PRESIDENT IS SUPPORTED.

Army Reorganization Bill Adopted by a Big Majority.

OTHER MEASURES PASSED.

All Danger of Extra Session is Over—Congress Finishing Business Up Close.

Washington, March 1.—The last lingering possibility of an extra session of Congress disappeared today when the House pass the Senate army reorganization bill.

Very considerable and vigorous opposition to the acceptance of the Senate bill was voiced on both sides of the hall, and for a time it appeared possible that the bill would not secure the necessary two-thirds to pass it under suspension of the rules. But the Republican leaders, Messrs. Hendersh, Grosvenor and Cannon, came to its support on the Republican side and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, threw the weight of his influence in favor of it on the Democratic side, urging that it provided for only a temporary increase of the army, which would be made permanent if Congress were convened in extra session.

Another big element in the vote was the Hull rider, which provides that if by the President is him that he would not convene section 12 as authority to conscript the authority of militiamen or volunteers which elect to remain in the service. The Bill passed, 203 to 32, 11 more than the two-thirds.

The decks were also cleared of many important matters. The general deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $5,500,000, was passed under suspension of the rules, without a word of criticism. This is the last of the important bills. The Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill were concurred in, and it was sent to conference, the friends of the Nicaragua canal amendment having decided to postpone their fight until the conference report.

The conference reports on the consular clause bill, the naval personnel and many other less important measures were agreed to. The Senate bill, making Dewey a full admiral, was passed. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

After the reading of the journal the military civil bill was sent to conference, Messrs. Cannon (Rep., Utah), Moody (Dem., Mass.) and Dockery (Dem., Mo.) were appointed conferees.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.), chairman of the committee on war claims, presented the conference report upon the bill to pay certain judgments of the court of claims under the Dowman and Tucker acts. The Senate passed upon it what is known as the omnibus claims bill, increasing it to $9,000,000. The conference report reduced the total carried by the bill to $2,100,000.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) attacked the conference report and the claims it carried. He saw no reason why the claims of California and Oregon should have been eliminated from the bill, and were these claims to be defeated, had no foundation in equity. As to the French spoliation claims, he said he hoped would read the yelo message of "that great czar, Mr. Cleveland," without receiving the shock as a fact. The mention of Mr. Cleveland's name produced some jeers from the Democratic side. "Gentlemen may jeer," said Mr. Loud, turning around, "but Mr. Cleveland had the courage of his convictions, the greatest character in modern times."

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), one of the conferees, defended the conference report, and the Senate amendments were adopted, and the conference, he said, presented a clean-cut bill, which dealt justly with both sections.

How much is carried for the French spoliation claims?" asked Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)

"One million, fifty-five thousand."

"I hope that he is not robbed," said Mr. Dockery. "They are ten years old, musty and stale with age, and if there was a million dollars of surplus I would not vote for one of them."

Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.) defended the report and the Senate amendments in discussion. The conference report was adopted, 161 to 87. The conference report upon the naval personnel bill was adopted.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the river and harbor committee, moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill and request a conference. The motion was carried without objection. Messrs. Burton (Rep., Ohio), Reeves (Rep., Ill.)and Catchings (Dem., Miss.) were appointed conferees.

The conference report upon the census bill was adopted.

The Senate bill was passed to set aside certain lands in Pierce county, reserves in the State of Washington for a "Washington national park."

The conference report on the bill to reimburse the governors of States for money expended in organizing troops for service in the late Spanish war was adopted.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, was then recognized and moved to pass the general deficiency appropriation bill under suspension of the rules.

Under the rule twenty minutes' debate was allowed on each side. Mr. Allen (Dem., Mass.) the oil of the House, who controlled the time of the minority, declared that he had read the roll of the valiant deeds of our soldiers during the late war, he thought the country had not got even with them. He said he reviewed and reduced the war appropriations at Lexington, and then he said he had reserved half of what was set to Texas. Our grandchildren would be paying the cost of this war. At the same appropriations were going on, he said, that in two years the people would add Hawaii and Porto Rico and begin fitting the Republican party. He had agreed with the whole army bill, he said, but the Senate had raised it and he was opposed to "carrying liberty and carrying slaves." The bill was then passed without division.

Mr. Hull then moved the passage of the Senate army reorganization bill under suspension of the rules. Mr. Hull, since behalf of the committee on military affairs, explained the measure which indorsed the committee to report the Senate bill. It was needed in war that the committee had been constrained to report it. It was not such a measure as the committee would recommend to the House if there were time ahead, but with this Congress in its closing days the committee did not feel warranted in taking action that must inevitably cause an extra session.

Mr. Bailey questioned Mr. Hull closely as to certain features of the bill. The Senate, he said, had practically stricken out the age limit for civilian appointments.

Mr. Bailey asked whether the language of the bill meant that in case a majority of the volunteer companies who have the right to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace should desire to remain in the service, they could hold the minority, in other words coerce them.

Mr. Hull replied that he did not think that the President would place such a construction upon the sentence. He (Hull) thought the bill gave ample force to the President up to 1901. He believed it was the best bill that could be passed at this stage.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.), the ranking minority member of the military committee, warmly opposed the bill. It contained, he declared, a most unjust measure. The vote of a majority of any organization now in the service would coerce the minority. Such legislation should not go upon the statute books.

Mr. Boutelle (Dem., Tex.), also opposed the bill, against which he said he would give the last vote he had in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Cathcart (Dem., Tenn.), said he would vote for the bill, as that was the best that could be obtained. The debate was extended and Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.), advocated the passage of the bill. The most prominent Republican leaders on the floor supported the bill.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., O.), vigorously opposed the measure. The House, he said, should not swallow it. He was tired of being whipped by a minority of the Senate, and as disagreeable as an extra session would be to him personally, he would vote against it.

Mr. Pugsley thought the pending bill should never be accepted until every resource had been exhausted to secure something better. The House should report to the Senate. If worst came to worst, the House could recede in action. Replying to Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Hull said he did not believe that there was any chance of securing a concession from the Senate. It was this bill or an extra session.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, agreed that it was this bill or an extra session, and at the hazard of the two evils he preferred this bill. "On one condition, added Mr. Bailey, "on the condition that the chairman of the committee will assure us that section 12 will not be construed as authorizing the conscription of the unwilling volunteers."

Mr. Hull replied that he did not desire to violate any confidence, but he would take the risk of saying that in a conversation with the President he had said that he did not regard the language of (to) bill as authorizing the conscription of a single man, and if occasion should arise, he believed he would call an extra session to secure that power. The President will use the power not simply to give, but to withhold Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Bailey then addressed the Democrats to accept the pending bill, because it set a temporary condition with a temporary provision. An extra session would sustain a large permanent standing army upon the country.

Mr. Shafroth (Rep., Colo.) currently opposed the passage of the bill, which he denounced as an abortion so full of defects that it ought to be contrived to create an army of 25,000 men or an army of 25,000. After some further remarks by Mr. Shafroth (Colo.), Jett. (Dem., Ill.), and Williams (Dem., Miss.), in favor of passing the bill, the question came on the passage.

Mr. Henry (Dem., Tex.), demanded the ayes and nays and cries of "No," "No" from both sides. Only eleven members supported the demand and on division the bill was passed, 203 to 32.

Upon the motion of Mr. Boutelle (Dem., Me.), the Senate bill was passed to create the grade of admiral for the benefit of Rear Admiral Dewey. Then, at 6.25 p. m., the House adjourned until 8 p. m.

CALIFORNIA'S SENATORSHIP.

Legislators Trying to Get Together and Break the Deadlock.

Sacramento, March 1.—The first serious break in the protracted deadlock occurred today on the sixty-seventh ballot, when the Bulls and Bard men left their candidates. Bard drew out of the race three days ago, and a week ago Bulls told friends that if he were voting for him that he was willing to withdraw provided that any other Republican who would be acceptable to the State could be elected.

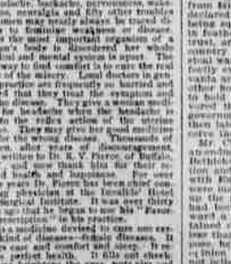
Today all of Bulls's delegation, with but one exception, voted for Gen. Barnes. The exception was Assemblyman Cooper, who voted for Irving M. Scott. Two of Bard's votes went to Scott and one to Grant. When the full strength of Bard's votes went to Barnes it gave Barnes 36 votes. Meanter, Anderson and La Rue, who will vote for him, were absent today when the ballot was taken.

Late this afternoon the Republicans held their third conference to consider the senatorial deadlock. The Grant and Barnes forces combined against Barnes and voted for adjournment sine die. The anti-Barnes forces prevailed, and the adjournment was taken by a vote of 41 to 31.

The Senate adopted a resolution requesting the California delegation in Congress to work for the passage of a bill requiring the labeling of a substitute oleo from some point in California across the Pacific ocean.

A Butcher Suicides.

Seattle, Wash., March 1.—Charles Herbert, a butcher, committed suicide at his ranch near Maple Leaf today, by shooting himself. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause.



Poor, helpless, hopeless, sick, suffering mistakes are made because she doesn't know any better. Sick because she doesn't really know why. Sick because the organs that make her a woman are not properly performing their functions and so are sending nerve messages which she knows not and distress all over her quivering body.

Mine-tonic is woman's sickness comes from disorder of these special organs. The symptoms are various—the cause the same.

Headache, backache, nervousness, wakefulness, neuralgia and fifty other troubles of women may nearly always be traced directly to disorder of these special organs. When the most important organism of a woman's body is disordered her whole physical and mental system is upset. The only way to find comfort is to cure the real cause of the misery. Local doctors in general practice are frequently so baffled and rached that they treat the symptom and not the disease. They give a woman medicine for headache when the headache is due to the reflex action of the uterine nerves. They may give her good medicine but for the wrong disease. Thousands of women, after years of discouragement, have written to R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and now thank him for their renewed health and happiness. For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has been their consulting physician at the World's Dispensary and Surgical Institute. It was over thirty years ago that he began to use his "Favorite Prescription" in his practice.

It is a medicine devised to cure one certain kind of diseases—female diseases. It brings ease and comfort and sleep. It restores perfect health. It dries up drains, brightens the eyes, puts vim and snap into the whole body. It is sold by most dealers in medicine. Don't take anything else. Nothing else is "the same"—nothing else is "as good." Get what you ask for. Patronize honest dealers.

CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS.

Senate Disposes of Measures it Has Been Considering.

NO HAWAIIAN BILL AS YET.

Armor Plate Reduced—$20,000,000 to Pay Spain—Senatorial Valedictories.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate is rapidly clearing its decks for final adjournment. The naval appropriation bill which ordinarily occupies the Senate for several days, was passed this afternoon after less than five hours of debate. In this time, however, it was amended radically in one respect. The price to be paid by the government for armor plate was fixed in the bill at $300 a ton, a reduction of the amount fixed by the House of $165 a ton. In addition the secretary of the navy was authorized in the event of his failure to secure plate at this price, to proceed to the construction of an armor factory to cost $1,500,000, and placing in the secretary's control $5,000,000 with which to operate the government plant. The fight for these amendments was made by Mr. Tillman, who made a characteristically sensational speech. The Senate passed resolutions of regret at the death of Lord Herschell, and concluded the day's session by pronouncing eulogies upon the late Representative Dingley.

One of the first acts of the Senate after convening at 11 o'clock today was the consideration of the bill carrying the proceeds of the sale of Sioux lands in Dakota to the Indians, in accordance with the treaty of Paris. Mr. Allison reported the measure from the committee on appropriations and asked for its immediate consideration. The bill was laid before the Senate, and in half a minute was passed without a word of debate.

Mr. Cullom of Illinois, a member of the Hawaiian commission, addressed the Senate briefly upon the subject of a form of government for the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Perkins inquired of Mr. Cullom whether any provision existed regarding the alien contract laws applicable to the States and Territories of the United States.

"None whatever," replied Mr. Cullom.

"Unless we take action before the close of the present session," suggested Mr. Perkins, "we may be called upon to legislate in haste, if some business is desire may be imported into Hawaii."

"Desirable that it is true," replied Mr. Cullom.

Mr. Cullom discussed at length the acquisition of territory at various times. In this connection he referred to Mr. Hoar as a "gentle relic of the anti-imperialists of former days."

Mr. Allen called up the resolution of Mr. Vest in relation to annexation of foreign territory by the United States, and delivered upon it his valedictory. He years ago, he said, had addressed the Senate chamber as the single member in this body of a new political party.

"To be a pioneer of a new political party," said he, "was by no means an easy task." But he would retire from the Senate with the consciousness of having done his duty as best he could, and of not having compromised his party or said a word that he would not repeat in like circumstances.

Many bills and resolutions were passed.

Joint resolution construing the act approved June 2, 1899, entitled an act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the purpose of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children and dependent parents, for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officers of the treasury department, their claims being known as the Fourth of July claims.

Concurrence of the Senate amendments to the committee being acted upon as the measure was reached. The reading of the bill was concluded at 1:30 p. m., and the Senate proceeded under a morning hour agreed to in the course of the reading.

After some minor amendments were made by the committee and agreed to, Mr. Gray of Delaware called attention to a provision of the bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder. He declared it a policy of our people not to bring the government into competition with private industry. He therefore offered an amendment providing that not more than $150,000 of the sum should be expended in manufacture. Mr. Hale accepted the amendment and it was agreed to.

Senators Frye, Elkins and White were appointed as conferees on the river and harbor bill.

An amendment was agreed to authorizing the secretary of the navy to contract for two submarine boats of the Holland type, at a cost not to exceed $175,000 each.

Mr. Hanna offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy in his discretion to purchase from the Cathman Torpedo Gun company of Chicago the arms, equipment, for use on motor harbor defense launches, subject to the usual inspection of the bureau of ordnance, at a cost not exceeding $750,000. The amendment was agreed to.

The secretary of the navy was authorized to appoint a commission to report on a location for a coaling station on the Pacific coast, with a view to, if deemed advisable, to appoint a board to consider the construction of a dry dock in the Columbia river, and to appoint a similar board to consider the desirability of constructing a dry dock at Key West or Pensacola, Fla.

The controversy over the price of armor-plate was then precipitated by Mr. Tillman, who moved to strike out the reducing the price fixed by the bill from $431 per ton to $300. Mr. Tillman declared that millions of dollars were being squandered by the government in feathering the best of the armor trust, and he felt that the Senate and country ought to know what kind of a steal was going on. He said it was perfectly evident that the two Pennsylvania armor plants had a "pull" in the other branch of Congress and were able to hold up the price of armor. He favored the doing of the work by the government at an increased price, for then labor and not capital would receive the benefits.

Mr. Chandler, in support of the amendment, said the Carnegie and Bethlehem factories were in combination and together were in combination with European manufacturers. They were making a desperate effort to hold up the price of armor, and the Senate had been resorted to of bringing forward a new armor, which they maintained could not be manufactured for less than $140 per ton. He did not propose, he said, to be led away from his position by these statements. He did not believe that it would cost the more a ton to make the Krupp armor than to make the Harvey armor. After Tillman's amendment was adopted, 34 to 28.

Mr. Butler of North Carolina then offered an amendment providing that if the companies refused to accept $300 per ton the Secretary of the Navy should proceed to erect an armor factory at a cost of $1,500,000 and appropriating $5,000,000 for operating the plant. This amendment was adopted, 36 to 27.

After the bill had been reported to the Senate the contest over the price of the armor was renewed, but it was passed without division.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana then announced to the Senate the death in this city today of Lord Farrer Herschell of the joint high commission, whose he regretted to say, was dangerous. Mr. Fairbanks offered the following resolution:

"That the Senate has heard with profound sensibility of the death of Lord Farrer Herschell, an eminent jurist and statesman of Great Britain, formerly Lord High Chancellor, a member of the United States and British joint commission.

"That the President of the Senate is requested to convey to her majesty, the queen of Great Britain, the sympathy of the Senate of the United States in the great loss which she and the people of Great Britain have sustained by the death of Lord Herschell.

Mr. Gray of Delaware, a personal friend of Lord Herschell, paid a high tribute to the dead statesman.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, as chairman of the joint commission, said of Lord Herschell that he was one of the very best of the long roll of great statesmen of England. After a minute the resolutions were adopted.

After agreeing to meet at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow, the Senate adjourned at 5:45 p. m. to a special order of eulogies to the late Representative Dingley, and at 7:45 o'clock adjourned.

MUSTARD ON HIS GLOVES.

Sudden Termination of a Boxing Contest at the Palace, New York.

New York, Feb. 28.—The contest between Tommy West of this city and Jack Bonner of Bassett Hill, Pa., which took place at the Palace, Long Island, was brought to a sudden termination at the beginning of the eighth round.

During the intermission between the seventh and eighth rounds Bonner's second, named Fred Miller, put on the mustard, the fumes of which are blinding. The oil was rubbed on Bonner's gloves, and when the gong rang for time these two were sitting close by the ringside. As soon as the gong sounded Bonner rushed West, and got a whiff of the stuff, and when Bonner landed on Tommy's face the latter doubled. He's got mustard stuff on his gloves that is blinding me."

By this time Referee Charley White was standing alongside the ropes and rubbing his eyes at the same time shouting to the men to go to their corners. Meanwhile West's eyes pouring, fearfully in his corner with pain and his sounds put through the ropes to the floor. Bonner's second also clambered through the ropes and began taking the gloves off the big fellow.

The police also took a hand in the game at this moment. Captain Brown, with a number of sergeants and a dozen patrolmen, got over the ropes. Referee White called on the police to put the men out of the ring, but Jack Hanlon protested, and said that Bonner's manager, Fred Miller, had brought a bottle of oil to them after the seventh round and said it was a good thing to

When White heard this he made a dash for the principal second, but the police prevented him from getting him. White then declared West the winner, and there was a howl from Bonner's backers. But the boys went with the referee's decision, and those who laid money on the big fellow felt that they had been deceived.

During all this time the spectators were standing on the chairs and benches or climbing to have what it was all about. The master of ceremonies, as soon as he could make himself heard, explained the matter fully, and when he announced the decision of the referee "here were loud and prolonged groans."

Just what prompted the handlers to use the stuff was not made clear, but it was probably done to allow West at a disadvantage as up to the close of the proceeding round the New Yorker had done very well by his corn. Bonner's seconds were Johnny Gorman, Billy Neeld, jun., Charlie O'Brien and Jack Neville. Bonner was the favorite in the betting, two to one being freely laid on him.

One man who had a box seat at the ring side had an altercation with Manager Miller, and it looked for some hours some trouble, but the men were separated immediately and the building was soon vacated. No arrests were made.

Trouble in Chinatown, San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 1.—Trouble continues between the opposing factions in the Chinese quarter. An information was filed today charged under a bonnet in Sullivan alley, but was discovered in time by one of the women inmates of the place, who extinguished the lighted fuse. It has the appearance of a dynamite bomb. Chin Gong, of Sichuboke, has been arrested for demanding $100 from his former partner, Chin Gin, under penalty of death. Other letters have been threatened, and the police anticipate trouble.

Captain Elliot Killed.

Topeka, Kan., March 1.—Gov. Stanley has received a cablegram from Col. Funston of the Twentieth Kansas at Manila stating that Capt. D. S. Elliott, company G, Twentieth Kansas, who was reported seriously wounded in yesterday's dispatches, was killed in a battle with the insurgents.

After the Grip—What?

You thought you had the best of the grip and you determined to wear it off; but somehow it does not wear off as you expected. You past restless, sleepless nights and set up in the morning feeling more exhausted than when you retired. You are irritable and nervous and have no appetite for your food. You go about in a listless, half-hearted sort of way, and everything you undertake to do seems to go wrong. Do you know that you are on the verge of nervous prostration? You need help; and you need it more now than you did when the grip was at its worst.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is the best medicine you can get to build up your shattered nerves and restore your wasting strength. It invariably insures sound sleep and gives the over-strained nerves their natural rest. It makes the appetite keen, facilitates the digestion, gives healthful vitality to the nerves and restores health.

"I was nervous, restless, irritable and altogether out of sorts. It was impossible to get my natural sleep and I became so weak and exhausted that I could not leave my bed. Finally I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and I began to improve from the first dose. In a short time my health was completely restored."

MRS. DOW HEAGLE,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment for the grip, consisting of Dr. Miles' Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person sending name and address on a postal card, requesting the samples, and mentioning the name of this paper. Address, Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

MR. CHOATE IS IN LONDON.

New American Embassador Greeted in Great Britain.

Given a Reception at Southampton—Speaks of Friendly Relations and the Queen.

Southampton, March 1.—Joseph Choate, the United States embassador to the court of St. James, arrived here this afternoon on board the American line steamer St. Paul from New York. Several thousand persons awaiting the arrival of the United States embassador. The Stars and Stripes were displayed on many buildings and immediately after the arrival of the St. Paul she was boarded by a delegation of the municipal council of Southampton, headed by the mayor and other officers in their official robes. They presented an address to the embassador by Lieut. Carter in the dining saloon, where the gathering was quite numerous. Afterward many members of the welcoming party shook hands with the embassador.

All Mr. Choate's allusions to the friendship existing between the two nations were loudly applauded, as was a graceful tribute which he paid to Queen Victoria during the course of his reply to the address.

In welcoming the embassador the mayor said he was proud to be mayor of Southampton in order that he might make a distinguished guest, accredited as embassador from the great country of America, which was doing so much to cement relations between the two countries.

The president of the Southampton chamber of commerce presented the new embassador with an address, tendering him the usual official welcome and saying: "Your arrival is the magnificent St. Paul, which recently did such signal service in the navy, gives unique interest to the occasion and lovalty reminds us of the facilities afforded by the navy to the two countries and the cordiality and friendship whereby we recognize that your nation is also of the common ancestry, language and pursuits."

Mr. Choate replied in a short speech of thanks, saying that the people of New York and Southampton are now closely united by the great steamship plying between them, and the shuttles of a weaver's loom, connecting by the impartiable. This natural connection between ships and lines will serve to strengthen the ties which already unite the two countries than any treaties. He said it is the aim and mission of your country could visit my country, and I am sure it will make the good understanding which now exists would never fail.

"Southampton has a special significance for Americans, as it was the point of departure of the Mayflower on the historic voyage which was to end in planting a new nation, it proved to be the first great departure of the English people from their island home and island life. They went to take possession of the continent waiting to be subdued. Plymouth Rock, the God to whom they trusted proved their good work. They carried with them the English Bible, the common law, the idea of representative government and liberty of the individual.

"Springing from this stock a Republic of seventy millions allied in blood, institutions, irresistible hopes of the future, stretches across the Atlantic the right hand of fellowship and is ready to meet the mother country more than half way in everything that will tend to promote the common good of the two nations and the general welfare of mankind.

"The Mayflower of 1620 and the St. Paul of today typify the change in the surroundings which time has wrought. The crude little bark of 1620 lone bobbing beneath her deck the fortunes of a race, putting in for repairs at Dartmouth and Plymouth, hardly strong enough to hold together across the Atlantic, landed her hundred heroes and heroines after more than four months on a coast which was to be the corner-stone of American freedom. Today the representatives of their descendants traverse the same sea in a single week, in a mighty steamer just converted from a swift engine of war to a stupendous messenger of peace, herself an emblem of that mighty power upon which the destinies of the Anglo-Saxon race depend.

"As I go to present my letter of credence from the President of the United States accompanied by the assurance of our cordial greeting as the harbinger of that practical friendship which is beneficial to mankind and grows the conduct of the two nations."

ARRIVES IN LONDON.

London, March 1.—The United States embassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate landed today at the United States embassy and Mr. Addison C. Harris of Indiana, the new United States minister to Austria-Hungary, arrived here this evening, by special train from Southampton. They were met at Waterloo station by the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White, and by other Americans. There was no formality in the reception extended to Mr. Choate at the station.

Mr. and Mrs. Choate were driven to Claridge's hotel, where the will remain until their London residence is ready for occupancy.

Selling Union Pacific Lands.

Omaha, Neb., March 1.—Next Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the court house here will begin the sale of the Union Pacific lands in Nebraska, about 100,000 acres. Following this sale, the special master will go on to Utah and Wyoming to sell the lands in those states, the remainder of the same acres in the foreclosure proceedings.

W. D. Cornish, vice president of the Union Pacific, and president of the Oregon Short Line, and formerly manager in charge of the Union Pacific, is expected to arrive from New York Sunday, that he may represent the Union Pacific land interests in this city and in Wyoming and Utah.

The Filipino Story.

London, March 1.—The Filipino European junta has received the following dispatch from Manila, dated February 28th: "The last encounters have been real battles. We now hold Paoay, Paniqui and Cabanatuan. The northern line has advanced to Tonlo. The American loses are far larger in proportion than ours. We hold 800 American prisoners, who will be taken into the interior. Not one of our people has entertained any idea of surrender. We maintain our independence and will not yield.

"A Filipino telegram from Cebu asserts that the foreign residents have asked the insurgents to withdraw in order to avoid a bombardment.

"The Filipino have avoided trusting that their action will be brought before the foreign consuls with the view of arriving an equitable settlement with the Americans."

Not one child dies where his forefathers died from croup. People have learned the value of One Minute Cough Cure and use it for severe lung and throat troubles, and immediately stop coughing. It never fails. F. C. Schramm, McCornick Building, corner Main street, First South.

S. S. S. Cures Sores and Ulcers

It Matters Not How Obstinate, or What Other Remedies Have Failed.

Obstinate sores and ulcers, which refuse to heal under ordinary treatment, soon become chronic and deep-seated, and lead to conditions most serious. They are caused in different ways, but in every case the blood is involved, and no amount of local treatment can have any effect. The poison must be eliminated from the blood before a cure can be had.

THROWN FROM A HORSE.

Mr. H. Kahn, of Marion, Ingham county, Mich., writes: "About three years ago my grandaughter, Ida Whitwood, was thrown from a horse, receiving a wound of the ankle. Though under the treatment of physicians for several months the wound remained about the same, until it finally became very angry-looking, and bade fair to become a serious matter. This soon spread to other parts of the ankle and ran down the side of the foot, causing her to be very lame. Judging from the way she was confined to her bed, we thought it was the blood poison. We then commenced using S. S. S., and before she had taken half a bottle the sores were healing, and she was entirely well. We have not seen any symptoms of the blood poison since, and believe the cure to be permanent."

A GUNSHOT WOUND.

Capt. J. H. Hillmer, the well-known distiller, of Louisville, Ky., says: "Some years ago I was shot in the left leg receiving what I considered only a slight wound. Gangrene soon set in, and I was confined to my bed for months, and gave up a great deal of pain and inconvenience. I was treated by many doctors, and took a number of blood remedies, but none did me any good and did not seem to check the progress of the sore. I had been twice shot in U. S. service, and recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor, but never expected to be crippled, and found the poison in my blood more difficult to cure than the effects of a gunshot wound. I had tried everything I could hear of, and was cured and well. I am sure S. S. S. is by far the best blood remedy made."

It matters not how they are acquired or what treatment has failed, S. S. S. will cure the most obstinate, deep-seated sore or ulcer. It is useless to expect local treatment of ulcers, lotions, etc., to effect a cure, because they can not reach the real cause of the trouble—the blood. S. S. S. drives out every trace of impurity in the blood, and in this way cures permanently the worst cases. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

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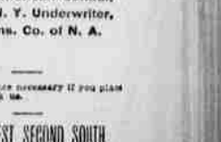

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