STRIKE IN BELGIUM

Serious Situation in the Mining Districts.

ALSO IN INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

Feeling Prevails That Government Will Make a Decisive Declaration on the Subject of Revision-Quiet at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, April 14.-The day passed here in perfect tranquility. Several meetings were held in the suburbs during the evening. M. Vandervelde and other Socialist leaders made violent speeches this evening, but order was maintained. This fact was mainly due to the con-spicuous absence of the police, especially the gendarmerie, whose excess of zeal has been the chief cause of collisions during the past few days. The civic guard formed in cordons around the Maison du Peuple, and its sensible attitude kept the crowd in good humor.

Dispatches received here from the min-ing and industrial regions indicate the existence of a serious situation with regard to the strike. This has even ex-tended to the textile workers at Ghent. Except from Huy, no reports of grave disturbances have been received. At Huy the striking quarrymen had an encounter with the gendarmes, in which several men on both sides were injured. One gendarme was fatally wounded, and another escaped by swimming the river. The Socialists announce today that

they would interpellate the Government tomorrow on the brutality of the police of Brussels. A feeling prevails here to night that the Government will make a decisive declaration on the subject of revision. No credence is given here to the report of the existance of a plot against King Leopold at Biarritz. His Majesty returned from Biarritz to Brussels because his presence was needed there and because the public opinion, in view of the political situation on the resumption of Parliament tomorrow, expected him to return.

At the great Socialist meeting held to-night in the Anderiecht quarter M. Van-dervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and leader of the Socialist movement in Belgium, violently attacked the position of the government on the re-vision question. He said: "Physical force is impossible at present.

We must appeal to the soldiers, who are workmen in uniform." M. Vandervelde concluded by declaring

that the government's reply in the Cham-ber to their demand was awaited with the greatest anxiety, and that an immense crowd would gather next Wednesday to hear it, "and if we are disappointed," he said, "we shall have the rioting of 1902. The country has had enough of clerical

On leaving this meeting M. Vandervelde proceeded to the Malson du Peuple. As he moved among the people he urged them to remain calm

Extent of the Strike.

BRESSELS, April 14.-In the mining regions of the country, which are divided into four coal fields, surrounding Mons, La Louvre, Charieroi and Liege, the strike has fairly begun. A dispatch from La Louvre, a town in the Province of Hainault, announces that in accordance with the decision of labor leaders a general strike has commenced in the coal mines, class works and factories of the central districts, including Mariemont and Bas-coup. Advices from Liege say that a general strike had been started in the coal mines of the Seraing district, and at the Kettin foundries at Solessin. The quarrymen of the Ambie Valley have also struck, There has been rioting at Poul, where the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor ed. A great strike has commenced at Charlerol, where 15,000 of the 40,000 coal miners already have stopped work. A general strike has been declared in most of the large boot and shoe fac-Adequate measures have been taken to enable the soldiers to reinforce the police at a moment's notice at any point required. About 18,000 men are now out on strike in the Mons district. Thirtyfive thousand troops are distributed in the agitated regions. Bands of strikers at Charlerot paraded the streets and the surrounding country, closing the workshops and factories where employes had not joined the strike. They succeeded in shutting up all the metal factories, most of the giass works and a number of other establishments. The same tactics are beginning to be adopted at Jumet and Roux.

DISASTER FOR AMERICA.

German Paper Says It Is On Threshold of Financial Crisis.

VIENNA, April 14.-Die Ziet, in an edtorial today, expresses gloomy forebodings concerning the economic positions of the United States and Germany. The paper declares the United States is standing upon the threshold of an economic and financial crisis, Although the condi-tions in the United States are outwardly flourishing, it says, the situation in Ger-many immediately preceding the crash in that country was equally favorable, The chief danger to Germany no longer les in American combinations exporting their surplus stock, but from the im pending commercial collapse of the United States. It will then be found that in the interests of self-preservation, the United States will dump its goods upon the European markets, thus disturbing the entire economic life of Germany to an ex-tent never before realized.

Mormon Missionaries Expelled. BERLIN, April 14.-Two Mormon mis-donaries (Americans), Lorenzo Walker and Joseph Zwahles, have been expelled other large cities grant them permits to meet freely. The Berlin Mormon congregation numbers 1000 persons.

THUNDER STORM IN BERLIN.

Heavy Rain Follows and Great Dam age Results-Many Fires.

BERLIN, April 14.-A violent thunder storm, accompanied by torrential rain, broke over Berlin and its vicinty early today, causing great damage. Many buildings were struck by lightning. The fire brigade was summoned to upwards of 300 places to extinguish fires and cope with the floods. The water was so deep around the approaches to the railroad station on Friedrich Strasse that it was impossible to reach the depot. At the Lehrt station some of the walting-rooms had to be closed, as the walls threatened to fall. A portion of the embankment of the Potsdam Rallroad near Schonenburg was swept away, and similar damage to the circular stage any scenes from Christ's life. railroad necessitated a suspension of traffic. The streets were so flooded that the street-cars in several districts were stopped. The roads were almost impassa-ble for pedestrians, and consequently the schools were closed. The museum was considerably damaged. The decorative portions of many buildings and the statues in the public squares were seriously damaged by hall, which, for a time, fell most heavily. Trains were unable to leave the Stettin station because of the floods. The cellars of the Royal Theater and the druggis

Reichebank are under water. A house on Gericht Strasse collapsed. Some of the occupants were injured.

Germany Losing Money on Colonies NEW YORK, April 14.-Germany's ef-NEW YORK, April 14.—Germany's efforts to extend and open up colonies are not very successful, from a financial point of view, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The total annual revenue of the eight protectorates which are under the rule of the Kaiser is only \$2,000,000, and the Reichstag has to vote \$7,500,000 to support them. Klao Chou's revenue is \$9,000, and a subsidy of \$3,000,000 is required to make both ends meet. Again, the revenue of the protectorate of Southwestern Africa amounts torate of Southwestern Africa amounts to \$450,000, while the total sum required for its government is \$2,000,000. But even these yearly subsidies do not always represent the full amounts that have to be provided out of the imperial funds. The estimates of the present year include the sum of \$890,000 to cover deficits that occurred in 1898 and 1899 in the budgets of the protectorates of East Africa, the Cameroons and Southwest Africa.

"Conscience Money" for Vatican. NEW YORK, April 14.-The Italian authorities continue to collect "conscience money" for the Vatican, as a re-sult of their efforts to run down the miscreants who robbed the pontiff of 8,-000,000 francs, says a Rome dispatch to the American and Journal. The latest parcel of stolen property returned amounts to \$80,000 in American Government bonds.

Received by King Edward.

LONDON, April 14.-King Edward re ceived Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, in London today, and Lord Strathcona presented His Majesty with an address and gold medal from the citizens of Montreal, in commemoration of the visit recently made by the Prince of Wales.

Switzerland Arrests Anarchist. LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 14.-The anarchist Bertoni, whose published ar-ticle led to the rupture last week of diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland, has been arrested here for holding a general strike meeting in defiance of the police.

Government Troops Desert. TIEN TSIN, April 14.-It is reported here that 1000 of General Ma's troops, who were taking part in the Chi Ying expedition, have deserted and joined the rebels in Southern China, taking with them their arms, munitions and treasure.

"Sherlock Holmes" in Edinburgh. EDINBURGH, April 14.—William Gillette opened the provincial tour of "Sheriock Holmes' before a packed house here to-night. He was tendered a warm recep-tion. There were many recalls, and Mr. Gillette was called upon to make a speech.

CROWDER ABOUT THROUGH

British Mule Transport Service Likely to Be Found All Regular.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.-Colonel Crowder, the Government representative, has about completed his investigation of the British mule transport service, and it is the opinion here that he will report that there is no evidence of a nature to warrant Government interference.

Evidence collected privately by Colonel E. H. Crowder, investigation officer assigned by Adjutant-General Corbin, and by Secret Service men and the Army officers now stationed at Jackson Barracks, constitutes the final report, which will be forwarded to Washington within a few days. There will be no public in-

INVESTIGATION IN MISSOURL Report of Official Has Been Forward-

ed to Washington. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 14.— O. P. Gentry, Governor Dockery's private secretary, returned today from Lathrop, Mo., where he was sent under instruc-tions to make an investigation of the charges that a British post is being main-tained there to supply horses and mules for the British Army in South Africa. Governor Dockery forwarded the Secre-tary's report to Senator Cockrell at Wash-ington this afternoon, with the request that the Senator lay the matter before Congress. In his report, Mr. Gentry says that the firm of Guyton & Harrington

owns the sheds and land at the post, ac-cording to the statements of the county officers. He continues: "I was informed that this firm shipped 72,000 head of horses and mules during the last year, most of them destined for South Africa. From appearances it looks very much like the business is largely nducted under British auspices. It is alleged, however, that the compensa-tion received by the firm is 35 cents a day for the care of each horse and mule fed for the British Government. It is not my province to offer any suggestions as to whether international law has been to whether international law has been violated. That question is obviously one to be determined by the United States

Mr. Gentry says that 21 Sepoys who arrived at Lathrop recently will return to India soon with from 600 to 1000 mules for the use of the British Army in that

To Buy Mules for England. NEW YORK, April 14.—Nine more Sikhs from India have passed through this city

on their way to Kansas City, where they will take part in the work of buying mules for the British Army. They were held up for a time at Ellis Island by the immigra-

Letter From Knox on Matter. WASHINGTON, April 14.-Representa-Ray, of New York, chalrman of the House committee on judiciary, to whom was referred the Thayer resolution call-ing upon the Attorney-General for information relative to the prosecution of the alleged beef trust, has written a letter to Attorney-General Knox concerning the matter and has received a reply which he will lay before the judiciary committee at its meeting tomorrow. The Attorby the police from Insterburg, East Prus-sia, as objectionable characters. The Mormons now have upward of 100 mis-Mr. Ray said today: "I have no doubt sionaries in Germany. For several months that the Attorney-General of the United they have been actively engaged in a States will immediately probe the matter propagands. The police of Berlin and of the alleged beef trust to the botom and prosecute all offenders vigorously, if there is substantial evidence that the law is being or has been violated."

Robbers Slay a Family.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.-A disment of the same name, announces that all the members of a Jewish family, num-bering seven persons, residing near that place, have been siain by robbers, who beat out their brains with axes. The mur-derers also burned the house occupied by their victims.

Commended by Presbytery. NEW YORK, April 14.—The Presbytery of New York, at its semi-annual meeting night, went on record as commending

Worthy of Consideration. An editor's opinion is always worthy of consideration, for he is accustomed to giving a matter due consideration before expressing his ideas of it. David R. Forbes, editor of the Sun, Quarryville, Pa., says: "The name Châmberlain is synonymous with everything that is good. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I can particularly endorse, having used it myself quite frequently with the best results, whenever bothered with a cold." For sale by all druggists.

TALKS PEACE WITH BOERS

LORD MILNER CONFERS WITH LEADING DELEGATES.

Chamberlain Receives a Message Authorizing Basis of Negotiations Favored by Burghers.

LONDON, April 15.-In a dispatch from Johannesburg dated April 14, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the leading Boer delegates conferred today with Lord Milner, the British High Commis-sioner in South Africa, at Pretoria, and stoner in South Africa, at Pretoria, and that Lord Kitchener was present at this conference. "I understand," said the cor-respondent, "that Lords Milner and Kitchener will jointly conduct the nego-tiations, and that Lord Milner will for-ward the Boer proposals to Mr. Cham-beriain."

Kruger and the Boer delegates in Europe regarding a basis for a peace settlement. There is a distinctly hopeful feeling in official quarters.

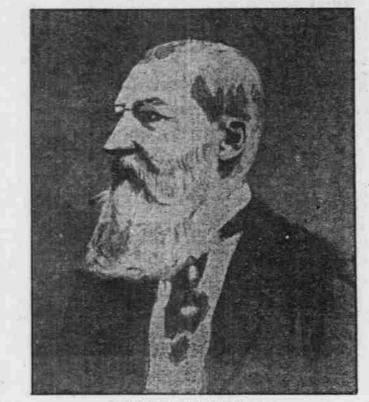
Pearson at White House.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General Pearson, one of the Boer representatives in this country, was at the White House today, and had a few minutes' talk with the President. He has received a request from Colonel Crowder to go to Louisiana in connection with the alleged British camp at Chalmette, where, it is said, a base of supplies is maintained for the shipment of mules and horses to South Africa, General Pearson left for Chal-mette this evening.

BUDGET GIVEN OUT.

(Continued from First Page.)

vantage. The Chancellor of the Ex-chequer denied that the registration of duties on grain and flour violated the principles of free trade, or would increase the cost of food. He thought the duties The Daily Mail asserts that Mr. Chamberisin, the Colonial Secretary, received an important dispatch from Lord Milner last (Monday) night. It is understood this dispatch outlines the basis of negotiations



KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN TRANSVAAL. Commandant Potgleter Killed-The Boers Worsted in All Battles.

LONDON, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvani at the end of last week has been sent by Lord Kitch-ener, who wires that about 200 Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about a hundred British casualties. The

about a hundred British casualities. The British also captured three guns and a quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieter was among the Boers killed.

Lord Kitchener in a dispatch dated from Pretoria, Sunday, April 13, recounts how Colonel Colenbrander, after locating Commandant Beyer's laager at Pzelkop, moved his force, by different routes, from Pietersburg, Transvaal Colony, blocking Pietersburg, Transvaal Colony, blocking the principal lines of retreat. The fight-ing commenced April 8, when the Innis-killing Fusileers attacked Molpspoort, covering the Boer position, and by dusk had seized a hill eastward of the Poort, after considerable opposition, resulting in Colonel Murray being wounded and Lieu-tenant Lincoln being killed. Another officer and five men were wounded. then the operations have continued Colonel Brander's latest report, April 12, gave the Boer losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at 106 men. The Colonel hoped to be able to report further cap-

The most severe fighting occurred April II, in Western Transvaal, where General Ian Hamilton has replaced General Me-thuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Colonel Kekewich's forces near Rooiwal and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 44 men killed, includ-Commandant Potgleter and 34 wound-The British captured 30 unwounded prisoners. According to last accounts, General Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the Boer command. The British losses in this fight were six men killed and 52 wounded. At the beginning of the pursuit Colonel Kekewich captured two guns, a pompom, a quantity of ammu-nition and a number of wagons,

A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bul-fontein, Orange River Colony. An officer and two men were killed, 14 men wounded and the remaining members of the patrol were surrounded and captured. Lord Kitchener mentions holding an inquiry in-

to this reverse.

The cosualty list published this evening shows that the Eighth New Zealand Regiment lost 13 men killed and 15 men injured April 12, in a ratiroad accident near Machi.

PEACE TERMS FOR BOERS. Details of Proposals Now Under Discussion.

THE HAGUE, April 14.—From those close in touch with the Boer leaders here it appears that the latest secret dispatch from South Africa outlines the peace pro-posals now under discussion at Protoria, They closely follow the summary given on Saturday last by the Evening News, of Edinburgh, with the following additional

The Boers are to accept a British Lord Commissioner, with a Boer executive both to be resident at Pretoria; the country is to be divided into districts, with British district officers and a Boer committee chosen by vote by the burghers; the veto right is to be reserved to the British Government; the majority of the British officers must be conversant with British officers must be conversal; with the dual language; Johannesburg is to be ceded to the British, with complete Brit-ish civil government; a war indemnity of \$10,000,000 is to be distributed by mixed committees; disarmament is to occur when the first batch of Boer prisoners is sent back to South Africa; no war tax is to be levied; both languages are to be recognized in the schoole and courts and in official documents; the expense of the garrisons in South Africa is to be borne by Great Britain; the present Boer lead-ers are to be retained in office so far as

MESSAGE FROM BOERS.

Balfour States That One Was Received and a Reply Sent.
LONDON, April 14.—Replying in the House of Commons today to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, the government leader, A. J. Balfour, said it was impossible at present to say more than that a message had been received Saturday from the Boer leaders, through Lord Kitchener, and that a reply had been sent to them. Further communication was expected. It is said that the communication of the

Boer leaders to Lord Kitchener amounted to little more than a request for permis-sion to use the cable in consulting Mr.

favored by the Boers. The Daily Mail pence per hundredweight on flour and says it will be submitted at the Cabinet meat. The total yield of this duty was meeting to be held today. estimate of the revenue from the new taxation to £5,150,000. Of the balance of the deficit, the Chancellor proposed to borrow £32,000,000 and to find the rest by drafts on the exchequer. He feared the duty on grain would arouse prejudices strong and deep, and that the cry of taxing the food of the people would once more be raised, but he was convinced that by no other form of indirect taxation could so much money by any possibility be found, with so little effect on the article on which it was imposed, and at so little injury to the trade and commerce of the country. The Chancellor of the Ex-chequer was loudly cheered by the oc-cupants of the Ministerial benches as he Sir William Vernon Harcort (Liberal)

was the next speaker. He corroborated the view expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the duty on wheat would meet with strong objection. This taxation of the people's food, he said, would bring home to the people the lesson of the war.

Strong Opposition Certain.

Wheat was a thing of the first neces- the British terms of peace be refused sity, and he was opposed to a return to the old fallacies of protection. It was, Sir William considered, by far the most objectionable proposal made to the country in many years. This passion for expansion of territory, and the annexation of independent countries, involved ruinous expenditure, which, he believed, would have to be defrared explicitly by would have to be defrayed exclusively by the British taxpayers, as the security of the Transvaal would not in any way meet the expenditure. The gigantic fortune made in the Rand had not been produced by the mines; but by projectors selling worthless mines to the ignorant and cred-

In the House of Commons, the general debate on the budget followed party lines. Winston Churchill approved the proposals, but called serious attention to the enormous increase in expenditure, amounting to £49,000,000 in seven years, a sum which he said was out of proportion to the national enrichment. The House divided on the corn and flour duties resolutions, which was adopted by a vote of

In his speech Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced his intention, in the course of the session, to ask Parliament for some assistance for the West Indian sugar-growing colonies, pending the abolition of the sugar bounties. He gave no indication of the amount he would ask for this purpose, his estimate therefore being included in the general estimate for war expenditure and other items. It is assumed, however, that this grant of aid will amount to about £500,000.

Regarding the coal tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that from information supplied by British Consuls at Mediterranean ports he could confidently predict that the competition of American coal in the Mediterranean, which began as a result of the high prices of coal in 1900, was unlikely to be continued to any extent in the coming year.

As Regarded by Newspapers.

LONDON, April 15.—The papers this morning, referring editorially to the budget, regard it as highly controversial and by no means popular. The check duty is universally condemned, and the papers express the belief that the Chancellor will have to withdraw it. The Conservative papers highly approve the corn duties, and deny that they constitute any infringement of the traditional free-trade policy. The Liberal papers condemn the corn duties vigorously. The Daily Chronicle, which expresses

the opinion that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach acted wisely in framing a war budget instead of assuming that peace was immi-nent, denounces the corn duty as a re-

The Daily News denounces in unmeasured terms the proposed taxation of the people's "food." which, it says, is not likeby to stop at the small tax now imposed.

The Times, in an editorial concerning the corn duties, expresses its pleasure in finding that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who formerly seemed wedded to the strictest traditions of treasury practice, is leaven to the strict traditions. learning his lesson, and recognizes that new sources of revenue must be found. The Times believes the country will sup-port the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expresses its regret that he has increased the income tax, and says it considers he might have increased the taxes on to-

Mr. Gould, a member of the London Corn Exchange, and president of the Corn Trade Association, in an interview

vorite Prescription Doubles a Mother's Joys and Halves Her Sorrows.

It does this by a pre-natal preparation in which the mother finds herself growing stronger instead of weaker with each month. Instead of nausea and nervousness, there are healthy appetite, quiet nerves, and refreshing sleep. The mind's content keeps pace with the body's comfort. There is no anxiety, no dread of the approaching time of travail. When the birth hour comes it is practically painless, the recovery is rapid, and the mother finds herself abundantly able to nurse her child.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge, and so obtain without cost the advice of a specialist in the diseases peculiar to women, All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Annie Blacker, 650 Catherine Street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Your medicines have done wooders for me. For years my health was very poor; I had four miscarriages, but since taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery' I have much better health, and now I have a fine healthy baby. I have recommended your medicines to several of my friends and they have been benefited by them."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

proposal to tax corn without taxing bacon, lard, etc., will be a protection to the American pig-breeder and feeder,

AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

All Sides Think a Great Lond Is Placed on Posterity.

LONDON, April 14.-Not for many years has Great Britain's fiscal programme been awaited with such interest as that which attached to today's announcement, and there is no doubt that all the pro-posals contained in the budget given out today by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be adopted. It is equally certain, however, that none of the proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either side of the house. More important, perhaps, than the curious forms of the new taxation is the statement made by the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer that the government had acceded to the Boer demand concerning the restocking of farms. At a late hour tonight, the Associated Press learns upon excellent authority that the principal provision of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £32,000,000, upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was re-markably reticent, has a serious bearing upon the peace question. There appears to be a very strong belief in the Cabinet that, owing to the expected early termination of the war, the £32,000,000 will never be needed. When that section of the budget gets to the committee stage, the peace negotiations will probably have reached such a shape that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to announce a diminution of today's estate. In any case, this loan will probably be called up in small installments only. The fear to explain the important point is taken in the House of Commons to Indicate that the government has strong hopes of a speedy issue of the negotiations now pending at Pretoria between the Boer leaders, although it wishes to impress

the world in general, and the Boers in particular, with its ability and determi-nation to push the war to a finish should Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is seldom dra matic; but when he referred today to the government's intention to restock the Boer as well as the colonial farms, his voice rose to an eloquent pitch. His gesture, as he spoke in praise of the valor of the Boers, and expressed his hope for subsequent friendship between Briton and Boer, took the House with him, and the cheers, especially from the opposition, prevented the speaker from continuing his speech for some moments. During this pause, the Chancellor of the Exchequer turned toward Mr. Chamber-lain, the Colonial Secretary, who sat pale and motionless, plainly none too pleased at this official recantation of his "un-conditional surrender" formula. The opinions gathered by the Associated Press interviews with members of the House of Commons indicate the existence of a considerable divergence of ideas with re-gard to the new taxation, which, although comparatively unimportant in the revenue it will yield, affects important economic principles which have hitherto been held

sacred by certain schools of English politiciana. Sir Charles Dilke voiced the opinion of many of these when he said: "The budg-et is a reversion to protectionist princi-

ples, and although only trivially so, I shall oppose it on those grounds." John Redmond said: "I can only speak from the Irish point of view. We regard the whole thing as a war tex, and Ireland has never approved of the war. We shall naturally fight it for that reason. The protection of Irish agriculture has been a good thing, but this duty upon flour and corn is too small to do us any good. Indeed, it will merely raise the price of cheap meals imported from America and largely used by the Irish peasantry, bemaking bread dearer. I think it quite likely that these duties may affect the American millers, as the difference between the new duties on raw and man-ufactured corn may perhaps give the English miller a chance to grind himself. whereas heretofore he has imported American flour."

A disadvantage claimed on all sides is the small amount Sir Michael Hicks-Beach raises by direct taxation, and the huge load, admitting that he has to raise the whole loan of £32,000,000, which he particularly vehement in speaking of the budget to a representative of the Associated Press. "It is a cowardly budget," he declared, "for a bully's war. It devolves upon the very poor the cost of agreement the second of the se grandizing and adventurous rich, It taxes the industrious producer at home for the prodigal speculator abroad. It further reduces the standard of the comfort of The Daily Graphic, rather moderate in its views, thinks it not worth while to raise a storm of aglistion in the country, especially in the hands of the Liberais, for the sake of the small amount the corn duties will realize.

The Daily News denounce to the poor, who foolishly cried havoc, and let loose the dogs of war. In short, the mothers and children, in dearer bread, pay for the husband's trafficking." Asked if he thought that American flour would be affected by the new taxes, Mr. Burns said that he was inclined to believe that Minneapolis and other large milling cen-ters would find it much harder to get trade in England. "But that does not matter." said Mr. Burns. "You deserve to be chastised for the Philippines." Harry Norman voiced the opinion of the Imperialist Liberals when he said:
"You cannot call it protection. It is a tariff for revenue only, and America will have no cause for retaliation. But it is irritating without being compensating. Of course, it will pass. If the government told its supporters to eat their hats they would do so without a murmur. The

ish imitation of the American action dur-ing the Spanish-American War." Outside of the House of Commons the income tax and the increase in the amount of the stamps to be placed on published this morning, contends that the checks have created the most comment.

regulation concerning checks is a slav-

Dr. Pierce's Fa-orite Prescription ALL DISEASES \$5 A MONTH

A VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE THAT SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

The Copeland Medical Institute Does Not Confine Its Practice to Catarrhal Affections, but Treats All Chronic Diseases at a Uniform Rate of \$5 a Month, Medicines

The Copeland physicians are in daily receipt of letters from all points inquiring as to the application of their system of treatment to chronic maladies other than those of a catarrhal nature. For the information of those inquiring and the public generally, it is again stated that the provision made by the Copeland Medical Institute is for the treatment and cure of all persons suffering from any form of chronic disease or infimility whatever at the uniform fee of 8-including all medicines and appliances—for one month's continuous and watchful treatment. The same measure of skill, the same degree of care, the same intelligent exercise of professional energy and effort, and the same certainty of cure, are afforded to sufferers from other chronic maladies as to those suffering from catarrhal troubles of any nature.

Great numbers of people suffer from the malign poisons of catarrh, as from other chronic maiadies, without any correct or definite idea of the nature of their affiliction. The following symptome have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that alis them. Many diseases, known under various specific names, are really of a catarrhal origin and nature. Every part of the mucous membrane, the nose,

CATARRH OF **HEAD AND THROAT**

The head and throat become dis eased from neglected colds, caus-ing Catarrh when the condition of the blood predisposes to this con dition.

"Is your voice husky?"

"Do you soit up slime?"

"Do you soit up slime?"

"Do you soit up slime?"

"Do you snore at night?"

"Do you blow out scabs at night?"

"Does your nose dischargo?"

"Does your nose dischargo?"

"Does your nose bleed eastly?"

"Is there tickling in the throat?"

"Is the worse toward night?"

"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"

"Is there pain across the eyes?"

"Is there pain across the eyes?"

"Is there pain in front of bead?"

"Is there pain for some learing?"

"Is the throat dry in the morning?"

"Are you losing your sense of taste?"

"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"

"Does your uose stop up toward night?"

CATARRH OF **BRONCHIAL TUBES**

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the ronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you spit up yesiow matter?"
"Do you spit up yesiow matter?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough in the mornings?"
"Is you cough in the mornings?"
"Is you cough short and hacking?"
"Do you cough short and hacking?"
"Is there ticking behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastone?"
"Bo you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and mornings?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping

down into the throat and being awallowed. "Is there names ?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you beich up gas?!
"Have you waterbrash?
"Are you lightheaded?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and meak?"
"Do you have sick headach?"
"Do you have sick headach?"
"Is there disgunt for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have distribute?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"

"When you get up suddenly are you dimy?"
"Is there gnawing senesation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"To you belch material that burns throat?"
"If stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

SYMPTOMS OF **EAR TROUBLES**

Desfness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Do your ears litch and burnt?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a bursing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there cracking sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your

nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your cars keep you awake?" "When you blow your nose do the ears "Is hearing worse when you have a cold?" "Is rearing like a waterfall in the head?"

CATARRH OF THE LIVER

The liver becomes diseased by catarrh extending from the stomach into the tubes of the liver.

"Are you irritable?"
"Are you ser dinay?"
"Bo you get dinay?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Do you feel miserable?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Be your memory poor?"
"Be your eyesight blurred?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"Have you pain in the back?"
"Are your spirits low at times?"
"He there bloating after eating?"
"Have you pain around the loims?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?"
"Do you have a ense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a ense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you have a palpitation of the heart?"
"Is there a general feeling of lassitude?"
"Do these feelings affect your memory?" "Are you irritable?"

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OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

The "man in the street" is generally very angry over both these increases.

Much Money Changes Hands. LONDON, April 14 .- One of the first results of the budget announcement was that considerable sums of money changed hands at Lloyd's, where for weeks past risks have been accepted against the various commodities upon which it seemed likely the Chuncellor of the Exchequer might impose a tax. The pre-miums demanded on sugar, grain and income tax risks were 50 guineas per cent each, and many policies were written. On the other hand, big chances were taken. Timber paid a premium of 40 guineas per cent, while petroleum and cocoa paid 20 guineas per cent each. None of the lasted commodities came under the mention announced taxation.

American Federation Council Meets. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The execu-tive council of the American Federation enterprise.

SUNDAY-From 10 A. M. to 12 M. of Labor met here today for a week's session. Measts. Furuseth and Tracy, of the legislative committee of the federa-tion, made a report regarding the legislation now pending in Congress, and par-ticularly to the Kahn-Mitchell Chineso exclusion bill and its present status and the attitude of some Senators who are hostile to the essential features of effec-tive exclusion. An informal discussion was had and the views of the executive council will be later expressed in a resu-lution to be presented to Congress.

Refugee Dewet Goes to Lima. GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, April 14.Adolphus Dewet, a nephew of the Boer
General, who was wounded and captured
at the battle of Jakobsdale and who afterward escaped from Bermuda by swim-ming to a schooner bound for New York, arrived here recently. He spent a few days in this city and proceeded to Lima, Peru, where he will engage in a mining

BROKEN DOWN MEN



Who are broken in health, Whose backs are weak, Whose vitality is wasted, Whose nerves are shattered, Who are old while young,

You are here offered new life, fresh courage, and the nerves and vigor which belong to strong men. You can be cured of the effects of past errors, excesses and mistakes. DR. McLAUGHLIN'S

is worth its weight in gold to every man, whose strength and vitality are leaving him. It fills the body with nerve force, warms the blood, simulates the circulation and restores all the mental and physical energy wasted in earlier years. It does this while you sheet.

you sleep.

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Caution Beware of medical concerns offering "Electric Belts Free." This offer is only a trick to foist a pack of medicines upon you C. O. D. Write to me for an explanation of the trick. I will send you my beautifully illustrated book with full information free. Write now. Don't delay.

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