Must Go on Till the Boer Leaders Are Captured.

SOME QUEER REVELATIONS

From Holland About Negotiations for Pett-Consequences of Refusal to Accept Terms Offered.

New York, March 20 .- In making the announcement that the peace negotiations with Gen. Botha had been broken off, a dispatch from London to the

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in a conversa. Tribune says: tional tone, without accentuating the importance of it by tone or gesture. He also spoke guardedly and carefully, so that no false inferences could be drawn from his admission that the negotiations had failed. Lord Kitchener was credited with offering terms which Gen, Botha was not disposed to recommend w the Boer leaders. The responsibility for the continuance of guerrilla warfare to the bitter end consequently rests with Gen. Botha and those whom he has consulted. This was the impression which Mr. Chamberlain clearly meant

The fact that he made the explana-tis fact that Sir Alfred Milner rath-ter has Lord Kitchener has been at-temples to negotiate with the Boer factor since otherwise Mr. Broderick and have been the one to appounce would have been the one to announce

sould have been the one to the unpleasant news. The promptness with which the full details of the negotiations are promised indicates a desire on the part of the forenment that the terms offered to the Boers may be known for the moral effect here and in South Africa.

The ministrialists accepted Gen. Botha's answer philosophically as a use of that the war must go on until

botha's answer philosophically as a proof that the war must go on until the Boer leaders were captured, and that the chancellor of the exchequer might as well pigeon-hole his more faorable budget and warn taxpayers to vorable budget and warn taxpayers to prepare for the worst, the sugar duty as well as the increased income tax. The pro-Beer liberals, who are looking for strange revelations from Holland, are predicting that Gen. Botha will have a version of the negotiations quite lifferent from the one authorized by the

CONSEQUENCES OF REFUSAL.

New York, March 20.-A dispatch from London to the Herald gives an inter-London to the Herald gives an interview with D. Erasmus, son of Gen. Erasmus of Pretoria, on the probable consequences of Gen. Bothn's refusal to accept the terms of peace, He said: "The English public for some unknown reason, has looked upon the war all along as mere child's play, notwithstanding the lessons which it received to the compensation of the compensati in the commencement of the war. Four hundred Boers are quite sufficient to period in the district north of Pretoria "Regular cavalry cannot operate there. It is deep sand which gives the

id. Owing to the fever the British can operate but six months in the year. The Boers from childhood have accustomed themselve. this climate and can stop there Without much harm.
"In foreign countries people who are trying to make mischief out of the English reverses read in them a dis-

grace to the British army. But I can assure those pretended friends of my people that if they had to do what the sh are now trying to accomplish they might have done very much worse succeeded less well in fighting. The Boers, he said, can get plenty of food, horses and ammunition. As alternative for Sir Alfred Milner, as a negotiator with the Boers, Mr. Eras-mus suggests that England should send some impartial Englishman, free from all party feeling. Lord Kitchener's name will not go either. He has been too much associated with Mr. Rhodes. "You remember how their names were connected together when Lord Kitchener was in London; how they were coupled and how they took directors' degrees together."

"The end" said Erasmus, "will be when the Boers remaining must be either caught and exterminated or given There was a time after Pretona was taken, when many Boers described or surrendered, in the belief that they would find their houses and families as they left them, if they were allowed to go free, promising not to allowed to go free, promising not to aght again. The end of the war was the more than possible. My people war erady to give in. But when the Roes returned Boers returned to their homestead and found their farms burned and their lies gone, they knew not where hey were ruined men. From that day war became one of revenge and no longer one of patriotism. Picture to longer one of patriotism. Picture to Tourself the situation. It is perfectly simple to understand the bitterness of the Ray.

The only terms satisfactory would be re-slocking the farms and making food that which has been destroyed. erwise why should our men cotinue to fight? They have lost everything and therefore have nothing to erything to gain.

Mr. Kruger is still absolutely presi-ted of the Transvaal Republic. Peoby wran away. That is untrue Be was fored to leave by the executive he was fored to leave by the executive he was fored to leave thousand men to gard him we needed those men elsewhere Management and the state of the would be more useful over here. "It is perfect nonsense to say he is worth a millions. At most, he may be worth a million, which he made from b purchase and sale of lands, just as an other man might. But much may he spends in the manner which many he spends in the manner will be blicated to him, and as intended by

Kruger may have lost some addit with a certain number of peo-pis of the extreme section. But, remem-ber this—it is important—Mr. Kruger is the one man today who could, if he liked, bring the war to an end. He could finish it tomorrow if he willed, then peace comes it will be made by people appointed to make it, Mr. streer and the extraordinary commis-in sent over by the Boers, Messrs, Valuarens, Weesels and Fischer, They

we full power to act." And the Boer forces today?"

Testimate them to number from 10, to 12,000," concluded Mr. Erasmus,

Applications for Army Chaplaincies New York, March 20.—More than the hundred applications for chaplain-ces in the army have already been filed with the President, according to a World special from Washington, which war:

The army reorganization bill provided The army reorganization bill provided at twenty-three additional chaplains. The pay and rank were fixed at that with the usual extras and allowances, the post tabout \$2,000 a year. While the post the post chaplain was abolished, is to have a apiritual advisor, and the is to have a spiritual adviser and the irulary corps is to have twelve.

Naziy every denomination is repre-

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this nost dangerous because so decepit—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the

kidneys themselves break down and waste a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalfing pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both Home of Swamp-Root.

sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co.

Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention

reading this generous offer in this paper.

sented in the list of applicants. Two dozen negro clergymen are among the number. The Roman Catholics are making especial efforts to secure additional recognition as but four of army chaplains are now of that faith The Jethodists hold the record, having evelet chaplains now. Mr. McKinley is a Methodist. It is expected the President will make a sort of a pro rata distribution of the new places among the various denominations

MANCHURIAN CONVENTION

Prince Ching Confirms Rumors of Its Modification.

Warmly Appreciates Assistance Rendered China by England, United States and Japan.

London, March 20 .- Dr. Morrison, wiring the Times from Pekin, says: Prince Ching received me today and confirmed the information as to Russia's modification of the Manchurian convention. The Chinese minister at St. Petersburg officially reports that Russia has agreed to eliminate the clause granting her, exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkestan, and also to modify various other clauses objected to by China.

"Prince Ching warmly appreciates the assistance rendered China by the intervention of England, the United States and Japan, but he is not optimistie concerning the return of the court

seem to modify sensibly the character of the convention as creating a permanent protectorate. The amended clause giving Russia the right to construct a railway joining the Manchurian line to the great wall declares that the concession of the railway be tween Shan Hai Wan and Nit Chwang to a foreign company was a breach of a previous agreement be-

tween China and Russia.
"No agreement has hitherto been published with which that concession could conflict, and it is evident there have been a series of such secret agreements, beginning with the secret treaty which Li Hung Chang negotiated

during his mission to Russia in 1896.
"I questioned Prince Ching concerning the treaty and he assented to my suggestion of its existence without the slightest demur. I have reason to betection only against Japan, but was modified at China's request to include protection against aggression by foreign powers. China invoked its provisions after Germany secured Kalo Chou, but Russia turned a deaf ear."

THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE. Announcement of Its Unification With Chicago University Expected. Chicago, March 20 .- The Tribune

At the quarterly convocation of the University of Chicago held yesterday, Dr. Harper announced the affiliation of the Chicago institute with the universilie the fact that negotiations are under way for the amalgamation of the Armour Institute of Technology with the

This interesting and significant fact was quietly talked about among the trustees and the hope was expressed that the official announcement of the be made at the next convocation.

The trustees of the institution, the monument, which, during life, Philip D. Armour raised to his memory, have

become convinced that since the resig-nation of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus from the presidency, the work of the school will be carried on more success-fully under the management of the university

LADIES IN MEXICO.

Undone By Coffee Poisoning. Down in the City of Mexico, in the country that raises its own coffee, they have plenty of stomach trouble and nervous headaches brought on by coffee

A lady writing from there says: "I have used coffee for a long time and was inordinately fund of it. At any time I would cheerfully have given up all the balance of my meal if necessary, in order that I might have the coffee, but I acquired a wretched, muddy, blotchy completer. blotchy complexion, had prolonged at-tacks of excruciating nervous head-aches, was troubled with insomnia, and

nally complete nervous prostration, hat horror of horrors. "I was compeled to give up coffee for it was the poison that worked my undoing, then I concluded to take on Postum Food Coffee. I did not believe in it and knew I would not like it, for I could not bear to think of anything that was to take the place of my beloved coffee.

"I was driven to despair by illness and willing to try most anything to ob-tain relief. Imagine my surprise when I made Postum Cereal Coffee according to directions and liked it as well as any

to directions and liked it as well as any coffee I ever drank.

"So the problem was solved. I began to improve in health, could sleep well nights, my headaches disappeared, and I kept gaining in flesh, until I went from 113 pounds to 150, and I am now perfectly well and feel so. I have been able to do an enormous amount of extra work that would have been absolutely impossible under the old conditions.

"Please do not use my name in pub-lic." Name can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

BRITISH MUST WITHDRAW TROOPS

Gen. Wogack Says There Can be No Other Settlemnt.

THE DEADLOCK CONTINUES.

Count von Waldersee's Mission to Tien Tsin a Failure - Warships Arriving at Tien Tsin.

New York, March 20 .-- A dispatch to the Herald from Tien Tsin says: Count von Waldersee while here yesterday had long conversations with the

Russian and English commanding generals. He orally renewed the propositions which had been made by telegraph and which the Russians had declined to entertain. Gen. Wegack declined to discuss the question of ownership until the British had withdrawn from the ground

claimed by Russia and occupied by his forces. Gen. Campbell stated that under his instructions he could not withdraw rom the position. The deadlock therefore continues, Count von Waldersee is visibly de-pressed at the failure to arrange the question, the seriousness of which he seemed fully to realize. After an hour

he returned to Pekin.

There has been much fighting during the day between French and British soldiers but up to the present there have been no serious results. Gen. Voyron has ordered out gend'armes, who, together with the Australians, are now guarding the settlement and pre-venting French soldiers from entering. Gen. Campbell has received the ap-proval of the government in his view of the dispute with the Russian com-

mander here, and is holding his ground under orders from London. Count von Waldersee's proposal, which Gen, Wogack declined to entertain, was that the disputed territory turned over to a neutral guard, the Russians and British simultaneously withdrawing, pending legal investiga-tion of the questions involved. British officers maintain that if, as is

rumored, Russian troops are being hut ried to Tien Tsin from Port Arthur, the British grovenment will regard their aral as a hostile movement on the part of Russia. Gen. Wogack has made the following

statement of the Russian position for the Herald: "The question over which we unhapolly are at odds is not whether the dis Chinese government or to the railway company, but whether the English will

make good their trespass.
"At the time the British attempted to take possession the ground was pro-tected by Russian flags and a clearly delimitated boundary of stone. Their flags were overturned and thrown away y a working party of Bengal pioneer and coolies who went on with their work until driven off by our guards.

"Before we can discuss the question of ownership the British, who are still to some extent on our ground, must withdraw. Once the British have with drawn, I am sure the Russian imperia government will ignore all previous re grettable violence and listen in a friendly spirit to whatever the British government may have to say regard ng the definite possession of the dis-outed territory. No sane person can puted territory. No sane person car for an instant doubt that had the English requested permission to build or side track on our ground,

yould have been immediately granted "Unfortunately, however, they sough heir ends by forcible means. British troops must be withdrawn from Russian territory. There can be no

ther settlement. WARSHIPS AT TIEN TSIN.

Tien Tsin, March 20 .- A special train bearing reinforcements of Australian troops, left Pekin for Tien Tsin at 10 o'clock this morning. One French, an Italian and a German

warship are outside the bar.
Gen. Lorne-Campbell, the English
commander, and Gen. Wogack, commanding the Russians, met Count von
Waldersee upon his arrival here. Learning that both had received instructions from their governments, Count von Waldersee said that it was useless for him to give even an opinion regard-ing the matters at issue.

It is the general feeling in Tien Tsin that the trouble is not likely to reach a point where blood will be shed. Both detachments on guard have orders to

do nothing aggressive unless forced to do so by the other. Except the army and camp followers, the only Russians now residing here are the mem-bers of the consular staff, two clerks and two Jews. and two Jews, who are running stores, and who left Russia in order to save their lives. These are now being offered inducements to move to the The French concession is quiet.

French gendarmes are on duty at the British concession to prevent the diers from trespassing, and Australian naval brigade men are preventing the Sikhs from invading the French con-Count von Waldersee has gone to

Pekin Gen. Lorne-Campbell upon hearing of the death of ex-President Harrison, ordered all the British flags to be flown

THE EXPRESSION "INTERVENE" Berliner Post Says its Use Might Cause Serious Misunderstanding.

Berlin, March 19.-As bearing upor the nature of Count von Waldersee's return to the mutually hostile attitude of the Russian and British troops at Tien Tsin, the semi-official Berliner Post publishes the following inspired

"The expression 'intervene' might "The expression intervene might cause a misunderstanding, but as a possibility of serious collision existed, which would have inspired the Chinese with an undesirable idea as to the unity of the powers, Count von Waldersee mediated. He insisted in the first place that the litigious parties should withdraw their troops from the contested ground.

contested ground.
"Count von Waldersee's action, how ever, was merely dictated by military reasons and undertaken in a military sense to prevent an exhibition or discreditable discord, and it has nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the disputed questions, which lies outside of Count von Waldersee's sphere of competence."

Round-up of Navajoes. Phoenix, Ariz., March 20.-A dispatch Phoenix, Ariz., March 20.—A dispatch from Fort Wingate says that no difficulty will attend the round-up of the Navajo Indians on the Grand canyon reservation. The Indian police say the Navajoes are all willing to return to the reservation. The work of removal will likely begin today. A strong force of soldiers at Wingate will be ready if trouble occurs.

The Indians who are to be replaced on their reservation have been for some

on their reservation have been for some

time trespassing on the Grand canyon forest reserves.

NERVES DESTROYED BY CATARRH.



Mr. Robert B. Mantell, the Great Romantic Actor.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: vigorating the mucous circulation.

Mrs. C. C. Filler, of 1341/ South Fourth Dear Sir-The bottle of Pe-ru-na at street, Columbus, O., writes: "For ten hand. It is splendid and most invig- or fifteen years I have been subject to orating; refreshing to the nerves and nervous dyspepsia. I would have spells brain. It is one of the best tonics I have of quivering in my stomach, with smothever used. It makes me feel like a new ering feelings. I was suffering from man. Yours sincerely, R. B. Mantell. what is called nervous prostration. I Catarrh is one of the ways in which a consulted several physicians, who depressed condition of the nervous systreated me without doing me any good tem shows itself. Catarrhal people are I had almost given up in despair when soon made nervous. Any remedy to effect I heard of Pe-ru-na. I found it an ima radical cure of chronic catarrh must mediate relief to all my disagreeable eperate directly through the nerves, in- symptoms." Dr. Hartman's latest book sent free. Address Columbus, Onio.

KANSAS CONVICTS SURRENDERED.

Insurrection Brought to a Close Near Midnight.

GOOD WORK OF THE WARDEN

Refused to Make Terms-Descended the Mine Shaft and Began a Fusilade With Pistois.

Leavenworth, Kan., March 19.-The insurrection of the 284 convict miners in the state coal shaft at Lansing, which began Monday evening, was brought to a close at 11:30 tonight. and the mutinous convicts are being placed in their cells as fast as they can be brought to the surface. The imprisoned guards, fifteen in number, who were held as hostages, have been released and are again above the surface. The mutiny or insurrection was on account of the food furnished.

The outbreak in the mine took place shortly after the night meal yesterday and was started by the convicts in division No. 8. Of the nineteen men in this division, sixteen seized the guard and overpowered him and announced that they had decided to strike. They told the guard that they had decided to mine two instead of three cars of coal as a day's work in the future, and that they proposed to have better food This guard was left in charge of two

of the convicts in the mutiny, while the others marched to the adjoining division and spread the revolt and called on the convicts to join. onvicts were soon marching through the mine from one division to another, yelling and swinging their lamps and picks. Other desperate convicts enthe mutineers and quietly joined the The officers were helpless, and the life of any would have been forfeited had he tried even to check the

spirits of the convicts.

•Shortly after nightfall the warden and every available officer gathered around the mouth of the mine, each man heavily armed. Hunger had begun to tell upon the mutinous convicts, and they began to parley with the warden. They sent him word that if he would promise not to inflict punishment for their action if they would surrender and come up. To this the warden would not consent, sending down word that the surrender must be unconditional, the questica of punishment to be considered later.

As the night were on the warden held consultation with his officers, and it was decided to attempt to rescue the guards and also to prorawe the convicts and force their surrender. Select. ing his men the warden with seven or the hoist and were soon speeding down-

When near the bottom of the nit fusiliade was opened, the shots being fired toward the top of the shaft. This took the convicts by surprise, and thinking that the shots were intended for them, they hastily fled, leaving the guards, who were soon joined by their comrades, after which they were sent to the top.

The armed guards then started after the convicts and soon had the ringleaders under arrest when the others gave in and surrendered. Then the work of taking them to the surface began and before morning the convicts will again be behind the bars of their

MAN'S RIGHT TO WORK. A Chicago Judge Upholds it in Most

Forcible Language. Chicago, March 26.-Judge Jesse Hol. dom, in a decision rendered in a labor union assault case growing out of upheld in forcible language the right of any man to work at any labor with which he was satisfied. The case was that of Albert Hill of the Lathers' union, who was charged with assaulting James Kelly, another member of the union, because of his refusal to stop work on a building where a strike was

n progress defendant's attorney pleaded with the court that inasmuch as his client already had served some time in fail and had suffered as much from the light he should not be punished any

"No, the matter is more serious than you think," returned Judge Holdom,
"The assault and battery is not so serious on its face, but there is a great principle at stake—the principle of the personal liberty guaranteed us by the Constitution. When Kelly was at work on a contract with which he was satisfied, the President of the United States nor any official or individual had a right to interfere with him. True, Kelly was a member of the union as was Hill. He had a right to be, and it was his duty to obey the rules of the union. "When he refused, however, the union had its redress in distributing him and had its redress in disciplining him and expelling him. It had no right to send a committee to interfere with him and

assault him. "Let us not forget these basic prin-ciples of our liberty. We in America boast a liberty unknown elsewhere. Let us not make it a license. In this instance the effect of the assault was not on Kells alone, but upon the principles of our constitutional rights.

"I do not want to be understood as being opposed to unions. I believe in the rights of men to form unions, and I be-lieve that they make for improvement and good." The court then sentenced the man to five days in the county jail, in addition to the time already spent there.

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE CZAR Two Separate Conspiracies Dis-

covered and Frustrated. Berlin, March 20 .- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tagebiatt says he has learned of two separate conspiracies to assassinate the czar. The first attempt was planned to be made on the occasion of the jubilee ball of the naval cadet corps, which the czar had promised to attend. His majesty was ready to start and was awaiting his carriages when Gov. Gen. Kleigels arrived at the palace and informed him that he must not go, several suspicious persons belonging to the revolutionary having been arrested at Nicola bridge with arms and forged passports. He informed his majesty that the prisoners were probably emis-saries of the central nihilist committee at Zurich. The visit was accordingly

second affair occurred in the middle of January, when the czar, vis-ited the ceramic exhibition. When entering one of the rooms the members of the committee, who were escorting unknown man hurriedly approaching As the public had been excluded and those authorized to attend had been carefully selected, the presence of the stranger excited suspicion, Several of the czar's party hastened upon the man suspiciously thrust his hand in a pocket. He was instantly seized. When he was searched a bomb was found in his pocket.

abandoned.

TWO WOMEN FIGHT. Two Ohio Belles Indulge in a Bloody Stabbing Affray.

Portsmouth, O., March 19.-Word has reached this city of a terrible figfiht which occurred on Turkey creek, about fifteen miles from this city, Sunday night, Mollie Wissman and Nellie Gray, two young country belies, quarthe attentions shown them by Ed Montgomery. Miss Wissman stabbed Miss Gray in two places, one wound in the back being over six inches in length. She was arrested and will be held pending developments.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

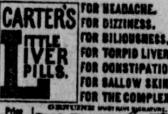
Cenuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



Yery small end as copy to take as sugar.



FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION H Com Parety Vogetable. According

CURE SICK HEADACHE. BUY THE CENUINE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. GT NOTE THE NAME.

GEN. HARRISON'S WILL IS FILED.

His Wife Receives the Major Portion of Gifts.

RUSSELL'S DEBTS FORGIVEN

All Gifts to the Wife Confirmed-Provisions for His Daughter Eliza beth - Value of Estate.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 19 .- The will of Gen. Havrison was filed for probate late this afternoon. He bequeathes to the Union Trust company, as trustee, if his wife shall survive him. \$125,000 to be invested, the interest to be paid to her during the term of her life. At the death of his wife any earned interest not paid to her shall become part of his residuary state.

To his wife he also leaves \$15,000; to his daughter Elizabeth, \$10,001, to be paid to his wife as trustee. When she becomes of age or marries, he is to have any unexpended balance, If she dies before receiving it, such unused balance shall go to her mother,

He leaves \$10,000 to be in the Union Trust compan cumulate until his grands Harrison McKee, shall be when he shall have the ne of age, accumulated interest. authorized, however, to astee is interest in the support of the grandson if neces-sary. If the grandson des before becoming of age the fund shall become

becoming of age the russ a part of the residuary estate. To his grandchildren, Mary Lodge McKee, Martha Harrison and William McKee, Martha Harrison, he leaves to each the sum of \$2,500 in addition to other gifts mentioned. Item sixteen of the will reads as fol-lows: "If another child should be born to me of my present marriage I give and bequeath to such child the sum of \$10,000. If a boy shall be born to me he shall bear my name, and my syord and

shall bear my name, and my sword and sash shall be given to him instead of sash shall be given to him instead of to my son Russell."

He gives to his sisters, Sarah Devin and Anna H. Morris, and to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Scott Parker, each the sum of \$500. He bequeathes to his sister, Bettie H. Eaton, an annuity of \$600, to be paid to her by his executors each year during her natural life, in quarterly payments. He bequeathes to his nephew and namesake, Benjamin

his nephew and namesake, Benjamin Harrison Jr., son of his brother John, \$500. To the Indianapolis Orphan asylum he leaves \$500; to the Eleanor ho \$500; to the summer mission for sick children, \$100; to his secretary, E. Frank Tibbett, \$500.

He sets out that he has already given to his children, Russell and Mary, the jewelry and other things belonging to their mother. These and other articles belonging to their mother he bequeathes to these children. This gift, he says, is not to be taken to include articles of furniture purchased by their mother.

months before his marriage and all that have been either of them since that his wife for th life all other articles of used or owned by him at lier than six months that we as are otherwise disposed of. cles and stable furnishings. He directs

that all personal property left to his wife for her life shall, at her death, be divided among his surviving children the issue of any that may taking the parents' share. His wife is not required to file an inve property, nor to give any iable for any loss. He leaves wife for the term of her life the North Delaware homestead. He also leaves o his wife and to her heirs six lots in Herkimer county, New York, child should have been born

he would have received \$10,000. All debts owing to him by his son Russell are remitted and the exrected to cancel any evidence of such indebtedness. To his wife he leaves all photographs and portraits about the shirt studs and all other pe kets not otherwise dispose

The watch seal given to him by his wife's mother, and his Grand Army cane are to be kept for his daughter Elizabeth. Other canes are to be be-To his son Russell he give traits of the first Mrs. Har other portraits and family

his daughter Mary Harrison McKee he leaves a portrait of her es. To other portraits and family relics. of the family portraits, medals and relchain, silver toilet set and all his silver souvenir spoons. To his grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, he leaves his watch and chain and his shotgun, badge and a cane to be sele

sleeve buttons and a cane It is directed that the made for his wife is in lieu terests in the estate as hi which is left as follows: It is to be divided into as many shares as he leaves children, and one share for the issue of any child that may have died leaving issue share is given to his son trust for the children of Ru used for the support and such children; such portion child on his becoming of age event of the death of any dren, his share shall be di the surviving children.

The second equal share is daughter, Mary Harrison fee simple. A third equal s in fee simple to his daug beth. If another child o should have been born to child would have had one The will was drawn up A and witnessed by W. H. H. Miller Harry J. Milligan and Howard Gale, I will he leaves his wife the sum \$100,000, but in a codicil writte 1901, he increased it to \$125,000.

VALUE OF THE ESTATE

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.-Gen. ed, public opinion rating it as high as best informed about the exaffairs, however, say he about \$250,000 or \$300,000. worth he was elected President he was ed to have accumulated a fortune of \$125,000 by his law practice and this has been doubled at least since that time. Of late years his practice, owing to his lawyer, was very lucrative. the Venezuelan boundary di which he represented the Sou can republic, was \$100,000. His fortune consisted largely His fortune consisted largely of real estate located in this city, and of probably \$100,000 of personal property In addition to this he owned a fine A LESSON IN VALUES.

OLLAR for dollar, pound for pound, there is more in Ivory Soap than in any household soap. It is easy to find a cheap soap; but to find purity and low price in a single soap is not easy. They combine in Ivory Soap. You can afford to use it in the laundry; you can not afford not to use it elsewhere. It is vegetable-oil soap, in the cheapest form in which it can be procured. You pay nothing for a fancy box, wrapper or perfume. It is all in the soap! It floats.

mer home in the Adirondacks, where he was accustomed to spend the summer | NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKIN.

His personal property consisted of about \$30,000 stock in various corporations, mostly of those organized in other States. He was also owner of about the same amount of bonds. Harrison last year paid taxes on \$174. 645, of which \$82,130 was on real estate

THE DEMAND ON MOROCCO.

Diplomats Are Watching Course of United States Very Closely. New York, March 20 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: The European diplomats in Washingon are deeply interested in the action cruiser New York to Morocco to aid the

American consul general in exacting an apology and obtaining a sertlemen interest is probably greater than the of other countries because it is no secret that she hopes some day to extend her sovereignty over the whole northwestern coast of the African continent. France requested the United States some time ago to renounce its negotiation with Tunis, over which a French protectorate had been established and this would probably have been a step in the direction of having the United States re furniture purchased by their mother for the home and paid for by him.

He confirms to his wife all the gifts she has received, all the articles in the home and received all the articles in the settlement of claims. The United States declined the request. It is treating with history of indemnity collections. Morocco as a sovereign power, no bombardment of any Moorish town is intended, the presence of an Ameri-can man-of-war is expected to have a salutary effect in obtaining imcompliance with the demands of this covernment. The New York will re-

It Saved His Leg.

announces a satisfactory settlement.

main at Masargan until Consul General

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They May Fail Because of the Greed of Individual Nations.

In Most Cases Powers Contend for the Right to Fix Their Own Indemnity.

Washington, March 19.-It is feared here that the negotiations at Pekin respecting indemnities, may fall, owing to the greed of individual nations, Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner, who has been in close communication by cable with the state department. basis of indemnity.

In most cases the powers contend for the right of fixing their own indemnities. The result is that each power, the history of indemnity collections. When the point is made that the sum total of these national claims is far beyond the ability of China to pay, some of the nations reply by profes-sing a willingness to scale down their alms as soon as the fact of China's nability is manifested. However, as another precaution, the same nations promptly adjust their claims so that the scaling-down process, if applied, would still leave them with a total indemnity claim at least equal to that of any of the other naions.

The difficulty encountered in passing this point in the negotiations is attracting more of the attention of the officials here than the threatened colion beween the allies at Tien Tsin, which, by the way, thus far has not been the subject of a report of the state department from Mr. Rockhill, though there is reason to believe that some of the ambassadors here have made with the secretary of state.

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