RHODES' AUTOBIOGRAPHY

AIMS AND AMBITION AND VIEWS ON AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Letter Written to W. T. Stead Twelve Years Ago—An Advocate of Commercial Wars.

LONDON, April 8.—An article on Cecil Rhodes by William T. Stead will appear in the forthcoming number of the American Review of Reviews. The article, excerpts from which follow, consists of a frank, powerful explanation of Cecil Rhodes' views on America and Great Britain, and for the first time sets forth his own inmost aims. It was written by himself to W. T. Stead in 1890. In those days, Mr. Stead was not only one of Mr. Rhodes' most intimate friends, as indeed he was till the last, but also his executor. Mr. Stead's name was removed from the list of trustees of Mr. Rhodes' will only because of the war which forced the two men into such vehement political opposition. Of this episode Mr. Stead says: "Mr. Rhodes' action was only natural, and, from an administrative point of view, desirable, and it in no way affects my attitude as political confidant in all that related to Mr. Rhodes' world-wide policy."

In its three columns of complex sentences, the whole philosophy of Mr. Rhodes' international and individual life is embraced. Perhaps it can be best summarized as an argument in favor of the organization of a secret society on the lines of the Jesuit order for the promotion of peace and welfare of the world, and the establishment of an American-British federation, with absolute home rule for the component parts.

"I am a bad writer," Mr. Rhodes says in one part of what he called his confession, "but through my ill-connected sentences you can trace the lay of my ideas, and you can give my idea the literary clothing that is necessary."

But Mr. Stead wisely refused to edit or dress it up, saying: "I think the public will prefer to have these rough, hurried and somewhat ungrammatical notes exactly as Mr. Rhodes scrawled them off, rather than have them supplied with literary clothing by any one else."

Mr. Rhodes commenced by declaring that the "key" to his idea for the development of the English-speaking race was the foundation of a "society, copied as to organization from the Jesuits."

"Combined with a differential rate and a copy of the United States Constitution," wrote Mr. Rhodes, "is home rule or federation." An organization formed on these lines in the House of Commons, constantly working for decentralization and not wasting time on trivial questions raised by "Dr. Tanner, or the important matter of O'Brien's breeches," would, Mr. Rhodes believed, soon settle the all-important question of the market for the products of the empire. "The labor question," he wrote, "is important, but that is deeper than labor."

America, both in its possibilities of alliance and its attitude of commercial rivalry, was apparently ever present in Mr. Rhodes' mind. "The world with America in the forefront," he wrote, "is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures. This is the supreme question. I believe that England, with fair play, should manufacture for the world, and, being a free trader, I believe that, until the world comes to its senses, you should declare war, I mean a commercial war, with those trying to boycott your manufacturers. That is my programme. You might finish the war by a union with America and universal peace after a hundred years."

But toward this millennium Mr. Rhodes believed the most powerful factor would be "a secret society, organized like Loyola, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something" and who are spared the "hideous annoyances" daily created by the thought as to which "of their incompetent relations" they should leave their fortune. These wealthy people, Rhodes thought, would thus be greatly relieved and be able to turn "their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage."

Reverting to himself, Mr. Rhodes said: "It is a fearful thought to feel you possess a patent and then doubt whether your life will last you through the circumlocution of the patent office. I have that inner conviction that if I can live I have thought out something that is worthy of being registered in the patent office. The fear is, shall I have time and opportunity, and I believe, with all the enthusiasm bred in the soul of an inventor, that it is not self-glorification that I desire, but the wish to live and register my patent for the benefit of those who, I think, are the greatest people the world has ever seen, but whose fault is that they do not know their strength, their greatness or their destiny, but who are wasting their time in minor or local matters; but, being asleep, do not know that through the invention of steam and electricity, and, in view of their enormous increase, they must now be trained to view the world as a whole and not only to consider the social questions of the British Isles. Even a Labouchere, who possesses no sentiment, should be taught that the laborer of England is dependent on the outside world, which, if he does not look out, will boycott the result of English labor."

Once again the personal feelings of the man crop out. "They are calling the new country Rhodesia," he wrote. "I find I am human and should like to be living after my death. Still, perhaps, if that name is coupled with the object of England everywhere, it may convey the discovery of an idea which ultimately led to the elimination of all wars, to one language throughout the world, the patent being the gradual absorption of wealth and human minds of the higher order to the object."

Dealing with the sacred duty of the English-speaking world of taking the responsibility for the still uncivilized world, and commenting upon the necessary departure from the map of such countries as Portugal, Persia and Spain, "who are found wanting," Mr. Rhodes said: "What scope! What a horizon of work for the next two centuries for the best energies of the best people in the world."

On the matter of tariffs Mr. Rhodes was characteristically positive. "I note," he wrote, "with satisfaction that the committee apointed to inquire into the McKinley tariff reports that in certain articles our trades have fallen off 50 per cent. Yet the fools do not see that if they don't look out they will have England shut out and isolated, with 90,000,000 to feed and capable of internally supporting about 6,000,000. If they had a statesman they would at the present moment be commercially at war with the United States and would have boycotted the raw products of the United States until she came to her senses, and I say this because I am a free trader. Your people have not known their greatness. They possess one-fifth of the world and don't know it is slipping away from them. They spend their time in discussing Mr. Parnell and Dr. Tanner, the character of Sir Charles Dilke, compensation for beer-houses and omne hoc genius. Your supreme question at present is the seizure of the labor vote for the next election. Read the Australian bulletins and see where undue pandering to the labor vote may lead you. But at any rate, the eight-hour question is not possible without a union of the English-speaking world; otherwise you drive your manufacturers to Belgium, Holland and Germany, just as you have placed a great deal of cheap shipping trade in the hands of Italy by your stringent shipping regulations."

FUNERAL OF RHODES.

Remains Are Received at Buluwayo by the Entire Population.

BULUWAYO, Matabeleland, April 8.—The funeral train conveying the body of Cecil Rhodes, which left Cape Town April 3, arrived here today. The town was draped in mouring and practically the entire population assembled at the railroad station and accompanied the coffin to the drill hall, where it is now lying in state.

Masses of wreaths and other floral emblems are banked about the bier. Tomorrow the coffin will be taken to the Rhodes farm, whence it will be conveyed April 10 to the hill called "The View of the World." The religious service there will synchronize with a memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Delarey's List of Atrocities.

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—The Boer bureau here has published a report which was sent last January by General Delarey to Mr. Kruger, and which is countersigned by Ignatius Ferreri, the acting state attorney. This report contains numerous stories of alleged barbarities, and is supported by affidavits. Besides the general accusations of placing women as screens around the British camps as a result of which practice many women are said to have been killed, General Delarey gives specific instances, with names and dates of the killing of wounded prisoners and women. He complains that owing to Lord Methuen's persecution his own wife, with six children, has been wandering on the veldt for the past year. General Delarey complains also that his mother, aged 83 years, was driven into Klerksdorp after her cattle had been stolen and her house burned. Vandermerwe, late Mining Minister of the Rand, now fighting under Delarey, appends a further list of atrocities committed on women and children to the report of General Delarey.

Intended to Have Influence.

LONDON, April 8.—The publication of reports of British atrocities in the Transvaal in Amsterdam and Brussels, the latter accusing the British of ill-treating Boer clergymen and burning Boer churches, and claiming that there are 10,000 Boer invaders in Cape Colony are regarded in London as intended to influence the peace negotiations. The Daily Mail points out that these reports are likely to receive enhanced credence on the Continent as a result of following on the heels of the revelations of crimes of Australian officers.

After the Cabinet meeting today, A. J. Balfour informed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that the Government had no important information regarding the peace negotiations in South Africa.

Boers Do Not Hope for Peace.

NEW YORK, April 8.—There is little faith among the Boer sympathizers here that peace is imminent in South Africa, says a Tribune correspondent from The Hague. Hearts are hardened in consequence of the conferences held here and at Utrecht, and the Boer envoys and refugees are asserting in a louder key than ever that the war will last four years longer, and that there can be no peace without independence. The credulity of the burghers in South Africa is matched by the assumption of their agents here that their deliverance is coming from England's foreign complications when there is not a cloud in the sky.

Boer Colony in Colorado.

DENVER, April 8.—A Boer colony may be established along the line of the proposed Denver-Salt Lake Short Line. A committee of local Boer sympathizers called on the State Land Board today with a letter from Boer Consul-General Pierce in New York, asking for information about state lands along the new route. "If I can get the right kind of inducements," said the Consul-General, "several thousand Boer refugees will go to Colorado and settle on farms. They will make the best of citizens, I am sure."

MANCHURIAN TREATY SIGNED.

England Trying to Get Control of Railroad in Chi Li.

PEKIN, April 8.—The Manchurian convention was signed today. The ratification will take place three months from date. The Russians undertake to restore the Niu Chwang-Shan Hai Kwan Railroad to the Chinese when the British relinquish control of the railway in Chi Li Province.

Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister here, is, however, negotiating to secure a large preponderance of British administrative control in the latter railway after it is handed over to the Chinese.

Revolt in Mongolia.

TIEN TSIN, April 8.—Three thousand Chinese troops and a number of Krupp guns have been dispatched to Southern Mongolia, where the people are in revolt against the severe indemnity taxation. Several villages have been strongly fortified and their inhabitants are determined to fight. They say they are assured of the assistance of 30,000 disaffected persons.

REVOLUTION IS SPREADING.

Heavy Fighting Between Turks and Christians in Turkey.

LONDON, April 9.—Cabling from Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, the correspondent of the Daily Mail reports heavy fighting between Turks and Christians in the Province of Novibazar, in European Turkey, and that the revolution is spreading.

Making the German Tariff.

BERLIN, April 8.—At a meeting of the tariff committee of the Reichstag today, during the course of a discussion of the duties on grapes and wine, the Imperial Secretary of State of the Interior, Count von Posadowski-Wehner, denied that special concessions had been made favoring Italian wines, and again warned the committee not to impede the negotiations for commercial treaties by providing for excessive duties, which would not only place the government in a false position toward other countries, but would also foster unjustifiable expectations at home, which later would prove fallacious. The committee fixed the duty on fresh packed and unpacked apples, pears and quinces, plums, cherries, strawberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries and other small fruits and apricots, peaches, damsons and other stone fruits not otherwise specifically mentioned, as proposed in the government bill.

English Beef Eaters Alarmed.

LONDON, April 8.—Some uneasiness has been aroused here by the announcement that the American combination is stopping cattle shipments. The Liverpool Post says:

"When the Chicago beef trust's plans are fully developed the British will have to face a considerable increase in the price of meat, as the Americans propose to control the dispatch of meat cargoes."

The Post declares this has already commenced, and that for the first time on record cattle ships have sailed for Liverpool without having livestock on board.

Bulgarian Tactics.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—The Vali of Adrianople, European Turkey, telegraphs that a band of Bulgarians, with the object of provoking retaliation, recently killed and mutilated three Mussulman peasants and a boy near Kirk Kilisseh (a town 32 miles north-northwest of Adrianople), and then sought refuge in Bulgaria, hoping to be pursued and anticipating that a conflict would ensue with the frontier guard.

Students Burn a Prison.

LONDON, April 9.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, the students confined in Butyrski Prison, Moscow, set fire to the prison and attempted to frustrate the efforts of the firemen to extinguish the flames. Troops were summoned, and put an end to the trouble. The offending students were afterward severely beaten by the police.

Coronation Honors.

LONDON, April 8.—The list of honors to be conferred upon the occasion of King Edward's coronation will include a Dukedom for Lord Salisbury and peerages for Sir Edward J. Poynter, the artist, and William E. H. Lecky, the historian.

MISSION IN THE ORIENT

MACARTHUR ON CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Filipinos, the Chosen People for the Dissemination of American Ideas.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—General MacArthur today continued his testimony concerning conditions in the Philippine archipelago before the Senate Committee on the Philippines. His discussion at the beginning of the session was devoted to a review of the conditions which led up to the present state of mind of the Filipino people. He said that long before the advent of the Americans the germ of democracy had been planted and that this had originated in the agitations in Spain of a century ago which had been reflected in the Spanish colonies.

He also described the conditions in the archipelago at the time of the American occupation, saying that at that time the Filipinos were in a vindictive and resentful mood toward Spain, with a yearning for liberty. Taking these conditions into account, and also giving due heed to the character of the people, he had felt when he assumed command of the islands that there was to be found the most fertile soil for the planting of the best type of republican institutions.

General MacArthur then took up and discussed economic conditions in the archipelago, saying that they are the finest group of islands in the world, occupying a strategic position absolutely unexcelled.

Continuing, he said that the archipelago must necessarily exert an active and potential influence upon the affairs of the entire East, both in a political and military way. The China Sea, only 750 miles wide, he considered a safety moat. The islands would therefore stand to protect our interests in the Orient without the exertion of much physical power on our part. Hence, he concluded that our presence in the Philippines will always insure all the protection needed in the East, and no one can now say how great those needs may be. Their position is such that from these islands we may observe whatever passes along the coast of Asia, as it must pass under the shadow of our flag. Therefore he concluded that "the possession, the permanent possession of the Philippine archipelao is not only of prime importance, but absolutely essential to American interests."

He believed, he added, that when the Philippine people come to realize the mission of the people among them and that they are a chosen people for the dissemination of American ideas, they will rally to this inspiring thought and cheerfully follow and support the American flag.

Mission of Americans.

Continuing, General MacArthur grew eloquent in describing the mission of the Americans. Our presence in the islands, he said, was to his mind a process of spontaneous evolution, and added that he believed the permanent occupation was a necessary consequence, the logical sequence of our national propriety and, he added, to doubt this is to doubt the wisdom of our institutions. We should, he went on, regard ourselves as a people as the custodians of an imperishable idea held in trust for mankind, and we should proclaim this message to the world.

He also added the opinion that Filipinos could be organized into educational bodies, and said that they were eager to secure educational facilities. He said that because of his opinion that the Philippines afforded splendid opportunities for the dissemination of American ideas, he had directed, when he assumed command at Manila, to conduct military operations with a drastic hand, while at the same time he tried to give them the most enlightened civil government wherever opportunity afforded.

Concerning the conduct of the war in the Philippines, he said that while it was war, he doubted whether any war of modern times had been conducted with as much humanity and self-restraint as this war had been.

Senator Lodge asked a number of questions bearing upon the reports of cruelties practiced by American soldiers, to which the witness replied that while there doubtless had been instances of excesses, the general conduct on the part of our troops had been of an opposite character, as the general orders had been. Moreover, all violations of the rules of war had been instantly punished.

Replying to questions by Senator Carmack, he said that the Filipinos like our American ideas of personal liberty as embodied in our institutions.

"This," he said, "realizes an ideal of their own."

"Then they have an ideal?" interjected Senator Carmack.

The reply was: "They have—most decidedly."

"You do not then regard them as a 'cruel and degraded race'?"

"By no means. Such a view is to my mind a mistaken view."

Exploitation of the Islands.

Senator Carmack also asked about the exploitation of the material resources of the islands, and General MacArthur replied that one of the great apprehensions of the people was that they might be deprived of these resources and thus relegated to a position of social inferiority in the islands. On this point, he said, they were very sensitive. They did not, he said, "care so much for their treatment outside the islands, but were very particular on the point of social equality when in their own country. In reply to a question from Senator Culberson, General MacArthur declined to institute a comparison between the Filipino and the American negro.

"The Filipinos are pretty good people," he said, "but I have never had occasion to compare them with other people, and I don't want to attempt such a comparison, which might be unjust to both."

"Do you not think," Senator Carmack asked, "that the Filipinos ought to have a voice in their government affairs where they have to do with franchises and concessions?"

"That question is somewhat hypothetical," replied General MacArthur. "We are approaching that condition now. I would, however, like to see the Filipinos pretty well represented in their central government, and I should like to see the question of franchises, except for railroads, held in abeyance until the evolution proceeds further."

The committee adjourned until Thursday.

KEEP THE PAVILION.

H. W. Corbett Says Present Building Can Be Used for Market-Place.

PORTLAND, April 8.—(To the Editor.)—I notice in this morning's issue you had a picture of the old Mechanics' Pavilion, which, it is said, is to be torn down for the purpose of building a market-house on the property. As one of the taxpayers, I desire to protest against the tearing down of this structure, which substantially, in its main timbers, is as sound as when erected, and I do not see the necessity of any better building for market purposes than this is. It is much better than many market-houses in New York City—namely, the Washington Market and the Fulton Market—when I lived there, and when the population was very much larger than Portland's, or than it is likely to be for the next 50 years.

I would suggest that our City Fathers examine this building a little more closely. I would also suggest that on the north end of the building, facing on the street, it will be noticed that it is considerably above the grade, that the entire 200 feet could be excavated three or four feet under the building, making a few steps down to the market-rooms, say eight or nine feet ceiling, that could be set apart for vegetables and other purposes, and where farmers could back their teams up and deliver vegetables and their other products.

I think a little expenditure would make it a very convenient place for that purpose. The upper floors are sound, I presume, or could be made so, for the purpose of meat or vegetable markets, and by whitewashing the inside of the building it could be made very suitable for market purposes. The drainage is good. It is not necessary that a market building should be of brick; most of the things sold are not so valuable that fire would cause great loss. It is usually the case that most of the products would be sold in the market building during the day, consequently there would be little risk during the nighttime.

As has been stated, this building cost about $28,000, and is too good to be torn down and thrown away. I know that there are a good many people who desire to get at the treasury whenever there is a little money accumulated, and would like to have an expensive market building erected, which is entirely unnecessary.

Reshingle the building, if necessary, and the outside could possibly be improved by recovering it, if necessary, but the probability is if it was thoroughly painted up and repaired the outside of the building is good enough for the purpose.

I make these suggestions for the consideration of our City Fathers, that they may properly weigh the matter before tearing down the structure.

H. W. CORBETT.

CANDIDATE FOR WARDEN OF PENITENTIARY AT WALLA WALLA. . . .

John M. Hill.

WALLA WALLA, April 7.—John M. Hill was born in Missouri in 1852, and was brought across the plains to Oregon by his parents in 1853. They settled in Yamhill County, where he lived until he was 19 years old, when he moved to Eastern Washington. He settled in Whitman County in 1879 on a farm. In 1886 he engaged in the hardware business at Pullman. He was Commissioner of Whitman County four years, Supervisor of the Census of 1890 for Eastern Washington, member of the World's Fair Commission, and Deputy Auditor of Whitman County. He became Register of the Walla Walla Land Office January 1, 1898; was the head of the Improved Order of Red Men of Washington. Mr. Hill says he is a receptive, not an active, candidate for the Wardenship of the Washington State Penitentiary.

A. B. Morris.

ALBANY, Or., April 8.—A. B. Morris, a pioneer of 1853, died at his home near Knox's Butte, in this county, last night, of heart disease, at the age of 70 years. He was a native of Illinois. He was an Indian War veteran, and a member of the Christian church. He left a wife and nine children, R. N. Morris, of Clackamas County; Miss Jane Morris, a teacher, and Mrs. Hinckler, of Seattle; Mrs. Nichols, of near Albany; Mrs. G. W. Harris, of Pendleton; Mrs. F. T. Blount, W. D. Morris and Ira and Eva Morris, of this city.

Western Cattlemen's Association.

RAPID CITY, S. D., April 8.—The annual meeting of the Western Cattlemen's Association began here today. There are 1000 delegates in the city, representing South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming and Colorado. The forenoon was devoted to the reception of visitors and the business sessions began this afternoon.

Belgian Socialist Demonstration.

BRUSSELS, April 8.—Following a Socialist meeting held here today, at which the speakers urged force to come to the aid of reason in obtaining universal suffrage, 1500 demonstrators paraded the streets of the city and came in collision with the police, and, as a result, some of the rioters and the policemen were wounded.

Sudden Change of Weather.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 8.—There was a sudden change today from the balmy Spring weather, which has been prevailing in New Westminster, B. C. Following a severe electric storm this morning there was a steady downfall of snow and now the snow is four inches deep on the city streets.

Walk-Out at the White Knob.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, April 8.—The miners at the White Knob Mining Company, at Mackay, went on a strike this morning. The men demand an increase of the wage scale and a shorter working day. The strikers number about 400. The mine has been closed.

Woman Wins Damage Suit.

WALLA WALLA, April 8.—Mrs. Mary Edris sued the City of Walla Walla and John D. Lamb and wife for $6000 damages, alleged to have been received by falling on a defective sidewalk. The jury returned a verdict today in favor of the defendants.

Colonel James S. Coolican.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Colonel James S. Coolican, president of the Board of Trade of Port Angeles, Wash., died last night at 154 Twenty-fifth street, where he had been visiting with friends. Colonel Coolican left a widow, who was with him at the time of his death, and a son.

Adjudged Insane.

SALEM, April 7.—J. Hindel, aged 45 years, a peddler, of Woodburn, was tonight examined and committed to the asylum. He imagines persons are attempting to kill him. When taken into custody Hindel had $162 on his person.

Homeseekers, Attention!

We take this method of informing homeseekers that farming, fruit and pasture lands can be purchased in vicinity of Harrisburg, Linn County, Or., for less money, quality considered, than elsewhere in the Willamette Valley. Address W. W. Briggs, secretary Board of Trade.

"Koh-I-Noor" Copying Ink pencils are the best fountain pens.

PANAMA WAS THREATENED

FRENCH CRUISER SAVED CITY FROM BOMBARDMENT.

Informed a Belligerent Captain That He Would Sink His Vessel If He Fired on the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Panama was saved from bombardment the night of March 15 by the French cruiser Protet. News to this effect was brought here today by the British steamer Columbia, Captain Heath, which was at Panama two days after the incident. Flushed with their victory over Lautaro and other government vessels on the morning of January 20, the insurgent steamer Padilla and two small consorts had been preparing at a port of Colombia south of the isthmus to bombard and take Panama. The cruiser Philadelphia, having withdrawn her shore battalion and moved southward, the way seemed clear for the rebels, but they failed to take cognizance of the French cruiser.

Word was sent to the Protet that the insurgents contemplated a bombardment of the city, and her commander promptly caused word to be sent to the rebel leader that if such an attempt was made during his stay in the port the Protet would sink the Padilla and all other insurgent vessels they could find. The rebel commander paid little attention to the threat and in the darkness of the night of March 14 the Padilla and her consorts steamed up from the south, heading in for Panama, with decks cleared for action. The Protet prepared for action, but when the insurgents saw that the Frenchman was in earnest, they turned and sailed out to sea without firing a shot.

NORTHWEST PENSIONS.

Granted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Oregon.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Pensions have been granted as follows:

Original—Hattie A. Brown, widow, Salem, $8; William F. C. Morrill, father, Hillsboro, $12; Elizabeth Wiggin, widow, Medford, $8; Charles R. Barnhart, Cornelius, $6; Harold F. Elbon, Portland, $6; Elvin J. Crawford, Eugene, $6; Sidney E. Thompson, Dayton, $8; Jacob L. Padgett, Keno, $8; Andrew Sherwood, Dufur, $8; Julia C. La Barre, widow, Portland, $8; Annie J. Morris, widow, La Fayette, $8; Kinsey Cahill, Portland, $8; Martha E. Kramer, widow, Newberg, $8; Asher Tyler, Portland, $12.

Increase—Miles Rowen, Oregon City, $12; William A. Kimball, Heppner, $12; Russel B. Johnson, Soldiers' Home, Roseburg, $10; Henry Bursell, Silverton, $12; James F. Ulm, Dilley, $6; James E. Trump, Yoncalla, $8; Jonathan Paddock, Clackamas, $10; Samuel N. Carter, Lebanon, $12; William Kertson, Gadton, $12; John C. Pierce, Marshfield, $10; Jacob Pense, Applegate, $12; Fabian Soriot, Amos, $10; Conrad Schmettzer, Scholls, $12; Robert Travilla, La Fayette, $8; Richard F. Shannon, Parkersburg, $12; Harrison Tingle, Oregon City, $10; Frank H. Armstrong, Oakland, $17; Wilson J. Jeffers, The Dalles, $12; John P. Thomas, Waldport, $10; Jacob R. Davis, Shedds, $12; Jeremiah L. Joseph, Woodburn, $16; Edmond Stephens, Arlington, $12; Anderson C. Smith, Enterprise, $12; William W. Stockton, Sheridan, $8.

Washington.

Increase—Joseph Thornorue, Spokane, $12; David S. Botle, Tacoma, $10; Tilman P. Edgerton, Spokane, $8; Oliver H. Briggs, Ballard, $10; John Wherrett, Tenino, $8; Gideon Howell, Spokane, $12; Castle Thompson, Milan, $12; James Keenan, Vashon, $10; Isaiah Ellwood, Fern Hill, $8; Gideon H. S. Bailey, Seattle, $10; Levi D. Burton, Loomis, $8; Jeremiah Swiger, Whatcom, $12; John Goggs, Kelso, $12; Elias Randall, Olympia, $12; Andrew S. Polley, Cleveland, $8; Charles M. Bartlett, Sidney, $12.

Mexican War—Michael Schultice, Tacoma, $12.

Increase—David Heffner, Vancouver, $10; James H. Knight, Exa, $12; David W. Hill, Tacoma, $12; Knudt Thompson, Montesano, $12; John S. Stansberry, Riffe, $10; Levi Sargent, dead, Aberdeen, $12.

Original—James Palmer, Port Angeles, $8; David Franklin, Tacoma, $6; minor of George Lewis Gaines, Matlock, $10; Rose Howard, widow, Seattle, $8; minor of William Rowe, Yakima, $10; Simon P. Randolph, Seattle, $6; Nathan B. Rundle, Spokane, $8; Robert McClintock, Spokane, $6; William Hannon, Tacoma, $12; Alice Ferrier, widow, Little Falls, $8; Stephen M. Douglass Spokane, $6; Caroline Schirmer, widow, Orchards, $8; Jay C. O'Conner, Houghton, $6.

Idaho.

Increase—Amos C. Vaughn, Harrison, $8; Jacob C. March, Emmett, $6; John M. Hanson, Beeman, $10; James W. Lemmon, Weston, $12; Thomas N. Epperson, Boise, $12; Thomas Dunn, Oakley, $12; Benjamin K. Land, Soldiers' Home, Boise City, $8.

Original—David Vickers, Boise City, $12; minors of Walter Dugard, Pocatello, $12; Isham Joplin, Boise City, $8; Edmond M. Merrill, Soda Springs, $30.

Renewal—Ruth S. Fairbanks, widow, Shoshone, $12.

SPRING TIRED?

Are You Weary and Run Down? Is Your Blood Thin?

From the long, cold Winter? Do you take cold easily? Do you feel that life is not worth living? Nearly every one has some of these symptoms in Spring, and it is perfectly natural that they should; for Winter, while apparently bracing, is all the time sapping your strength. In Spring it leaves every one in a fagged-out condition. YAWNING, physically and mentally, best describes it. This is especially true if you have had the GRIP or other illness so common in the Winter months. To carry you through the changeable weather of Spring to Summer, and to lay up energy and strength for next Winter, you need

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

The standard of purity and excellence for nearly half a century. We receive thousands of written indorsements from grateful patients who have been cured by DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. Here are two selected at random:

Canton, Pa., Feb. 5, 1901.

Gentlemen: I have used Duffy's Malt Whiskey and found that it braced me up in my old age. I am now nearing my eighty-sixth milestone on the journey of life, and I find your valuable whiskey keeps me from being run down and all my organs in a normal and healthy condition. It is the greatest stimulant and tonic I have ever found. Gratefully yours,

W. S. NEWMAN.

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS

SPRING TONIC AND STIMULANT

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY contains not a drop of "fusel oil," the most dangerous ingredient which is found in other whiskeys. Over 7000 doctors prescribe and indorse it as the only absolutely pure alcoholic stimulant. Two thousand prominent hospitals use it exclusively when a stimulant and tonic are required. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. Beware of imitations and substitutes. The dealer who says that something is just as good as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey thinks of his profit only. Insist upon Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and see that the trade mark, "The Chemist's Head," is on the label and the name "Duffy Malt Whiskey Company" is blown in the bottle. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct, at $1.00 a bottle. Write for free medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of diseases, with convincing testimonials. Two game counters for whist, euchre, etc., the latest novelty, sent free upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps to cover postage. Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.

SHAFTER IN POLITICS.

The General Is a Candidate for Governor of California.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Major-General W. R. Shafter, United States Army (retired), is a candidate for Governor of California, and his name will be presented to the Republican state convention for the honor, says a World special from Los Angeles. Shafter will, it is stated, leave his ranch at Bakersfield for San Francisco, from which city he will announce his candidacy in a letter addressed to the people of the state.

Diaz May Go to Europe.

MONTEREY, Mex., April 8.—It is stated on high government authority that President Diaz will secure from Congress leave of absence to take a vacation of six months and will start about June 1 for Europe. It is further stated that he probably will resign the Presidency about the end of the vacation period.

Return From Porto Rico.

NEWPORT, Va., April 8.—The Second Battalion of the Eleventh Infantry arrived here from Porto Rico. One hundred and twenty officers and enlisted men left tonight for Manila by way of San Francisco. The remainder of the battalion was discharged.

Borax Plant Burns.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The six-story building occupied by the Pacific Coast Borax Company, at Bayonne, N. J., was gutted by fire early today. Loss, $150,000.

Changing Inauguration Date.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The agitation in favor of changing the date of inauguration of the President from March 4 to the latter part of April received an impetus at the meeting of the National committee having the proposition under consideration. The change has been advocated mainly owing to the inclemency of the weather of early March. Most of the Governors of the states and territories accepted service on the committee, and letters received from them generally showed a desire for a change in the inauguration date.

It was agreed that the chairman should appoint an executive committee and such other committees as might be necessary. It was resolved as the sense of the committee that the date of the inauguration day should be changed from March 4 to the last Thursday of April, but that no particular bill or resolution should be advocated.

Incidentally the question of the extension of the term of Congress was considered, and it was agreed that this committee had nothing to do with the question of when Congress should adjourn. The proposition to fix April 30 was considered, but received no support, because it was felt that it was better to name a day of the week, rather than a day of the month; a day that would come always in the middle of the week, so as to avoid Sunday. The committee was unanimously in favor of the last Thursday in April.

An Easy Way Out.

Ohio State Journal.

Little Bobbie, although only 7 years old, always has a ready tongue and a quick answer, which is the delight of all those who know him. Frequently Bobbie's wits save him rebuke from the parental wrath, as they did only recently. Bobbie had been naughty, and his mother deemed it necessary to chastise him with a small switch, of which he stood in great dread, although it was a very small instrument of punishment. The mother got down the switch and called her son to her. He came reluctantly.

"Bobbie," she said, gravely, "I am very sorry that I will have to whip you."

"If you are so sorry," came the quick answer, "I will forgive you and you needn't whip me, mamma."

An Intoxicated Discoverer.

At the examination for the anti-alcoholic A. B.

Examiner (loftily)—Who first discovered that the earth revolves?

Candidate (promptly)—Noah.—Paris Figaro.

After dinner take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills and you will be free from sour rising of food from the stomach. Try them and be convinced.

Miss Cathryn Lawler,

Sec'y Ladies' Shakesperian Club, Appleton, Wis.

THE world is full of active men who direct the affairs of state, carry on commerce and pursue the professions of science and art, but the perfectly healthy woman is far too scarce. There is a crying need for sturdy mothers and active women who make themselves felt in the home and out of it. Women should really prepare themselves to undertake life's responsibilities. It is not strange that sickness is so common among women. The laborious duties of the housewife, coupled with the care of young children, are too much for the average woman whose delicately poised organs are easily upset. And women's natural modesty keeps them from complaining about matters connected with the organs of generation. They will not tell the story of their suffering to a doctor and they abhor local examinations and surgical operations. In this way thousands and thousands of women become invalids and the woman who is healthy and fit for every duty is hard to find. If every woman knew that Wine of Cardui invariably relieves female weakness when taken as directed there would be fewer sufferers. But all women do not yet realize that suffering female weakness is totally unnecessary when Wine of Cardui can be secured. The relief of over 1,000,000 suffering women by Wine of Cardui proves this statement.

Miss Cathryn Lawler, of Appleton, Wis., the Secretary of the Ladies' Shakesperian Club, is a lady of high intellectual attainments and she knows what she is talking about. She writes the following about her experience with Wine of Cardui:

"I have found Wine of Cardui an excellent remedy and am always pleased to call the attention of my friends to it. When that tired, languid feeling comes on you and you lose your appetite and sleep, your head aches and everything goes wrong, I have found that a bottle of your medicine has always restored me. The battle of health is fought in the blood and when Wine of Cardui enters the system it drives disease out, leaving the body free from all impurities. I have given it several trials and as it has never failed me I feel that I am competent to judge of its merits and unhesitatingly recommend it."

A lady like Miss Lawler, who has suffered female ills and has been cured by Wine of Cardui, has a right to regard herself competent to recommend Wine of Cardui to her suffering sisters. It is her duty to assume this responsibility when she knows it will bring others health and happiness the same as it brought health and happiness to her. And who could limit the good that would be done if every woman would take Miss Lawler's advice.

Every woman who suffers the terrible bearing-down aches, sharp, cutting, burning pains, which always result from menstrual troubles can take Wine of Cardui now in the privacy of her home. She can begin the treatment at once without the delay of seeing a doctor or waiting to have him make an examination. Wine of Cardui cannot harm you. No suffering woman can take it without being benefited. The Wine regulates menstruation and the perfect working of this natural health function makes a perfect, healthy woman. No woman suffers whose menses are regular, and to regulate the menses is the only way to cure female ills. No woman wants to submit to an operation. And Wine of Cardui is a medicine that makes operations for female troubles unnecessary. Wine of Cardui is a medicine you can buy from your druggist at $1.00 a bottle and treat your own case. If you think you need advice write to The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and describe clearly all your symptoms and a letter of advice will be sent you. Or you can get a bottle of Wine of Cardui and begin the cure today.

WINE OF CARDUI

Women who have suffered and are now cured know how great a remedy this is.