THE MILES LETTERS

Correspondence Sent by the President to Congress.

HIS PHILIPPINE SCHEMES

Proposal to End the Rebellion by Consultation and Counsel Does Not Meet With Administration's Approval.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President today sent to the House of Representatives the correspondence and the papers bearing on the request of Lieutenant-General Miles to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. The papers were sent to the House in response to a resolution introduced by Mr. Burleson, of Texas, and passed by that body. They are as follows:

"Headquarters of the Army, Washington, February 17, 1902.—The Honorable, the Secretary of War.—Sir: I have the honor to invite attention to a subject which I have had under consideration for several months, and to request that this letter be laid before the President. It is now three years since the opening of hostilities between the forces of the United States and those of the Philippine Islands, and this warfare has been conducted with marked severity. More than 120,000 United States troops have been at different times sent or are now under orders to go to the Philippines, and more than 40,000 still remain on duty there, which service, with the assistance of the naval forces, involves an enormous expenditure of public money, as well as the loss of many valuable lives.

"During the past century thousands of Indians have been called to the capital for consultation and council, and I have, under authority, sent to Washington many red-handed representatives of different tribes of Indians, the result of which has been a reconciliation, a restoration of confidence, the prevention of war, and the establishment and continuance of peace within the states and territories.

"Our friendly relations with the people of Cuba and Porto Rico have been largely promoted by consultation with the representatives of those islands here in Washington, both before hostilities occurred, during the Spanish War, and since; and I have never found any people, whether savage, semi-civilized or civilized, who were not benefited by candid, frank and honest consultation and council.

"In view of the above considerations, I make the request that I be authorized to proceed to the Philippine Islands, taking with me 10 men whom I may select from Cuba and Porto Rico, whose assistance has been found useful in promoting friendly relations between the people of those islands and the United States, and could properly explain to the Filipinos the benefits their people have derived through friendly inter-relations with this country, and while there to give such directions as I may deem advisable and judicious for the best disposition of the United States military forces, to the end that they may occupy the most healthful and strategic positions, with due regard to economy, and be afforded the greatest comfort and benefit; also to take such measures as will tend to restore, as far as possible, confidence to the people of those islands, and demonstrate that the purpose of our Government is promoted by the highest sense of justice; and that on returning I be authorized to bring to the capital such number of representative Filipinos as I may think advisable, in order that they may see and know the advantages of our civilization and realize the disposition of our Government toward them, at the same time affording an opportunity for a full consultation, whereby intelligent and definite action may be taken concerning their future destiny.

"It is confidently believed that such measures could then be taken as would then be satisfactory and beneficial to the 20,000,000 of inhabitants of the Islands, and highly creditable to our Government. By this means we would be fully informed of the condition and wants of the people of those islands, and they, on the other hand, would become fully apprised of the purpose and final disposition of our Government toward them. This need not reflect in the slightest degree upon the services of the military, nor interfere with civil governments that have or may be established.

"Should this request be approved, I am confident it would result in a better condition of our military forces in that division, in the cessation of hostilities within a reasonable time, thereby permitting the return of a large number of our troops from those remote and unhealthful stations, and, I should hope, in an amicable adjustment of affairs in those islands which would be satisfactory to the inhabitants as well as to the people of the United States. Very respectfully,

"NELSON A. MILES,
"Lieutenant-General, Commanding United States Army."

Root Disapproves the Request.

"War Department, Washington, March 5, 1902.—Respectfully forwarded to the President; disapproved.

"The conduct of military affairs in the Philippines by General Chaffee and his predecessors, and the conduct of civil affairs by Governor Taft and his associates in the Philippine Commission have been successful. Much more rapid progress has been made toward the complete acceptance of American sovereignty, the restoration of peace, and the establishment of civil government than we had any right to anticipate when the treaty of Paris was ratified. The plan proposed in the within paper involves practically superseding the officers mentioned in the control which they now exercise. Not only is this without justification in their conduct, but I should regard it as a most unfortunate interference with the present satisfactory progress.

"There have been exceedingly full, extended and long-continued consultation and counsel between the Government of the United States and the leaders of opinion among the insurrectionary Filipinos, resulting in a full understanding and most friendly feeling between by far the greater part of the Filipino people and ourselves, and a participation by many members of the Aguinaldo government in the civil government under American government. I append hereto a list of 23 officers of the insurrectionary government who now hold positions of trust under our government. Aguinaldo himself has taken the position of earnestly urging his countrymen to accept our sovereignty, and most of them have already followed his advice.

"It is not perceived that any additional benefit would be obtained by taking delegations of Cubans and Porto Ricans to the Philippines, or by bringing delegations from the Philippines to the United States, in advance of the choice of official delegates provided for by the bill now pending in Congress. On the other hand, it would be very difficult to keep such a proceeding free from spectacular and sensational features, which would be injurious.

"It is not a fact that the warfare in the Philippines has been conducted with marked severity; on the contrary, the warfare has been conducted with marked humanity and magnanimity on the part of the United States Army.

"ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War."

"Conclusions of the Secretary of War are hereby approved.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"White House, Washington, March 6, 1902.—List of men who have served under Aguinaldo and at present holding positions of trust under the American Government:

"C. S. Arellano, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was Secretary of State in the first Cabinet of the revolutionary government.

"Florentino Torres, Associate Justice, was chairman of a board to confer with another presided over by General Hughes before the outbreak of hostilities between Americans and Filipinos.

"Victorino Mapa, Associate Justice, was Counsellor of the revolutionary government in the Island of Panay.

"Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, Commissioner, Associate Secretary of State and member of Congress.

"Benito Legarda, Commissioner, was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under the revolutionary government and Vice-President of its Congress.

"Jose Luzerazi, Commissioner, was President of the revolutionary congress of the Island of Negros.

"Felipe Buencamino, member of the Civil Service Board, was counsellor of Aguinaldo in Cavite, member of the Congress of Malolos, and Secretary of Fomento, in Malolos, and Secretary of State in San Isidor de Nueva Ecija.

"Felix M. Roxasa, Judge, was member of the Filipino junta in Paris.

"Ignacio Billamor, Judge, was member of the Malolos Congress.

"Gregoria Araneta, Solicitor-General, was Secretary of Justice and member of the Malolos Congress.

"Martin Dalgalo, Governor of Ilo Ilo, was Commanding General of the revolutionary forces in the Island of Panay.

"Ambrosio Flores, Governor of Rizal, was General of the revolutionary army, member of the revolutionary congress and Assistant Secretary of War.

"Mariano Hrias, Governor of Cavite, was Commanding General of the revolutionary forces of Southern Luzon, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War.

"Jose Serpahio, Governor of Bulacan, was Colonel of the revolutionary army.

"Gracio Gonzalaga, Governor of Cagayan, was member of the revolutionary congress and Secretary of the Interior.

"Arsenio Cruz Herrera, president of the Municipal Board of Manila, was member of the Malolos Congress and Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

"Jose Alejandrino, City Engineer in Manila, was General of the revolutionary army.

"Modesto Reies, City Attorney of Manila, was member of the Filipino junta in Madrid.

"Daniel Tirona, Provincial Secretary of Pamanga, was Major in the revolutionary army.

"Aariano Crisostomo, Fiscal of Bulacan; Jose M. Lerma, Provincial Secretary of Bataan; Sofia Alandy, Fiscal of Tayabas, were all Congressmen at Malolos."

General Miles' Reply.

"Headquarters of the Army, Washington, March 24, 1902.—Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War:

"In accordance with the verbal message received from Colonel Carter through Mr. Brandt, a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, I have the honor to return my letter of February, 1902, with indorsements thereon.

"In connection with my letter and the indorsements thereon, I desire to say that I regret that the honorable Secretary should have been under the impression that a proposition that was prompted with the interest of humanity would in any way be regarded as 'spectacular and sensational.' I should not anticipate any such result. I would call attention to the last page of my letter, in which I distinctly said:

"'This need not reflect in the slightest degree upon the services of the military nor interfere with the civil governments that have or will be established.' I think it will be admitted that no such objection was ever raised by any of the Governors of states or territories or department commanders when the numerous Indian delegations left their territory to come to Washington.

"I would also call attention to the fact that last Winter, while on an official visit to Cuba, I was appealed to by members of the constitutional convention, who said they wished to communicate directly with the President, and I advised them to make such a request. On returning to Washington I reported the fact to President McKinley, and urged that he grant their request, should it be made. He did so, and the delegation came to Washington. The result was gratifying, not only to our Government authorities, but to the people of Cuba as well. All this was done without the slightest reflection on Major-General Wood or objection on his part, as far as I know.

"Referring to that part of my communication which states that the warfare in the Philippine Islands had been conducted with marked severity and to the remarks of the honorable Secretary on that point, it is proper to say that I had in mind such information as is conveyed in the letter of Governor W. H. Taft, addressed to the honorable Secretary, dated Washington, February 7, 1902, as well as other communications that have been referred to these headquarters or received by me.

"The suggestion contained in my letter that in going to the Philippine Islands I take certain natives of Cuba and Porto Rico and on returning bring back certain of those of the Philippine Islands, was prompted by my belief that the result would be satisfactory to all concerned. Since this measure is not deemed advisable, I do not ask for its further consideration, and making my delayed visit to the Philippines, which I hope to do in the near future, I shall devote my attention to the condition and requirements of the troops in that division, the same as I have in respect to the other portions of the Army.

NELSON A. MILES,
"Lieutenant-General, Commanding United States Army."

Regrettable Conduct.

"War Department, Washington, March 26, 1902.—Several weeks after the final disposition of the within application by the action of the President on the 6th of March, and after the introduction of a resolution in Congress calling for the papers, the Lieutenant-General attached to them a statement dated March 24, 1902, with the apparent purpose of showing that the action taken was wrong. Without commenting upon the propriety of a military officer undertaking to review the action of the President, I again submit the paper for such reconsideration as the President may think advisable, with the following remarks:

"1. The delegation from Cuba referred to in this paper consisted of public officers with defined powers, charged with the performance of a specific duty as official representatives of the people of Cuba, and appointed by the constitutional convention elected by that people. The President's consent to receive the committee was asked for by General Wood through the Secretary of War, and was communicated to General Wood by the Secretary of War, who never heard General Miles' name mentioned in connection with the transaction.

"On the 18th of July, 1900, General Miles applied to be sent to the Philippines and to China in his official capacity. At that time General McArthur had reported that not a single additional regiment could be spared from the Philippines without putting our interests there in jeopardy, and had shown the reasons and the gravity of the situation there in dispatches which had passed through General Miles' office. In the face of these dispatches General Miles accompanied his application by a recommendation that 15,000 troops be withdrawn from the Philippines and be sent to China. The withdrawal from the Philippines of 15,000 troops would have made necessary the practical abandonment of a large part of the country, and the restoration of insurgent control therein. At least two-thirds of the 15,000 were wholly unnecessary in China, unless for the purpose of enabling the United States to furnish a greater number of troops than any European power and upon that score to claim the supreme command of the allied forcese.

"The application and recommendation were, in fact, accompanied by a request by General Miles that such supreme command of the allied forces should be obtained for him. Under the circumstances President McKinley declined to authorize the sending of General Miles either to the Philippines or to China. A year afterwards the Secretary of War authorized the Lieutenant-General to extend his inspection to the Philippines for the purpose of inspecting only. He has never been authorized to go for any other purpose. The question whether the order which the Lieutenant-General asks sending him to the Philippines would interfere with the present military and civil control must be determined not by what the application says about the order, but by the terms of the proposed order itself.

"The Lieutenant-General asks authority 'to give such direct instructions as I (he) may deem advisable and judicious for the best disposition of the United States military forces.' That, of course, means to command General Chaffee, and he asks authority 'also to take such measures as will tend to restore as far as possible confidence to the people of those islands and demonstrate that the purpose of our Government is promoted by the highest sense of justice.' That means, if it means anything, authority to do himself, or to require the civil officers of the Philippines to do under his direction, the very duties which were charged upon the Philippine Commission and the civil Governor in the islands by President McKinley, and which they are now engaged in doing. The authority asked is not to recommend, but to take measures. If the measures to be taken are to be determined by General Miles, then the power of the committee to determine upon them must end.

"There is no place for any such authority under the present government, and if it were to be granted the system of civil government by which we have gradually and steadily superseded military control, and have superseded it throughout the greater part of the archipelago, would again be subordinated to military power, and the people of the islands would be subjected to the arbitrary control of a military dictator.

"The reference in the memorandum to the letter of Governor Taft to the Secretary of War, dated February 7, 1902, is to a letter transmitting, for the purpose of an investigation by the military authorities, a report by the civil Governor of the Province of Tayabas, containing in general terms, and without specifications or names, serious charges against the military administration in that province, and against the conduct of the Army generally in its relations to the civil government.

"This report was on the 19th of February sent to General Chaffee, with the direction that a careful inquiry be made concerning these statements, and if they be found true that the necessary measures be applied to correct these evils. There has not yet been time for the report to be made, and the directions for the investigation can only just now have reached Manila. It is to be regretted that the officer of the highest rank in the Army should assume the truth of charges reflecting upon the credit of the Army, in advance of the investigation which has been ordered, and without giving General Chaffee, upon whose particular command the charges reflect, an opportunity to be heard.

"As the Lieutenant-General's memorandum of March 24 was not made until after the introduction of a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for all correspondence and papers in the matter of his application to go to the Philippines, the putting into these papers of the specific reference to the letter transmitting the charges plainly evidenced a design to procure the publication of the charges and of the Lieutenant-General's acceptance thereof as true, in advance of the investigation of their truth, and of a report thereon by General Chaffee. In the interest of good discipline and effective service, such a course is much to be regretted.

"Such charges ought not to be published against our countrymen whom we have sent to labor and fight under our flag on the other side of the world before they can be heard in their own defense.

ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War.

"White House, Washington, March 27, 1902.—The memorandum of the Secretary of War is approved as a whole and as to every part. Had there been any doubt before as to the wisdom of denying General Miles' request, these papers would remove such doubt.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

INDORSED FOR COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT ASTORIA.

WALTER ROBB.

ASTORIA, March 29.—Inquiry today develops the fact that the action of the Republican County Convention yesterday, in indorsing Walter L. Robb for Collector of Customs at this port has caused all the candidates for the position, save Samuel Elmore, to withdraw from the race. Mr. Elmore is accredited with having secured the indorsement of Senator Simon, and is now in Washington, D. C., in the interest of his candidacy.

The action of the convention is looked upon locally as settling the contest, at least so far as the indorsement of Senator Mitchell and the Clatsop County delegation is concerned. While there were several aspirants for the position, only four of them, W. L. Robb, W. F. McGregor, W. H. Barker and D. K. Warren, were satisfactory to the Fulton and consequently to the Mitchell forces. To make a selection from among these four men required the use of considerable diplomacy, as each is prominent in party circles, and the action of the convention has relieved the delegation of an embarrassing task.

HATFIELDS AGAIN AT IT.

Two of Them Killed at a Battle in West Virginia.

WILMINGTON, W. Va., March 29.—Sensational reports were received here today concerning another fight with the Hatfields, in which four were killed, among them being Harry Watts, proprietor of the Palace Hotel here. John Rutherford, a detective, had a warrant for the arrest of Ephraim Hatfield, who is wanted in South Carolina. He finally located Hatfield in Pike County, Kentucky. Watts went with Rutherford, and they found Ephraim at the home of his father, Thompson Hatfield, on Blackberry Creek. Rutherford and Watts broke in the door and secured Ephraim, when the father opened fire on them. Both officers and both Hatfields were killed. The wife and little children witnessed the tragedy. The Rutherfords were relatives of "Cap" Hatfield, of feud fame. Rutherford was a brother of the two Rutherfords killed at the election in 1896 by "Cap" Hatfield. Watts was well known throughout the southern part of the state. He was wealthy and popular. It is said he could have saved himself had he not stopped firing for a moment when one of the Hatfield children was within his range. The excitement among the feudists is as great as at the time of the burning of the McCoys at the stake by the Hatfields years ago, and more trouble is expected.

SHEEP AND CATTLEMEN AT WAR.

Two Fatalities in a Fight in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 29.—Late this afternoon a telephone message was received from Big Piney, a small town in Uinta County, stating that a fierce fight occurred on the range near there yesterday between cattle and sheepmen, and that two brothers, named Hall, had been killed as a result. No further particulars were received at Big Piney, but a messenger was at once dispatched to the scene of the conflict to secure further details of the battle.

The report that a battle had been fought in the Upper Green River country caused no surprise in Cheyenne, for the sheep and cattle men of the section have been at war over a division of the range for the past two years. Several collisions have occurred between the two parties, although until the present conflict no fatalities have resulted.

Mrs. Blaine-Beale's Necklace Stolen.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It developed today that the $3000 necklace stolen from a Pullman car running between Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., March 7, belonged to Mrs. Harriet S. Blaine-Beale, daughter of the late James G. Blaine. Mrs. Beale was en route to Cuba, accompanying Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter. The authorities are still without a clue to the gems and the identity of the thief.

Mrs. Walker Out on Bond.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., March 29.—Mrs. Walker, the woman who killed J. S. Judd, was this afternoon released from custody on a bond of $5000, signed by two prominent local merchants and Miss Maud Haines, of Los Angeles, a young woman who lived with Mrs. Walker here. It was for Indian photographs lent to Miss Haines, and not for negatives lent to Mrs. Walker, that he was after when the fatal shot was fired yesterday.

Editor's Bond Forfeited.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 29.—The bond of William Berger, editor of the Santa Fe Capital, was declared forfeited today in the District Court on four charges of criminal libel, growing out of newspaper attacks upon Governor Otero. Neither Berger nor an attorney appeared when the case was called today. Berger is at present at Washington, D. C.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Executive Offices Will Be Moved to the Grounds in a Few Days.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The three buildings of Washington University—University Hall, Bishop Hall and Cupples Hall—that have been leased to the World's Fair with other buildings and the grounds of that institution, are being put in shape for immediate occupancy by the official force of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. All the offices that are now down town will be moved to the World's Fair site, probably next week. From now on and during the World's Fair, University Hall will be used as an administration building, where all the business of the exposition will be transacted.

Numerous commanders of National Guard regiments throughout the country have announced a desire to enter their commands in competitive drills at the fair, and the Colonel of the First Colorado Infantry is expected in St. Louis soon to confer with officials on the subject of arrangements with reference to visiting contingents.

Charleston Posts a Forfeit.

NEW YORK, March 29.—J. C. Jaudon, representing the Charleston Exposition, has posted a certified check for $5000 as a guarantee of a purse of $26,000 for the fight between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries. Charleston's offer is 75 per cent of the gross receipts, with $26,000 guaranteed to the fighters. A formal tender covering the offer was made, and consideration of it with the other bids when they are opened April 1 was asked by Mr. Jaudon and his associates. They have conferred with Fitzsimmons, who assured them that he preferred their proposition to the Los Angeles offer. Jaudon said today he was positive there would be no interference with the fight. His plan is to have a daylight contest in a great arena within the exposition grounds any day between May 15 and June 1 that may be agreed upon.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

HOUSE CONSIDERS BILL INCREASING ITS EFFICIENCY.

Sherman Explains the Purposes of the Measure—Miles Correspondence Laid Before House.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House devoted most of today to the bill increasing the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, but did not complete its consideration. The opening argument was made by Sherman (Rep. N. Y.). Speeches were made by Minor (Rep. Wis.), H. C. Smith (Rep. Mich.), Richardson (Dem. Ala.), Little (Dem. Ark.), Cochran (Dem. Mo.) and Mann (Rep. Ill.).

Immediately after the House met Major Pruden, the assistant secretary to the President, appeared and transmitted from the President the Miles correspondence called for by the Burleson resolution, which was adopted several days ago.

The Chinese exclusion act was made a special order after the disposal of the revenue cutter bill.

The Speaker then laid before the House the Miles correspondence. The members appeared greatly interested, but only the letter of transmittal was read, and there was much disappointment.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service. It was agreed that there should be eight hours' general debate upon the bill.

Sherman (Rep. N. Y.), who was in charge of the bill, explained that its purpose was three-fold, namely, to increase the rank and pay of the revenue cutter officers, to regulate the status as to command when revenue cutter and naval officers were thrown together, and to provide retirement of revenue cutter officers.

H. C. Smith (Rep. Mich.) opposed the bill. He declared that the Navy had snubbed and shamefully misused the Marine Corps. The social aristocracy of the Navy, he said, was one of its worst evils. Comparing the perils of the Navy and Marine Corps, Smith said about the safest place a person could occupy was that of a high bureau chief of the Navy.

Little (Dem. Ark.) and Cochran (Dem. Mo.) opposed anything tending toward a civil pension list.

Without completing the measure, the House, at 4:15 P. M., adjourned.

LONG STRUGGLE NEARLY ENDED.

Payne Expects Soon to Report the Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, announced today that a special meeting of the committee would be held at 10:30 A. M., on Monday, to consider the Cuban reciprocity bill. The announcement was made after the situation had been thoroughly canvassed by Payne and his lieutenants, and they had satisfied themselves that the Payne bill, granting 20 per cent tariff concessions to Cuba, commanded sufficient strength to be reported from the committee by Republican votes.

Payne's announcement brought assurance that the long and bitterly fought contest was nearing its close in a way satisfactory to the reciprocity advocates. While no specific claims were made, it was well understood among the ways and means leaders that reliance could be placed on nine Republican members of the committee, or just one more than a majority. Aside from this the inquiries of the ways and means leaders led them to believe that four, and possibly five Democratic votes would be given to the bill. Their desire, however, had been to report the measure without any reliance on the minority, and this they are now confident of being able to do.

There was some prospect, however, of the pairing of members, which might reduce the total strength on each side, but in such equal ratio that the reciprocity measure would continue to have sufficient Republican votes to report it without amendment.

Payne would not outline his plans beyond Monday, but it is understood to be the purpose not to take up the bill on the floor of the House next week, as the sundry civil appropriation bill is expected to be considered, leaving the Cuban measure to come up the following week.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, today authorized the statement that he would remain in Washington for the ways and means Cuban reciprocity meeting on Monday, and would vote for the Payne bill.

President Opposes Irrigation Bill.

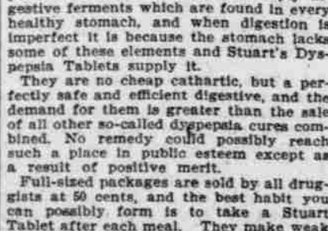
WASHINGTON, March 29.—President Roosevelt, in a conference with a number of Western Congressmen today, plainly stated his opposition to some of the provisions of the irrigation bill now pending in the House. The President heartily approved of the general purposes of the bill, but frankly stated that he could not approve the measure as it now stands. He is especially opposed to the section providing for state control of the appropriation, distribution and use of the water from the irrigation canals. The President believes that Federal supervision is essential, not only to success, but to fair and impartial distribution, altogether removed from political or other considerations.

TWO FINE SPECIMENS

Of Physical Manhood.

No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prizefighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully developed and supple, and the heart, lungs and stomach must act to perfection.

Whether we indorse prizefighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner by which men arrive at such physical perfection.



James Jeffries, the present champion heavy-weight of the world, and his gallant opponent, Tom Sharkey, in the greatest pugilistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training, and the first and most important part of this training was to get the stomach in condition, and to keep the digestion absolutely perfect so that every muscle and nerve would be at its highest capabilities.

This was not done by a secret patent medicine, but both of those great pugilists used a well-known natural digestive tablet sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and composed of the digestive ferments which every stomach requires for healthy digestion.

Champion Jeffries says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent acidity, strengthen the stomach and insure perfect digestion. They keep a man in fine physical condition." Signed, James J. Jeffries, champion of the world.

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and restore it to a healthful condition. I heartily recommend them." Signed, Thos. J. Sharkey.

The advantage of the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that they keep people well and ward off sickness and are equally valuable to well persons as to the dyspeptics. Another advantage is that these tablets contain no cathartics, or poisons of any character, but simply digestive ferments which are found in every healthy stomach, and when digestion is imperfect it is because the stomach lacks some of these elements and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets supply it.

They are no cheap cathartic, but a perfectly safe and efficient digestive, and the demand for them is greater than the sale of all other so-called dyspepsia cures combined. No remedy could possibly reach such a place in public esteem except as a result of positive merit.

Full-sized packages are sold by all druggists at 50 cents, and the best habit you can possibly form is to take a Stuart Tablet after each meal. They make weak stomachs strong and keep strong stomachs vigorous.

Plans for Bench Show.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Portland Kennel Club was held last night and regular and special prizes were placed for the bench show which will be held April 16-19. The special prizes will be about 60 in number and will include many handsome cups which were contributed by dog fanciers throughout the state. Secretary Peaslee said that fanciers in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia were manifesting a great deal of interest in the coming show and he had received a number of inquiries about the conditions of entry. It was decided to engage Professor Hunt's trick dogs for afternoon and nightly exhibitions during the show. It was also decided to offer prizes for the best decorated kennels at the show. The board was informed that a string of dogs would be taken to the Seattle and Victoria shows and would leave Portland Tuesday evening.

Indemnity Riots in China.

PEKIN, March 29.—Chinese officials say that 1000 people have been killed in riots at Ta Ming Fu, the southernmost prefecture of the Province of Chi Li. This is perhaps an exaggeration, but the loss of life was undoubtedly great. The riots were due to attempts of local officials to collect indemnities for the Catholics, as arranged between the officials and the priests. Soldiers have been dispatched to quell the disturbances, and a Taotai has been sent to adjust the difficulties. The officials warn the missionaries to keep out of the disturbed districts. Such resistance to the payment of missionary claims is to be expected in localities where the population is poor and large sums are needed.

Partisan Activity at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, March 22.—The political activity of some of the heads of departments of the territorial government has attracted the attention of Governor Dole, and he has intimated his desire that his appointees in the government service terminate their connections with political organizations. Several of them are members of central and district committees, and some are reputed to have strong home-rule, anti-Dole views. Some resignations from committees are expected, in view of the Governor's attitude. Governor Dole will sail in a few days for Washington, to confer with President Roosevelt on political matters in Hawaii.

Victim of a Conspiracy.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 29.—Developments in the Magnus Johnson murder case make it appear that the old man was the victim of a conspiracy. Gustav Larson, a Finlander boy, who was arrested at Barnesville, is said to have confessed to the Alexandria authorities. According to this confession several prominent farmers, neighbors of Johnson, are implicated. Andrew Jacobson, a well-to-do farmer, was arrested as an accessory.

No More Coursing at Denver.

DENVER, March 29.—The Fire and Police Board has ordered that no more coursing meets be held in this city until the courts decide whether the sport is cruel, as charged by the Humane Society.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Professor Powell, of Washington, D. C., Recommends Pe-ru-na.

Professor W. B. Powell, of Washington, D. C., is one of the best-known educators in the country. For 15 years he has been Superintendent of Public Schools of Washington, which is considered the best school system in the United States. Professor Powell is the author of a number of school books which are used throughout the United States.

This well-known gentleman does not hesitate to recommend Peruna to his countless friends and acquaintances all over the United States. In a recent letter from 1419 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, O., he says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I take pleasure in recommending your remedy. Peruna is indeed a good medicine, and should be in every household."

W. B. POWELL.

SUCH straightforward evidence cannot be overlooked. What the common people say carries weight but when a man of National prominence says "Peruna should be used in every household," it is a significant fact to the increasing prominence and undoubted efficacy of Peruna.

Peruna is of National fame as a catarrh remedy. It is the only internal, systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession. It makes diseased mucous membranes healthy, whether it is the mucous membrane lining the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. It cures various diseases of all these organs, because two-thirds of the ills of mankind are due to catarrh. With healthy mucous membranes climatic diseases lose their terror, the system is enabled to throw off contagion, and health follows inevitably.

Mr. A. T. Wood, Mount Sterling, Ky., writes:

"For many years I have been a sufferer from catarrh, and have spent time and money with physicians and used many kinds of remedies which were 'guaranteed sure cures,' but in every case it was money thrown away.

"I reaped no benefit whatever from them. In my seemingly vain search for relief I purchased a bottle of Peruna, having no confidence in it whatever at the time. This was about one year ago, and I began to improve and was able to attend to my business without being constantly hampered by every kind of pain known to a human being. My hearing, which was almost entirely gone in one ear, got very much better. The medicine not only seems to cure but prevents disease.

"This winter when every one was suffering from la grippe, I stood like a stone wall, absolutely proof against it. I am not a believer in 'patent medicines,' having found the majority of them fakes, but I do not hesitate to recommend Peruna as the best medicine for catarrh the world has ever seen. I keep a bottle of it at home constantly and shall continue to do so, because I believe it to be the best medicine on earth. I never leave home that I don't put a bottle of it in my grip."

A. T. WOOD.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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