DAY TO OLEO BILL

Speeches in Senate For and Against Measure.

MITCHELL WITH THOSE FOR IT

Simmons Makes the Principal Argument in Opposition—Bill for Improvement of Mount Ranier Park Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—During the entire session of the Senate today the oleomargarine bill was under consideration. Three speeches were delivered, two in support of the measure and one against it. Simmons made an extended argument in opposition to the bill, reinforcing cogently points heretofore made against the proposed legislation, and adding some new and forceful arguments. Dillingham presented a strong legal argument in support of the measure, and vigorously arraigned the manufacturers of oleomargarine for imposing, as he said, a fraud upon the people. In supporting the pending bill, McCumber expressed the belief that the farmers of the country were entitled to the protection afforded by the bill.

Among the bills passed were the following: Providing an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit; to amend the act for the protection of the lives of miners in the territories; appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Mount Rainier National Park in the State of Washington; to pay Mrs. M. D. Meeker, of Colorado, $9102 out of the funds of the confederated band of Ute Indians, on account of the assassination of her husband and property losses. The Senate then resumed consideration of the oleomargarine bill.

Proceedings in Detail.

Simmons said the enactment of the bill would destroy many oleomargarine factories and render practically valueless millions of invested capital, and it would also seriously affect growers of cottonseed and manufacturers of cotton-seed oil, and also the large growers of cattle and hogs. At the conclusion of Simmons' remarks, Proctor, in charge of the bill, in response to an inquiry of Clark of Wyoming, said it was his purpose to accept the amendment offered by Harr, placing a tax of 10 cents a pound on adulterated butter, and regulating the manufacture and sale of renovated and process butter.

Mitchell expressed himself as favorable to the bill, and, as bearing on the subject, he requested the publication in the Congressional Record of an article on the operation of the so-called beef trust which recently appeared in a New York newspaper. The request was granted.

Dillingham, in sport of the measure, insisted that oleomargarine and all other food products ought to be sold for what they actually are. When an article was placed on the market in a false guise he contended that the American people had a right to demand legislation that would protect them. Dillingham made a particularly sharp arraignment of the manufacturers of oleomargarine and butterine for the fraud, which, he said, they committed up on the public. He said the American people were getting tired of being humbugged in their food products, and were demanding the enactment of pure food legislation.

In supporting the pending bill McCumber said he believed there was a moral obligation on Congress to protect the product of the farmer whenever it was possible.

The Senate, at 4:35 P. M., went into executive session, and five minutes later adjourned.

GOVERNMENT FOR PHILIPPINES.

Senate Committee Reports, Voting Democratic Subsidy Down.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate committee on the Philippines today completed consideration of the bill prescribing a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and authorized Senator Lodge to report it to the Senate, after voting down the Democratic substitute by a party vote. The amendment provides for a census of the population of the islands, and is as follows:

"That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased, and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the facts shall be certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order a census of the Philippine Islands to be taken; such census, in its inquiries relating to the population, shall take and make, so far as practicable, a full report of all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race or tribe, whether native or foreign-born, literacy in Spanish, native dialect or language, or in English; school attendance and ownership of homes, and such other information separately for each island, each province and municipality, or other civic division, needful to inform the President and Congress concerning the capacity, fitness and readiness of all the people of the Philippine Islands and of particular islands, provinces and municipalities, and other civil divisions, for the establishment and maintenance in the islands, or certain of them, of a permanent popular representative government."

After the completion of the census, the Philippine Commission is required fully to report to the President and to Congress its recommendations based on such census and upon the operation of the local governments provided for, whether all or certain of the Philippine Islands are capable, fit and ready for the establishment of a permanent popular representative government. The Philippine Commission is continued in effect, and there is no further hint than that heretofore quoted of a possible change. Other features of the bill relate to the details of the commission's administration and have been from time to time published.

The provision concerning the currency to be used in the islands covers six pages of the bill. After authorizing the Philippine government to establish a mint at Manila, and extending the coinage laws of the United States, so far as applicable, to the islands, the following is inserted as a section:

"That the said Philippine government is authorized to coin a silver dollar which shall contain 416 grains of standard silver and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of 1000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper. And upon the said silver dollar there shall be devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, which devices and inscriptions shall express or symbolize the sovereignty of the United States, and that it is coin of the Philippine Islands, together with the denomination of the coin expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters, and the date of its coinage."

"That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mint in the Philippine Islands to be coined as hereinbefore provided. Silver bullion brought to the mint of the Philippine Islands for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositors. Provided, that it shall be lawful to refuse at the mint any deposit of less than $100, and also any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint; and provided also that when gold is combined with said bullion in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made for such gold to the depositor."

The silver dollar is made a legal tender in the Philippines. There is further requirement that the depositor of gold to be coined shall be required to pay 1 cent for each piece coined. Authority is given for the coinage at San Francisco at the request of the Philippine Government of silver dollars authorized by the act, but it is required that the silver coined at the San Francisco mint shall have been produced in the United States. Silver certificates of not less than $10 in denomination are authorized.

Authority is also given for the coinage of a subsidiary Philippine coinage, consisting of half dollars and of 20-cent and 10-cent pieces. This coinage is to be conducted under the authority of the Philippine Government, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, and there is a provision that the dollars and subsidiary coins issued under Spanish authority may be recoined into subsidiary coins by the Philippine Government without consulting the Secretary of War. Minor coins of one-half cent and of one cent in copper and of 5 cents in nickel are also authorized. Provision is made for the maintenance of subsidiary coinage at any mint in the United States. Existing provisions in force in the islands making any form of money legal tenders are repealed after December 31, 1905.

Bill Laid Before Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Lodge, chairman of the committee on Philippines, today reported to the Senate the bill temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of the islands. He said in submitting the report he hoped to call up the measure for consideration at an early date. Rawlins, of the same committe, offered an amendment to the Philippine government bill, in the nature of a substitute for it. It represents the views of the minority of the committee.

When Canal Bill Will Come Up.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Mitchell, who was authorized by the Senate committee on interoceanic canals to confer with the Republican steering committee of the Senate, today reported to the canal committee that he had been in conference with the members of the steering committee, and had been led to believe that unless there is change of plan the Nicaragua Canal bill will be placed on the Senate calendar as the unfinished business after the disposal of the Chinese exclusion bill.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Register of Land Office at Topeka, Kan., Charles H. Titus; Receiver of Public Moneys, J. G. Wood, at Topeka, Kan.

First Lieutenants in Artillery Corps—Jacob M. Coward, N. J.; Edward L. Glasgow, Kansas; Robert B. McBride, Georgia.

United States Marshal for the Territory of Oklahoma—William D. Fossett; also a large number of promotions in the Navy.

Confirmations by Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Indian Agent—George D. Corson, at San Carlos Agency, Arizona.

Consul—William H. Alger, at Puerto Cortes, Honduras.

PATRICK MARRIED IN JAIL

Pen Stroke Did It, Despite All Measures Taken to Prevent.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Albert T. Patrick, convicted last week of murder in the first degree for plotting the death of Millionaire William Marsh Rice, and now awaiting the death sentence, and Mrs. Addie L. Francis have become husband and wife in the matron's room of the Toombs, according to the American and Journal. A pen stroke did it, despite all measures taken to prevent. The arrangements were so perfectly made, so secretly planned and so cleverly executed that not until the marriage was irrevocably complete were Patrick's guards cognizant that it was even intended.

The fact that Commissioner of Correction Hynes had declared his opposition to a marriage between the prisoner and woman who has been so faithful to him during his long incarceration, and the exhausting tension of the long-drawn-out trial, made the Toombs officials more alert to prevent a marriage in the prison. The marriage is said to have been accomplished, however, while the matron was present. The latter, however, was so much preoccupied while attending to the linen and her other duties that she was unaware what was going on.

Mrs. Francis, accompanied by her attorney, her sister and Patrick's father, called at the Toombs and asked for a conference with the prisoner. He was escorted to the matron's room and after a few moments the guard is said to have stepped outside. It is said the wedding contracts were then signed by Patrick and Mrs. Francis in duplicate. Under the law enacted by the Legislature a year ago this form of marriage is lawful when the signing of the contract is witnessed by two persons. To perfect the ceremony it is only necessary to file a copy of the contract with a magistrate within six months.

Samuel B. Thomas, attorney for Mrs. Francis, made the following statement:

"As counsel for Mrs. Francis, I advised her that the contract marriage was absolutely valid and binding. Mrs. Francis had been engaged to Mr. Patrick since 1898. It was their intention to be married on the day of Patrick's acquittal, but as the verdict was against him this plan could not be carried out. They were married, properly and legally, and as his wife, Mrs. Ada Francis Patrick can visit him when he is confined in the deathhouse, which would have been denied her otherwise."

When the contract was presented to the City Clerk it was refused, the clerk saying that the statement that the marriage took place at "the corner of Center and Leonard streets, City of New York," was not definite enough as to place. The clerk suggested that something be produced to show that the contract was signed in the Tombs, or else that the contract should give the street number of that building. The City Clerk consulted legal authority and then decided to accept the contract for filing as it was offered originally.

Another Feud in Kentucky Probable

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Tribune's Whitesburg, Ky., special says: Two unique funeral processions were witnessed in Pike County Sunday afternoon. There were over 200 mourners, and every man carried a rifle across his shoulder. One was the funeral of the two Hatfields, Thompson and his son Eph, who were killed in the quadruple tragedy of Saturday morning, the other victims being John Rutherford and Harry Watts. The Hatfields were buried on the mountain side. The other funeral was that of John Rutherford. Both were conducted at the same time, and the two processions were in plain view of each other. The Rutherfords are greatly wrought up over the killing of their kinsman, and it is probable a feud which may eclipse the celebrated Hatfield-McCoy feud has just begun. Any suspicious movement on the part of the mourners in either procession would have caused a reopening of the warfare.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

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

A CONCESSION TO CUBA

FAVORABLE REPORT ON PAYNE BILL FOR 20 PER CENT TARIFF.

House Ways and Means Committee Stood 12 to 5—Two Republicans Vote No.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The ways and means committee, by a vote of 12 to 5, today ordered a favorable report on the Payne bill for 20 per cent tariff concession to Cuba. Eight Republicans voted for the bill. Two Republicans, Tawney of Minnesota and Metcalf of California, voted against it. No amendments on the reciprocity feature were made, but by general consent the United States contract labor laws were included, with the naturalization and exclusion laws, as applicable to Cuba. A series of Democratic amendments for general revision were defeated on strict party votes. The final vote in detail was:

Ayes—Payne, Dalzell, Grosvenor, Russell, Steele, McCall, Long and Babcock, Republicans; Richardson, Swanson, McClellan, Democrats—11.

Noes—Tawney and Metcalf, Republicans; Robertson, Newlands and Cooper, Democrats—5.

Although the actual vote was 11 to 5, by general consent Hopkins, who was absent, was recorded in the affirmative, making the record vote 12 to 5.

Grosvenor's amendment, including the contract labor laws with those of immigration, etc., to be adopted by Cuba, was agreed to without division, and was the only amendment made.

This cleared the way for the real test of strength, which was first made on Tawney's amendment, making .01825 the general rate on sugar—i. e., taking off the differential. Chairman Payne promptly ruled this out of order as not germane, and thereupon Tawney appealed from the ruling of the chair. On the vote the chair was sustained, 9 to 6.

PAYNE MAKES A STATEMENT.

Concession Necessary to Avoid a Most Serious Crisis.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Chairman Hayne today presented to the House the report of the ways and means committee on the Cuban reciprocity bill, which that committee had ordered reported earlier in the day. After reciting President Roosevelt's recommendation in behalf of Cuba Mr. Payne said:

"Our relations to Cuba are peculiar. In our declaration of war with Spain, and ever since, we have solemnly proclaimed to the world that our object was to give Cuba a stable and independent government. We have labored for more than three years to accomplish that result, and in this endeavor we have spared no expense. During the years of preparation we have given her an example of the benefit of law and good order, of cleanliness and of the preservation of the public health, and of good government generally. She has organized her government under a constitution, and is now ready to launch forth among the nations of the earth in the month of May."

Mr. Payne explained the depressed condition of the Cuban sugar industry as due to the world's overproduction of sugar, and said:

"This condition threatens grave disaster to this, the principal product of Cuba. It is true that labor in Cuba is, and for the past three months has been, fully employed at fair wages; that there has been no distress, but a trustworthy writer, an American, not interested in sugar and a careful observer, says, under date of March 20: 'While the masses of Cuba are not actually suffering from lack of food, the planters and business men are on the verge of collapse and bankruptcy, and are anxiously hoping for concessions in the United States tariff, in order that they may receive new life and hope. The merchants have a large sum of money trusted out, and are not paying each other. They are simply holding up in the hope of obtaining relief, and if failure once begins they will run like wildfire.'

"All the evidence received before the committee points to a conclusion that the crisis threatened involves the most serious consequences. This threatened financial distress comes at the very time we are about to set the Cuban Government up in business on its own account. We have performed the part of a guardian up to the present time, and are about to send the ward forth into the world. We cannot afford to take the risk of her failure if a little timely aid will insure success."

The report adds that we are bound to care for our own people, but after reviewing the American sugar situation, says:

"It can work no injury to our industry if we make this small reduction in Cuban sugars. The enactment of this bill will not affect the protection of the sugar-producers of the United States. There is no reasonable pretense that the same reduction on other Cuban products will injure any other American industry."

The report asserts that the planters, and not the refiners, will receive the benefit of the reductions, and adds:

"Cuba does not come simply as a mendicant, nor should she be treated as such. She offers good trade in return. This she is willing to concede. Under the provisions of the bill we should be able to double the amount of our export trade with Cuba, which amounts to $28,000,000 more than that we obtained in the last fiscal year."

In conclusion the report says: "It is a happy circumstance that, without any injury to our own industries, and without the loss of anything except $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 of revenue, which we do not need, we are able to extend this relief to Cuba, and at the same time get reciprocal trade relations with her.

"Aside from the exceptional case that Cuba presents, the action of the committee in entire accord with the reciprocity doctrine of the Republican platform and the declarations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt. It involves no proposed revision of the tariff or anything not entirely in harmony with maintenance of the protective system."

Beet-Sugar Men Confer.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Following the action of the ways and means committee on the Cuban reciprocity bill, the Republican members who oppose the bill held a conference in the committee-room of Representative W. A. Smith, of Michigan. About 30 members were present, representing the various states interested in beet-sugar production. No formal action was taken, but the discussion was in line of continuing the contest on the floor of the House. It is expected, however, that the opposition will be from members individually rather than from a compact and organized opposition. After the meeting it was decided by those present that about 30 Republicans would speak and vote against the bill. The ways and means leaders feel confident that the bill will pass, probably by Republican votes. In any event, there is said to be more than sufficient Democratic support of the bill to offset the Republican defection.

IN THE HOUSE.

Consideration of Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Begun.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House today began consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, completing the general debate before the close of the session. Little of the speechmaking today was pertinent to the bill. Williams (Dem. Miss.), Pou (Dem., N. C.) and Spight (Dem. Miss.) spoke on the proposed investigation of the Southern franchise question. Bell (Rep. Colo.) discussed the financial bill before the House. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the Cuban reciprocity bill and gave notice that he would call it up a week from tomorrow.

Speaker Henderson called the House to order today with a gavel made from Philippine hard wood. It was presented to the Speaker by Amos W. Brandt, a citizen of Des Moines, Ia.

Immediately after the approval of the journal, the House went into committee of the whole and entered upon the consideration of the sundry civil bill. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, who was in charge of the measure, in a brief preliminary statement, explained that the bill carried $49,323,895, being $12,445,542 less than the estimates, and $12,572,052 less than the current law. In the course of his remarks Cannon (Rep. Ill.) called attention to the gratifying fact that the taxes collected were being reduced. Last year $42,000,000 of war taxes were removed and this year $70,000,000 were to be removed, making a total reduction of revenue in two years of $111,000,000. With regard to the vast project for beautifying Washington by a vast park scheme to cost ultimately $200,000,000, Cannon said the committee had recommended the policy of having the District of Columbia pay half of the cost and proceeding no faster than the district was able to go. The pending bill carried $70,000. In this connection Cannon also adverted to the improvements for completing the Capitol building according to the original plans with an extension on the east side and for various other improvements involving an expenditure of over $8,000,000. The committee, however, had postponed this question of entering upon this improvement until Congress could see the results of reducing the revenues.

Benton (Dem. Mo.), who had charge of the time on his side of the House, speaking of the situation in the District of Columbia with regard to taxation, expressed the opinion that $250,000,000 escaped taxation in the district. This statement led to some discussion, and Kluttz (N. C.) said it was notorious that millionaires were coming to Washington to escape taxation.

Bell (Rep. Colo.), taking advantage of the latitude allowed in debate, discussed at some length the growing influence of the Senate and the retrogression of the House as an influence on legislation. He declared that as a deliberate body the House of Representatives had ceased to exist. It was absolutely controlled now, he said, by a few men, and the greatest trust in the country today was the legislative trust. Bell then branched off into a discussion of the financial bills before the House. He was especially severe in his criticisms of the banking bill, which, he said, proved that the National banks are fair-weather institutions, and could not stand the stress of financial storms.

Disfranchisement of Negro.

Sipght (Dem. Miss.) and Pou (Dem. N. C.) spoke on the question of the disfranchisement of the negro in the South. The former appealed to the Republicans not to disturb the era of good feeling inaugurated by the late President McKinley, and Pou, after describing the manner in which 900 negroes had been inducted into office in North Carolina between 1894 and 1899, through a coalition between the Republicans and Populists, said the Democrats again having secured control, proceeded to disfranchise as many negroes as possible. "If our representation is to be reduced for that," said he, "we are willing to submit to it. There is not a member from North Carolina who would not prefer to sacrifice his seat here rather than go back to the conditions that existed prior to 1900." Pou called attention to the resolution he introduced to investigate the alleged campaign corruption funds raised in the North. If election laws were investigated in the South, he said, he saw no reason why the corruption of the ballot should not be investigated.

Williams (Dem. Miss.) discussed the question of the Chinese exclusion from a philosophical standpoint. He insisted that the Chinese problem on the Pacific Coast was insignificant compared with the negro problem in the South. The South had always stood with the people of the Pacific Coast against the invasion of the Mongolians, but when the South needed help it received none. Williams defended the franchise provision of the Mississippi constitution. General debate was then closed.

Payne, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported the Cuban reciprocity bill, and gave notice that he would call it up a week from tomorrow.

At 4:10 the House adjourned.

Sympathy for Boers.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Representative Sulzer, of New York, today introduced in the House the following resolution:

"That we sympathize with the heroic Boers in their struggle to maintain their liberty and independence, and protest in the name of humanity and civilization against the continuation of a war which outrages the feelings of all liberty-loving people, and that the Congress of the United States being committed to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, the President is hereby respectfully requested to urge upon the Government of Great Britain the wisdom of operating this policy for the purpose of stopping the awful atrocities now going on in South Africa; and that the President is hereby directed to maintain a strict neutrality between the contending forces, and prevent the shipment of contraband goods from ports of the United States to aid the British forces in South Africa, and respecfully inform the British Government that if the war in South Africa is continued it must be conducted in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare and the provisions agreed to and adopted by the Geneva Convention and The Hague Peace Convention."

BREWERS DELAY STRIKE.

Boston Men Will Wait to Get Approval of Central Union.

BOSTON, March 31.—It is expected that 1500 men employed in the Boston breweries would leave work tomorrow, having been unable to reach an agreement with the master brewers on three disputed propositions, hours of labor, free beer, and in the matter of discharge, but after a long discussion tonight, it was decided to obtain the approval of the Central Labor Union, and with that to leave work on Thursday. Every brewery in the city will be more or less affected, and it is expected that a large number will have to shut down. The brewers demand the right to discharge any employe at their discretion, but at the same time agree not to employ any but union men. The men, on their part, demand that before a man is discharged he shall be accorded a hearing.

Advance in Wages For Thousands.

BOSTON, March 31.—The posting of notices of advances in wages made Easter Monday a particular pleasant day to tens of thousands of cotton-mill operatives in Southern New England. Some disagreements over the amount of the increase has arisen, and the yarn mill operatives, who have not been included in the increase, are disposed to be restive, but on the whole the mill situation is much better than a week ago. The chief incident today was the continuance at work of most of the 16,000 operatives in the southern corporations at Lowell, who on Friday last expected to lie idle through the vote of the organized crafts to strike. Work was resumed as usual, except in those departments in which orders had been closed out in anticipation of a shut-down.

Painters Locked Out.

BUTTE, Mont., March 31.—Members of the Butte Painters' and Paperhangers' Union have been locked out by the employers. The men demanded an increase of 50 cents a day, which was refused. The action affects about 200 men. The union had planned to strike in the event the demand was not granted.

Shoe Factory Has to Shut Down.

OMAHA, Neb., March 31.—The shoe factory of the F. P. Kirkendall Shoe Company was compelled to shut down this morning on account of the strike which began Saturday. About 200 employes are out on strike, and a large number of others are affected. The management has refused to arbitrate with the employes.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

INQUIRY AS TO RAILROADS

WORK OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION OUTLINED.

Commissioner Prouty Says the Law Must Be Obeyed—Hearings Begin Again Today.

CHICAGO, March 31.—It is the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Commission to employ every means within its power to secure an absolute observance of the provisions of the interstate commerce act. The commission is not going to cease work because injunction suits have been begun with the same end in view. This announcement was made tonight by Commissioner Prouty preliminary to the investigation which will be conducted here, beginning tomorrow. Asked what the commission expected to discover, and what would likely be the outcome, provided evidence of late infractions of the law developed, Mr. Prouty said:

"We must first ascertain what is and has been done, and then determine what action is advisable under the circumstances as they may develop. The fact that the Department of Justice is proceeding by another means would not prevent our taking the initiative in instituting criminal proceedings should the facts disclosed by the evidence warrant such action. Upon former investigations railroad officials have told us that secret practices have been abandoned, and the law observed. Despite this fact, one railroad had on file with the commission for some time a tariff of 42 cents on packing-house products from the Missouri River to the seaboard, and it was not met openly by any other road. Now, we would like to learn how it was the other lines managed to get business upon a tariff of 48 cents when the road in question was carrying it for 42 cents."

Commissioner Prouty said another purpose of the hearing was to take steps to compel the railroads to publish their export shipments. This is a radical departure, although some of the roads in times past have filed reports on grain and other grain products. In general, however, railroad officials and attorneys allege that the law cannot compel them to publish export tariffs, and a battle is to be made on this point. The reason for the fight is that railroads have been making higher domestic rates on packing-house products and grain, and then cutting the rate by taking care of everything as export shipments.

Asked if the commission purposed trying to probe any of the alleged Eastern tariff, the Commissioner said that so far as he knew there were no pools. Concurrent with the commission's investigation is the notice published by all Eastern lines that, effective April 14, rates will be raised on grain and grain products and upon packing-house products for export and domestic purposes, both by all-rail and by part-lake and part-rail routes. The new rates are from 2 to 4 cents higher per 100 pounds than the present rates, and they will establish a differential on grain and grain products of 2 cents in favor of the Lakes, as against 3 cents, at present existing.

G. A. R. ON PENSIONS.

Matters Complained of in Its Report to the President.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—Judge Eli Torrence, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, just back from a conference with the President on pension matters, says the report of the G. A. R. pension committee was submitted to the President over a week ago. At his request, however, it will not be made public for some time, as the President has under consideration the selection of a successor to Pension Commissioner Evans. Judge Torrence, discussing the report said:

"The committee found no fault with the pension laws as they now exist, but rather with the manner in which the laws have been construed and administered by the Pension Bureau. A desire for a change in the office of Commissioner of Pensions has been steadily growing for two years past, until now it is almost universal among the veterans. Conservative Grand Army men believe, and with good cause, that great injustice has been done to many deserving and worthy claimants. All the veteran soldier of the Union desires is that the laws be justly and fairly administered, and all who are entitled to receive their benefits shall enjoy them without diminution or unreasonable delays, and that every unworthy claim shall be rejected and every fraudulent pensioner stricken from the rolls.

"The atmosphere of the Pension Bureau has been such as to create an impression that a great many frauds are attempted by the old soldiers, but it is worthy of note that according to the last report of the Commissioner, out of 159 persons convicted of frauds against the bureau last year but 10 were soldiers of the Civil War, of whom two were deserters. Many convictions were for offenses against the old soldiers, and not by them. The records show that only one old soldier out of 73,000 has been convicted of fraud against the Government. Certainly that is a wonderfully good showing."

Incidentally Judge Torrence denied that he was to be made Pension Commissioner, or that he was a candidate for that or any other office.

MAY BECOME AMBASSADOR.

Henry White a Formidable Candidate For Vacancy in Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Henry White, at present secretary of the embassy at London, is the latest and most formidable candidate for the vacancy in the Italian embassy by the retirement of Ambassador Meyer. Mr. White is strongly urged by Senator Lodge, and has a most enviable record in diplomatic practice. He was secretary of the embassy when Mr. Hay was Ambassador, and consequently he has a warm friend in the Secretary of the State. Bellamy Storer, now Ambassador to Madrid, is going to Berlin as Ambassador, to succeed Andrew D. White, when that officer retires, which probably will be next Fall. The only contingency which may defeat Mr. Storer's aspiration in this direction lies in the attitude of Ohio Senators toward his promotion; if they are jointly opposed, they may defeat the proposed appointment. Mr. Storer's retirement from Madrid will make a vacancy there which rumor connects with the name of Henry Clay Evans, the retiring Pension Commissioner, though it is learned upon inquiry that this is not yet assured.

Minister Brun Calls on Hay.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister here, called on Secretary Hay today with reference to the pending investigation by the House of the charges preferred by Mr. Gron in connection with the acquisition of the Danish West Indies by the United States. There is reason to believe that there has been received from Denmark a sweeping denial by Christmas of any attempt on his part to corrupt American Legislatures and newspapers.

Bull Turns Tables on Matadore.

EL PASO, Tex., March 31.—The usual Sunday bullfight at Juarez, Mex., was accompanied by a somewhat unusual feature, the goaded animal turning the tables on the matadore. Several bulls had been brought into the arena, but the amusement they furnished was rather tame from a Mexican standpoint. There were many Americans among the spectators, who were somewhat disgusted with the brutal show, as horse after horse was gored by the tormented bulls, while the picadores and matadores escaped scathless. This was all changed, however, when Jarligo, the premier matadore, was preparing to thrust his long, double-edged sword into the heart of the fifth bull which had faced him. It stood in the center of the arena, bleeding from many wounds. Suddenly the bull made a quick lunge for the fighter. So unexpected was the attack that the fighter was unable to make the customary sidestep He was caught on the bull's horns in the middle of the body and tossed about like a toy balloon. Before he could be rescued, Jarligo's clothing was literally stripped from his body, and his right leg and his body were severely lacerated. It will probably prove his last bullfight, as it is not believed that he will be able to step into the arena again as a matadore. As the bull tossed the man high in the air, receiving his body on its horns only to again toss it, the Americans among the spectators cheered the animal loudly, which called for a storm of hisses from the Mexicans present, and for a time it looked as though there would be a collision between the two races.

ALLEGED FORGERRUN DOWN

Man Who Is Said to Have Secured Big Sum Located Sick in Bed.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 31.—Manson M. Johnson, of Anderson, Ind., who is alleged to have forged paper to the extent of $100,000, was arrested here today at the request of Cashier Marker, of the Anderson National Bank. Johnson was found in his room at one of the large hotels, sick in bed and under a physician's care. His wife and J. J. Netterville, a fellow townsman, are caring for the sick man, who seems to have broken down under the worry incident to his alleged flight and multitudinous business troubles. Johnson arrived in Hot Springs Sunday, March 23, and was joined by his wife on the Saturday following. Mr. Netterville, who is connected with the bank through which much of the alleged forged paper is said to have passed, came here on a private search for Johnson and found him. Johnson is so ill that he will be unable to leave his bed for at least a week. Johnson states that he wished to keep his hiding place a secret until he was able to travel, and then intended to return to Anderson to face the charges against him. It is stated that an attempt will be made by certain directors of the Anderson National Bank to arrange a settlement out of court.

Hallenbeck Murder Case.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 31.—Willis Burton, Fred Van Wormer and Harvey Bruce were brought into court here today to answer the charge of murdering Peter A. Hallenbeck, on December 24, 1901. Judge Chester presided. Fifteen out of 30 talesmen present were excused, and Judge Chester ordered the Sheriff to subpena 100 trial jurors to appear on Wednesday.

On last Christmas eve Peter A. Hallenbeck, one of the most highly respected and well-to-do farmers in the town of Greenport, N. Y., was called to his back door and, upon opening it, he was shot to death by four masked men. Thirteen bullets were filed into his body. In the house with him at the time were his wife and his mother, who is 82 years old. Suspicion pointed to the Van Wormer boys, to whose mother Hallenbeck had lent money, taking a mortgage on her property as security. The Van Wormers are relatives of Mrs. Hallenbeck, and own a small tract of land near the Hallenbeck farm. On Christmas day the three Van Wormer boys and their cousin, Harvey Bruce, were arrested. Their house was searched and four revolvers found. The boys, who are aged betwen 19 and 26 years, were taken to the Hudson Jail. A separate trial was granted Bruce, and the trial of the three Van Wormers was ordered.

Bigamist Enters Plea of Guilty.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 31.—C. C. Nelson, who was brought here from San Antonio, Tex., two weeks ago, charged with bigamy, pleaded guilty to having three wives today, and was sentenced in the Criminal Court to three years in the penitentiary. Nelson came under the jurisdiction of the St. Joseph courts by reason of his marriage here last September to Mrs. Mary Parker, of Plattsburg.

Six Prisoners Escape.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—By means of a wooden key six prisoners escaped from the workhouse early today after 10 hours' work in breaking their shackles and opening the inner and outer doors of their cells. The men, three of them still wearing chains, climbed the rear fence of the workhouse grounds and took a skiff to the Illinois side of the Mississippi.

Talk of Lynching.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., March 31.—Sub-Contractor Dean, who was in charge of the Rock Island camp, near Bridgeport, O. T., was shot at and killed at that place by two negro camp laborers yesterday. Dean never regained consciousness. No cause for the deed is known. The negroes escaped, and are being pursued by a posse. There is talk of lynching.

Jessie Morrison Surrendered.

ELDORADO, Kan., March 31.—Jessie Morrison, whose bond was nullified when the State Supreme Court granted her a new trial recently on the charge of murdering Mrs. Olin Castle, her rival, surrendered to the Sheriff today. Miss Morrison will, it is said, have no trouble in furnishing a new bond.

Notorious Horse Thieves Caught.

MISSOULA, Mont., March 31.—Sheriff James Davis, of Blackfoot, Idaho, captured near here today Charles Carey and Charles Irwin, notorious horse thieves of Southern Idaho. Their pursuit had been kept up since August.

Novel Wedding Trip.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Samuel Shafkin and his bride have arrived at the home of the former's father in this city, after having walked a large part of the way from St. Louis. Shafkin met his childhood sweetheart at San Antonio, Tex., soon after being discharged from the Army. They were married, and in a few days Shafkin received word that his father was ill. They had money enough to reach St. Louis, but were compelled to walk from that city to Pittsburg. At points in Pennsylvania they received help from the police and managed to ride a large part of the journey through Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Catarrh

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

Therefore local applications cannot cure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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It Is a Rescue From Suffering and Death Effected by

PAINE'S CeleryCompound

THE GREAT SPRING MEDICINE

MR. ALFRED BROWN, A Prominent and Popular Citizen, Says: "After the Use of Paine's Celery Compound I am Now in the Best of Health."

The greatest of modern physicians, Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., after years of long practice and close scientific study, gave to suffering and diseased men and women his marvelous, lifegiving prescription, with the conviction and positive knowledge that it had peculiar virtues and ample powers to cure, after the terrible verdict "incurable" was uttered by the medical practitioner.

Thousands of the strongest testimonials from the best-known and most reliable men and women of our country fully sustain the claims made by Dr. Phelps regarding his incomparable Paine's Celery Compound.

One of the most convincing proofs furnished comes recently from a gentleman widely known in the capital city of the Dominion of Canada. We refer to Mr. Alfred Brown, 21 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont. Mr. Brown's letter fully demonstrates the fact that the greatest sufferer may cast off his or her burden of disease and become well, strong and happy. It proves, too, that the great medicine maintains more firmly than ever before its unrivaled place in the estimation of people of wealth and social standing as well as with the masses. Mr. Brown says:

"I acknowledge with thankfulness and pleasure the fact that I have been cured of a very painful illness of eight years' standing by use of Paine's Celery Compound. I had, during the years of my illness, tried almost all the advertised medicines without deriving any good results. I was also treated by several of the best doctors of this city, hoping to find that one of them, at least, would understand my case.

"I was getting worse, and was told I was incurable. I was indeed in a critical condition. I could not go from the house alone, as I was liable to sudden collapse. I tried hospital treatment, but no relief or good results came to me. I could not sleep; anything that I ate increased my agonies; I was extremely weak, restless, tired and despondent; was obliged to walk about with my hands pressed firmly into my left side to ease my pains; my feet and hands were cold continually; had inclination to vomit, had profuse, cold sweats, quick breathing, and would be racked with pain for hours at a time.

"After the regular use of Paine's Celery Compound for a time, I am now in the best of health, have good appetite, and can use any kind of food. Thank God I am my old self once more, all through the use of Paine's Celery Compound."

BEWARE of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Ask for and take only Diamond.

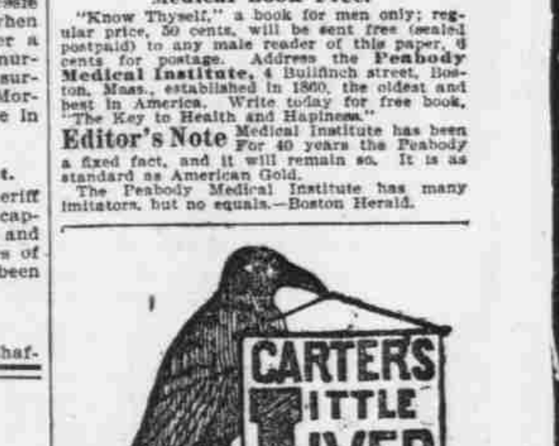
MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular price, 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write today for free book, "The Key to Health and Happiness."

Editor's Note Medical Institute has been For 40 years the Peabody a fixed fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.



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is called great because his wonderful cures are so well known throughout the United States and because so many people are thankful to him for saving their lives from operations. He treats any and all diseases with powerful Chinese herbs, roots, buds, bark and vegetables, that are entirely unknown to medical science in this country, and through the use of these harmless remedies. This famous doctor knows the action of over 500 different remedies that he has successfully used in different diseases. He guarantees to cure catarrh, asthma, lung troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, stomach, liver, kidneys, female trouble, and all private diseases. Hundreds of testimonials. Charges moderate. Call and see him. CONSULTATION FREE. Patients out of the city write for blank and circular. Inclose stamp. Address THE C. GEE WO CHINESE MEDICINE CO., 132½ Third street, Portland, Or. Mention this paper.