ECHOES OF CUBA BILL

Statements Made by Both Sides in the House.

EFFECT OF MORRIS AMENDMENT

Fortifications Appropriation Bill Is Passed, and Conference Report on the Legislative Bill Is Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After the turbulent scene of yesterday, marking the passage of the revised Cuban reciprocity bill, the House settled down to routine business today. An opportunity was found, however, for the two elements in the recent struggle to give expression to their feelings. This occurred while the fortifications appropriation bill was under consideration. Grosvenor (Rep. O.), one of the ways and means leaders, said that the amendment which the opponents of the ways and means committee had engrafted upon the Payne bill not only wiped out the differential on sugar, but also did away with the countervailing duty of the Dingley law.

Weeks (Rep. Mich.) made a spirited rejoinder in behalf of those who opposed the ways and means committee. He frankly conceded that the motive of the opposition had been to kill the reciprocity bill.

The fortifications appropriation bill was passed and the conference report upon the legislative appropriation bill agreed to.

The Proceedings.

There was a buzz of excited comment on the floor of the House when the session began, and members gathered in groups to discuss the stirring incidents of the vote on Cuban reciprocity last night. The subject was not referred to in the opening proceedings, however, except in Chairman Payne's correcting the record of some of the excited parliamentary sparring, and then the House turned to routine business.

A resolution was agreed to for the payment of the expenses incident to the McKinley memorial exercises.

A bill providing for two additional Associate Justices in Oklahoma created rather lively discussion on the provision that the appointees shall be residents of the territory for one year.

Fleming (Dem. Ga.) said the amendment was designed to prevent "carpetbagging."

Delegate Flynn (Rep. Okla. declared, in supporting the provision, that there was the fullest confidence that the President would respect the home-rule sentiment. The bill was passed; also bills for a monument marking the site of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre; establishing an additional land office in Montana; regulating the introduction of eggs and game birds for propagation. Lacey stated that the purpose of the last bill was to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to fix regulations by which there would be no propagation of undesirable birds, such as English sparrows, but that the propagation would be confined to desirable game birds.

A bill was passed reserving from the public lands in Oregon a public park for the benefit of the people of the United States and the protection and preservation of the game, fish and timber and all other natural objects.

The Senate amendments to an additional urgency deficiency bill were agreed to and the bill now goes to the President for his approval. Saturday, May 10, was set aside to pay tribute to the memory of the late Representative Polk, of Pennsylvania.

The House then took up the fortifications appropriation bill. Hemenway, in charge of the bill, explained that it carried an appropriation of $6,562,455, being $801,556 less than the current law.

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) took occasion to talk on the action of the House on the Cuban reciprocity bill. He said that the differential on refined sugar had been placed in the Dingley bill against the protest of the sugar trust and at the request of the beet-sugar producers. He said the beet-sugar men had overreached themselves. In order to accomplish the humiliation of certain members of the House, they had not only struck off the differential on sugar, but also the countervailing duty on bounty produced sugar. Referring to what might occur in the Senate, he said the action of the House, by the vote of the Democrats and the controlling factor in the House (the beet-sugar Republicans), had made it impossible for the Senate to remove the differential amendment. Any Senator who voted to strike out the Morris amendment would be suspected of favoring the trust.

Replying to General Grosvenor, Weeks (Rep. Mich.), one of those prominent in opposing the ways and means committee, commented satirically on Grosvenor's recent reference to the young and inexperienced members. Telegrams of congratulation had been pouring in today, Weeks said, from the Governor of Michigan and from those high in the councils of the Republican party, on the success of the movement against the reciprocity bill. With this home support behind them, he and his associates did not propose to have the "riot act" read to them by the gentleman from Ohio, or any other leader.

"Our motive was to kill that bill—that is the plain English of it," exclaimed Weeks, "and we believe that it is killed, and that if it ever comes back from the Senate its friends will not be able to recognize it."

Cannon (Rep. Ill.) stated that if the Senate dealt with the bill as Weeks suggested, the House would in due time and in its own way deal with the amended bill. Cannon's remark put the House in good humor and brought the discussion back to the fortifications bill.

An amendment by Cushman (Rep. Wash.) was agreed to, for the purchase of the exclusive rights to a high explosive and making available $50,000 of a former appropriation for this purpose. The bill brought out much discussion, in the course of which Tayler (Rep. O.) paid a high tribute to General Crozier, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. The bill was then passed.

The conference on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to.

At 3:40 the House adjourned.

EFFECT OF THE CUBAN BILL.

Payne Says It Removes the Countervailing Duty.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Very high tension was manifest among the members of the House today as a result of the action of the House last night in overriding the ways and means committee on the Cuban reciprocity bill. Chairman Payne took the reverse philosophically. He pointed out that the effect of the amendment was to take off not only the differential duty on sugar, but also the countervailing duty provided by the Dingley law, a result not intended by the author of the amendment. Mr. Payne stated later in the day that the abolition of the differential and countervailing duties effected an even greater reduction, and less than he had at first estimated. His earlier figures showed the countervailing duty to be between 26 and 27 cents per hundred pounds. But this referred to raw sugar, and the countervailing duty on the refined article was even more, namely, 28.3 cents per hundred pounds. This, with the differential of 12.5 cents, makes a total reduction on refined sugar of 50.8 cents per hundred pounds.

Mr. Long, of the ways and means committee, also made estimates, which, in his judgment, bore out the foregoing figures, that the amendment would take off in differential and countervailing duties a total of 50.8 cents on refined sugar coming from Germany and other countries giving bounties.

Representative Morris, of Minnesota, who framed the amendment, is examining the Dingley and other laws to determine whether Mr. Payne's point is good. Mr. Morris said that, from his inquiry so far, he did not think the claim was good, but if it was the matter could easily be remedied by amendment.

The Senate is by no means decided as to what it will do with the bill. The measure reached the Senate a few minutes after that body convened today, and was received with exceptional interest, which was made evident by the comments of Senators. The bill goes to the committee on relations with Cuba, which is composed of seven Republicans and four opposition Senators, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, being chairman. When asked today if he felt disposed to outline his view of the probable course of the committee with reference to the measure, Senator Platt declined to say more than that a meeting would be called at an early date to decide upon a course of action, merely adding:

"We are not going to lose our composure, but will consider the question carefully."

The best opinion is that the bill will remain in committee for some time, and a Republican Senator suggested the possibility of an investigation into the question of the probable beneficiaries under the proposed reduction if made.

If the bill had passed the House without amendment removing the differential on refined sugar, it would have received the support of two of the four opposition members of the committee. These are Messrs. Money and Simmons, and they are now more than ever pleased with it. On the other hand, at least two of the Republican members, Messrs. McMillen and Spooner, oppose the bill. The indications are that the Democratic strength of the committee will now be thrown to the support of the differential amendment. Hence it seems probable that the character of the report to be made to the Senate, if any is made, will depnd upon the other Republican members of the committee, Messrs. Platt, Aldrich, Cullom, Deboe and Burnham.

Senator Teller says he will support any action calculated to kill the bill in the Senate, and he is inclined to think that the House adoption of an amendment for the removal of the differential will have the effect. There are not a few Senators who predict that the bill will be allowed to die in committee.

A SUGAR INVESTIGATION.

Demanded in a Resolution Introduced by Teller.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Teller of Colorado today introduced in the Senate the following:

"Whereas, It has been currently reported that nearly the entire crop of Cuban sugar has been purchased, and is now held, by what is generally known as the 'sugar trust,' which is the principal consumer of raw sugar in the United States, and that any concession given to the raisers of cane sugar in the Island of Cuba, or any measure intended for their relief, by admitting their sugar at reduced rates of duty into the United States, will only benefit the sugar trust, and that the Cubans will receive no real benefit from such concession, and

"Whereas, It is alleged that a number of citizens of the United States have acquired large holdings of cane-producing lands in Cuba, and are now especially urging the reduction of duty on sugar, under the claim that such reduction will benefit the people of Cuba; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the committee on relations with Cuba be directed to make an investigation as to the truth of the charges, and to report to the Senate, and to report, in addition thereto, what is the normal cost of making sugar in the Island of Cuba; and, also, if any concessions shall be made in the way of a reduction of the duty on sugar coming from Cuba into the United States, what concessions should be made by the Government of Cuba, about to be established, on articles produced in the United States and exported into the said Island of Cuba, in order to make a reciprocal and equitable arrangement as to exports to Cuba and imports therefrom to the United States."

The resolution was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba, at the suggestion of Platt of Connecticut, chairman of that committee.

Cutting Is Surprised.

NEW YORK, April 19.—W. Bayard Cutting, president of the American Beet Sugar Company, expressed great astonishment when told of the action taken by the House of Representatives on the Cuban reciprocity bill.

"I am taken completely by surprise," he said, "as no such radical step as this abolition of the sugar differential has been expected. It comes so suddenly that I hardly know what to think of its possible effect on the beet-sugar industry."

TOO MUCH POLITICS IN IT.

Long Objects to Building Warships in Government Yards.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Secretary Long was before the House committee on naval affairs today and discussed the building of new ships and other items of naval expenditures. The Secretary favored appropriations for three battleships, two armored cruisers and several smaller ships this year, along the lines of the recommendations in his annual report. He explained the features of the improvement at the United States Naval Academy, and the expenditures under the emergency fund.

When asked as to the building of warships in Government yards, Mr. Long renewed his disapproval of such action on the ground that the cost would be about 25 per cent greater, and that it would have a tendency to build up political organizations at the navy-yards. As to submarine boats, the Secretary thought it would be well to defer action until boats now under construction had been completed and tested.

Final action on the item of new ships and the appropriation bill as a whole went over.

REMEDIES BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Chairman Ray Explains the Purposes of His Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Chairman Ray, of the House committee on judiciary, said today in regard to the amendment to the bankruptcy law reported yesterday:

"The amendment proposes four additional grounds for refusing a discharge to a bankrupt:

"First—His having obtained property on credit on material false statements.

"Second—Having made a fraudulent transfer of any part of his property.

"Third—Having been granted or denied a discharge in bankruptcy within six years.

"Fourth—Having refused to obey any lawful order of the court or to answer any material question approved by the court.

"After inquiries made in many quarters, less than 10 per cent of the answers from all sources oppose the law as it stands, and this objection is based mainly upon the defects in the law, which the bill reported from the committee remedies."

Buried by a Cave-In.

HELENA, Mont., April 19.—Thomas Mooney, a miner in the Granite mine near Philipsburg, was buried by a cave-in of several tons of rock late Thursday. Several hundred men for 30 hours have been endeavoring to rescue their comrade and they were able to converse with him. A second cave-in precipitated a great quantity of loose earth and narrowly missed entombing some of the rescuers.

Mooney said he was lying face downward and he believed that one leg was broken. He said the weight of earth was becoming very oppressive. He was urged to have good cheer.

MANY MINOR BILLS PASSED

SENATE DISPOSES OF MUCH ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Latter Part of the Day Devoted to Eulogies on the Late Senator Kyle, of South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Little business of National importance was transacted by the Senate today. Numerous measures of minor character and nearly 60 private pension bills were passed. At 3 o'clock eulogies were pronounced upon the life and character of James Henderson Kyle, late Senator from South Dakota.

The Proceedings.

At the conclusion of routine business a joint resolution postponing the payment of taxes on real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1903, from November, 1902, to May, 1903, was adopted.

The Senate agreed to a conference asked for by the House on the Chinese exclusion bill. The chair (Mr. Frye) said he felt bound to appoint conferees who would represent the majority sentiment of the Senate. He named Platt (Conn.), Dillingham and Clay.

Among other measures passed were the following: Granting permission for the erection of a monument or statue in Washington, D. C., to the memory and in honor of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic; to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to render judgment for the plaintiff and interest in actions; to recover duties collected by the military authorities of the United States upon articles imported into Porto Rico from the several states between April 11, 1899, and May 1, 1900; to place Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General Alex Stewart Webb on the retired list of the army; to construe the dependent pension act of 1890, so as to include all persons who served 90 days during the Civil War and who were honorably discharged, but excluding those of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry who had prior service in the Confederate Army or Navy; to provide American registry for the bark Homeward Bound; for the temporary detention of persons dangerously insane in the District of Columbia. The bill passed yesterday by the House providing for reciprocal relations with Cuba was received by the Senate and referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

Frye gave notice that Monday next, after routine business, he would call up the river and harbor bill for consideration.

At 12 o'clock the unfinished business—the Philippine Government bill—was called up, but laid aside at the suggestion of Lodge, in charge of the measure.

The Senate continued the consideration of unobjected bills, the following being passed: Authorizing the Secretary of War to lend 1000 wall tents for use at the Knights of Pythias encampment to be held at San Francisco; to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost limbs in the service; and 58 private pension bills, including one increasing the pension of the widow of General Ludlow to $50 a month.

Gamble then called up the resolution expressive of the sorrow of the Senate at the death of the late Senator, James Henderson Kyle, of South Dakota, and he and Cockrell, Cullom, Morgan, Foraker, Nelson and Kittridge paid fitting tributes to his memory.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Senate at 4:25 P. M., as an additional mark of respect, adjourned.

ASSASSIN IS DEFIANT.

St. Petersburg Case Causes Anxiety to the Police.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The assassination of M. Sipiaguine, the Minister of the Interior, who was shot at the Ministry, April 16, by a student named Balsahonsti, is the topic of conversation, but one sees no mention of the case in print. The papers have been forbidden to mention the event. The murderer is still alive, in jail, where he defiantly refuses to answer questions. The case is causing the police untold anxiety, especially since it has developed that the assassin was held nine days without being registered, in spite of the supposed omnipresence of the secret service officers. The gravity of the situation is illustrated by the fact that a high official visited the police authorities and asked them whether they are now harboring any unregistered persons.

The reports of unrest in the country south of Moscow increase. That locality is described as being in a state of turmoil. The details of the burning of the Duke of Mecklenburg's chateau in Southeast Russia show that a small army of peasants was involved in the uprising. They destroyed everything on the estate which was not worth stealing.

That there is widespread apprehension in official circles is evidenced by the fact that even officials of the Ministry of the Interior are found who credit the obviously impossible story that a sort of Coxey army of 10,000 peasants is marching from Poltava, 70 miles from Kharkoff, to St. Petersburg.

ANARCHIST FOR PARLIAMENT.

Notorious Character a Candidate for Deputy in Italy.

MILAN, April 19.—For the first time in the parliamentary history of Italy, an avowed anarchist, tPetro Calcagno, is a candidate for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, with some chance of election. Calcagno, who was only recently released from prison on the ground of ill health, is living on a small island in the Mediterranean, which he is unable to leave without the permission of the Italian Government. He was imprisoned several times in consequence of his anarchistic principles, and has fled to England and America more than once to escape the police. Calcagno says that if he is elected he will not take his seat, as he does not believe in the Italian Parliament.

Lost Their Beer.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Imperial Chancellor, Von Bulow, in thanking the correspondent of the New York Staats Zeitung for a list of the newspapers represented at the banquet given in New York by the Staats Zeitung to the press of the United States, in honor of Prince Henry, alluded to the great development of the press in the United States, and to its extensive participation in the arrangements made to honor the Prince.

The great "beer treats" of the New York brewers to the crew of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern had unpleasant consequences for several of the deck officers. They saved seven kegs of beer, intending to present them to their frinds at home, but the custom-house officers at Kiel seized the kegs and compelled the officers to pay 270 marks ($67 50) in duties and penalties. The customs officers sold the beer at auction.

England's Colonial Trade.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 19.—John Zee, Premier and Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, at a banquet here tonight, said the time was not far distant when Great Britain would realize that her interests would be best served by giving preference to the trade of the British colonies, to which she is allied by ties of blood and kinship. There were present at the banquet Richard John Seddon, the New Zealand Premier; Edmund Barton, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs in the first Australian Federal Cabinet; Sir William John Lyne, Minister for Home Affairs, and other prominent colonial residents.

Primose Day.

LONDON, April 19.—Judging from the extensive observance of Primrose day, admirers of Lord Beaconsfield, who died April 19, 1881, are as numerous as ever. People thronged to the statue of the statesman at Westminster, which was adorned with the usual masses of primroses and a number of handsome floral trophies, including the customary tribute from Emanuel Belilios, the well-known educator and merchant of Hong Kong. The various conservative headquarters were appropriately decorated, and the residents of Hughendel, Buckinghamshire, made a pilgrimage to Beaconsfield's grave, which was covered with floral tributes from all parts of the country.

Guild Hall Art Show.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Guild Hall Art Show, which will be opened Monday, is remarkable for the collection of English and French art of the eighteenth century, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The number of works is less than 2000, but nearly every great French and English painter of the century is admirably represented. Many of the choicest examples have been loaned from French private galleries, but all the leading private collections in England have been drawn upon. J. Pierpont Morgan's "Fragonard" forms a prominent feature. The exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters of Water Colors contains 250 works of average merit. Impressionists make little show.

Pope Suggests a Successor.

ROME, April 19.—Considerable importance is attached to a recent remark of the pope, who, in conversation with Father Lorenzo Perosi, the Italian composer, asked him for news of his friend, Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, the patriarch of Venice.

"Hold him very dear, Perosi," said his holiness, "as in the future he will be able to do much for you. We firmly believe he will be our successor."

Cardinal Sarto is an Italian. He was born in 1835, and was created a cardinal in 1893.

Funeral of De Assizi.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The death of Don Francisco de Assizi, ex-King of Spain, will not affect the accession festivities, says a Madrid dispatch to the Herald. A council of Ministers just held decided that the foreign princes shall arrive on May 14, and that a grand reception shall be given instead of a ball.

The ex-King's body will be brought to Spain and interred in the Escurial. It will be received at the frontier by the Duque de Sotomayot. Several foreign sovereigns have sent messages of condolence.

Wants Reciprocal Advantages.

BERLIN, April 19.—The German Government designs firmly to request of the United States all the advantages of reciprocity treaties when they are ratified. The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, asked for and obtained for Germany such privileges by provisional agreement two years ago with France.

Purchase of Building Approved.

ROME, April 19.—The Chamber of Deputies today approved without discussion the purchase of a building in Washington to be occupied by the members of the Italian Embassy.

Ibsen's Son in Norwegian Cabinet.

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—Sigurd Ibsen, son of Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, has accepted the portfolio of state in M. Bieher's new Cabinet.

Will Confer With Their Followers.

PRETORIA, April 19.—The Boer delegates left here at 9 o'clock last night for various destinations to confer with the burghers in the field.

PREVENTED SMALLPOX.

Cleveland Successfully Substituted a Disinfectant for Vaccination.

PORTLAND, April 19.—(To the Editor.)—I desire to commence a reply to the various utterances which have appeared in your columns in the past three months regarding the continued spread of smallpox and the propriety of adopting compulsory vaccination. The figures presented and the comparisons made are so farfetched and so at variance with fact that I deem it my duty to at least reply to some of them. But to do so requires time and probably more space than The Oregonian could afford at one time, so I content myself at this time with furnishing to the public the results following the rejection of vaccination in two important cities, one in England and one in America.

When the smallpox epidemic of 1871-72 visited England, Leicester was well and thoroughly vaccinated, yet suffered as severely as other cities not so well protected. But since that time Leicester has rejected vaccination to such an extent that in 1894, about the time of the last severe epidemic, they had only seven vaccinations to 10,000 of the inhabitants, while Birmingham had more than 30 times as many, yet the following is the result: Leicester had less than one-third the number of cases and less than one-fourth the number of deaths than the well-vaccinated Birmingham.

We have yet another example of an extremely well vaccinated town in this epidemic to compare with unvaccinated Leicester, namely, Warrington. It is stated officially that 99.2 per cent of the population had been vaccinated, yet we have more than six times the number of cases and more than eight times the deaths per 1000 population than in Leicester. Our pro-vaccination friends are always ready to instance Gloucester as a town which suffered in this epidemic because of their rejection of vaccination; but they are wonderfully silent in regard to Leicester. Now the facts as to Gloucester are simply these: The authorities did not or could not carry out their plans with regard to sanitation and the isolation of patients and they suffered, as a matter of course.

The story of the rejection of vaccination by the City of Cleveland and the results following that rejection is best told in the words of Dr. Friedrichs, the chief medical inspector of that city, in a letter to B. O. Flower, editor of the Arena, and published in the April number of that journal, which is substantially as follows:

It affords me great pleasure to state that the house-to-house disinfection freed Cleveland from smallpox. Since August 23, 1901, to this very hour of writing, not a single case has originated in this city, but seven cases were imported. The disease raged here uninterruptedly since 1898. We relied upon vaccination and quarantine as the most effective weapons to combat it, but in spite of all our efforts it doubled itself every year and was in a fair way of repeating the record of last year, as in 1900 we had 903 cases, and from January 1 to July 21, 1901, the number amounted to 1223. On this date I was called to take charge of the health office, with 17 cases on hand. I had been in the city's employ ever since 1899, and it had fallen to my lot to investigate and diagnose most of the cases of smallpox that occurred in Cleveland. During that time I observed that, after disinfection with formaldehyde of a house in which we had found smallpox, never another case could be traced to this house. On the other hand, vaccination had given us many untoward symptoms. Frequently it did not "take" at all. One-fourth of all cases developed sepsis instead of vaccinia. Some arms swelled clear down to the wrist joint, with pieces of flesh as big as a silver dollar and twice as thick dropping right out, leaving an ugly, suppurating wound, which to heal took in many cases over three months. Finally, four cases of tetanus developed after vaccination, so that the people became alarmed, and rightly so.

I laid these facts before Mayor Johnson and proposed to stop vaccination entirely and instead of it disinfect thoroughly with formaldehyde every section of the city where smallpox had made its appearance; also to give the city a general cleaning up. The Mayor not only consented to my plan, but also gave me all aid needed. I formed two squads of disinfectors, preferring medical students for the work. Each squad consisted of 20 men, with a regular sanitary patrolman at their head, and each man was provided with a formaldehyde generator. Thus equipped they started out to disinfect every section of the city where the disease had shown its head, and every house in this section, no matter if smallpox had been within or not, and every room, nook and corner of the house, special attention being paid to Winter clothes that had been stored away, presumably laden with germs. It took over three months to do the work, but the result was most gratifying. After July 23, seven more cases developed, the last one August 23.

In order to give you an adequate idea of what we did here to get rid of smallpox, I have to mention the investigation department consisting of physicians who were thoroughly familiar with every phase of the disease. They were day and night at the disposal of the health department. They had to investigate every suspicious case in town, and whenever they found a case of smallpox they asked the patient the following questions:

Who visited you during the last two weeks?

Whom have you visited during the last two weeks?

Have you been at any public meeting during that time, and who was present, to your knowledge?

Where do you work?

Where do the children attend school?

Where does your family attend divine worship?

This information obtained, they started out to all the indicated addresses. They asked the foreman, preacher and teacher for all absentees during the last month from shop, church or school, and then visited the house of every one of them. They 'phoned their findings to the health office, and disinfectors with formaldehyde generators were kept ready to follow the step of the investigators and disinfect where there was the slightest suspicion of an exposure to smallpox. Along with this the regular sanitary police force was given orders to make a house-to-house canvass to tell the public to clean up their yards, barns and outhouses and abate all nuisances that could be found. As a result of it, Cleveland is now free from smallpox, and from the worst-infected city it has become the cleanest.

P. L. M'KENZIE, M. D.

Prejudice Must Be Reckoned With.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The House has passed, under suspension of the rules, the Senate bill to extend for 20 years the charters of National banks. This was a necessary measure, and so simple that there was no need for discussion of it. Enemies of the banks are complaining that it was passed by snap judgment, but there doesn't seem to be any reasonable ground for complaint. We doubt if many Democrats, even, would be willing to let the National banking system perish through default of legislation extending the charters. The Fowler bill for reform of the National banking system is a more serious matter. That is not likely to be passed by either house without thorough examination and deliberate discussion. Some surprise has been expressed that it should have been reported so promptly by the committee on banking and currency; but it must be considered that this committee has been studying the subject for two or three years, and may well have made up its mind. This is the bill previously explained in this place, which provides for gradual retirement of legal tender notes, through the instrumentality of the banks, and for the issue of notes upon the general assets of the banks, under safeguards and restrictions that increase in severity with the volume of the issue. It must be said that asset bank notes are not a popular idea in the United States, and that government legal tender notes are more popular than they should be. Mr. Fowler may think himself lucky if he gets this bill passed two years from now.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh—Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.

Mrs. Leone Dolehan, in a letter from the Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.—

Gentlemen:—"For two months my physician experimented with me trying to cure a hard cold which settled in my stomach, causing inflamation and catarrh. I then made up my mind he was simply unable to help me, and reading some of the flattering testimonials as to the value of Peruna in such cases, I thought I would try it.

"It was six weeks before I could eat a meal without unpleasant effects, but I have now been well for six months, and I give all the credit to Peruna."

MRS. LEONE DOLEHAN.

Have you got nerves? Well, you ought to have nerves. But they ought to be strong nerves, good nerves. Does your hand tremble? You are living too fast. Does your heart flutter at times? You had better call a halt. Americans live too fast. They crowd too much into a single day. They have too little leisure. The hospitals and insane asylums are filling up. The quiet pastoral scenes of yore are becoming rare. It's time that we quit this sort of business.

How to Get Strong Nerves.

First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mattie B. Curtis, secretary of Legion of Loyal Women, Hotel Salem, Boston, Mass. She said in a recent letter: "I suffered for over a year with general weakness and debility manifested in severe headache and backache. I took four bottles of Peruna and for two months have been entirely free from these maladies."

Nervous Prostration.

Thousands of cases might be quoted in which Peruna has been used to rescue people from the perdition of deranged nerves and put them on the good, solid foundation of health. The County Auditor of Erie County, New York, Hon. John W. Neff, in a recent letter written at Buffalo, N. Y., stated: "I was persuaded by a friend to try a bottle of your great nerve tonic, Peruna, and the results were so gratifying that I am more than pleased to recommend it."

Miss Helen Whitman, 308½ Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness, about a year ago I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthful blood. I thoroughly indorse it."

MISS HELEN WHITMAN.

A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the Spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Every one who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who in a recent letter made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better Spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."

Catarrh in Spring.

The Spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every Spring. The system is rejuvenated by Spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of Spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

If you do not derive 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.

RHEUMATISM

My RHEUMATISM CURE is just as certain to cure rheumatism as water is to quench thirst. No matter what part of the body the pain may be in or whether it is acute or chronic, MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE will drive it out in a few hours, and fully cure in a few days.—MUNYON.

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