

WANT UNCLE SAM AS GUARANTOR

Venezuela's Debt to Seligman Syndicate.

BROWN OPPOSES SCHEME.

Washington, March 19.—The international syndicate headed by the Seligman brothers has renewed on a larger scale its first venture the offer to guarantee Venezuela's debts to the power conditions. L. N. Seligman has been in Washington two days in that connection and has been at the White House and has communicated with the members of the diplomatic body.

Mr. Seligman is associated Mr. Seligman representing the Disconto Gesellschaft, or discount bank of Germany, which is the largest financial institution in the world.

Mr. Seligman has made arrangements to affiliate with the banking firm of Speyer & Co. of London, so that instead of being purely American syndicate, as at first proposed, the new partnership has an international character.

It is understood that the demand is made for a guaranty by the United States government that these syndicate shall receive their money without any restriction, and that Venezuela will not be asked to assume any specific promise as was the case during the first overtures, when the syndicate refused to bind this government as proposed by the syndicate.

But the syndicate wants some exhibition of the interest of the United States in the matter and an American to be appointed as agent and stationed at Caracas to see that the redemption of the loan and the necessary, to collect a certain proportion of the customs receipts.

It is believed that this proposition is being made to the United States and Germany. Seligman has been absent, it is said, for the purpose of making a fair deal before this government, but it has been brought in by a private channel and Mr. Seligman left yesterday expecting to return about two weeks, when he may make his proposition in concrete form.

Brown does not favor the proposition and as his powers are unlimited in Washington it is apparent that he will do nothing to induce the syndicate to come to an agreement with the government.

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GAIN FLESH

An Absolute Necessity in Many Cases.

A DECREASE IN WEIGHT FREQUENTLY INDICATES A DECLINE.

Our Modern Rebuilder, Vinol, Will Help You Do It.

THE WAY IT ACTS ON A DEPLETED CONSTITUTION IS SIMPLY MARVELOUS.

Are you getting thin? If you are you had better watch yourself. Take Vinol. It will build you up quickly and surely.

A healthy man does not vary much from year to year in his weight. This is as it should be. Vinol enables the organs of the body to renew flesh, muscle tissue, bone structure, and attends to purifying the great vital current of the human system, thus Vinol contains the active curative properties of Cod-Liver Oil in a highly concentrated state, and is the most wonderful tonic that we have ever had to do with.

Vinol acts upon the stomach in a beneficial way, enabling it to take for itself the necessary ingredients from the food that is taken into it to build up the pure healthy body and increase the weight.

Mr. H. M. Stufell, who is a well-known passenger trainman on the Boston and Maine road, and as many railroad men do, with kidney and other troubles. He writes as follows:

"My kidneys troubled me a great deal, my bowels were very irregular, I had great distress in my stomach, suffered with bilious headaches, had no appetite, could not sleep at night, and was losing flesh rapidly. I began to take Vinol, I am now on my third bottle, and it is doing wonders for me. My kidneys are better, my bowels are regular, my stomach no longer troubles me, and no more headaches. I sleep like a top and have gained thirteen pounds. You can count on me always to recommend Vinol as the king of medicines."

With many such testimonials as the above coming before us, it is not strange that we endorse Vinol as strongly as we do. We unhesitatingly agree to return to any one who has taken Vinol and is not satisfied that it has accomplished all that we claim for it every cent that they have paid us for this remedy.

THE SMITH DRUG CO.,
DRUEHL & FRANKEN,
DRUGGISTS

whitened their victim that they whipped him because he was too lazy to work. Mathis has 40 ugly welts on his back.

Suicide of a Religious Fanatic.
Seattle, March 19.—Victor Johnson believed to be a religious fanatic from Francisco, committed suicide in the Hotel in this city this morning. He registered under the name of John Anderson, which is his real name. His motive is thought to be his religious fanaticism. Among his papers were found a number of addresses of San Francisco persons, all of whom seemed to be engaged in church work. No motive can be found for the deed.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.
The annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage association began its annual convention this afternoon with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presiding. The headquarters of the convention were changed from New York to Warren, O., where Mrs. Harriet Taylor, the national treasurer, will direct the work, with Miss Elizabeth Hauser as secretary.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Ida P. Boyer of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Laura Briggs of Nebraska, and Mrs. Gill Leach of New York is to consider a national plan of work was appointed.

In the afternoon there was a reception at the residence of Mrs. Reuben C. Bush. At night there was a public meeting at the Alhambra.

Mayor Captive welcomed the visitors. Mrs. Catt not only responded, but read her annual report. Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw were the other speakers, and the recent hopeful campaign in New Hampshire was overshadowed by the fact that Arizona has just been granted equal suffrage.

INVITATION ON GOLD.
Union League Club of San Francisco Wants President as Guest.

Washington, March 19.—President Roosevelt today received an invitation to dine at a table of solid gold six inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, to be the guest of the Union League club of San Francisco on the occasion of his visit to that city on his approaching western trip. The plate weighed eight and one-half ounces. The invitation was presented by Col. George H. Pippy, president of the club, and was accepted by the president with expressions of cordial appreciation. He will be the guest of the club at a banquet Thursday evening, May 14. Col. Pippy was introduced to the president by Senators Perkins and Bard of California.

PRESIDENT'S IDAHO ITINERARY.
Boise, Idaho, March 19.—President Roosevelt's itinerary in Idaho has been received by Gov. Morrison and the primary plans for his reception outlined. The president will arrive in Boise at 8 o'clock on the morning of May 25, and depart at 11 a. m. He will be met at the depot by state, federal and civil officers and escorted to the state hotel. There he will address the people from a suitably decorated tribune. This ceremony will occupy perhaps half an hour altogether, after which the president and his party, in accord with his special request, will be given a carriage ride around the city and its environs, including a visit to the national park. A conference of federal, state and city officials was held at the governor's office this afternoon and the substance of the reception plan decided upon. Details will be arranged as the plans develop.

Military part of the program will be in the hands of Adj. Gen. Vickers and Major Hein, representing the state militia and federal army. The president and party will be made by the president and party at Nampa, Mountain Home and Shoshone, and a stay of 50 minutes at Pocatello.

VON BUELOW ON VENEZUELAN AFFAIR

Was Neither a Question of Territory Nor of Glory for Germany.

WAS A MATTER OF BUSINESS

Complicated by Debtors' Untrustworthiness—Will Not Always Dispose of Such Things Through Force.

Berlin, March 19.—In the Reichstag today during the discussion of the foreign affairs section of the budget, Baron von Buelow of the Center party, referred to the Venezuelan affair. He said public opinion at first demanded action, since Germany's honor seemed engaged, but after action had been taken apparently with success, public opinion changed and doubt arose as to whether it was necessary for Germany to risk as much. Chancellor von Buelow replied:

"The Venezuelan matter was from the very first neither a question of territorial acquisition nor glory for us, but of a settlement through extraordinary means of a business which had been complicated by the debtors' untrustworthiness, whereby, of course, the maintenance of our honor played a part. We were able to establish our claim only through 'common action' with England and Italy. It was not merely a question of arranging matters in hand, but of giving a warning which would serve for the future. The mere money standpoint must not control in such cases. We dare not submit to breaches of the law. Otherwise we would not need ships or cannon. The Venezuelan case was exceptional. We shall not always dispose of such matters through force, but our action will depend on circumstances."

"That that force was necessary here is seen from the fact that the English government also resorted to forcible measures, whereas, it is a well known principle of England's commercial policy that everybody investing private capital abroad does so upon his risk. We found ourselves in a dilemma, but nobody can reproach us with acting without sobriety and calmness. We had to take care that our relations with other powers should not be disturbed through this relatively subordinate matter. There was no lack of attempts to create such a disturbance. I have, of course, to no government, but to the press, which endeavored to engender ill will between the governments of London, at Rome, and at Berlin on one hand, and the government of Washington on the other. The most ungrounded and silliest rumors were circulated as if we designed to land troops, make conquests or violate the integrity of the South American republics."

In such lying legends one American paper was especially great. It invented an official of its own in the foreign office, who informed the paper that we wanted to swallow Venezuela first, then Colombia and finally Brazil."

This statement of the chancellor called forth loud laughter. He continued:

"These pernicious attempts to sow discord were frustrated through the loyalty of the cabinets and the confidence in the honesty of our policy. These fantastic and malicious stories, to our satisfaction, failed in their intended effect. Our relations with England and the United States remained intact and our demands against Venezuela are to be regarded as accepted, according to the protocol setting out the 'controversy.'"

Chancellor von Buelow then summarized the terms of the protocol, mentioning that Venezuela had already paid the first installment of the German indemnity and said:

"The claims of the second class have not yet been subjected to investigation. The Venezuelan government is ready to cooperate in a joint commission at Caracas in investigating and fixing the amounts of these claims. The third-class claims will also be settled."

"The cost of the blockade cannot yet be stated, but it is small. We have decided not to make a demand that Venezuela pay an indemnity to cover the cost of the blockade owing to the rather hopeless financial condition of that country."

"What attained what we wanted and what, under the circumstances, was attainable. The work, with all necessary vigor, and was carried to the end with success and within expedient bounds."

Victorian Wheat Crop Poor.
Melbourne, March 20.—Official returns show that the Victorian wheat harvest this season will average only one-quarter bushel per acre, according to the estimate of the Victorian government. This is the lowest average in 28 years.

A WOMAN'S PRAYER.
It is notable that in the despondency caused by womanly diseases, there seems to many a suffering woman no way of escape from pain except at the price of life itself. It would be sad to record such a story of struggle and suffering except for the fact that in such dire distress many a woman has found a way back to health and happiness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

This great remedy for womanly ills has been called "A god-send to weak and sick women." It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Your medicine almost raised me from the dead," writes Mrs. Edna H. Gardner, of Plymouth Co., Mass., Box 44. "My wife was like brick dust, and I had pain all over me and such a dragging feeling I seemed I could not move my house work. I had to sit down to wash the dishes, even. In the year 1897 I was so sick I did not care to live and prayed many times that God would take me. One day I found a little book I read it and wrote to Dr. Pierce, and a few days received an answer. I decided to try his medicine, and to-day I am a well woman. I have no backache, no headache, no pain at all. I used always to have headaches previously to the monthly period and such pain that I would get on the floor in agony. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and was completely cured."

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing just as good.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice—sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers; or 31 stamps for the cloth bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HISTORY OF CUBAN TREATY

Negotiated Between Gen. Bliss and Messrs. Zalzo and Montes.

IN HAVANA, DEC. 11, 1902.

Provides Free Goods Shall Continue Free—Others Given 20 Per Cent Reduction If Not Otherwise Provided.

Washington, March 20.—The Cuban treaty ratified by the senate was negotiated in Havana, Dec. 11, 1902, between Gen. Tasker H. Bliss representing the United States and Carlos de Zalzo and Jose M. Garcia Montes, representing Cuba. The United States senate made several amendments to the document. As ratified by the senate to-day it provides that all merchandise produced by either country which now enters the other duty free shall continue free of import duties. All other Cuban products imported into the United States shall enter at a reduction of 20 per cent from the rate of duty imposed by the United States on such articles of merchandise. All imports into Cuba from the United States not entitled to free entry shall be given a reduction of 20 per cent provided they do not fall within the hereafter named clauses to which a greater reduction in duty is made.

SCHEDULE A.
Schedule A provides that the following articles shall be entitled to 25 per cent reduction from the regular tariff:

Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys entering as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and waterborne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whisks and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; shell fish preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba.

SCHEDULE B.
Schedule B gives a reduction of 20 per cent on the following articles:

Butter, the flour of wheat, corn, the flour of corn or cornmeal, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs, malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colors and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up of articles of hemp, flax, jute, henequen, ramie and other vegetable fibers, now classified under paragraphs 10 and 11 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing paper, except for newspapers, cotton and woolen fabrics, except knitted goods; all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 17 and 18 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes and all the other articles of cotton, wool, silk, and other materials, excepting maps and charts, pasteboard and manufactures thereof now classified under paragraphs 17 and 18 inclusive of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; umbrellas, parasols, gloves, hats, and manufactures thereof; watches, wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice and cattle.

It is specifically agreed that tobacco in any form for use shall not be given any concession or rebate of duty when imported into Cuba. Both countries provided that the rates of duty, granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential as respects like imports from other countries. It is specifically provided that while the treaty is in force no Cuban sugar shall be given the United States at a greater reduction than 20 per cent reduction from the present tariff and that no sugar produced by any other country than Cuba shall be admitted to the United States by treaty, while the new treaty is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by existing law.

Provision is made against any impairment of the effect of the treaty by means of national or local taxes or charges. The treaty contains articles by which either country may denounce it should changes in the other tariff deprive the objecting nation of its tariff advantages.

J. E. Hayner, Alton, Ill., Dead.
Chicago, March 20.—A dispatch to the Record Herald from Alton, Ill., announces the death of John E. Hayner, aged 86 years. Mr. Hayner went to Alton in 1854 from New York. He was the founder of the Alton Savings bank and until last July, its president. He was the vice president of the Alton National bank, treasurer of the Plaza Building and Loan association and treasurer of the Alton Packing company. For many years the deceased was a stockholder in the Alton railroad, and at the time of his death was a heavy stockholder in the Chicago Trust and Savings bank.

Anti Insurance Co. Legislation.
Albany, N. Y., March 20.—The assembly committee on insurance has decided to report favorably the bill providing that fire insurance companies that combine to regulate rates shall forfeit their charters and be liable to punishment for a misdemeanor. The bill also provides that the state superintendent of insurance shall on or about July 1 of each year address a letter to each company inquiring if they are interested in any combination and to require an answer under oath on or before Sept. 30, signed by the president and secretary or those acting in their places.

Smoked Too Near Powder.
Rutland, Vt., March 20.—The carelessness of Alex. Kemperly in smoking a pipe near a can of powder at a quarry in West Rutland caused an explosion which cost him his life and injured seven others.

Fire-Fighter's Story

How the Strongest Man in the Philadelphia Fire Department—Once the Weakest—Gained His Strength and Health, by Using Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

HERE'S the story of a man who was near death's door and was saved by using Swamp-Root.

If he came to you and said: "My friend, do you suffer with kidney trouble? Does your back ache? Do you feel bad all over and can't tell exactly what's the matter? Have you tried medicines or doctors without benefit? Are you about discouraged? Then do as I did, and get well—Use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root! I know it will cure you."

If he did this, would you believe him? Wouldn't you, if you were a sufferer, follow his advice, knowing that he bore living, sentient, vital testimony to the wonderful virtues of this great natural remedy?

WELL, that is just what Hugo Hutt, strongest man in the Philadelphia Fire Department, hero of a hundred battles with the flames, is doing now through the medium of this newspaper.

Hugo Hutt has been connected with the Philadelphia Fire Department for the past four years. He is stationed at the engine house at Nineteenth and Callowhill Streets. Mr. Hutt is known as the strongest man in the Fire Department and has taken many prizes at athletic tournaments for his prowess in the field of sports.

He is also an ex-sergeant of the United States Infantry, having for several years been stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb. Mr. Hutt also served with the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Spanish-American war.



HUGO HUTT, PHILADELPHIA FIREMAN.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root

NATURE'S GREATEST AID TO THE SUFFERING.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail, also a book that tells all about it and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. In writing, be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in the Salt Lake City Daily Deseret News. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

LAUGHED IN HER FACE.

Mrs. Richter Said Gen. Davis Did When She Appealed to Him.

In Case of Her Son Who, It Is Alleged, Was Tortured to Death in the Philippines.

Boston, March 20.—At the meeting of the citizens at Faneuil hall last night to protest against the suppression of truth about the Philippines, and praying for further official inquiry into conditions there, the case of Mrs. Ellen Richter of Syracuse, N. Y., whose son, an enlisted man, recently died in the Philippines and whose death is said to have been the result of torture, was referred to Herbert Welch of Philadelphia. Mr. Welch said that Mrs. Richter made every endeavor to obtain the records of the court-martial which tried Wm. Sinclair of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, who was charged with being responsible for her son's death. She was put off by many excuses and Gen. Davis laughed in her face.

"Is that not so?" asked Mr. Welch of Mrs. Richter, who was sitting on the platform.

"Yes," said Mrs. Richter, "that is what Gen. Davis was the man," said Mrs. Richter, rising. Mr. Welch claimed that Lieut. Sinclair ordered Richter brought out of the guard house, bound and gagged, and that he water be poured slowly on his face by the diabolical. The torture lasted, according to many witnesses, Mr. Welch said, for two hours and a half and was not desisted from until life was extinct. Lieut. Sinclair was tried by a general court-martial for causing Richter's death and was acquitted.

Mr. Welch said that Richter had in his possession information detrimental to the officers of his company and he had threatened to "smear" on them. Turning to Mrs. Richter again, Mr. Welch asked: "Did you not appeal to President Roosevelt?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Richter, "that he did."

"That is all," said Mr. Welch, "and now, Mrs. Richter, sit down."

"No," said Mrs. Richter, "I will not sit down until I have seen the records of the court-martial which tried Wm. Sinclair of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, who was charged with being responsible for her son's death. She was put off by many excuses and Gen. Davis laughed in her face."

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