

PRESIDENT USES HIS DISCRETION.

Withholds Certain Correspondence Relating to Affairs on The Isthmus

UNWISE TO DISCLOSE CONTENTS

United States Military Forces Have Been Landed in Panama Ten Times.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The president sent to the senate today a mass of correspondence in response to Senator Gorman's resolution calling for the dates and circumstances under which the United States used military forces in the internal affairs of New Granada or Colombia, and whether such uses of military forces were on the initiative of the United States, by the request of New Granada or Colombia, or in consequence of any official representation of either. The resolution also called for copies of the orders by the navy department relating to such use of military forces.

The circumstances under which forces were landed are given by the president in detail, but orders by the war and navy departments concerning the workings of such department and which will constitute a part of the records of the offices of the military and naval intelligence, are withheld on the grounds that the disclosure of such confidential matters would be incompatible with the public interest.

The president, in his letter of transmittal, says: "The correspondence since Nov. 16, 1902, referred to in the letter of the secretary of the navy which has not already been transmitted to the senate, has no reference to the matters covered by the resolutions, and deals with military movements, and for that reason it is deemed incompatible with the public interest to make it public at this time."

As a preface to the correspondence Acting Secretary of State Loomis writes a letter in which he says all the correspondence on record in the department of state is given, and that from this it appears United States forces have been landed on the isthmus of Panama 10 times. The first was in October, 1856, at the request of Panama authorities; the second in September, 1860, with the sanction of Panama authorities. Other landings were as follows: May, 1861; June, 1862; March, 1865; in 1866, the month not given; in 1873; in 1885; in November, 1901, and in September, 1902. The last mentioned landing was the only one made without actual request from the government of the isthmus. The secretary, in regard to this, says: "Forces were landed to keep open the transit, the government of the state being duly notified."

Acting Secy. Loomis says, further: "The accompanying papers also show as a reply to the second request of the senate resolution, that the United States has been requested by New Granada and Colombia to execute by armed forces the guarantee for the neutrality of the isthmus or of the sovereignty of New Granada or of Colombia, and the dates and circumstances of such requests, particularly by the notes from the Granadan legation of May, 1869; June 26, 1862; Sept. 18, 1862, and from the Colombian legation of April 2 and 4, 1865."

"In reply to the third request of the resolution, it appears from the correspondence that on one occasion United States forces were landed solely on the initiative of the United States—namely, in September, 1902—when the Panama authorities were duly notified of the proposed landing."

"The correspondence further shows, as a reply to the fourth request of the senate resolution, that the forces of the United States have never been employed in the internal affairs of New Granada or Colombia otherwise than to protect United States property and maintain order and the freedom of the transit on the isthmian territory under the provisions of the treaty of 1846."

MACHEN CASE.

Develops That Lorenz Owed Him \$25,000.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Shortly before adjournment today counsel for the defense in the postal trial produced a note dated July 1, 1892, for \$25,000 drawn by George E. Lorenz, in favor of August W. Machen.

In the opening statement of the defense Mr. Kummer, in behalf of Lorenz, said he would prove the existence of an indebtedness of this amount on the part of Lorenz to Machen. The note, he said, was offered for this purpose, and explained various circumstances forwarded by Mr. Lorenz to Machen.

A hundred or more notes, aggregating over \$33,000, were identified by President S. D. Carr of the National Bank of Commerce of Toledo, as having been discounted by his bank on the endorsement of Lorenz and his brother and Machen, the loans having been made to enable them to develop their oil properties in Wood county, O.

Mr. Carr further testified that Machen had sold out his interest to Lorenz, the bank thereafter accepting the single endorsement of George E. Lorenz.

Earlier in the day Diller H. Groff produced various checks in favor of his brother or evidence that he had paid him all that was due as his share of the profits.

Mr. Groff explained his failure to send remittances to Lorenz after November, 1902, by the fact that the government still owed Groff Brothers \$12,000, and that it was necessary to pay the manufacturers of the fasteners.

J. H. McMillan, a patent attorney, testified that the Miller device, which was referred to in the course of the trial, was an infringement of the Groff fastener.

Duel Nearly Resulted from a Race

THE ESQUIMO

eats lots of blubber, the North-woodsman eats lots of fat pork and the Norwegian fisherman takes lots of cod liver oil. They are all heat-producing foods.

Scott's Emulsion is the best protection against colds, gripple and pneumonia, because it is a heat and fat producing food of the highest quality.

gatta between small boats of the Argentine and Italian vessels at a fashionable resort near Buenos Ayres.

In the presence of President Roca, the date, members of the cabinet and a large crowd, the crew of the Argentine boat won a race from the Italian cruiser's boat. On returning Capt. Blauereiti de Bufla, second officer of the Liguria, declared that there had been foul play.

Capt. Muscard of the Argentine navy, emphatically denied this, and finally delegated two Argentine officers to ask satisfaction from Capt. de Bufla. The regatta committee disposed of the matter by deciding to report the race with the Argentine boat manned by the Italian crew and the Italian boat carrying the Argentine crew.

NO ARMS IN MEXICO.

Decree Issued Forbidding Them To Be Brought In.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 4.—Mexico has issued a decree forbidding any person bearing firearms to cross the border of that country. At Polomas several American hunters were taken from bed at night and fined by the Mexican customs officials for crossing the border with firearms. Through the Mexican consul here they have appealed to the state department of Mexico for redress.

OUTRAGE BY YAQUIS.

Held Up a Stage and Killed All on Board.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 4.—A news special from Guaymas, Mexico, says: "Passengers arriving from Ortiz on the Sonora railroad, brought the first news of a terrible outrage committed by Yaqui Indians."

The stage which runs between Ortiz and Las Cruces was held up by savages and all on board, numbering six persons were killed. Among them were Salvador Flores and his nephew, Francisco Flores. They were both prominent in Sonora. There were 15 Indians, according to the recollections of Francisco Flores, who did not expire until he was picked up by a party of Yaqueros traveling in the opposite direction.

Fugitive Bank Employee Located.

Denver, Feb. 4.—A news special from El Paso, Tex., says that the police authorities of that city have located W. R. Eaves, a bank employee of Arlington, Tex., who is alleged to have absconded with \$8,000 of the funds of the bank with which he was connected. Eaves is said to be at Torreon, Mexico, and steps have been taken to effect his arrest and extradition.

Republic of Conani.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Adolphe Brezet, formerly captain in the French army, and now claiming to be president of what he terms the "Republic of Conani," in South Brazil, has arrived here and is seeking to obtain recognition of his government by France. Brezet says that "Conani" comprises the territory which was in dispute between France and Brazil, and which was finally awarded to Brazil by a president of Switzerland, to whom the matter was submitted for arbitration. Brezet declares further that the people of "Conani" refused to accept the decision of the arbitrator and organized a new republic, recognition of which is now sought of all the powers. He says also that the hour has not yet arrived to form the press of the character of the four papers being exchanged with the French government. According to the president of this new republic, "Conani" is two or three times as large as France, with a population of about 200,000 soldiers and a million Indians who support the new government.

Colombia vs. Panama Canal Co.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The second tribunal of the Seine today set the hearing of Colombia against the new Panama Canal company for Feb. 17.

Suicide Follows Suicide.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3.—Miss Nora Van der Venter, a prominent local miller, shot herself today after viewing the body of Ellis Kinkadee, who committed suicide on Monday. They were engaged to be married. Kinkadee killed himself because she accompanied another man to the theater.

Russ In Attack on "Yankees."

London, Feb. 3.—Special dispatches received from the far east and published this morning add nothing to the knowledge of the actual situation. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph quotes from the Novoe Vremya a bitter editorial attack upon the United States which he supposes to be an outcome of the dispatch from American consuls to Mullen and Antung. The Novoe Vremya accuses the United States of a desire to win the hegemony of the entire globe and exclude Europe from the far eastern market, and declares "If, as it seems likely, war breaks out, it will have been instigated by the Yankees with their utilitarian views."

Contracts for Grain Futures.

New York, Feb. 4.—Announcement has been made by President Burges of the New York Produce Exchange that trading in New York-Buffalo contracts for future delivery of grain may now take place and actual deliveries on such contracts may be made beginning Aug. 1.

This movement is the result of efforts on the part of the produce exchange to broaden the grain market here, lack of storage facilities having in recent times caused considerable contraction in the trade.

NEW PHASE OF THE TRUST PROBLEM.

Nebraskans in a Quandry About Accepting Money from Rockefeller.

WANT IT FOR THEIR UNIVERSITY

Some of Them Accuse Pres. Andrews Of Desiring to Raise a Monument To the Oil Magnate.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 3.—The people of Nebraska are much agitated just now over a controversy springing from a new phase of the trust problem, which involves the old question whether the character of money is affected by the manner of its making. President E. Benjamin Andrews of the Nebraska state university at Lincoln is endeavoring to secure a liberal endowment for that institution from John D. Rockefeller and his effort has stirred up vigorous opposition on the part of many who believe that the Rockefeller influence should be kept out of the state.



JOSEPH E. SCHWAB, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES COMPANY.

The throwing out by the New York Stock Exchange of the securities of the American Steel Foundries company, which had previously been listed on its board, brings to the front Joseph E. Schwab, president of the company. Mr. Schwab, who is thirty-nine, is a younger brother of Charles M. Schwab, former president of the United States Steel corporation. The New York Stock Exchange threw out the securities of the American Steel Foundries company because of an alleged discrepancy of \$500,000 in the statement filed with the exchange. Mr. Schwab was for eight years superintendent of the Duquesne steel works. He resembles his more famous brother in general appearance as well as in business acumen and executive ability.

university, which, as an institution of the people, should be supported by them. President Andrews is accused of attempting to "build a Rockefeller monument" in the state and his opponents are leaving no stone unturned to prevent the success of his plan. Recognizing Ida M. Tarbell, whose history of the Standard Oil trust and story of Rockefeller in McClure's magazine has been a startling revelation of the manner in which the Rockefeller millions were made, as an authority on the subject, the opposition telegraphed her for an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. Miss Tarbell in response wired as follows:

"In my opinion the chief duty of an institution of learning is to train young people to think things through to their legitimate conclusion, and to inspire them with moral courage to fit their conduct to these conclusions. Money is of the minor necessities in making honest thinkers and courageous actors. It is useful in an educational institution only in the hands of men who prefer to do without it rather than to dull the conscience of faculty, students and friends by compromising with any kind of moral or intellectual subterfuge. If the acceptance of a gift from John D. Rockefeller brings with it tacit recognition of the commercial principle which he has employed, with more conspicuous success than any other man in the country—if it closes the mouth of any man in Nebraska to the corrupting influence of these principles, no greater calamity can befall the University of Nebraska than to accept his money. Human experience seems to show that the receiver of a gift becomes, sooner or later, the apologist of the donor and his methods. Where there is a possibility of such a result jealous regard for the moral atmosphere of the institution makes the refusal of the gift an imperative duty."

"IDA M. TARRELL."

What the outcome of the dispute will be is still uncertain.

Arrested for Intimidation.

Telluride, Colo., Feb. 3.—Mike Rossi, a Greek, was arrested at Omba by the military authorities today on the charge of intimidation. He will be deported tomorrow. This is the only military arrest made in this district for the past two weeks. The deportation of Rossi will make the eighty-fourth man sent out of the district since martial law began here.

MR. WHITNEY'S FUNERAL.

Will be Friday. Admission Being By Card.

New York, Feb. 3.—It was decided today that the funeral of the late William C. Whitney will take place on Friday morning at Grace church. Admission to the church will be by card, as the capacity of the building is limited. The interment will be at Woodlawn cemetery. Payne Whitney is expected from Thomaston, Ga., today. The pallbearers for the funeral of the late William C. Whitney were announced tonight as follows: Grover Cleveland, Thomas F. Ryan, Elihu Root, Thomas Nelson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Grand D. Seelye, William Jay, F. A. B. Widener, H. McK. Twombly and G. Haven.

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor,

took a death mask of Mr. Whitney today.

The Jersey club, at a special meeting today, decided to attend the funeral of the late William C. Whitney in a body. Resolutions commending Mr. Whitney's public record and his liberality and broad mindedness in the patronage of sports were adopted.

Employees Want Fewer Hours.

New York, Feb. 4.—Freight brakemen, conductors and flagmen employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford road between the Harlem river and Providence are reported to have arranged for a meeting in New Haven, Conn., with P. H. Morrissey of Cleveland, Ohio, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Their object is said to be the formulation of a demand for a decrease in hours.

It is understood there is no trouble over the wage question and under present conditions the men are all making more money than ever, but they claim not to have enough rest owing to long runs.

THE HEARST BOOM.

Illinois Adherents Claim to Have Majority of State Delegation.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—The Democratic state committee today fixed the date of the state convention as June 14 and decided upon Springfield as the place for holding it.

The presidential aspirations of various candidates were under consideration, and varying claims were made for each candidate after the adjournment.

It was claimed by the friends of William R. Hearst that a poll of the showed that their man would have a

SURE INDICATIONS OF BAD BLOOD

OLD SORES, ULCERS, ABSOESSES

The best evidence of a bad condition of the blood and unhealthy state of the system, is an old festering sore, running ulcer, or abscess. They show the bodily impurities are not passing out through the proper channels, but are left in the system to clog and poison the blood. So thoroughly does the poison permeate the system that every little scratch, cut or bruise inflames and festers. Everything about an old sore or ulcer suggests disease. They affect the general health, they require constant attention, and are a source of anxiety and trouble all the time, and in some cases highly offensive. There is danger, too, of these places becoming cancerous if not treated promptly and in the right way. Washes, salves and ointments are good for external use, but they can't stop the discharge or change the condition of the blood, and for this reason the sore never heals permanently.

Not until the blood is purged of impurities and the system cleansed of all harmful substances should the ulcer heal, or the effect upon the system might prove disastrous. S. S. S. goes into the circulation and searches out and removes the cause of the old sore and invigorates and builds up the polluted, sluggish blood again, and as the poisonous matter is driven from the system the sore begins to heal, new flesh forms and the place is soon covered over with fresh skin and the sore is gone for all time. Where the constitution is debilitated from the effects of chronic sores, ulcers, abscesses, carbuncles, boils or other severe skin eruptions, S. S. S. will build it up again and stimulate and strengthen all parts of the system. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. It is unequaled as a Blood Purifier and invigorating tonic. Do not depend upon local remedies alone. Get your blood right, and as it forces out the poison the sore must heal, because nothing is left in the system for it to feed upon. Write us should you desire medical advice, which is given without charge.

FROM CALF OF THE LEG TO ANKLE A SOLID SORE.

New Castle, Pa., July 20, 1903.

Three years ago a common bull appeared on the calf of my limb. Not yielding to simple home remedies, I consulted a physician, who prescribed a poultice, flax seed, supposedly. By some fearful mistake I was given corrosive sublimate, and after having it on for a few minutes I could endure the pain no longer, so took off the application and found that my limb from the calf to the ankle was in an awful condition. I immediately sent for another physician, who told me I had been poisoned. My limb from the calf to the ankle was one solid inflamed sore. I was advised to begin S. S. S., and improved rapidly under its use, but about this time I had an attack of typhoid fever, and this settled in the original sore. This, of course, caused a back set, but having confidence in the ability of S. S. S., I began it again as soon as I was over the fever, and to make a long story short, was completely and permanently cured. Two years have elapsed, and I have never had a return of the trouble.

MRS. A. DUFFY,
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