum would help Cuba much more at this time

than a 20 per cent reduction on the prod-ucts entering United States ports. The

ucts entering United States ports. The amendment was ruled out on the point of

Bellamy offered an amendment to ap-

Beliamy offered an amendment to ap-propriate \$250,000 for the Cape Fear River above Wilmington. It was lost, 31 to 61. In speaking to the amendment, Beliamy referred briefly to the prospective inves-tigation of Southern election laws, depre-

cating it as an attempt to revive section-al strife and ill-feeling. The South, he

strife. Her people loved the Union and were proud of its honor and achieve-ments. He asserted that for sinister pur-poses some members on the other side

Harbor Bill in Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The Senate

committee on commerce today decided to begin the consideration of the river and

harbor bill as soon as practicable after it is received from the House. Next week will be devoted by the committee to hearing Senators who desire to secure amendments to the bill

Confirmed by the Senate.

was sick and tired of sectional

stitutes for the bill are pending and will own and his people's "abhorrence of an-be presented when the voting begins to-archy and anarchists," said that he could

Soon after the Senate convened, Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, reported the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes. He gave notice that he would call up the measure for consideration tomorrow.

General Miles was questioned as to the easons for locating the Army of occupation of the President of expected there will be any prolonged detection of the President of the United States. Rawlins said he was not in opposition to the main results to be accomplished by the pending bill, but it fell short, in his opinion, of affording that complete protection to the Presi-dent which he ought to have.

Mallory said the proposed legislation

was most important. It was novel and practically without precedent in the history of the country. He said there was no doubt of the power of Congress to provide protection for Federal officers, but he held that the punishment should not be inflicted according when it was esnot be inflicted except when it was es-tablished that the offense was committed against the President or other officials only when he was in the performance of his duty as such an officer. He said it was not within the power of Congress to throw the mantle of protection around an official of the United States merely be-cause he was such an official. He believed, however, that Congress has the right to enact legislation for the protec-tion of the President and Vice-President at all times, but he thought such power did not extend to the protection of any-

body else. Mallory gave notice of an amendment which he probably would offer, provid-ing as a substitute for section 7 of the bill, which arranges for a military guard for the President, that the Secretary of the Treasury employ competent and discreet men to guard the President and to prevent the consummation of conspiracles

against him, Spooner said that this very plan was in force now, and in the instance of President McKinley's assassination it had proved inefficac

Pettus thought that it was beneath the dignity of the President to be guarded by secret service officials. In his opin-len, if President McKinley had had a proper military guard, he would not have been assassinated. The guard was not provided for pomp or display, but for the safety and security of the President.

Mallory doubted whether that or any other sort of guard could have prevented McKtoley's assessination at Purfule.

McKinley's assassination at Buffalo. Hawley expressed his astonishment that some Senators should persist in misrep-resenting the measure, in misunderstanding the Constitution and in splitting hairs over inconsequential matters. He saw no reason why the Senate should hesitate for five minutes to pass the pending bill. In conclusion he said: "I have an utter abhorrence of anarchy and would give \$1000 to get a good shot at an anarchist."

Nelson vigorously supported the pending bill. In defense of the provision for the protection not only of the President but of all those who, by law, are in line of succession to the Presidency, he said there might be a conspiracy to assassinate every one of those men. When President Lincoln was murdered there was a project involving the assassination of sev-eral members of his Cabinet. A conspir-acy might be formed at any time for the

wrecking of the entire executive branch of the Government. McCumber, while he had no doubt of the authority of Congress to enact the pro-posed legislation, did object to some of the bill's provisions. He did not believe, for instance, that an attempt to take the life of the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be punished with death, merely because of his official position. He did not think such a provision was in accord with either reason or justice. The people of the United States were not expecting that hird of heritation for the protection. that kind of legislation for the protection of the President. He hoped a bill would be offered to protect the President and the Government against anarchy and an-archists. As the bill stood he could not archists. As the bill stood he could not support it.

Carmack said his objections to the bilt did not apply to the question of its Consider holes and a mouthplece on the side.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: E. W. Batte, Surveyor-General of Montana: Lieutenant-Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., retired, to be

amendments to the bill.

RETALIATION BY THE GOVERN-

MENT AGAINST GERMANY.

mportation of Articles Containing Boracie and Other Acids Will Be Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Department of Agriculture will prepare a list of articles imported into this country in which boracic and other acids are supported to the country of the country in the countr posed to exist. This action is the first step taken by the Government looking to retaliation for the German prohibition on the importation of meats containing bo-racle acid. Secretary Wilson called on Dr. Wiley, the chemist of the department, to prepage such a list at once with a view prepare such a list at once, with a view to barring out all such products, through the co-operation of the State Depart-ment. The directions as given did not specifically refer to any one country. Bo-racic acid is used most exclusively in but-ter and preserved meat importations, acording to the Department of Agriculture. The directions today contemplate instructions to United States Consuls that wherever articles suspected of containing boracle acid are offered for sale, to refuse the usual involces for such products. The procedure to be followed is the issuance of regulations by the Treasury Department at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, showing the necessity for such action, and the transmission of them to Consular officers through the State De-

Packers Adopt New Tactics. CHICAGO, March 20.—Chicago meat packers have adopted new tactics in dealing with Germany and her rules as to the importation of American meats, and will ignore the German market completely. This attitude is due to the an-nouncement that after October 1 no meat preserved with borax and boracle acid will be admitted to the Kaiser's country under any consideration. The leading packers say that the meat trade with Germany is not considerable, and that the greater part of the American trade with Germany in the packers' line is confined

Protest Without Effect.

BERLIN, March 20 .- Referring to the spatch received here from Washington, which it was said that meat packers in the United States had petitioned the State Department to protest against the exclusion by Germany of meats prepared with borax, the Vossische Zeitung re-marks that the German Government knew what it was doing when it forbade the importation of meat thus prepared, and hence any protest from Washington would be without effect.

NO REFUSAL FROM TURKEY. nited States Has Not Demanded Re-

imbursement of Stone Ransom. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The persist ent circulation of reports that the State Department has made a demand upon Turkey for reimbursement of the money expended in the ransom of Miss Stone, is causing a good deal of annoyance to the officials of that department. It can be stated as a fact that the State Departnent has made no such demand on Turkey, and consequently the Turkish Govern-ment has not flatly refused to pay. As already stated, Mr. Leishmann some time ago lodged caveats with the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments concerning the right of the United States Government to prefer a demand for reparation and reim-bursement in the Stone case when it is able to fix the responsibility for the ab-duction. Up to this time the official re-ports from Mr. Leishmann, supplemented by verbal reports from Spencer Eddy, have not put the State Department in possession of sufficient facts to determine this question of responsibility. this question of responsibility.

McCornick's Prospects Good. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.-W. S. McCornick, the Salt Lake banker, who

not support the pending measure. In its present shape he believed the bill to be unconstitutional; it would establish inequality before the law, and to his mind it would be entirely ineffective. Another objection he had to the measure was talk it attached the death republic not entire the content of the c is being prominently mentioned as a successor to Secretary Hitchcock, was ques-tioned Mere tonight concerning his candi-dacy for the Secretaryship of the Inte-rior. Mr. McCornick said:

"I knew nothing about the matter unit attached the death penalty not only to mere manslaughter, but even to an at-tempt to commit manslaughter.

The Senate agreed, at the suggestion of Hoar, to begin voting on the bill at 4 til the day I left Salt Lake, on my re-turn to California. Some of the Western turn to California. Some of the Western Senators have asked permission to ad-Bacon and Patterson withdrew amendments which they had offered previously, and each offered substitutes for the pending bill in line with their views. The Senate then, at 5:20 P. M., went into exceptive executive executive. vance me as a candidate for the position, should Secretary Hitchcock hand in his resignation, but whether Secretary Hitchcock really means to retire or not is a matter on which I am not informed. I ecutive session, and shortly afterward adonly know, as does the public, that there is a general understanding that he intends to relinquish his Cabinet position shortly. More than this there is nothing I can say about the matter, except that I was in receipt of a telegram today say-Only Fifty Pages Still to Be Consid-

ing that my prospects for appointment in the event of a vacancy are very good."

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The House today made very slow progress on the river and harbor bill, disposing of only 20 pages and leaving 50 pages still to be considered. The rivers and harbors committee again today succeeded in defeating every amendment offered. Bellamy (Dem. N. C.), during the day, took occasion to denounce the Crumpacker procession to denounce the Crumpacker process. Wood Objects to Payne Bill. NEW YORK, March 20.—Governor-Gen-eral Wood left Havana for Washington today, according to the Havana corre-spondent of the Herald, at the request of sion to denounce the Crumpacker propo-sition to investigate Southern election President Roosevelt. General Wood, ac-cording to the correspondent, expressed his disapproval of the bill granting a sition to investigate Southern election laws, as designed to stir up sectional strife. He appealed to the conservative Republicans to defeat the resolution.

At the opening of the session, Hull (Rep. Ia.) reported the Army appropriation bill. The House then resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill. Several miner committee everyless. tariff reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban products imported into the United States. He takes this ground because a reduction so small will do no good to Cuba. He de-clares, concludes the dispatch, that the economic situation in the island demands more liberal tariff concessions if they are to be of any avail, or that which all Cu-Several minor committee amendments were adopted. Robertson (Dem. La.) of-fered an amendment to appropriate \$2,500,000 for the improvement of Havana. Burton, in charge of the bill, immediately made a point of order against the amendment. Robertson contended that such an appropriation would relieve the depression said to aviet to Cube and to bans have hope for, complete commercial

MIAMI, Fia., March 20.—General Wood and party arrived on the Kanawha and left for Washington immediately after-

President Gets Pro-Boer Lesolutions. WASHINGTON, March 2 Representa-tive Ryan, of New York, today handed to President Roosevelt a copy of the resoautions adopted at a meeting held in Buf-falo March 2, expressing sympathy with the Boers and calling on the Government of the United States to put an end to the shipment of mules from New Orleans to South Africa. The President said he would give the matter consideration,

Gratification at St. Thomas. ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., March 20.—The newspapers here are gratified at the sug-gestion contained in the dispatches re-ceived from the United States that separate government will be given, at least provisionally, to the Danish West Indies.

oses some members on the other side were again sowing the seeds of discord, More Time to Complete the Wyoming and he appealed to the conservative, fair-minded men of the Republican party to vote down a proposition fraught with so much evil to the South. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The Navy Department has granted an extension of nine months in the case of the monitor Wyoming, on account of the strike at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco. After completing 30 additional pages of the bill, the House, at 5:15 P. M., ad-journed until tomorrow. Surrender of Guevarra.

> MANILA, March 20.-General Smith, in command in the Island of Samar, cables that he will meet Guevarra personally March 24 and arrange the details and length of the proposed armistice to facilitate the collection of Guevarra's men, with their rifles and their subsequent formal surrender.
>
> Up to the present all communication between General Smith and Guevarra has

between General Smith and Guevarra has between General Smith will offer been by letter. General Smith will offer liberty, life and protection to all who take the oath of allegiance and assist in the opening of ports and the restoration of normal condition in the

Meat Supplies for Philippines. CHICAGO, March 20 .- Another large order for supplying the United States Army in the Philippines with provisions has been given to Chicago packers by Major C. R.

Krauthoff, Chief Purchasing Commissary Officer of the Department of the Lakes.

The supplies will be shipped to San Francisco by two special trains of refrigerator cars, and there reloaded on Government transports. Specifications of the contract provide that the subsistence stores be delivered in Manila before May 20, and include 635,015 cans of corned beef, 60,015 cans of roast beef, 4008 cans of corned beef hash, 5040 cans of chipped beef, 5015 cans of Vienna sausage, 250,000 TAKEN

FIRE IN PIANO PLANT.

Inrdman, Peck & Co.'s Works Damaged to the Extent of \$300,000.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Hardman, Peck & Co., plano manufacturers, suffered a loss of \$300,000, or possibly more, by the destruction tonight by fire of their plant at West Forty-eighth street and the North River. The fire started from some unknown cause in the packing-room, which is in the three-story part of the hig factory. There it quickly spread the big factory. There it quickly spread throughout the entire building. The roof of the building fell in soon afterward and gave rise to the report that there had been an explosion. Just west of the three-story building, which was about 100 feet in length and right on the river front, stood a frame stable. On the roof of this were a number of firemen. When the walls fell a lot of debris fell on the and one spectator. From the first-men-tioned building the fire spread to the firm's five-story structure and worzed to the upper portion of it. The loss was mainly because of the valuable machinery and woods burned.

Kentucky Reform School Fire. LEXINGTON, Ky., March 20 .- The burnng of the state reform school after midnight without the loss of one of the 125 inmates, who were asleep when the fire started, is a marked instance of the value of discipline. When the fire started the watchman gave the alarm, and telephoned to Lexington for an engine. The superintendent and guards promptly areused the boys and, following the requirements of the fire drill, the last boy was marched out of the building just before the roof fell in. There was no panic and no disorder. The discipline and the fire drill saved many lives,

Two boys, inmates of the school, escaped during the fire. It is said several of the boys have declared that the building was set on fire for the purpose of affording an opportunity for a general escape. Superintendent Doak called out the guards, and arming them with Win-chesters and shotguns, held the boys completely under control.

The superintendent will not say that the fire was incendiary, because complete investigation has not been made, but W. P. Walton, one of the board of directors, says he has information as to who are the guilty ones, and will go before the grand jury this afternoon and have them indicted,

THE CHINESE REBELLION. Marshal Su's Forces Desert and Join the Rebels.

HONG KONG, March 20 .- Advices from Canton say it is credibly reported there that the Viceroy has received telegrams from Lung Chin, on the Annam border, alleging that the whole of Marshal Su's troops have deserted and joined the rebels. If this is true, say the advices, it adds to the revolutionize 3000 forceiron. adds to the revolutionists 20,000 foreign-armed and drilled troops, capable of de-feating any force the imperialists can raise.

The telegrams further say the country is undoubtedly ripe for rebellion. Rob beries are of frequent occurrence, the long-continued drouth prevents the plant-ing of Spring rice, and this has led the farm laborers to become robbers. Well-informed persons consider a re-bellion similar to that of the Tai-Ping

Tacoma's New Catcher. STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Ca., March 20.—Charles J. Swindells, Stanford's base-ball coach and a senior in the law depart

Approves of Canal Transfer. PARIS. March 30 .- On application of the Panama Canal Company, the Civil Tribunal today approved the eventual cession of the canal property to the United States, subject to a reserve regarding modifications to be obtained from the Colombian Government concerning articles 20 and 21 of the agreement.

Turkey Wants Intervention. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.-The Turkish Government has directed the Ottoman Ambassadors to solicit the friendly intervention of the powers at Sofia, concerning the differences between Turkey and Bulgaria in relation to Macedonian

High Prices for French Books. NEW YORK, March 20 .- At the sale of he library of M. Eugene Pailles, says the Paris correspondent of the Herald, some sensational prices were realized. A unique copy of Voltaire's "Zodig," with original drawings, brought \$600. Balzac's "Eugene Grandes," with drawings, brought \$3500.

Stranghan to Be Collector. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The Presi tent today nominated Nevada N. Stranadistrict of New York. The President also sent to the Senate a number of nomina-tions for appointment by brevet in the regular and volunteer Army.

Chess Pays Poorly.

London Tattler. There is no game in the world at which it is so difficult to make money as chess. Chess is unquestionably the most scien tific pastime in existence, and requires a y high degree of intelligence to excel at But professional chessplayers are a eingularly ill-paid body of men. Putting aside jockeys—who are more or less mil-lionaires — fourth-rate players of many

6150 Mellin's Have you ever tried it? If not,

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MELLIN'S POOD COMPANY,

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

Wise Women Use the Great Spring Medicine

beef, 5015 cans of Vienna sausage, 250,000 pounds of bacon in crates, and 110,000 Paine's Celery Compound

It Is the Only Remedy That Can Provide for the Increase of Red Corpuscles in the Blood.

From every section of the land, from Maine to California, strong and well-attested reports of women, bloodless, nervous, dyspeptic, neuralgic, rheumatic and run down, and in many cases so weak as to be bedridden, who have been enabled to resume their places in the family and in social life, enjoying health, vigor, and true happiness, all through the aid of that great blood purifier, blood-maker and health-giver, Paine's Celery Compound. When Paine's Celery Compound is

used, the rapid change in color, flesh and expression of the face is so marked and observable, that repair of the wasted tissues might well be called a renewal of Paine's Celery Compound is the only

nedicine that can effectively increase the proportion of red corpuscies in the blood; this is a source of power over all blood diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver troubles, dyspepsia, indigestion and general run-down condition. Mrs. Martha P. Lunceford, a well-

known and popular lady of Crawfords-ville, Ga., grateful for her cure by Paine's Celery Compound, sends the following let-ter for the benefit of all suffering women: "I think it is my duty to let you know about the wonderful work Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I have been sick for the past is or 20 years with dyspepsia, heart and stomach trouble, and rheumatism, and so many diseases that I can't mention them all can't mention them all.

can't mention them all.

"As for sleep, I didn't know what it was to have a good night's sleep, and would roll and tumble and sit up in bed half the night. The second night I took Paine's Celery Compound, I went to bed and slept all night. You don't know how much better I felt in the morning. I have not lost a night's sleep since I have been taking Paine's Celery Compound. I don't taking Paine's Celery Compound. taking Paine's Celery Compound. I don't know in what words to thank you for Paine's Celery Compound. It is worth its weight in gold."

BEWARE of imitations of Diamond Dyes,

games earn far more than the most dis-tinguished chessplayers.

Lasker has lately been appointed to a professorship of mathematics at Owens College, Manchester, and Dr. Tarrasch makes a comfortable income as a medical man in Germany, but their income has nothing to do with their chess. Many of the competitors in the Monte Carlo tournament are men of world-wide fame, but most of them are glad to compete for prizes of which the highest is only worth a few hundred pounds, and such tourna ments only occur once in two or three

years. professional chessplayer's earnings for the most part consist of such fees as he receives for teaching chess or from playing exhibition games at a local club and any prizes he may win at a chess tournament, and the former of these fees often amount to less in a year than a de-cent billiard-player would receive in a

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the in-testines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Bruises, Burns, Cuts and Sores

Have you got any of them? You have—well, go right over to the drug store and ask the clerk for a big bottle of Halpruner's Wonderful Medi-

Pour a little of the medicine on the cut, burn or sore, or rub it on the bruise. It will smart a little when it touches the raw flesh, but not much.

When it smarts you know it is driving out the soreness; that it has started the healing process, and continued applicacure your wound.

Halpruner's

is the essence of purity, and no one ever heard of purity doing any harm. Halpruner's is a splendid family medicine—you can cure so many little ills, aches and pains with it. It stops toothache, earache, headache, pain in the back, sore throat, rheumatism, soreness and stiffness in the muscles, itching, burning skin, flea and mosquito bites. Halpruner Medical Manufacturing Co., 28 California St., S. F., Cal. 13

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say: Bilious and Intermittent Fevers

which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving

wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.