NO PENSION FOR LIL

Senator Hoar's Amendment Was Tabled.

DIPLOMATIC BILL WAS PASSED

The House Will Vote on the Hawaiian Bill Monday—Another Contested Election Case.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—While the Senate had the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill under consideration today, a lively debate was precipitated by an amendment proposed by Hoar, proposing to give ex-Queen Liliuokalani $30,000 and an annuity of $10,000. The amendment was tabled finally without division. The pending bill was passed, with a few minor amendments. The remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies of the late M. L. Hayward.

The House agreed today to take up the bill providing a government for Hawaii on April 3, the final vote to be taken on April 5 at 4 P. M. Consideration of the Wise-Young election contest was resumed, and occupied the entire remainder of the session.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Senate Passed the Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Allen (Pop. Neb.) introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the committee on rules to report to the Senate why the Secretary of the Senate has not, for several years, reported at the beginning of each session the number of clerks, messengers and other employes, together with their salaries, in accordance with the provision of the statutes. Allen said the statement has not been made for several years. The agreement reached a number of years ago by the Senators had been violated and the Senate force had been rapidly increased, until now it numbered about 300 persons, drawing aggregate salaries of $510,000. The resolution passed.

The resolution reported from the committee on contingent expenses, authorizing the committee on relations with Cuba to have a subcommittee visit Cuba, was objected to by Cockrell (Dem. Mo.). He had noticed, he said, several propositions to send committees and subcommittees of Congress on expeditions to various places, and he now wanted to enter his protest against these junkets. The resolution went over.

Hale (Rep. Me.) then called up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

In explanation of the amendment to pension Liliuokalani, Hoar (Rep. Mass.) said the ex-Queen was the proprietor in her own right of much property that had been lost to her by her dethronement. He said that she had been the subject of cruel calumnies, which he was assured had not the slightest foundation in fact. He was satisfied her life had been quite blameless and spotless.

Tillman (Dem. S. C.) insisted that if any obligation existed at all, it was one of Hawaii and not of the United States.

Platt (Rep. Conn.) did not believe the ex-Queen had the slightest claim on the United States, and while he would be willing to join in the making of a donation to her, in the circumstances he would not agree to legislation that recognized her right to any such payments.

Gallinger (Rep. N. H.) denounced the proposed appropriation as utterly unjustifiable.

Lodge (Rep. Mass.), while admitting that the ex-Queen had no claim on the United States, said the proposition made was simply as an act of grace.

Thurston (Rep. Neb.) suggested the donation to the ex-Queen of a lump sum. He strongly opposed putting her on the pension rolls of the United States.

Cockrell (Dem. Mo.), in opposition to the amendment, declared it was a dangerous precedent to establish at this time. "If we are to pension all the monarchs dethroned from our islands," said he, "we are likely to have our hands full. There will be the Queen of Hawaii, the Queen of the Sulus and the monarchs of many other places. Headed by the Queen of Hawaii, with $10,000, the list will go down to $8000 for somebody else, then to $7000 and finally wind up with a pension of $5000 for widows of Presidents of the United States."

Morgan (Dem. Ala.)—Will you include the widow of Aguinaldo? (Laughter.)

Cockrell—Why, of course, we'll have to put her in.

In conclusion, Cockrell announced his opposition to the pensioning of any monarch, in any circumstances thus far developed.

McCumber (Rep. N. D.) also opposed the amendment, taking the position that there was no moral or legal obligation to pay the proposed pension. He did not concede that Liliuokalani had been entitled to continue in the office.

On motion of Carter (Rep. Mont.) the amendment was laid on the table. The bill was then passed.

The resolution reported earlier in the day, authorizing the Cuban committee of the Senate to visit Cuba, was taken up and passed. On motion of Carter, the Senate agreed to meet at 10 o'clock next Monday to continue the reading of the Alaskan bill.

Thurston presented resolutions commemorative of the services of the late Monroe L. Hayward, Senator-elect from Nebraska, and delivered an eulogy upon Mr. Hayward, as also did Fairbanks, Spooner and Allen. As a further mark of respect the Senate, at 2:45 P. M., adjourned.

In the House.

Knox (Rep. Mass.), chairman of the committee on territories, asked unanimous consent in the House that the bill recently passed by the Senate, providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii, be taken up April 3, and debated on that and the two succeeding days, with the final vote on the bill and amendments on April 5. Knox said there was urgent need of this legislation, and his request was agreed to.

Consideration of the Wise-Young contested election case was then resumed. Weeks (Rep. Mich.) continuing his presentation of the case of Wise. Weeks criticised the election methods in various Southern states and compared them with the methods in the North. This was vigorously resented by Cooper (Dem. Tex.) and Terry (Dem. Ark.).

Burke (Dem. Tex.) presented the case in behalf of the contestee, Young. He said this case amounted to a proposition to disfranchise a city of 40,000 inhabitants—Norfolk—because of the illegality of not exceeding 140 votes.

Hull (Rep. Ia.) replied to a statement by Burke that Hanna, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, had held that Holland was the regular candidate of the Republicans in the Second Congressional District of Virginia. Hull said that Hanna had made no such decision. The Congressional committee had charge of that matter, and had decided that Wise was the regular candidate. Linney (Rep. N. C.) spoke in support of Wise.

At 4:42 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Senator Spooner Says It Will Not Be Ratified.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

Senator Spooner speaks positively about the prospects of the French reciprocity treaty.

"It will not be ratified at this session. Whether it has two-thirds or one-third of the Senate for it I cannot say. I don't care. I know that it will not be ratified during the present session of Congress."

From the character of other remarks made by Republican Senators, the inference is drawn that some Republicans consider that it would be impolitic and, therefore, inexpedient at this time to menace protected interests by adopting a treaty that will accomplish by indirect legislative action a result that could not be brought about by direct legislative action.

TREASURE OF THE FUROR.

Efforts to Recover It Caused Trouble at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 10.—Rivalry over the possession of a safe belonging to the sunken Spanish torpedo-gunboat Furor almost caused a second naval battle yesterday. Cendoya, the agent of the Ward line, with his Cuban partners, has been engaged for several months in wrecking the warships, and has performed considerable work in dynamiting the Furor, which work was difficult on account of the depth of the water, 12 fathoms. Recently he located a safe supposed to contain $12,000 in Spanish gold, and returned to find the buoy removed. He was compelled to come to this city for a pilot, and returned to the wreck of the Furor yesterday, where he found the American transport Williams, with a diver down. A rival diver thereupon descended, and each of them claimed he was the first to take possession of the safe. A quarrel ensued, and the transport's diver came up, alleging that his rival had threatened him with a knife. Cendoya's diver attached a line to the safe, which he and his companions claim the American officer took forcibly, intimidating them with rifles from the transport. Captain Parr says the line failed to raise the safe, and that their diver succeeded in attaching a line which secured the treasure.

On board the Williams were Captain Blunt, as the Quartermaster in charge of the transport; Lieutenant Hamilton, an engineer officer, and Superintendent Fowler, of the Barber Asphalt Company. The American officers disclaim any financial interest in the expedition. Captain Blunt says he allowed the divers and others to use the Williams temporarily when she was not needed, and stood on her deck with a rifle, which he says was not loaded, during the quarrel. He disclaims any intention of using his position, his uniform or his arms to intimidate the Cuban divers. Lieutenant Hamilton says he accompanied the expedition as a spectator.

Both boats eventually returned to the harbor, and Cendoya secured an order from the Court directing the police to take possession of the safe. Fifteen armed policemen on the tug Colon followed the Williams, maneuvering around the bay for an hour. Finally the tug went alongside the Williams, and the police, with drawn revolvers, prepared to board her, when Captain Cooper, commanding the Williams, confronted them with a rifle and announced his intention to kill the first man who stepped on board. He claimed the Civil Courts had no jurisdiction over Government ships. The police, thereupon, retreated behind the pilot-house, and the Colon returned to her wharf.

Cendoya then reported the matter to Department Commander Whiteside, who ordered Staff Adjutant Harford to investigate the matter. Harford and some press representatives searched the Williams at midnight, and no safe was found. Captain Blunt and Captain Cooper disclaim any knowledge of the present whereabouts of the safe, which Fowler says was thrown overboard. Fowler declined to say whether the coin had been removed. He had a half interest in the expedition, and says he is a partner of McGrail, a civil employe of Captain Blunt's office. Cendoya is an American citizen, and makes serious charges against Captain Blunt, which Commander Whiteside will investigate. The Cubans resent the action of Captain Cooper in refusing to accept the service of legal process, and they call the Williams a pirate under the American flag.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Discussion of Matter Still in Progress Between Hay and Salisbury.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Although no effort is being made to press negotiations for the permanent delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, it is said today that discussion of the subject is in progress between the United States and Great Britain. In answer to the British claim for the establishment of the boundary at a point which would give the English control of practically all of the Lynn Canal, Secretary Hay recently sent an exhaustive memorandum which, in the opinion of American officials, clearly refutes the British claim and shows conclusively that the waterway belongs to the United States. The British Government has not answered this communication.

There is no doubt in the minds of officials that the loyalty of Canada to Great Britain will cause the London Government to be more insistent of the claims of the Dominion. The United States, however, holds that the Lynn Canal is its property and the President has no intention of relinquishing it. The ultimate determination of the controversy will probably be reached by arbitration, the character of which will be the stumbling block in the negotiations.

NO MORE TOBACCO PRIZES.

Violators of the Revenue Law Will Be Proceeded Against.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has decided to proceed against manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes who violate section 10 of the act of July 24, 1897. This section prohibits the placing in or connection with the packing of smoking tobacco and fine-cut chewing tobacco or cigarettes any article or thing whatsoever than the manufacturers' wrappers and labels, and excludes all gifts, prizes, premiums, etc., or orders for the same. Today the Commissioner sent telegraphic instructions to Collectors of Internal Revenue that this act must be strictly observed, and that tobacco and cigarettes found upon the market in disregard thereof, with stamps bearing cancellation on and after the 1st proximo, must be seized.

REMAINS OF LINCOLN.

Transferred From the National Monument to a Temporary Vault.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln were this morning transferred from the crypt of the National Lincoln Monument to a temporary vault just north of the monument and on the brow of the hill overlooking Oak Ridge Cemetery. The removal of the body was made necessary by the demolition of the monument preparatory to its entire reconstruction on a different plan, for which $100,000 was appropriated by the Legislature. The ceremonies attending the transfer were very informal.

SUBSCRIPTION TO WAR LOAN

Mutual Life Insurance Company Offers to Take £2,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, has subscribed for £2,000,000 of the new English war loan. The company at first offered to take this amount outright, and even now hopes to secure it. The offer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was made before the books were officially opened for subscription, and it is believed, stands today as the largest subscription for investment made in this country.

Attempted Suicide of a Pioneer.

SPOKANE, March 10.—Eugene Germond, one of the most widely known pioneers in Spokane, shot himself with suicidal intent this morning. He has a fighting chance for recovery.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25c.

THE IDAHO INSURRECTION

WAR DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES CONGRESS WITH CORRESPONDENCE.

Troops Were Sent to Wardner at the Request of the Governor of the State.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The War Department has supplied to the House committee on military affairs, which is investigating the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles, the following correspondence on the subject, in response to a request:

"Boise, Idaho, April 29, 1899.—To the President, Washington, D. C.: In pursuance to the statute in such case made, I, Frank Steunenberg, Governor of Idaho, the Legislature not being in session and it not being possible to convene it, do hereby apply to the President of the United States to call forth the military forces of the United States to suppress insurrection in Shoshone County, State of Idaho. This action is sustained in the fact that all the available Idaho National Guard volunteered for service in the Philippines, and said county is in a state of insurrection. I am of the opinion that at least 500 troops in the aggregate will be necessary, but smaller detachments should be ordered in as rapidly as possible.

"FRANK STEUNENBERG,
"Governor."

"Washington, April 30, 1899.—Brigadier-General Merriam, Denver: The Governor of Idaho reports an insurrection beyond the power of the state to control in Shoshone County, of that state. The Acting Secretary of War directs that you repair at once to the capital of that state, and, after conferring with the authorities there, you go to the seat of action, calling to your aid such troops as may be most convenient, regardless of department lines. Department Commanders will be notified. You will take with you the necessary staff officers. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

"By command of Major-General Miles,
"H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant-General."

"War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 10, 1899.—Mr. F. W. Bowden, President Grass Valley Miners' Union, Grass Valley, Cal.—Sir: Your telegram to the President has been referred to this office, and I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the presence of troops in Shoshone County, Idaho, is due to the request of the Governor of that state, who made requisition for same under warrant of law, April 29, 1899. . . . . The Constitution and laws of the United States require the President to comply with this requisition, and any application for relief should be made to the Governor of Idaho. Very respectfully, H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant-General."

House Committee's Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Cross-examination of Fred A. Martin, a miner, was continued at the Coeur d'Alene investigation today. He was closely questioned by Reprsentatives Mondell and Dick as to his presence on the train which carried the rioters' party to Wardner.

He maintained that he was there by chance, and had no knowledge of, or part in, the attack on the mill. He saw some armed and masked men, but the seriousness of the situation did not appear to him until after the mill was blown up. At one time, he said, an unknown man pinned a ribbon on his coat, but there was no explanation of its meaning. From a distance he saw the explosion, and afterwards saw one of the men, Shayne, lying shot on the roadside.

The cross-examination of Martin lasted throughout the day, and was very rigid. It led to frequent sharp controversies between Representatives Lentz and Sulzer on one hand and Representatives Hull, Dick and Mondell on the other, relative to the lines of inquiry. The witness maintained that he had no participation in the blowing up of the mining property, although the cross-questions were directed to showing that he was familiar with many of the surrounding circumstances.

On redirect examination by Lentz, the witness stated that in all about 1000 union miners were taken from work in the mines and put in the "bullpen." He said the permit system, under which no man was allowed to get work unless he held an official permit, was used to put nonunion men in the mines and to drive union men out of the country. He said that at one time, when he sought a permit, he was told to apply to the Governor, 600 miles away, at Boise. The investigation will continue Monday.

A BIRD MUSICALE.

Story for Children in Omaha Magazine, by a Portland Girl.

In the February number of "The Children of the United States," a magazine published at Omaha by Grace Sorenson, appears the following story, by Miss Clura Boot, of Portland. The story is entitled "The Musicale of the Oregon Birds":

I was awakened one morning in early Spring by a sweet serenade at my window, and on looking out saw my very dear friend Robin Redbreast a-tilt on a bough. There came to my window one morning in Spring,
A sweet little Robin who came there to sing,
And the song that he sang was sweeter by far
Than ever I heard on a flute or guitar.
I said, opening the window.

"No," he said, "I have come to invite you to a musicale to be given to welcome back our feathered friends from their Winter outing in the South."

Robin knew I was interested in his friends and had more than once taken it upon himself to entertain some of them at my expense in snow time, with crumbs on my window sill. It was no more than right that he should be polite enough to entertain me in return. I was pleased to be able to go, and told him so.

At the appointed time I started over the hills back of our city, and soon reached the secluded spot prepared by Dame Nature for the event. Robin, who had the affair in charge, looked very important and quite stunning in his brown jacket and red vest. A few of the guests had already arrived, and others were coming all the time. Robin called my attention to the beautiful costume of the cedar bird, who really looked fine in his reddish-purple coat and yellow vest. Robin said he took his name from his fondness for the cedar berry. Then Robin (who is, you know, a great gossip), told me of a disgraceful affair in the cedar bird family; that one member of it had eaten so greedily of these berries that he had died the death of a glutton—a warning to all little boys and girls who are given to eating too much.

All the time we were talking two magpies near by kept up a continual fuss and chatter, which looked as if it might end in a regular quarrel. Robin went to settle the matter. These birds build their homes in the treetops and make them of coarse material plastered together with clay. They are made as nice and soft as can be with feathers, wool and hair, and a roof to cover them. A little opening is left for them to go in and out. In rainy, blustery days how snug and cosy they must be. Whatever the trouble was with these noisy guests, the appearance of two modest quaker-like turtle doves absorbed all their attention. In fact, the whole company seemed impressed with these exclusive guests, whose gentle manners and perfect dress showed them to be members of very good society indeed.

As so many of the company had by this time arrived, Robin called the musicians to their places for the opening chorus: "The meadow-lark with his sweet roundelay, "the merry brown thrush," the linnet, the bluebird, and other noted songsters filled the air with sweet melody.

The crow asked to be excused from the chorus, owing to throat trouble, which was made worse by the recent severe cold. He had not been able to go South for the Winter. He spoke at length, however, about his trouble with the farmers, who, he said, had unjustly treated him and had placed guard over their choicest bit of corn a most disreputable-looking character, called "scare crow," but whose old coat in no way resembled his own glossy black one.

Regrets were sent by the raven because he was in mourning, and by the night owl, who had been out the night before on business and needed rest and quiet. As he couldn't sing anyway, and had such a disagreeable way of staring at everybody, we didn't miss him very much.

The swallow was very social, if not very musical, and had bits of gossip, good advice or weather forecasts for any one who would listen. Among the most stylish guests I noticed the red-winged blackbird, the purple martin, the golden and bald eagle and the blue jay, with his blue coat and snowy breast, but who had rather a doubtful reputation, Robin told me, since it was whispered about that he had been known to suck the eggs of other birds and even to kill their young. I hated to believe this of so beautiful a creature. Robin showed good judgment in placing the hen hawk a good distance from the lark, as they were not on good terms on account of a family quarrel of long standing.

An uninvited guest, the sparrow, wished to state his grievances. He said that everybody had been talking about him and wished to get rid of him, and that even in the public press he had been termed a nuisance because he had built his nest in street lamps and spouts. The company sympathized with him, but advised him to keep off public streets and highways.

Jenny Wren was among the last to arrive, and the first to go, as nearly her whole time and attention was taken up with family affairs. As she set the example in leaving, the rest followed, bidding one another pleasant good-byes. I went with the rest, after thanking Robin for his kindness in having me present with the most interesting children of Nature.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

Dominion Tariff May Be Lowered, to Our Prejudice.

Baltimore Sun.

The growth of the imperial sentiment in Canada, as evidenced by the dispatch of Canadian troops to South Africa, may also take practical shape in the way of tariff legislation. It is reported from Ottawa that the Canadian Government proposes at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament to give England the benefit of a differential tariff of 40 per cent. Although the differential is already 25 per cent, American manufacturers and producers have been able to compete successfully in Canada with their British rivals.

A discrimination of 40 per cent in favor of Great Britain would not be so readily met, however, especially in view of the intimation from Ottawa that the differential may be increased to 50 per cent. The United States has a substantial trade with Canada. In 1898 the value of American goods sold to the Canadians was $80,000,000, while the British exports to Canada aggregated only $30,000,000. On the other hand, Great Britain bought goods from Canada to the amount of $100,000,000, while our purchases of Canadian products were about $30,000,000. Our tariff laws have not been of a character to please the Canadians; but, on the contrary, seem to have been designed to shut them out of the American market. Our duties upon the lumber, fish and coal of the Dominion are almost prohibitory, and are in the interest of the trusts in this country.

We have treated our neighbors very shabbily in the way of affording them facilities for commerce with us, and it is no wonder they turn to Great Britain, which buys annually nearly three and one-half times as much from them as the people of the United States. As we have discriminated against the Canadians, and continue to discriminate against them, it is only natural they should "fight the devil with fire" and give us the same treatment which we have dealt out to them. If the United States loses the Canadian market it will have only its protected interests to thank for the loss of a trade which is valuable and could be increased with reasonable tariff restrictions. It is folly to assume that the Canadians will submit without a protest to the dog-in-the-manger policy of our "infant industries."

FLED IN DISGUISE.

(Continued from First Page.)

orders from Assistant Adjutant-General Dixon to make ready to move to Frankfort. Couriers were sent out on horseback over the country, calling in the company. The people of the town are greatly excited. A great many of the soldiers refused to go, some of them being in hiding.

The warrant for the arrest of John T. Powers was received here today, but Powers could not be found, and the warrant has not been served. He was seen here this morning, and it is stated that he received a telegram about the warrant, urging him to stay in the mountains until assured of a fair trial. He immediately left for parts unknown.

Refused to Call His Men Out.

LONDON DEPOT, Ky., March 10.—A telegram was received here at 10:30 P. M., signed by Assistant Adjutant-General Dixon, ordering Captain Parker to order out his company and stand ready to move to Frankfort. In the absence of Captain Parker, Lieutenant Sparks refused to move unless ordered by both Governors.

Democrats' Contention Sustained.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—A decision sustaining the contention of the Democrats that the Legislature is the tribunal for the determination of contests for the office of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was handed down in the Circuit Court this morning by Judge Fields. The Republicans will appeal the case to the State Court of Appeals, and if the decision there is against them, will try to get a hearing before the United States Supreme Court.

No Strike in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The threatened strike of the employes of the St. Louis Transit Company is off. An agreement perfectly satisfactory to both sides was reached at 7 o'clock tonight between the officials of the Transit Company and the executive committee of the employes. Later the agreement was ratified by a mass meeting of employes, and thus the contest of the last few days ended. While the men did not get all they asked for, they have received substantial recognition.

Judgment in Crotts Case Reversed.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 10.—The Supreme Court has reversed judgment in the case of the State of Washington vs. Joseph Crotts. Crotts was tried in Tacoma for murder in the first degree, having been charged with killing John Snell in a saloon row July 4, 1898, and found guilty of manslaughter. The opinion of the Pierce County court is reversed on the alleged ground that the minds of the jury were prejudiced by remarks of the trial judge.

Insulted.

Chicago Post.

"He insulted me," said the legislator.

"Indeed?" returned the plain citizen. "Offered you money, I suppose?"

"Oh, it wasn't that," replied the legislator, "he underestimated my price."

The Octopus.

Puck.

We once interviewed a young octopus—
In a cave by the seashore he blocked up us;
"I'll show you," said he,
"How loving I'll be"—
And with all his eight tentacles he locked up us.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION

COMMENT ON THE ACTION OF THE REICHSTAG.

Commercial Treaties With the United States Not Endangered—Fleet Bill Depends on the Issue.

BERLIN, March 10.—The action of the Reichstag yesterday evening regarding the meat bill was eagerly commented upon. The declaration of Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Posadowski-Wehner had the effect of discomfiting the Agrarians. Some of the papers hitherto strongly in favor of the committee report, like the Neuste Nachrichten, now say they are unable to call the Reichstag's action wise. The National Zeitung rakes Count von Posadowski-Wehner over the coals because of his "shilly-shallying with the Agrarians," instead of firmly declaring the government's intentions. It continues:

"Count von Posadowski-Wehner's abuse of those who endeavor to re-establish the government bill, and his defense of the Agrarians' insatiable greed, is characteristic. Count von Posadowski-Wehner on all important occasions returns to his first love—the Agrarians—and seldom misses the opportunity to throw mud on us. The statistics Count Pasadowski-Wehner uses to prove that the Americans have by far the largest interest in preserving cordial commercial relations with Germany are untrustworthy."

Protest meetings against the meat bill continue. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting for tomorrow, at which representatives of all German industries and commerce will be present.

To a certain extent the naval bill depends upon the issue of the meat bill. The Bundesrath will hold an extra session Monday to consider the question of raising the cost of the fleet increase.

Herr Richter's Fressinnige Zeitung demonstrates by official statistics that the receipts of the empire are steadily declining, and that for 1899 the German states furnished 8,000,000 marks to the empire to re-establish the equilibrium. Herr Richter argues therewith that the whole of the government's calculations about the naval bill's expenses are erroneous, and that the cost of the fleet must be raised by taxes.

It is semiofficially given out by the Imperial Department of the Interior that the preparatory work on the projected commercial treaties is far advanced. All the negotiations with each country start out with the general German tariff figure, as in the case with Austrian cereals and Russian cereals, but as the negotiations progress the most important articles are singled out as the main objects.

From inside information it may be said that the Imperial Government will never accept paragraph 14 of the meat bill. Therefore, it is not considered that the commercial treaties with the United States are endangered by yesterday evening's vote. There is no occasion for Americans to get excited.

Prince Von Hohenlohe told the representative of the Associated Press that the Bundesrath is willing to accept the law excluding sausages and canned meats, except where the Bundesrath specially permits their importation, relinquishing the paragraph about domestic slaughtering, but will not accept the fixing of a date for the total exclusion of fresh meats. Prince Hohenlohe also said that the Pope had actually expressed a wish that the Center should not create difficulties for the German Government in connection with the meat bill.

A protest meeting against the department-store bill, at which 10,000 people were present, took place here last night, and there have been similar meetings elsewhere.

Commander William H. Beehler, the United States naval attache, has acquired an exceptionally favored position here, for the following reason: Commander Beehler was permitted to visit the Kruppa' establishment, and everything was explained to him. The Emperor afterward jocularly said: "If I had been Krupp I would have fired you." Since then a traitor in Essen wrote to Beehler offering to sell to him, and through him to the United States, several of the secret Krupp processes. Beehler sent the letter to the Krupps, and the man who wrote it has since been arrested for breach of confidence; but the United States naval attache now enjoys the full confidence of official circles.

The German Waiters' Congress held here this week showed untenable conditions. One of the main complaints of the delegates was that the employers compelled them to give up regular monthly amounts from their "tips," often amount to 50 per cent.

The Bill in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 10.—The Reichstag adopted paragraphs 2 and 7 of the meat bill without debate.

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Oakland and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The weather at Oakland was fine and the track heavy. The results were:

Seven furlongs, selling—Durwad won, Uncle True second, Greyhurst third; time, 1:33½.

Four furlongs—Sofala won, Andrattus second, Intrada third; time, 0:54½.

One mile—Andriesa won, Flamora second, Horton third; time, 1:44¾.

Mile and one-eighth, Palace Hotel handicap, $2000—Ben Doran won, Imperious second, Storm King third; time, 1:57⅘.

Six furlongs, free handicap—Cormorant won, Vesuvian second, Good Hope third; time, 1:18⅗.

Seven furlongs, selling—Lena won, Captive second, Jockey Bill third; time, 1:33⅘.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Four favorites were beaten this afternoon. The results were:

One mile, handicap—Prince of Verona won, Knight Banneret second, Ben Chance third; time, 1:44⅘.

Half mile—Frema won, Jane Wood second, Francis Reis third; time, 0:50¼.

Steeplechase, short course—Jim Hogg won, Van Brunt second, Seidenbach third; time, 3:21⅘.

Handicap, seven furlongs—Tobe Pain won, Acushla second, Sea Knight third; time, 1:30⅘.

Mile and five-eighths, selling—Albert Vale won, Banquo II second, Julius Caesar third; time, 2:54.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Plantain won, Marion Sanson second, Shinfane third; time, 1:51⅘.

Six furlongs—Diggs won, Nellie Prince second, Free Lady third; time, 1:16⅗.

Kraenzlein Won Hurdle Handicap.

NEW YORK, March 10.—At the Thirteenth Regiment Armory tonight, the 120-yard hurdle handicap was won by A. C. Kraenzlein, of the University of Pennsylvania. Kraenzlein's time was 15 1-5 seconds, equaling the world's outdoor record.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Real Estate Transfers.

Newton McCoy and wife to Laura Breske, E. ½ of lots 1 and 2, block 120, Stephen's addition, March 8.....$ 900

Hortense N. and Harry C. Good to Newton McCoy, same, February 27 1

H. E. Noble and wife to Kate U. Holcomb, lot 4, block 165, Aiken's addition, March 7..... 2400

F. A. Huggins to Abbie Jacobs, parcel of land F. A. Huggins' tract, February 22..... 500

Thomas J. Monahan and wife to William H. Monahan, N. ½ lots 3 and 4, block 10, James Johns' addition to St. Johns, December 15, 1899..... 250

Caroline Exley and husband to Urban Peter, 10 acres, section 22, township 1 south, range 3 east, March 10 168

Isaac C. Furber to Louis Schumacher, lot 5, block 1, East Tabor Villa, March 7..... 200

Nels Johnson and wife to Lillian R. Dixon, E. 25 feet lot 20, block 24, Albina, March 8..... 1100

M. E. Root and E. R. Root to O. P. Miller, 50x100 feet, East Ankeny street, block 317, Ankeny's addition, March 3..... 1000

James E. Bruce to Laura Gellatly, lots 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, block 3, Frances addition to Albina, February 28..... 500

John A. McQuinn to Security Savings & Trust Company, lots 12 and 13, block 14, Goldsmith's addition, April 24, 1899..... 75

Building Permits.

E. Thompson, frame house, corner of Sacramento and Rodney avenue, $1000.

P. Taylor, repairs to one-story building on Fourth and Davis streets, $500.

Marriage Licenses.

C. O. Haines, aged 25, Emma Syring, aged 20; John E. O. Purvis, 29, Catherine A. Edgerton, 22.

Births.

February 27—Girl, to the wife of Jacob Killham, 369 Failing street.

February 21—Girl, to the wife of M. C. Davis, 493 Blackstone street.

Deaths.

March 9—Edward William McKew, aged 1 year, 583½ Fourth street; broncho-pneumonia.

Contagious Diseases.

D. Morrison, aged 9 years, 570 Williams avenue; scarlet fever.

Taxation of corporations in Paris has led to the transfer of many main offices to Brussels, French societies being incorporated there under the laws of Belgium to avoid the French income tax.

"Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

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MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—It heals the raw places—It goes to the seat of disease—It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. *1005 Arch St., Phila.*

Catarrh Causes Consumption

VICE-PRESIDENT ROXA TYLER, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Roxa Tyler, vice-president of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, speaks in high praise of Peruna to restore tired nerves and weak body. In a letter written to Dr. Hartman from 910 East Sixtieth street, Chicago, Ill., she says the following:

"During the past year I gradually lost flesh and strength until I was unable to perform my work properly. I tried different remedies, and finally Peruna was suggested to me. It gave me new life and restored my strength. I cannot speak too highly of it."

Miss Anna Carsten, Clayton, Ill., says: "Your Peruna did me so much good. I believe I should have been dead by this time had I not used it. I am feeling so well now. I have not taken any medicine for four or five months. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to my friends."

Miss Anna Carsten, Clayton, Ill.

Mr. Peter Hattenberger, Porterfield, Wis., writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for nine years. The catarrh settled on my lungs, and I had all the symptoms of consumption. Through the use of Peruna I am now well and happy."

Catarrh of the lungs is, ordinarily, known as consumption; also called tuberculosis. In these cases the catarrh has usually found its way into the lungs by the gradual extension of the disease from the throat through the bronchial tubes. Consumption is the natural termination of all cases of neglected chronic catarrh. Every one who is afflicted with chronic catarrh is liable to be attacked with consumption at any time. In the first stages of the disease Peruna is a sure cure; in the later stages of the disease Peruna can be relied upon to produce great benefit, and in a large per cent of cases produce a permanent cure. All those afflicted with this dread disease should begin at once treatment with Peruna.

Mr. W. W. Strassler, 64 West Main street, Corry, Pa., says: "I had tried three of the best physicians in Indiana County, and spent a great deal of money, all to no effect. My friends said I could not get well. I had about given up all earthly hopes. I weighed 130 pounds. I accidentally saw the name Peruna. I immediately commenced taking it and continued taking it until I had taken 12 bottles. I then weighed 180 pounds and never felt better in my life."

Mr. W. W. Strassler.

A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, would soon disappear with the use of Peruna, becomes chronic bronchitis, which requires a persistent use of Peruna for some time. There are a great many cases of consumption every year due directly to a neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Peruna had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented.

Send to The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's latest free book on chronic catarrh, la grippe, consumption, coughs, colds, etc.

Cancer.

Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C., writes: "Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed, therefore, when a malignant Cancer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unable to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S., which forced the disease out, and cured me permanently."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only hope for Cancer; it cures the most malignant cases. Our treatise on Cancer sent free by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

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Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 52 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in U. S., Canada, and Europe.

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