They Will Now Consider Decision on Coal Strike.

Darrow Closes His Argument by Appeal From Written to Moral Law-Severely Castigates Nonunion Men and New Jersey Laws.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.-The Anthra cite Coal Strike Commission, after being in continuous session for more than three months, closed its open hearings today with an all-day argument by Clarence S. Darrow in behalf of the miners. The nmission will meet in secret in Washington next Thursday and begin considation of the award. It is known that by the end of this month the arbitrators will be ready to make their announce mined upon, the increase is to date from the first of last November, the commis-sion having decided upon that date or During the session today the commission held a short conference the lawyers on the several sides, and asked them to hold themselves in readi-ness, in case they are called upon by

crowd that heard Mr. Darrow speak today was fully as great as that which listened to Mr. Baer and Mr. Darrow yesterday. He took up the entire time of both sessions, 5% hours. He touched upon almost every phase of the strike, and when he closed he was greeted with long applause, which Chairman Gray did not suppress. President Mitchell was in court all day, but did not have anything to say to the commission in parting.

Operators Would Be Masters.

Mr. Darrow first discussed the cause of the strike. The responsibility for the coal famine, he said, rested with those who were responsible for the strike. If the men struck without just reason, then they are responsible; but if the men were right and the operators not broad-minded enough to see the justice of their claims, then the latter are responsible for the trouble. He believed the strike was due was, who should be the masters, the oper-ators or the men. I say neither should rights and aspirations and the hopes of be the master of the other."

Mr. Darrow proceeded at some length to verify his assertion and quoted from as they have shown it in this case, have coal operator between a coal operator between the coal op of the operators a men. The same spirit, he said, existed today. He briefly referred to the spirit shown by G. B. Markle in evicting 13 persons for alleged criminal acts, and then took up Mr. Baer's sliding scale proposition made yesterday. If Mr. Baer believed he made a nice, fair proposition he proposed to show him it was not.

Baer's Scale One-Sided.

With the assistance of the miners' expert statistician, Mr. Darrow said, the I per cent raise on 5 cents advance suggested by Mr. Baer would give the

erators last Spring, when they refuse to treat with organizations. He said labor leaders hesitate to call a strike, because they know it means distress and suffering. He wanted the "captains of industry" to know that it was better for the men to treat with them than have the men go to the "menty fewal, towards the "nerty fewal, towards the "nerty fewal, towards the "nerty fewal, towards the men go to the "nerty fewal, towards the miners" life with that the "petty feudal tyrants" who are under them in authority, for the purpose of getting just treatment. It would be betthe industry and the country have the heads of the coal companies and the representatives of the men meet face workers go to the under boss. If the boss does not like what the miner says, he throws the latter out.

Counsel followed this by reading the the strike, asking for arbitration. Arbitration, Mr. Darrow said, is the only means by which industrial peace can be maintained. Every appeal and every prayer of the men, he said, was constuously rejected by the operators.

"No numan being could have done more than the organization of the miners," he said, "to prevent the civil strife that was thrust upon the people of the country. They apurned all our requests with con will post notices on our works, which shall be your contract for the coming year, they said. They forced the strike that they might demonstrate to the men and to the generations to come that the owners of capital are the masters of the on. They tried to crush the union, which was the first ray of hope and inspiration that has entered their dark lives. But at this late day, after months of strife on the part of the men to meet

Mr. Baer, Mr. Darrow continued teared his own combination more than he feared miners' union, because Mr. Baer's poor. The people do not believe in such an absolute ownership of the riches of the earth as that which the anthracite coal combination possesses. The time will come when the operators' combination will be destroyed, not by the miners' union, but by the people, who will take possession of the riches under the ground nd relieve themselves of the tyranny of

So long as the laws of the country do not prevent industrial wars, he said, and so long as the masters of capital want to long will the workingmen of the country fight.

He reverted to the violent phase of the strike, and said, if the commission did not discuss the question broadly, then it was not fitted to grapple with it at all. He referred to the presence of attorneys for the nonunion men and said they came in under the guise of being friends of the nonunion men and asked the commission to give the nonunionists a 20 per cent in-

their case stronger to do this and in the three weeks lawyers for the nor examined witnesses they never mentioned the wage question.

rrow then launched into a defense of the men who committed crime under passion and said the conduct of the men was due to their condition and environments. If he was brought up under the environment of the Pole who struck James Winston on the head with a club, he probably would do the same. Mr. ow said the fact that the operators d the men "criminals, cut-throats and ssins" was enough to exasperate them

and Chairman Gray interrupted to say:
"The commission does not believe the
miners are criminals, cut-throats and as-

At the afternoon session Mr. Darrow You can never see a great strike exist here and there unless violence is done," he said, "and so it was in the coal fields. where 150,000 people are living very close He said it was a wonder after the oper.

WITH THE JUDGES ators had insolently and cruelly rejected the requests of the men, that there was no more violence among the population. reduced to a condition bordering on starvation. He paid a tribute to the for-eigners in the coal region, who, he said, were warm-hearted, emotional, sympa-thetic, religious people. It comes with poor grace, he said, for the operators to that the Poles and Slavs, whose la bor the presidents have taken for years could not speak English, and therefore are not a responsible party with whom they could make a contract. He spoke of the strict adherence of the operate LAST WORDS FOR THE MINERS | the dead letter of the law, and not to the moral law of humanity, and remarked that "if our captains of industry would respect their fellowman, the bitter war just ended would not have occurred, and those who lost their lives in that struggle would be alive today." Conflicts between capital and labor will continue, he said

> less to talk of curing it in any other way, Mr. Darrow then took up the 13 evictions on the Markle property, and with language that was extremely strong he pic-tured the eviction of a sick wife and a

blind woman 100 years old. "You may roll together all the cruelty and violence committed in the anthracite region," he exclaimed, "and you cannot equal the fiendish cruelty of John Markle when he turned these helpless people into the street, simply to satisfy his hellish

hate. Brigadier-General Gobin, who commanded one brigade of the state troops in the field during the strike, came in for se-vere crificism from the miners' counsel. He read various reports made to General Gobin by his regimental commanders, and severely condemned the General's now-"shoot-to-kill order."

Turning to the boycott, Mr. Darrow sald there was one illustration, at leas the United States of the boycott, and that was in the American Revolution. "There was not one specific act that is not charged by the loyallsts against those whom we teach our children to love and vene You and I may sit here and judge men by the dead letter of the law, We may say that this act is right and that act is wrong. But up there sits the living God and he judges the acts of men by an and he larges the acts of me say there is the legal side and the moral side. The poycott is an ancient weapon; it is respectable when the operators use it, but not respectable when we use it." He told of the distinction between the

boycott that is criminal and the boycott that is within the law.

As to Nonunion Men. He then spoke of the nonunion men, whom he termed "soabs." These men, he said, have always been hated. Sometime they are good men, often they act from necessity, but they are traitors to their the operators. They believed the issue class. They are men, he continued, who the workmen.

coal operator, before a Congressional in-vestigation 20 years ago, showing the al. have been willing to fight to obtain it. They have never been ready to face star score of years back, when they refused to treat with the organization of the men. The same spirit he said existed the earth. He is a wandering tramp. ready to be used by anybody who will pay the price to use him, and when the strike is over, the operators let him walk home again or let the union send him home. He is the pliant jool of the men who in this great struggle, wisely or unwisely, are against the laboring man. And it cannot be but that he will be despised, nistrusted, hated and reviled by all men who love liberty and who love their fel-lowmen and who have the point of view of the laboring man."
Regarding the demand for an eight-hour

suggested by Mr. Baer would give the operators an increase of 3½ per cent in profits and the miners only 1½ on the 34.50 basis. Mr. Darrow's remarks on the proposition plainly indicated that the miners fixtly reject the proposition.

Reverting to the cause of the strike. Mr. Darrow quoted from the replies of the operators last Spring, when they refused only one standpoint from which you have a possible of the only one standpoint from which you have a possible of the only one standpoint from which you have a possible of the only one standpoint from which you have a possible of the operators and the strike. right to approach this question, and that s would it make the best men, the American to build a nation, where there will be no more strikes and no more vio

> of a professional man, who gets a chance to better himself. "There is nothing high and ennobling and great in digging coal," he said. "That is work. He wants a chance to develop the best that is in him-self. It is no answer to say that, if you self. It is no answer to say that, if you give him a shorter day, he will not use it This is scarcely worth the re-

Mr. Darrow said the commission was charged with one of the greatest re-sponsibilities that ever devolved on any commission or body of men since history began, and if it is wise and broad, if it will build for the future and for that which is highest for men and grandest and best for the human race, it will be one of the milestone in the progress of the world. After making a plea for the weighing of coal wherever it is possible, Mr. Darrow discussed the merits of the union. On the question of the incorpora-

Incorporation of Unions.

"I am not willing to admit for a single moment that anything can be gained fo manhood, for righteousness, for the goo of all, by going into some petty Legisla-ture and asking to merge the individual flesh and blood man into a corporation created by the state. Why, we were told in the argument that the State of New Jersey—of all the places on earth, the State of New Jersey—had introduced a law to compel labor organizations to incor-porate. New Jersey has been busy with the corporation business. New Jersey has issued its bogus charters and sent them broadcast over the country, its charters which have been simply letters of marque and reprisal for every privateer that sails the high seas of commerce to capture what he can get, until New Jersey has been a stench and a by-word in the minda of all people who helleve in fast dealing of all people who believe in fair dealing and justice between man and man." "Mr. Darrow paid a tribute to the organ-ization which had welded 147,000 men, who speak 20 different languages, of all de-grees of intelligence, of all degrees of moral character, into one homogenous mass, and he also paid a high tribute to President Mitchell and his officers for the manner in which they handled this great army of workingmen throustruggle. In closing, he said: throughout the

"This contest is one of the most important contests that have marked the progress of human liberty since the world began—one force pointing one way, one force the other. Every advantage that the human race has won has been at fearful cost. Every contest has been won by struggle. Some men must die that others may live. It has come to these por miners to bear this cross, not for temselves but that the human race may be lifted up to a higher and broader plane

than it has ever known before."

After the long applause which was accorded Mr. Darrow had subsided, Chairnan Gray, on behalf of the commission,

"It is due to counsel and to those who represented both sides that I should say that we leave you, or rather you leave us, with a feeling on our part of regret that the long association which has been so pleasant to us is about to be broken. It speaks well for counsel on both sides that no unpleasant episode has occurred —nothing that should mar the situation in which reasonable men and citizens of a great country find themselves, mutually ndeavoring to arrive at just conclusions and a just verdict in a great controversy. The work is now ours, and I know that we have your best wishes that we may have

No More Strikes of Elevator Men. CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—There will be no more strikes of elevator conductors and janitors of Chicago office buildings for a period of five years as a result of the work

has been considering the recent grievances of the unions against the Building Man-agers' Association. This decision, which all parties to the case agreed to abide by, includes recognition of the Elevator Conductors and Janitors Unions and concede the increased scale demanded by the

ABOLISH CHILD LABOR.

Campaign in New York Reveals Extent of Evil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-Prominent men in this city are back of the movement un-dertaken by the child labor bureau to make sweeping changes in all the laws that relate to the employment of children. Investigations carried on for the ing themselves of the present inadequate laws, have sent their children into lives of slavery. Boys and girls of tender years have been compelled to work from until those captains of industry respect their fellowmen. It is idle, futile and use-12 to 14 hours a day for from \$2 to \$3 a week. In connection with this crusade the committee is trying to restrict the number of children who engage in the socalled street occupations, as selling newspapers and blacking boots. They want a law under which children above the age of 12 only shall be licensed to trade in the streets.

investigators found that false The swearing was practiced by hundreds of The present law requires that of England at Caracas. every child less than 14 years of age shall present to the Board of Health an affidavit signed by parents that he is of the proper age. Hundreds of cases are now on the records of the commission which show proper age. that children are often employed in this city at the age of 12 and 13 when there is no reason for it other than the greed of

STRIKE ON SANTA FE UNLIKELY. Trainmen and Officials Show Spirit

of Conciliation. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.-A conference was held today between the Santa Fe officials and the trainmen relative to an increase in wages. Nothing definite was decided upon, but there is a more conciliatory feeling between the parties now, A. Garretson, assistant chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, in discussing the probability of a strike said:

"That is a question which I do not know quite how to answer. We have never had occasion to strike and in all probability never will, if things run as smoothly as they have heretofore. In all previous matters of this kind we have always been able to come to satisfactory agreements. The raise in wages is what we are after, not strikes. Some concessions may be made of course, but one can not always get all one wants."

Job Printers Win Their Point.

OMAHA, Feb. 13.—The job printers' strike, which has been on here during the past six weeks, was settled tonight, the employers conceding every point. The new scale which goes into effect September 1 next provides for a uniform wage of week of 54 hours

Big Factory Shuts Down. DOVER, N. H., Feb. 13 .- Orders were is ged today to shut down the print works of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company This will throw out of about 1250 men and women.

BEATEN BY THE GUARDS Patient in Kansas Insane Asylum Dies of Brutal Usage.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13 .-- Amos A. Max. well, aged 50 years, an inmate of the Kansas Asylum for the Insane, suddenly died this afternoon as a result of a severe beating alleged to have been given him by Earl New and M. W. Peterson, two guards.

An examination of the man's body, made soon after his death, disclosed nothing unusual. Then the gardener of the institution made the statement that he had seen the two guards throw the old man down on the floor and kick him un-til he was unconscious. Another examina-tion then disclosed the fact that several ribs were broken and that the body was

Governor Bailey and the State Board of Charities are making an investigation towatched by officers to await further developments. Governor Balley, in discussing the death of Maxwell, said tonight that there would be no whitewashing of the affair. "If the attendants are guilty they will have to suffer," he said.

TRAIN STRIKES A ROCK.

Three Trainmen Scalded to Death in

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 13.—In a wreck at Vienna Station, on the Balti-more & Ohio Railroad, about 14 miles west of this place, today, three men were killed the train to which they belonged was plled in a confused mass on the tracks, which were torn up several hundred yards and all traffic east and west is blocked on the road. An eastbound freight train struck a large boulder lying in the cut west of Vienna Station. The dead:

H. A. Bell, fireman.

James Wright, brakeman. loosened by recent rains and a quantity of rocks had tumbled to the tracks. The engine was thrown high into the air and alighted on its side, pinning the unfortu-nate men under it and the escaping steam literally scalded them to death. immediately behind the engine were piled

SMALLPOX AT PULLMAN. Quarantine Established and No Stulent Can Leave.

PULLMAN, Wash., Feb. 12.-(Special.)-The Washington Agricultural College was placed under quarantine today on acof some dozen cases of smallpox that have appeared among the students. The quarantine was declared by the Co-Commissioners, not because of the seri-ousness of the situation, but to prevent the students from going to their home and thus spreading the disease. Th order provides that no student residing in either dormitory shall be allowed to leave the college campus without a special permit, and that the students living down town will be allowed to come to their classes as usual but must not under any circumstances leave town. Violation of the order is punished by a fine of \$100 and imprisonment in jail for 30 days. Social affairs of every description both in the college and City of Pullman have been declared off, and the college library has been closed. has been closed.

Resumes Under Police Protection. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The plant of the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company at Hegewich, which has been closed for a week on account of the strike of the engineers and firemen, was reopened today under police protection. About ten engineers and firemen were secured. It is now feared that the members of the Car now feared that the members of the Carnakers' Union will strike in support of the ousted engineers and firemen. Fifteen hundred men are employed at the plant

Will Continue Their Cruise HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 13.-Sixteer of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Madiana will continue their cruise south ward on board the steamer Ocamo, which will sail for the West Indies tomorrow. The Madiana is daily settling down.

Highway Across Continent. DENVER. Feb. 11.-The State Senate today adopted the Taylor resolution memorializing Congress to pass the good roads bill appropriating \$30,000,000 for the

## THE TERMS ARE MADE

(Continued from First Page.)

ment to The Hague, do not state in de tail the methods of procedure by which the case is to be laid before that tribunal This will be done in a second set of protocols, the preparation of which will begin at once. It is provided, however, that not Venezuela alone but all the other nations shall be permitted to appear with her before the tribunal in opposition to

the aliles' claim for preferential payment. Upon the signing of the protocols tonight congratulations were exchanged by the four negotiators. Mr. Bowen then dispatched a brief cablegram to President Castro, informing him of the signing of the protocols providing for the immediate raising of the blockade.

The British protocols consist of nine articles and the others are practically of the same length. All provide for the renewal of existing treaties of amity and commerce with Venezuela.

The customs receipts to be set aside for the powers pending the decision of The Hague are to be deposited in the Bank

DEFENDS THE ALLIANCE.

Balfour Says United States Should Control South American States.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.-Premier Balfour, in a speech at the luncheon given by the Conservative Club here today, declared the British government had no choice but to take action against Venezuela. Ministers had shown no undue haste, greed for money and no inhumanity. greed for money and no inhumanity. The United States, he said, had been taken into the conference at every stage. The Monroe Doctrine had no enemies in this country. It would be a great gain to civilization if the United States would more actively concern itself with arrangements to prevent the constantly recurring difficulties between the European powers and the South American governments by getting the latter to observe the principle of international courtesy.

Continuing, he said there was no ground

for Lord Rosebery's criticism with respect to British relations with either the United States or Germany. Some arrangement with the latter for joint operation the most reasonable step possible for enforcing their several claims. Mr. Balfour ridiculed the suggestion that the alliance with Germany over Venezuela was settled at the time of Emperor William's visit

at the time of Emperor William's visit to Sandringham.

If the peace of Europe was to be preserved and the cause of civilization go forward without fatal shocks, it must be by the increasing use of co-operation between the European powers. The Balkan states were now giving anxiety and the question could only be solved by common action on the part of the great civilized powers. European concert was clumsy, but it was better than isolated action. Mr. Balfour implored all those who had any Balfour implored all those who had any ommand over the sources of public opinon to refrain from creating jealousies between nations, so easily formed and so difficult to allay. Referring to Lord Rosebery's proposal

that Lord Kitchener be invited to leave his command in India and become War Minister, Mr. Balfour characterized it a the wildest that has ever emanated from a man who had held and who doubtless was destined to again hold great adminis-trative posts. Lord Kitchener was a great soldier, but he had not been trained for the work of a Cabinet Minister who was required to defend the proposals of his government in Parliament. Speaking at a reception here this even-

ing, Mr. Balfour announced that he had received a communication from Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, saying that all the tion had been removed, and that no hitch whatever need delay the final settlement any appreciable time.

GERMANY PEARED A FIGHT official Explanation for Allowing the United States to Interfere.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.-A semi-official answer to the criticisms of the German govto have anything to do with the negotiations between Germany and Venexuela," was issued today as follows:

"The United States' participation in the settlement of the controversy is regarded in many quarters as unfortunate and hin a position can easily be understood, but justification for this criticism does not exst when the consequences of the United States' participation are used as a basis for attacking the government. Certainly we would have reached the object desired more readily and better if we had been le slone, with Venezuela, but every politician knew absolutely in advance that we would not have been let alone. Means for eliminating the United States from the not now. A statesman who had acted on this assumption would have lost the gam-

from the start. "Even if President Roosevelt and his advisers wanted to remain neutral, as they tried to do. American public oninion would resisting claims of the European powers. It is not a question of the imaginary defects and weaknesses of Germany's statement, but of fixed, immutable facts, ig-noring which would have created a German-American complication in place of the German-Venezuelan incident. Many tendencies at home and abroad were work ing precisely in this direction, but quite without success.

patriotic publicists who call for treating this question according to the Bismarckian method can rest assured that this method is being applied. Carefully nursing the friendship of the United States

OTHER WORLDS.

In recent years the interest excited among all thinking people as to whether the stars and planets are inhabited or not, has made the subject one of enormous importance. Our sole knowledge of the people on other worlds and how far the people there differ from our inhabitants, can only be guessed by comparison with animal nature on this small sphere of ours. More important to us is a knowledge of ourselves. "Know THYSELF" was an old Greek thought. How to take care of one's own body is not so simple as some think; the human mechanism is a wonderful thing and requires watching.

HINTS FOR RIGHT LIVING.

One man who has done more to teach the American people how to care for their bodies than almost any other, is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. the Author of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser." He says: It is not the quantity of the food eaten which produces strength and health (for some people can keep strong on a very meagre diet), but it is how much food is absorbed and assimilated by the blood and carried to nourish every organ of the body. It is, therefore, vitally necessary for the body that the stomach be in a healthy state. If disease of the stomach, or what is called "stomach trouble," prevents proper nutrition then the heart, liver, lungs, and kidneys do not get proper food-they are not fed on rich red blood, and in consequence, begin to show signs of distress. Outwardly these signs may be pimples and eruptions on skin, pale face, sleepless nights, tired, languid feelings, or, by reason of the nerves not being fed on pure blood, they become starved, and we receive a warning in the pain we call neuralgia. Rheumatism, too, is a blood disease. After years of practice and study Dr. Pierce found that one of his prescriptions, made from the extracts of several plants, invariably produced a tonic effect upon the system. It helped the process of absorption of the healthy elements in the food and increased the red corpuscles of the blood, as well as eliminated the poisons from the system. This Alterative Extract he named "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." a medicine made entirely of botanical extracts and which does not contain alcohol. Some blood medicines do, and when alcohol touches the little red blood corpuscles they begin to shrink and are reduced to broken fragments and shapeless masses.

A \$3,000 FORFEIT.

\$3,000 forfeit will be cheerfully paid, in lawful money of of the United States, by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original statements and signatures of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, and thus proving the genuineness and reliability of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people.

multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people.

"Nine or ten years ago my health became very poor, and in 1892 was so far gone that good doctors pronounced my case the worst they had ever treated," writes Mr. Harvey Phipps, of Florence, Ala. "I had acute stomach trouble, liver complaint, catarrh, and was so nervous I could not sleep. Got so bad I rolled in bed with but a few minutes' sleep each night for three months. I finally took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and in a few days noticed a decided improvement. I commenced to get more rest at night and could eat with pleasure. When I had used three bottles of the 'Discovery' I was a new man; could eat mince pie for supper, go to bed at seven P. M. and sleep until seven A. M. A few years later, owing to exposure and impure water, I contracted malaris. Three months' treatment by doctors failed to produce the desired results, so I got one bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it fixed me up in good shape. Food has agreed with me perfectly since. I am now working every day in all kinds of weather, and think if I had not taken your medicines I would now be under the sod." your medicines I would now be under the sod."

"About two years ago a rash appeared on the arms and legs of my nephew, a boy twelve years of age," writes H. Greenfield, Hsq., of 213 Hast 101st Street, New York, N. Y. "We paid little attention to it at first but it kept on getting worse every day, and we finally went to our family physician who pronounced it a case of eczema, and said he could cure it in a short while. After treating it about two months it got worse instead of better. I advised the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and after using two bottles the patient began to improve. The itching abated; he could sleep better; his appetite increased, and we continued to use the 'Discovery' and 'Pellets' until the scales came off by the handful. We used in all twelve bottles and his whole body is to-day as clear and smooth as a habe's and his whole body is to-day as clear and smooth as a baby's. This is the most wonderful and complete cure that ever came under my observation."

FREE! Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume.

Address: Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

States he never wore culrassiers' boots, as is now so often demanded, and in the Samean questions he was perhaps less exacting than his present successor

The government will ask the Reichstag o appropriate a supplementary credit to defray the expenses of the Venezuelan expedition. The amount will be fixed after the raising of the blockade.

SUZERAIN OF SOUTH AMERICA. Position London Journal Selects for

the United States. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.-The Daily Telegraph argues this morning that the United States has established a quasi suzerainty over the republics of South America, ac-cording to a London dispatch to the Tri-The Telegraph says: "The Monroe Doctrine involves that.

things are, a distinct premium is offered to adventurers and irresponsible persons who can boast of ephemeral authority in these republics to play fast and loose with their external obligations. Some day or other citizens of the United States might be the victims, and then the Government at Washington would find - self confronted would have to put up with a defiance or be compelled to adopt measures the em ployment of which it denied to other pow ers similarly situated. Such a position would comport neither with the dig nor the interests of the United States. any rate, when the Venezuelan difficulty is out of the way, we trust that American atatesmen will take the problem with all its complicated and embarrassing corol-laries in most serious consideration."

CATSPAW FOR WILLIAM. London Paper's View of British Po-

sition in Alliance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The newspapers here, says the Tribune correspondent in London, are very much dissatisfied be-cause Germany is to receive \$340,000 from Venezuela and England only \$27,500, Ger nany, it is admitted, has every reason to chuckle. The Daily Mail says the net result of the alliance is that the relations of England and the United States have oeen seriously embarrassed at a time when the mutual sentiment is unusually friendly, and when American opinion was be-ginning to favor the idea of a British alllance: that to the Continent this country has been exhibited as still in German leading strings, to the injury of British in terests outside of America; that at great expense President Castro has been sh that it is 12 times as serious a matter

injure Germany as to injure England, and that the British Foreign Office has been made the laughing stock of the world.

ITALY WANTED MORE CASH. Increased Her Demand When Concession Was Made to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Italian Ambassador called on Mr. Bowen this afternoon and informed him that he felt that his government should receive an in-creased cash payment in view of Ger-many's demands for \$240,000. Mr. Bowen stated that Italy, if she insists on this payment, will be violating previous agree-

Bockefeller Guarded Like a Czar. LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.-John D. Rockefeller has returned to Lakewood, and is staying with his son-in-law and daughter, Professor and Mrs. Charles A. Strong, at their cottage on the Lake drive. Two watchmen guard the Strong cottage at night. A messenger was detained for half an hour before he succeeded in satisfying the guards that he was not a picious person. When Mr. Rockefeller came to visit them two months ago, the hired a nightwatchman, who has been on duty regularly since then.

Wedding, Bigamy, Murder. JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 12.-Albert Bli-derback, formerly of Calro, Ill., and Miss Lucy Hudgins, a member of a prominent family, were married yesterday. Late in the day a warrant was sworn out by Miss Hudgins' father, charging Bliderback with bloamy. Last night, shortly before mid-

to death. Two policemen arrested Samuel Hudgins, the father of Bilderback's bride,

Invasion of Students From Europe. CHICAGO, Feb. 13 .- At the banquet of the Chicago alumni of the Michigan University tonight, President Angell predicted that within a few years there will be an invasion of American universities by students from Europe. President Angell declared that he questioned the wisdom of the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, which provides for the attendance of American students at Oxford, and declared that the bequest would have been of greater utilattendance of English youth at American institutions. He based his belief on the fact that none of the sciences are taught at Oxford.

NEW YORK Feb. 11.-According to officials of the Sargent Manufacturing Company, of Muskegon, Mich., a shortage has been discovered in the New York of the company. The manager here was Henry E. Hugheson, who committed sul-cide several days ago. The amount of the shortage was not stated, but ex-Sheriff Smith, of Muskegon, who is here on be-half of the Sargent Company, said it was not large enough to embarrass the company.

New Coal Trust Formed.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.-The Amerithorized capital of \$15,000,000, was incorporated here today. The charter con-fers broad powers, including the mining night, the doorbell of a boarding-house of coal, ore, minerals, manufacturing of was rung, and when Robert E. McGraw, the same, construction and operation of a boarder, came to the door, he was shot railroads and steamship lines, etc.

> Many thousands of the most flattering testimonials have been received by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, giving accounts of its good work, of the aggravating and persistent coughs that have yielded to its soothing effect, of severe colds that have been broken up by its use, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has warded off, and of dangerous cases of croup it has cured. It is a medicine of great worth and merit.

