

THE STEWARD ARRESTED

MAN ABSTRACTED GOLD ON LLOYD STEAMER IN APRIL.

Suicide of a Russian Financier—De Rodays Ousted From the Paris Figure.

BERLIN, May 25.—Theodore Makers, the bedroom steward of the North German Lloyd steamer, Kaiser Wilhelm, who was found in the corridor outside the second-class saloon, which had been raised from the specie room on the arrival of the steamer at Cherbourg, and who had obtained the reward of 3000 marks offered for the recovery of the gold, has been arrested at Bremen, at the instance of the North German Lloyd Company, charged with being the person who abstracted the gold from the specie room.

DE RODAYS OUSTED.

Perrier Is Now Sole Editor of Paris Figure.

PARIS, May 25.—Antonio Perrier, heretofore with Fernand de Rodays, joint editor-in-chief of the Figure, announces in this morning's issue of the paper that he has assumed the sole editorship as the outcome of the recent managerial disagreement. He says the journal will return to its original program—to place interest and amusement, and will remain "patriotic without being politically partisan."

According to the Gaulois and other morning papers, the change in the editorship of the Figure was a veritable coup. A meeting of the shareholders yesterday afternoon sustained the managing committee, and at 10 o'clock last night Perrier appeared at the office and insisted upon De Rodays leaving. The latter drew a revolver. The managing committee was summoned, but he refused to interfere. Finally M. De Rodays was induced to depart.

A majority of the staff refused to obey M. Perrier, who summarily discharged them and appointed new editors. The paper appeared at the usual hour. It is probable that a lawsuit will ensue.

THREW HIMSELF BEFORE TRAIN.

Suicide of a Russian Financier May Embarrass Many Institutions.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—President Alchevsky, of the Charkov Chamber of Commerce, committed suicide Tuesday by allowing a railroad train to run over him near St. Petersburg. He was a financier of great influence. His death was due to financial difficulties, and will embarrass many institutions.

Earthquake in Spain.

MADRID, May 25.—An earthquake has occurred in Malaga. A number of houses were damaged and a panic was created among the inhabitants. Streets and fountains have resulted in the loss of two lives and injury to several persons. At Motril, Province of Granada, several houses were destroyed and the inhabitants are panic-stricken.

Relinquished His Princely Title.

BERLIN, May 25.—Prince Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, who, under the German law, has been compelled, with his wife, to leave Germany for the United States, has voluntarily relinquished the princely title and right of succession. In consideration of this act, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has awarded to him and his wife the title of Count and Countess of Grayenberg.

Nine Hours for Austrian Miners.

VIENNA, May 25.—The Reichsrath has passed a law reading the nine-hour day for miners bill, which the government promised to introduce during the strike last year as an inducement to miners to return to work. The period of nine hours includes both descending into and leaving the pits.

Cape Colony Invaded.

MIDDELBURG, Transvaal Colony, May 25.—The commandos of Kriffring, Van Riebeeck and Pouché debouched yesterday before dawn and crossed the railway. They dashed on, killing, robbing and burning the more populous districts of Cape Colony. Pouché's commando has been resting many weeks in the mountains.

German Crop Report.

BERLIN, May 25.—The official crop report of the empire, issued May 15, offers a further deterioration in winter wheat, and gives the percentage as midway between poor and medium. Winter rye is reported medium.

Lives Lost in Earthquake in Java.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—An official dispatch from Batavia, Java, says three Europeans and 15 natives perished as a result of the recent eruption of the volcano of Kelot.

Ibsen's Condition Hopeless.

CHRISTIANIA, May 25.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian novelist and dramatist, has suffered a second stroke of apoplexy, and his condition is now almost hopeless.

Fire in a Prussian Mine.

BERLIN, May 25.—A dispatch from Walsenburg, Prussia, says that a fire which broke out today in the Hermann mine 21 miners perished.

All Hope Abandoned.

LONDON, May 25.—All hope of saving the 75 entombed miners at the Universal Colliery has been abandoned, although the work of rescue continues.

Botha and Dewet to Meet.

LONDON, May 25.—General Botha has asked General Dewet to meet him, says the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, to discuss the situation.

Bishop of Hynatchie.

ST. HYACINTHE, Quebec, May 25.—Monsieur Moreau, Roman Catholic bishop of Hynatchie, died last night.

Fall Races at Helena.

HELENA, Mont., May 25.—Notwithstanding the fact that the board of directors of the Helena Racing Association received something of a setback in the decision of the Helena Power & Light Company not to build an extension of their line to the racetrack, the board has by no means abandoned the idea of having the fall race meeting here as originally contemplated. It was at first thought that if the street-car company decided not to build to the racetrack, the Great Northern Railway Company could be persuaded to put rails on their old grading to the fair grounds and run trains on the days of the races. The railway company, however, has refused to do this, claiming that the traffic resulting would not justify such action.

Automobilists Stalled in Snow.

TRUCKEE, Cal., May 25.—Alexander Winton and Charles B. Shanks, the Cleveland, O., automobilists, on route from San Francisco to New York, are reported here to have reached Summit last evening. As they have not arrived here yet, it is supposed they are stalled in the huge snow drifts above Donner Lake.

Report on Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Naval Board having charge of the location of a naval station on the Hawaiian Islands, has completed its work. The board adheres to the view that Pearl is the only harbor in the Hawaiian group capable of

WOULD DAMAGE BUSINESS

CARMAN AND CARRANZA CASES WILL NOT BE PROSECUTED.

Nearly Every Merchant in Manila, Says General Davis, Is Guilty of Trading With the Insurgents.

CHICAGO, May 25.—One of the greatest conspiracies in the history of insurance companies ever recorded was disclosed in the Defenbach case today. Not \$12,000, as the indictment charges, but \$67,000, was the stakes played for, according to the prosecution. A ruling by Judge Tuley united the hands of the public prosecutors, and the already celebrated trial now takes on added interest and greater importance.

Following are the companies and fraternal societies in question, and the amounts of policies:

Equitable Life Insurance Co.	\$10,000
Security Life & Trust Co.	10,000
Prudential Life Insurance Co.	10,000
Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.	10,000
New York Life Insurance Co.	10,000
Independent Order of Foresters	10,000
Knights and Ladies of Honor	2,000
Totals	\$67,000

Insurance obtained upon the life of Marie A. Defenbach, deceased, upon which were based the indictments returned, charging conspiracy to defraud, naming Dr. August M. Unger, Francis W. Brown, Frank H. Smiley and Marie A. Defenbach as defendants, are as follows: Independent Order of Foresters, Canadian branch, \$5000; New York Life Insurance Co., \$10,000; Knights and Ladies of Honor, \$2000. The mysterious prescriptions, the handwriting of Dr. Unger, which Miss Defenbach had compounded for herself, are now in the laboratory of a well-known chemist, who will tomorrow mix the chemicals according to the formulas of the prescriptions, so as to ascertain whether the drugs called for contained quantities to cause death.

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

Brooklyn Man Shot Himself After Trying to Kill a Young Woman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—A sensational attempt at murder and suicide took place at a hotel here late last night, when John A. Jenkins, of Brooklyn, attempted to kill a young woman named Mae Barber, of this city, and then blew his brains out while in the grasp of a patrolman.

Just at midnight a policeman heard a sound from a window on the fourth floor and saw a woman hanging from the window by her dress. The officer rushed up the stairs and met a man hurrying down. He saw the woman suddenly drew a revolver and blew out his own brains. The woman was rescued from her perilous position, and gave her name as Mae Barber. She had taken a room, and Jenkins had declared his intention of killing her and himself, and at the point of a revolver had forced her to write a farewell note. Watching her opportunity, she had sprung from the window, and her dress caught and held her fast.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Arrest of Treasurer and ex-Clerk of Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 25.—Moses T. Hale, who has been for eight years treasurer of the Colorado Springs and Charles E. Smith, who was for four years prior to 1897 City Clerk, are under arrest, charged with embezzlement of \$20,000, as principal and accessory.

Negro Murderer Lynched.

WICHITA, Kan., May 25.—A special to the Eagle says that B. C. Campbell, a negro, was lynched at Pond Creek, O. T., at 10 o'clock tonight by a mob of 100 persons, who broke down the jail, took him to the scene of his crime and hanged him to a telegraph pole. The crime for which Campbell was hanged was the fatal shooting of Deputy Sheriff George Smith through the head while the latter was trying to arrest him.

Major Davis' Record Clear.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The reports received by the War Department concerning the commissary affairs at Manila make it plain that Major Davis had no connection with or cognizance of the irregularities which have developed. It is irregularities that there has been no time when General MacArthur or the officers making the investigation desired the presence of Major Davis, as his record was clear.

Wisconsin Bank Robbed.

MADISON, Wis., May 25.—The First National Bank at Mineral Point was robbed of \$5,000 last night, the safe being blown open. There is no clew.

Deputy Shot by Highwayman.

BRIAR CITY, Utah, May 25.—Deputy Sheriff Frank Thompson was shot and probably fatally wounded last night by two masked men, who stopped him in front of his home. Thompson was commanded to throw up his hands, and as he did so was shot twice in the body. Thompson returned the fire without effect, and the assailants fled into the darkness. Posses are hunting the country for the would-be murderers, but there seems little likelihood of their capture.

Coal Trust in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—The proposed trust of the coal operators of Indiana is in line with similar movements now in progress in Ohio and Illinois, and the prospects are that a gigantic combination will be formed with a capitalization of probably \$50,000,000. The trusts in the three states will be under different organizations, but it is said they all may be financed by the same source, which will make it equivalent to one combination, as the object of the three will be identical.

Notice Served on Dowle's Bank.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Formal notice has been served on the Zinc Bank of which John Alexander Dowle is head and front, that after next Thursday, unless unlooked-for arrangements be made, its business will not be handled through the Chicago office. A warning to Dowle was effected was entered by the Commercial National Bank, through which institution the Dowle institution has made its clearings.

New Mexico Mine Accident.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 25.—T. M. Walsh was instantly killed and Valente Gutierrez, Roy Whitely and a man named Flores and an Italian were seriously hurt at the Santa Rita copper mine in Grant County, while cleaning out blasts which had failed to explode.

Collision in a Fog.

BOSTON, May 25.—The steamer Ohio, from which arrived today, reported a collision at sea with the Norwegian bark Elise, from Moss, April 1, for New York in ballast. One sailor was picked up, but his stories are so conflicting that it is hard to tell if the bark was down with its 14 men or not. The supposition is that she did, and only this sailor was saved. The collision occurred in a fog.

WOULD DAMAGE BUSINESS

CARMAN AND CARRANZA CASES WILL NOT BE PROSECUTED.

Nearly Every Merchant in Manila, Says General Davis, Is Guilty of Trading With the Insurgents.

MANILA, May 25.—The prosecution against D. M. Carman, Senor Carranza and others accused of trading with the insurgents has been abandoned. The military authorities consider that although the convictions of a number of Manila merchants would be practically certain, the investigations to continue, their prosecutions would be ineffectual, as the consequent damage to business would outweigh the good accomplished. Provost-General Davis, who has reviewed the testimony in the Carman cases, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that while Carman could be convicted of trading with the insurgents, it would be unjust to punish him when nearly every trader in Manila is guilty of similar practices.

Unless Generals Cailles and Malver surrender quickly, General MacArthur will concentrate a strong force of American troops and surround them. Cailles is vainly hoping for a guarantee from the American authorities that he will not be tried for the murders and atrocities he is alleged to have committed. He is boasting that he will be the last insurgent to surrender.

The attempt of General Hughes to accomplish the surrender of the insurgent leader, Lucban, on the island of Samar, is without result.

Battery F, of the Fifth Artillery, formerly commanded by the late Captain Henry J. Kelly, has arrived here from China. Captain Michael Spellman, Lieutenant Delbert R. Jones and Surgeon Dudley W. Welch, of Company G, Forty-third Infantry, stationed at Cebu, Manila, and Kelly, have been arrested on a charge of trading in permits to ship hemp from the closed ports. They will be tried by court-martial. It has not been determined whether Manila hemp buyers are directly implicated.

MAY WINTER IN WASHINGTON.

Aguinaldo Wants to Come to the United States.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Aguinaldo is likely to come to the United States next fall and spend the winter in Washington. This information has reached the War Department in the mail from Manila. He has informed General MacArthur of his desire to visit the United States, and the War Department is studying American institutions and meeting American statesmen with a view of being more useful to his own people in the future.

No objection to granting this wish at the proper time has occurred to the authorities at Manila, who regarded the proposition with marked favor. For the present, however, an untimely visit to the United States is not contemplated. It is not contemplated that Aguinaldo should be relieved from the restraint that is now regarded as a guarantee of his own safety.

It appears that Aguinaldo has been influenced to visit Washington by Judge Arnelano, whose loyalty to the United States is unquestioned.

MacArthur's Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following casualty list from the Philippine campaign has been received at the War Department from General MacArthur: Killed—April 28, Jimenez, Mindanao, G. Fortieth Infantry, John Mitchell; May 1, near Pasasco, Luzon, Company Eight, Infantry, James C. Harvey; B. Twenty-sixth Infantry, Lawrence O'Hara, Samuel R. Cox.

Wounded—May 13, Lupt, Luzon, B. Ninth Cavalry, David S. Sereno. Thrown wounded in leg about knee, serious.

NICARAGUA AND PANAMA.

The Latter Canal Route Growing in Favor in Washington.

New York Tribune. There can be no doubt that the principle of neutrality is much more popular now than it was when the canal question was before the Senate last winter. Improbable as it sounds, it is nevertheless a fact that it is just beginning to be broadly appreciated by Senators in general that the principle of neutrality in the control of an isthmian waterway is a policy of the highest importance ever since that question became one of national interest and legislative concern. By a treaty more than 50 years old the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama is guaranteed by the United States, and this fact was brought forcibly to the attention of the world in a sharp note written by Mr. Elihu Root to the British Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet in 1883. At that time it seemed unlikely that the French Panama Canal enterprise would be successful, and Mr. Blaine's note, therefore, was peculiarly timely and forcible. He enunciated in this paper the doctrine that the coast line of the United States substantially follows the line of the isthmus, and that "an agreement between the European states to jointly guarantee the neutrality and in effect control the political remoteness from them and near to us would be viewed by this Government with the gravest concern."

All the literature on the subject of an inter-oceanic canal, except that of very recent date abounds in reference to this traditional policy of the United States, and it is thought that a closer study of this literature since the canal question was brought before the Senate last winter, would have inclined many Senators to the neutrality principle who heretofore have been strongest in their demands for an Americanist canal strictly under American control. This, it can be said on trustworthy authority, is having great weight at present in favor of the Panama route, as opposed to the Nicaragua route. The treaty obligation deliberately assumed by the United States in 1846, the neutrality of the Panama route was guaranteed, and of this important fact the French Government was fully aware when the De Lesseps enterprise was projected. The promoters of the Nicaragua Canal also were aware of the menace of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty when they took hold of the scheme. When the matter came before Congress every member of both houses knew that the Clayton-Bulwer convention stood in the way of American control.

While in his recent note on the subject Lord Salisbury intimated plainly that the threats made in Congress to ignore the treaty were an affront to Great Britain, at the same time he intimated that the British Government would yield materially on this point if approached in the proper spirit. It is considered likely that in his recent note he was particularly desirous to get the question of the canal out of the way, and that by a free exchange of views both the British Ambassador and the American Secretary of State have reached a tentative agreement as to what is necessary for this Government to do in order to induce the British Government to waive whatever privileges it may think it possesses under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Obviously, negotiations along this line have led to the rumor in London that neutrality has been agreed upon.

But even if the Senate should assent to a treaty with Great Britain on this basis it is extremely doubtful that the next Congress would enact Nicaragua Canal legislation in accord with the spirit of a treaty thus negotiated. Only a few days ago Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, author of the bill which passed the House last Spring by an overwhelming majority, declared that on a visit to Washington he would never agree to any Nicaragua Canal legislation which gave recognition in any form to British claims or pretensions under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is more than probable that in this contention Mr. Hepburn could carry the House with him. Thus, if the Senate should ratify a new treaty made by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote which contained the least recognition of Great Britain's right in the premises, all legislation on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal to be constructed in accordance with the terms of the treaty would be blocked in the House.

CAUSE OF OUR ASCENDANCY

American Labor More Efficient Than That of Europe.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. When an American company underbid all competitors for the Alhara bridge contract and crowned its achievement by guaranteeing to do the work in less than half the time demanded by any other bidder, Great Britain suddenly woke to the fact that her fears for her supremacy as a maker of iron and steel were realized. The British public wrote the Times and the British editor wrote leaders. Since then contract after contract for rails, locomotives, bridges, machinery and all sorts of steel products in a score of markets on which Great Britain has been awarded to American concerns. Even the British home market has been invaded.

But the British have not been idle. Shortly after the Alhara bridge incident the Times sent an expert to this country to explain the why and wherefore of the cheapness of American steel. The British technical journals have investigated the matter on their own hook, and the British steel-makers have discussed and pondered.

This discussion has brought forth various explanations differing from one another more or less in the emphasis put upon the different factors that have contributed to the cheapness of American steel. But as to what the factors are there has been more or less agreement. The abundance of American ore, its high grade and the cheapness with which it is mined and transported has been put forward as one factor. The use of improved machinery, of improved furnaces, of the electric blast furnace, of the open hearth, of the Bessemer converter, of the change their methods or to adopt any device even at great expense for the sake of cutting off a small fraction of the cost of production has been another. A third factor is the general use of standard shapes and of interchangeable parts. A fourth is the saving effected in the cost of management. A fifth is the character and resources of the American workman, and the fact that the trade unions do not, as in England, compel the individual workman to limit his output on the theory that the employer will pay him for the efficient work he does.

Undoubtedly all these factors have contributed in different degrees in different directions to the cheapness of American steel products, but the factor that seems to be accepted by experts in this country as the most important, as well as the one which explains the success of the American workman and his freedom from the suicidal rule of limited output. He is better paid, better fed and housed, more independent, more self-reliant, more energetic, more ambitious, more intelligent in his work. He knows that he can rise to the top of the ladder if he has it in him, as he has seen others do before him, and that his social and economic rewards await success. Free schools, social and political equality, and the absence of caste make him a man where the British workman, though far more intelligent, is content to be a workman, and that both his social and economic rewards await success. There is, in short, a difference in spirit and in mental attitude between the American and British steelworker, whether he be a mill hand or a machinist. The American workman is more independent, more self-reliant, more energetic, more ambitious, more intelligent in his work. He knows that he can rise to the top of the ladder if he has it in him, as he has seen others do before him, and that his social and economic rewards await success. Free schools, social and political equality, and the absence of caste make him a man where the British workman, though far more intelligent, is content to be a workman, and that both his social and economic rewards await success. There is, in short, a difference in spirit and in mental attitude between the American and British steelworker, whether he be a mill hand or a machinist.

That the British steelmaker is more or less aware of the importance of this factor in American success has been very freely admitted by the British workman. The British workman that to restrict the output and to resist the application of new methods or the introduction of new machinery was not a way to better himself or his country. He has, however, seems to be bearing fruit. The British workman is learning that unless he does his share to cheapen the cost of British steel, the British workman will be unable to compete with the world's markets and will have to restrict their output and cut down their working forces. This idea, though not yet generally accepted by the unions, has been accepted by the British workman. He is learning that unless he does his share to cheapen the cost of British steel, the British workman will be unable to compete with the world's markets and will have to restrict their output and cut down their working forces. This idea, though not yet generally accepted by the unions, has been accepted by the British workman.

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.

Skeptical as to a Recent Official Recommendation.

New York Journal of Commerce. Price may decline very largely with a moderate effect upon the importation of coffee statistics prepared by the Bureau of Statistics show. The figures showing per capita consumption appear to have been obtained by dividing the importation by the estimated population, which does well enough over a series of years, but it indicates marked fluctuations of consumption from year to year which probably do not exist, the fluctuations being in the importation. But it is probably safe to infer from them that the use of coffee is increasing. How little the price has to do with the increase, however, is shown by the fact that in 1894, when wages had been cut and many persons were out of employment, and economy was generally practiced, particularly in the consumption of spirits and cigars, the average price of coffee was 16.4 cents and the consumption per capita was 3.3 pounds, and this figure would be scarcely changed if we averaged 1894 and 1895. But in 1900, with wages up and employment general, and unprecedented prosperity, the price of coffee had fallen down to 8.5 cents and the consumption had gone up to only 3.3 pounds. These figures warrant the inference that the country used coffee freely at a time when the price was relatively high and the ability to pay it was reduced. If it was drinking all the coffee it desired in 1894 it had little disposition to increase its consumption, because the price had fallen much more than one-half, and economy was no longer needed.

There is a distinct flavor of a high tariff propaganda in the observation of the Bureau of Statistics, which no longer confines itself to figures, but obliges the country with arguments based thereon, sending out of the country more than \$1,000,000 a week in payment for coffee consumed in this country, all of which could be readily produced in Porto Rico, the Philippines and other islands, which have already shown their ability to produce coffee of a high grade, commanding high prices in the markets of the world. He often has been heard to say that the country would be better off by paying double present prices for things which it now imports. Has the Bureau of Statistics only just discovered that the islands we have acquired produce coffee of a high grade? The commercial world has known it for a long time. It is the high grade—and high price of the coffee of Porto Rico that makes it so little known in this country. Of the coffee imported in

Snakes in Australia.

Cornhill.

Of reptiles the continent has a wealth that may come as a surprise to those who quite erroneously, but none the less positively, associate reptile prosperity with a damp climate. Fortunately, however, since the venomous snakes are considerably in the majority—South Australia having for instance, but a dozen venomous snakes to one that is innocuous—these animals reciprocate man's poor opinion with such unquestioning fervor as to make them extremely suspicious of his company. Only once was I divorced from the saddle, my horse taking sudden fright at the sight of a small snake basking on the road just ahead, and some boorish fellow reached a tree and a snake of a gum tree, cackling their approval and goading my horse to still more ambitious efforts to put as great a distance as possible between himself and my man's coveting form. Even Australia's seas harbor snakes, beautiful orange-banded creatures that curl sinuously about one's feet, yet exceeding venomous, and, being blinded by the sun, they are often driven out of water, possessed of a nasty trick of striking desperately right and left, an ugly speculation that has now cost a fisherman his hand. The country's

BACKACHE AND INDIGESTION

Caused by Systemic Catarrh—Pe-ru-na Cures Like Magic.



MISS A. BRADY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

Miss A. Brady, Corresponding Secretary Illinois Woman's Alliance, writes of Peruna:

2725 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Last year, from continued strain in literary work, I became very much exhausted. My nerves seemed to give way and I had backache, headache and serious indigestion. One of my friends suggested that I try Peruna, but prejudice against any patent medicines kept me from taking it, until I became so weak that I felt I must do something. It certainly acted like magic on my system.

"Within ten days I felt new life and health given me, and by taking an occasional dose off and on when I feel extra tired, I keep my system in perfect order."—Miss A. Brady.

Insects have likewise their own eccentricities, as the new arrival soon realizes when, having been assured that the native bees have no sting (which is a fact), he unwittingly handles a stinging off-homely bee (imported from Europe) and carries away so warm a token of its affection as to give him for the future a firm, though unmerited belief that King David must have spent some time in Australia.

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AGATE Nickel-Steel Ware

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

It is entirely free from arsenic, lead and antimony—metals so often found in cheap enameled ware.

HONEYMAN, deHART & CO.

FOURTH AND ALDER STREETS.

A SEVERE CASE

Of Catarrh of the Stomach Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Otto Jordan, Argos, Ind., writes: "I can state to you that all the symptoms of catarrh have disappeared since I commenced taking Peruna, and I shall give it all the praise. I took four bottles of the medicine. For a long time before I took the medicine I felt dull and stupid, was subject to sick stomach and indigestion. Since the first bottle I have not been troubled with my stomach and have been greatly benefited all around. I think anybody troubled with catarrh would be benefited by the use of your medicine."—Otto Jordan.

The Secret of Pure Blood.

No one can be troubled long with indigestion and have pure blood, for, however careful one may be in the selection of proper food, it is not until the digestion of it will not furnish the blood with pure materials.

For this condition Peruna is a never-failing remedy. It cleanses the blood, by cutting digestion, and gives tone to the whole system by increasing the nutritive value of the food. "Spring fever," as it is sometimes called, which produces a tired-out, listless feeling, and inability to do much mental or physical work, is the result of a sluggish digestion, and no blood medicine will be of any use whatever unless it is able to rectify the indigestion. The great popularity that Peruna has is due to the fact that in all such cases it at once corrects digestive derangements and enriches the blood by purifying the very important source of that vital fluid.

A Tonic and Catarrh Cure.

Mr. W. M. Holland, of Hartwell, Ga., proprietor of the Hartwell Tin Works, writes of Peruna as follows: "I am more than pleased with the benefits derived from Peruna. The winter of 1899 my weight was 150 pounds. I used several bottles during the winter and now weigh 181."

"I have recommended it to all my friends both as a tonic and catarrh cure. If I had been lucky enough to have seen it several years ago, Peruna would have saved me much inconvenience."—W. M. Holland.

A Fine Blood Purifier.

Mrs. Mary A. Smithing, Chaplain

General Henry W. Lawton Circle No. 27, writes from Chicago as follows:

"Gentlemen:—Peruna is a fine blood purifier. Peruna stands at the head of any medicine I have ever known. It has cured me of many ailments, and I know that it has helped several of our grand children. I have used it more than anything else ever used."

"Knowing it to be a reliable family remedy, it has my hearty endorsement."—Mrs. Mary A. Smithing.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, return at once to the Hartman Medicine Co. for a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

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