DESERET EVENING NEWS: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

Speech of Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield on the Roberts Case, in the House of Representatives, Jan. 23, 1900.

(Continued.)

TEST CATH AS A QUALIFICATION. It is suggested that the existence of It is suggested that the existence of the clause "but no religious test shall be clause "but no religious test shall over be required as a qualification to as office or public trust under the linked States," which is found in Ar-linked States, " which is found in Ar-linked States," which is found in Ar-linked States, " which is found in Ar-linked States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-linke States, " which is found in Ar-linke States," which is found in Ar-states, " which is Table tendency to show that the pre-direct tendency to show that the pre-direct tendency to show that the pre-dissiparagraph in Article I, section 2, prescribing qualifications, was not im-initial qualification, which is entirely in-sold a qualification, which is entirely in-magnetic with the idea, that the prior program was exclusive. Reflection, however, leads me to the conclusion that this paragraph in Article VI has the paragraph in Article I, section is proper connection with, or relation is the paragraph in Article I, section in this has a section with the interval of this paragraph in Article I. I think the word "qualification" in 1 I think the word "qualification" in connection with "religious tests," is used in an entirely different sense from that in which the word "qualification" is used in Article I, section 5. It is dearly applied to and is a description of the "religious test," and must be obstrued in connection with that phase, no "religious test * * are a subfication." The clause is found in the paragraph which relates solely to the oth to be administered.

Qualification, when used in discussing he elements which a member-elect nust possess in order to be entitled to entr upon the office, is synonymous ith eligibility. This is substantially the definition of legal lexicographeravier, Rapalle, and Anderson, This est eath" came from the common law. h is clearly defined in Rogers against Ruffale, 125 N. Y., pages 189-190.

"Most, if not all, of the provisions of be Federal and State constitutions. the Federal and State constitutions, which are of the nature of a bill of rights, were placed therein with refer-act to English history and the strugdef to manual, which such history re-need. Declarations, oaths, and tests a condition for holding office had en frequently resorted to by the Par-ament of Great Britain for the purer of promoting the prosperity of te religion or insuring the downfall

d another." and, after referring to several his-

Ti cannot be doubted that the facts sentioned in them were present to the inds of the framers of our original inds of the fram which this provision ensitution, from which this provision estracted. They meant that no such estructed. atts, declarations, or tests as above ribed, nor any other of like nature, hald be ordained as a condition for the holding of any public office. The Feleral Constitution has declared that the religious test shall ever be required a squalification to any office or pub-k rust under the United States." That It rust under the United States, 'Inat powsion was undoubtedly inserted for the same reasons which led to the fu-serion of the somewhat similar one four State constitution, and now under fourstate constitution, and now under decession." Attorney-General vs Demit Common Council (58 Mich., 217);

inderson's Dictionary of Law, "Test;" Test act;" "Test oath." The English test acts (25 Geo. II, c. required persons holding office within g months after appointment to take weath of allegiance and supremacy, al subscribe a declaration against uss-substantiation, and receive the amment according to the usage of " Church of England. The qu The qualifiproand relates clearly to something "re-"I' to be done by an officer when trust." (Pages 187, 188.) ering upon, or after having entered as the office, and not to qualificaiss or elements of eligibility which bast possess, or disqualifications, or ements of ineligibility, which he must possess, before he can enter upon as office. Qualification or disqualifiation, eligibility or ineligibility, is a satus that either does, or does not, sist at the time of entering upon the The qualification of a religious iffere. tet has no existence as a status; it is reastatus, it is simply a condition to performed. No member can change status as to the elements of eligiity or qualification as defined in Arits I, section 2, at the time of entering was the office; but if the qualification da religious test existed, every memmoment. r could, if his conscience were suffiently elastic, comply with the test. her upon the future. One relates to ings done, or not done; the other to tings to be done After the rendition of a judgment of " House holding that a member-elect issuer ; the qualification to entitle wild the "test oath as a qualification" applied. An examination of the constitutional story of this clause fully corroborates The last paragraph of Arle VI, with the VI, with the exception of the se as to the test oath and the word "affirmation" (which was added wamendment), is substantially Article the Constitution-XX of the first draft of the Constituthe as reported by the committee of stall August 6, 1787. (The Madison Papers, containing debates on the Conidenation and constitution, volume 5, Elitot's Debates.) clause in question first appears in the proceedings August 20, 1787, and was introduced by Mr. Pinckney as an independent proposition to be referred the committee of detail, and then 182.) "No religious test or qualification shall Againever be annexed to any oath of office under the authority of the United States." (Ibid., 446.) "But, in our judgment, legislation which creates a board of commissioners consisting of two or more persons, and That the word "qualification" as here provides that not more certain proportion of the whole number used related to the oath, and to noth-ing else, is too clear for argument, and of commissioners shall be taken from one party, does not amount to an arbiwas not used in the sense in trary exclusion from office, nor to a tions not mentioned in the Constituwhich it was used in Article I, section 5, is likewise clear. This conclusion is emphasized by the fact heretofore nottion." that it was at one time proposed, In the light of these facts, what justiby an independent constitutional profication is there for the confident asvision, to confer upon the legislature sertion that Mr. Justice Peckham susetpress authority to add one qualificatains the majority contention? As to decided cases, they rest solely upon Ohio and Colorado instead of "our State tion. The effort failed, and it is hardly to be supposed that they would de latirectly by this clause, what they had dreetly decided, not to do, Later, courts in many instances." In Ohio vs Covington (29 Ohio Stat., when Article XX was being considered, 102) the court were passing upon the right of the defendants to hold the Mr. Pinckney moved as an amendment to the article, his original proposition offices of police commissioner and memin precisely the language in which it now appears in the Constitution. (Ibid., ber of the board of health for the city of Cincinnati. The constitution provided that-There is nothing in the proceedings to blicate that by any change in the phraseology he intended any change in "No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State unless its meaning. meaning. The selection by him tamendment, of the clause as to the he possesses the qualifications of an elector. outh and not that relating to the quali-The court distinctly held thatfeation, is in harmony with this view. For these reasons it seems to me that the clause relating to religious tests in time to justificate purpose in en-"The defendants, as members of the police commissioners. officers for whose election and appointto serve no legitimate purpose in en-larging that prescribing the elements ment no provision is made in the constitution of the State or of the United States-'

with practical unanimity declared against any such narrow construction of the Constitution." The House was informed, and I presume in all candor, that there were "many instances in the courts of this country where they had construed simi-lar provisions." It dwindles down now to "several States" with "practical unanimity;" and as there are just two, that makes "several States," and as it

that makes several block, we have is a fact, that those two agree, we have "practical unanimity." All of the cases now relied on were mentioned by the gentleman from Ohio in his first speech, but, I submit, with the air that they but, I submit, with the an that they were simply a sample, of the great ar-ray of cases to follow. . They rely upon Rogers against Buf-falo. I want to say to the members of the House that I think the gentle-man from Ohio was inadvertently led-mark to not say that he intenmark you, I do not say that he inten-tionally stated-into a stronger statement of the law than this authority will justify. The gentleman from Ohio said, that the supreme court of the State of New York in the case of Ro-gers against Buffalo, in an opinion drawn by Mr. Justice Peckham, who "now adorns the bench of the Supreme court"-and, by the way, have you noticed that any judge, or elementary author, who, tends to sustain the posi-

tion of my friends of the majority either adorns the bench, or is a distinguished jurist or an eminent man ?- The gentleman from Ohlo says Justice Peckham held-

"that a provision of the constitution of New York declaring certain qualifications for office was not exclusive and did not bar the legislature from imposing new, reasonable, and proper qualifications."

I am obliged to question the accuracy of that assertion. If the gentleman from Ohio had read the opinion of the court in Rogers against Buffalo with diligence enough to find in it anything but the obiter dicta that suited his own use, he would have discovered that when Justice Peckham wrote the opinion there were no provisions in the con-stitution of New York that prescribed qualifications. I read from the opin-

> Here is the first proposition: "This last provision, preventing the

formation of a civil-service board of commissioners from one political par-ty is cited as a violation of Article I, section I, of our constitution, which declares that "no member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof unless by the law of the land or judgment of his peers." (Page 181.)

Are there any qualifications pre-scribed in that? Here is the next one:

"The provision is also claimed to be a violation of section 6, article I, which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property with-out due process of law." (Page 181.) Is there any qualification prescribed in that?

The next proposition reads:

Mrs. Rachael Foster-Avery read a paper prepared by a woman who had twice been elected mayor of a Kansas "Still another ground of invalidity is alleged by the appellant. He says that town. This described in detail what had been accomplished in the way of the statute conflicts with Article 12, which provides for taking of an oath municipal reform in Kansas, and indi-cated that there had been a purification of office by members of the legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter on the duties of their municipal analis since suffrage to women had been granted. Mrs. Mary C. Bradford of Denver respective offices, which oath is therein set forth, and it is then stated that is read a paper upon the effects of popular suffrage in Colorado. She noted the a qualification for any office of public



Immense Damage Done to Property-Bridges Washed Out, and Traffic Impeded by Floods.

Boston, Feb. 14 .- The gales of the equinox have scarcely ever exceeded in force the storm which swept over New England Tuesday, leaving in its wake culable. For twenty-four hours a heavy rain, after wiping away what few traces there were of snow and ice, floods brought to a climax the most unseasonable winter New England has known for a great many years. Tributary bodies of water, which a few weeks ago were so low that the almost unheard of condition of drought in midwinter was threatened, have been changed into torrents of more threat-ening volume than in the usual spring freshets. From drought to flood, with all the damage done at both extremes to the manufacturing, logging and ice harvesting interests, is now added the cost of replacing bridges swept away and of repairing railway and highway beds torn up. The most extensive damage reported

is along the Merrimac and Connecti-cut rivers. The blow was fierce along the coast, but shipping, usually less in volume at this season, had ample warning of the storm.

At Manchester, N. H., Almer H. Jack-son, a mill hand, attempted to jump over a rivulet, but fell into the water and was washed away and drowned. Washouts stopped traffic on the Boston and Maine main line at Nashua

and on other smaller lines. Dispatches from various sections of Vermont and Maine place the rainfall at over three inches. The Connecticut river at Bellow's Falls rose nearly five feet during the day, and as most of the smaller streams are running wild, a further rise of six to eight feet is looked for by noon tomorrow. In the Cham-plain valley rain has lasted nearly five days, so that the after effects are expected to be more serious than now ap-At North Adams, Mass., pears. Hoosic river runs stronger and higher than at any time for thirty years, several mills having their lower floors flooded with damage exceeding \$10,-



neither the Clayton-Bulwer treaty nor the Hay-Pauncefote treaty interferes in any way with concessions granted by Nicaragua and Costa Rica to this

I wish to call the attention of the Bouse to the authorities relied upon by the majority in support of the right is add qualifications to the Constitu-I read from the remarks of the indieman from Ohio, delivered in this Bouss on the second day of the session. then he was proposing to halt the gen-teman from Utah at the bar of the

tors "

I will read now from the report which the majority of the committee make to

I have already shown that Judge Peckham has determined that an oath or test was not a qualification. It was a test and an oath. Is there any qualification in that? And those are all the provisions of the constitution of the State of New York that were being construed by the court in that case So I submit the original suggestion by my friend from Ohio in regard to that case, when he says that Justice Peckham "held that a provision of the constifution declaring certain qualifications for office was not exclusive and did not bar the legislature from imposing new, reasonable and proper qualifications," can not be sustained for a

I read a little further to show what he did hold in that case. Not only was there no provision in the constitution of New York prescribing qualifications, which were being considered, but Judge Peckham in that opinion several times said that he did not decide it on any such ground. He says:

"The appellant bases his argument upon the proposition that every citizen has a right, which is protected by the constitution, to be regarded as eligible to hold any office, unless the constitution has itself prescribed certain qualifications for such holding-'

The opinion discloses the fact that no such qualifications were prescribed in

"He then asserts that the statute in question violates this constitutional right: "It is not necessary, in the view we take of this statute, to decide upon the correctness of the claim as to the eligibility of the citizen to hold office as made by the appellant under the provisions of the Constitution. We will simply, for the purpose of this discus-sion, assume it to be correct." (Page

AUTHORITIES.

And were therefore such as the legislature had, by the express provisions of the constitution, authority When the legislature created the offices in question it attached to them the condition that each officer should be-"A resident citizen for three years of the city in which he shall be appointed, and able to read and write the Eng-lish language."

"Our State courts in many instances The offices in question were creatures of the statute and not of the constitu-It is familiar law that whatever office the legislature creates it can cre

ate with such conditions, limitations, qualifications, and restrictions as in sees fit to impose, and this was all that

The courts of several of the States h construing analogous provisions have in that case, in upholding the validity

improvement of conditions at the There had been a higher standard of candidates for public office. The wo-men voters had improved themselves. There were thirty thousand more women voters in Colorado than men. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Black, the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stan-Black, the ton, spoke on the conditions in Eng-

of Mason vs State (59 Ohio St., 54).

The case of Darrow vs People (8 Colo.

420) relied on is also subject to the same

criticism as State vs Covington, as the

office there considered was that of al-

derman, the creature of the statute. That is all there is left of the "many

instances in the courts of this country' which they claimed sustained this prop-

(To be Continued.)

BOTH SIDES ARE HEARD.

Women for and Against Equal Suffrage Talk

to Senators.

Reasons Given Why Women Should

Vote-Statements Made as to

the Direful Results.

Washington, Feb. 13 .- The Senate

committee on woman suffrage gave a

hearing today to delegations from the

woman suffrage convention and the

anti-suffragists were introduced by

Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Clara B. Colby reviewed the work done before

the Congress in the way of petitions presented and bills introduced. She

said that progress had been made each

osition.

Mrs. Chapman Catt spoke in vigorous manner concerning the suffrage movement, referring especially to the general advance that women had made in the

entury just closing. Miss Anthony closed the argument for the suffragists. She recited the campaigns that had been fought and declared that where there had been failure it was due to the foreign born voters. This, allied to the liquor in-terests, had succeeded in defeating amendments granting equal rights to vomen.

Mrs. Dodge was then recognized to present the side of the anti-suffragists. She read a letter signed by the State associations opposed to the extension of suffrage to women. It was a gen eral argument against the question and concluded as follows

We know that women are physically unable to perform the duties which men are compelled to perform under every well regulated government. The enforcement of law involves not only the performance of jury duty but as a last emergency, the employment of military force, in neither of which can

women discharge the responsibility of actual service. "The word 'chaos' alone gives adequate expression to the state of affairs which would have existed in Kentucky, if the women, as well as the men, had been compelled to take part in the unhappy controversy which has convulsed that State and might have entangled the

eral government in its solution Miss Bissell of Delaware declared that where there were thousands of women who wanted to vote there were millions who did not want the ballot.

At the conclusion of the hearing be-fore the Senate committee both sides appeared before the House committe on judiciary. After the hearing had proceeded for some time sharp differnces developed between the two sides and in order to avoid a controversy the ommittee adjourned. Washington, Feb. 13.-The National

American Woman's Suffragist associa tion today elected Mrs. Carrie Chap man Catt of New York president of the association for the ensuing year to suc-ceed Susan B. Anthony, who has been active in the battle for woman's suf-frage for nearly half a century, and declined a re-election to office. Mrs. Blake, who had been urged by many for the office, withdrew her name before any nominations were made. With the exception of the president all of the old officers were re-elected.



cooling, purifying, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP, followed in the severer forms by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. CETICETA BOAT is beyond sil doubt the most effective skin parifying and beaulifying soop, as well as the parent and avertist for toniet, buth, and answery. Sold farough-out the world. Poorter, Jaron ash Carm, Cone, Sole Propa, Boaton. "How to Have Bevuilful Skin," free.

The great pressure of water at the temporary dam of the Metropolitan water board at Clinton, which reservoirs in Nashua river, and supplies the Boston district, is so great that the workmen are preparing for emergen-

Along the Kennebec river in Maine the ice is so weak that it is likely to break up, and with the ice goes all prospects of a harvest this season.

From all points come reports of heavy damage to mill property and the des-truction of small bridges by ice jams. The suburban electric cars are running erratically, on account of slides of earth under the rails.

SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Stupendous Estimates of Appropriations for the U.S. Navy.

New York, Feb. 14.-A special to the Herald from Washington says:

This year's naval appropriation bill will carry more money than has been voted by Congress in any regular nual appropriation bill since the Civil war, and probably will authorize expenditures as great as those under the regular appropriation and the allotments from the fifty million dollar national defense fund in the fiscal year

The estimates of the navy department for the year footed up \$75,000,000, and the department would like to have every cent for which it asked. Congress will scale down the estimates wherever practicable, but it is expected when the bill becomes a law it will carry at least \$65,000,000.

The first draft of the measure has been prepared by a sub-committee on naval affairs and is now under consideration by the full committee. The sub-committee did not do anything regarding the authorization of or regarding the purchase of armor for ships already authorized, leaving these matters to be considered by the full ommittee.

Even with these omissions the first draft of the bill carries a total of about \$63,000,000

It is the aim of the committee to bring the total in the bill, including the appropriations for new ships and armor, down to \$60,000,000, but it is doubtful whether this can be done, Aside from the items under the head of the increase of the navy, for which the department estimated \$22,983,101, an increase of more than \$12,000,000, heaviest increases are under the head of public works, including improve-ments at navy yards and stations, new dry docks and new buildings at the naval academy. The department's esti-mates for public works footed up near-

ly \$16,000,000, an increase of more than \$9,000,000. The House committee has not yet decided whether all the new ships rec-ommended by Secretary Long shall be authorized this year or not. In view of the fact that little progress has been made with the ships authorized last year, and as the ship yards of the ountry are pretty well filled with work. there is a disposition on the part of some members of Congress not to authorize the full program urged by the The most troublesome quessecretary.

tion is that of providing armor for the ships already authorized. This subject has not yet been taken up. Memorial to W. F. Leland.

New York, Feb. 14—As a memorial to the late Warren F. Leland, the hotel proprietor, Mrs. Roswell P. Flower and daughter will place a fine set of chimes in the church of the Heavenly Rest. The chimes will ring on Easter morn-ing.

Both Senators Davis and Morgan pronounced as absurd the statement recently published that the treaty we ne-gotiated with Nicaragua in 1867 had the effect of abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Equally absurd, they de-clare, is the statement that the Nicara-gua treaty authorized fortifications which the Hay-Pauncefote treaty de-Equally absurd.

nies, The treaty with Nicaragua gave the United States the right to employ the requisite military force for the protection and guaranty of the neutrality of The same can be done under the caual. the terms of the pending treaty under the provision for military police.

PASSING THE CANAL BILL.

Senator Morgan's report will probably occupy the entire meeting of the foreign relations committee. It is not likely, however, that final action will be taken by the committee at its session tomorrows. Its members realize that considerable opposition is developing among those who don't take the trouble thoroughly to investigate all of the questions involved, and the present pol-icy seems to be to pursue a campaign of education for a while longer before bringing the treaty before the Senate

for action. It is possible the friends of the canal bill may determine to withhold action on the Morgan draft of the measure urtil the House has had a fair opportunity to pass upon the Hepburn bill, or such measure as the latter body may agree upon. Senator Morgan said that in spite of the vigorous efforts of the opponents of the canal there had been watering or faltering on the part of the friends in either the House or the Senate.

He says nothing is to be gained by assuming a pugnacious attitude and trying to force the bill through the Senate in advance of assured friendly action by the House, or by antagonizing such other measures as may require immediate action. In view of the overwhelming sentiment in the House facorable to the canal a reasonable time will be afforded its friends to pass the bill in that branch. Final action will thus be expedited, and such a course would probably render unnecessary a discussion which might otherwise occur the Senate. This program appears to be entirely satisfactory to all the

NOT VERY ELEGANT.

Worked Like a Cow's Cod.

A gentleman in Northampton, Mass. who requests that his name be kept from print, had a curlous experience with coffee drinking. He states that when he was accustomed to the use of coffee he would, after every meal, belch up gas and more or less coffee would come with it. A part of it would run back down his throat, and as he says, imitating in a way the manner of a cow chewing a cud. He deprecates the inclegant illustration, 340 knows of no other way to explain the

condition. He says further that he was puzzled for a very long time, to account for a sailow complexion and billous condition, with a heavy, dull, miserable ing after the meals, and no medicines or treatment would remove the difficul-"A friend warned me that coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I could not bring myself to believe this, until after a time I made the experi-ment of heaving off coffee altogether and took up Postum Foed Coffee.

"To my surprise, the ills all quickly stole away and I am now bealthy and in prime condition. I know what I am talking about when I say that with some people, coffee causes belching of gas and some most disgusting and disagreeable features. It also causes headaches, constipation, blotches and jaundice, with a general upsetting and preaking down of the nervous system, if persisted in. I know also that these troubles will disappear when coffee is given up and Postum Cereal Food Cof-fee used in its place."

The name of this gentleman will be furnished by the Postum Cercal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., upon application.

Harry D. Elks, Glens Falls, N. Y., writes:

"Early last spring I found that I was tired and languid, my appetite was failing, and I was becoming run down generally. I was advised to take Paine's Celery Compound, and after using it I never felt so well in all my life as I do now. It braced me up, gave me strength and vigor and made a new man of me. I recommend it to all persons who have tired and languid feelings, to all athletes, and to all who work hard mentally."

Paine's Celery Compound restores, strengthens and sustains vital energy and muscular force.



be carried out.

Senator Flatt, of New York, says there is no doubt in his mind that the treaty will be reaffirmed and the bill be passed at the present session. He favors a prompt reaffirmation of treaty and also the passage of the bill on the general lines laid down in the treaty. He says it is not essential, however, that the treaty shall be reaf-firmed in advance of final action on a canal bill. The latter, he says, will, in all probability, be passed, even if action on the treaty shall be delayed or

indefinitely postponed. Le contends that the general welfare of the United States government demands early action upon the bill and public sentiment will insist that Congress shall pass upon that measure during the present session of Congress.

CALIFORNIANS FAVOR BOTH.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 14 .- In response to a telegram from W. H. Hearst to Mayor Starke suggesting the langer that Santa Barbara would open to in war if the Hay-Pauncefote treaty be ratified and the Nicaragua anal built under its provisions. asking an expression of sentiment the people, a mass meeting was held at the city hall, largely attended by representative cluirens. Several addresses were made endorsing the treaty and the policy of the administration, and resolutions were adopted in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal and urging our congressional representatives to aid in bringing about its speedy completion.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 14 .-- The chamber of commerce has adopted a resolu-tion requesting the representatives of California in Congress to in every way urge the immediate passage of the Nicaragua canal bill, as amended to pro vide for the control rather than sover-eignty, which "in our opinion is unnecessary, and if insisted upon would probably result in deflecting legislation during the present session of Congress."

Strength of the Navy.

Washington, Feb. 14 .- The secretary

friends of the bill and probably it will under construction and of naval officers available. The statement was made in response to a resolution of inquiry. It shows that there are sixty-one vessels of all classes now building, and that with these vessels in commission they, together with those now in use, would require 2,000 officers, whereas there are now only 1,084 officers. There are 14,000 men in the navy.

Failure of Order of Tonti.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14 .-- The fourth and final account of Francis Shunk Brown and the Land Title and Trust Company, of this city, assignces of the Order of Tonti which failed May 18, 1894, has been filed in court here. The balance for distribution to the members of the defunct order is \$86,469, or a tritle over three per cent on proved. claims. The aggregate of claims against the order was \$2,500,000, divided among more than 14,000 members,

Including today's account there hus been distributed to members a fraction over 40 per cent.

The assignces report that all of the assets of the order have been con-verted into money and this will be the final dividend, thus closing their ad-ministration of the assigned estate. The inventory at the time of the as-signment valued the estate at \$1,007,880. and the expense of administration has been 12% per cent of the amount col-lected, the total collections being \$161,-000 in excess of the inventoried value.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain taim," writes Mr. W. H. Staple-on, Herminic, Pa. "I have been atflicta with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of," One application relieves the pain.

Children who are troubled with Worms are pale in the face, fretful by spells, restless in sleep, have blue rings around their eyes, bad dreams, varia-ble appetites, and pick the nose. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will bill and expel these parisites. Price 21 of the navy has sent to the Senate a kill and expel these parisites. Price 24 statement of the number of vessels cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

