ALLISON ASKS FOR BOND ISSUE.

Senator from Iowa Proposes Amendment on Canal Bill.

SEN. BACON ON EXPANSION.

He Delivers a Long Address in the Senate Against the Policy of Colonial Imperialism.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The feature of today's session of the Senate was a speech delivered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States would not assume sovereignty over the Philippine islands. Mr. Bacon is one of the orators of the Senate, and as he gave himself free rein, not confining himself to notes, he spoke strongly and effectively.

Following Mr. Bacon's speech, the Nicaraguan canal bill was taken up and remained under discussion until 4 o'clock. Amendment after amendment was voted down, and until almost the last minute it seemed likely that a vote on the measure would be reached, but just as a final vote was about to be called for, Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) exploded a bomb under the bill by offering an amendment providing that the secretary of the treasury should issue bonds to obtain money with which to construct the canal. The friends of the measure then connected to an adjournment.

The chagrin, in his invasion, referred feelingly to the death of John Russell Young, librarian of Congress. Mr. Young was referred to as "one welcomed by all who knew him," and as one who "by toil had converted his enforments into accomplishments."

Mr. Frye, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, withdrew his notice given yesterday of an executive session today, on account of the announced speech of Mr. Bacon of Georgia, but gave notice that tomorrow at the close of the morning hour, Mr. Turner (Wash.) he would ask the Senate to go into executive session.

Mr. Perkins called up the resolutions providing for the admission to the naval academy as students of Ricardo Iglesias of Cuba, and of Alberto Vergenzia Montera of Colombia.

Mr. Gear (Ia.) moved to amend the resolution with reference to giving Iglesias by adding the name of Oscar Dignan of Iowa, one of the Mormons from Utah, but later, at the request of several senators, withdrew the amendment. Both resolutions were adopted.

A bill defining the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States in certain cases was passed.

ANTI-EXPANSION RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia then called up his anti-expansion resolution and spoke on it. He said, in part:

"Of all the people upon the earth, the government of the United States is the only one that contends for the right of the people to self-government. When they abandon in practice this principle, when they impose their despotism on an unwilling people in the majestic march of free institutions, the hand upon the great dial of the clock of the world will have been set back a hundred years.

"It is incredible, nay, impossible that the liberty-loving people of these United States will consent that by power of arms the dominion of this government shall be enforced upon a people who have owed us no allegiance and who are struggling to be free.

He quoted from the speech of Senator Foraker the statement that it was not the purpose to hold the Philippine islands, adding that he was especially glad to have the assurance of the distinguished Senator that of his good faith in the declaration made by him in the position of the President of the United States. If that position can be assumed as the one which this government will take, he adhered to, there will be little difference or controlling between us. The resolution which I have introduced, and the adoption of which I am now advocating, were adopted by the resolution of which I have introduced, and the adoption of which I am now advocating, were adopted by the resolution announced by the senator from Ohio.

"It is not our purpose to subject the Philippine islands to our dominion, if, on the contrary, it is our purpose at the proper time to recognize an independent government in the islands and to have them to the control of their own people as soon as proper settlement can be had, and the proper guarantees for the future can be secured, then such purpose ought to be avowed at once in the most solemn and conclusive manner."

FREEDOM FOR THE NATIVES.

Mr. Bacon declared there was no difference in the rights of the Cubans and Filipinos. He said the alliance of the Americans with the Filipinos during the war "was made under a strong moral obligation not to make peace with Spain which did not include in its terms the unfurling of the banner which hoped to for the Philippine islands," and continued:

"Again I hear of the earnest assertions that it is our duty to see to it that European nations do not appropriate the Philippine islands. Well, sir, I do not wish to see those islands become the prey of land-grabbing nations of Europe. I wish and hope to see the inhabitants of the Philippines a free and independent nation. They have the territory and the population sufficient for nationality, and they have shown their readiness to fight for their freedom. I hope that to negotiation, or otherwise, it may be arranged and agreed among the leading nations that their independence shall be respected and appropriated by one or more European nations. No Anglo-Saxon community is the ward of the United States, and to an Anglo-Saxon community the United States can guardianship. I am not indifferent to the welfare of such communities, but I am anything but indifferent to the welfare of the government shall be consumed and the blood of the American youth be poured out in civil strife and destruction. We have no use both for the treasure and the young manhood of this country.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

"I am most deeply impressed with the importance of the prompt announcement of this government of the declaration contained in these resolutions that the United States does not intend to establish its dominion over the Philippine islands. One good result will be a declaration in my opinion will be the prompt conclusion of all questions growing out of the war with Spain. Another and more important result will be an immediate relief from most embarrassing and threatening situations in the Philippine islands. It is not to be hoped that the Filipinos who were fighting for their freedom before we declared war against Spain will surrender their country to the United States without a struggle. Every report we receive shows that they will not do so. If there should come a conflict, if there should be a battle between the American and the Filipinos it would be a fearful shock for us to realize that a war undertaken for the liberation of Cuba has been converted into one to subjugate the Philippines." Mr. Bacon said the Filipinos were erroneously spoken of as insurrectos as rebels and insurgents and declared those were not in terms, as they were not rebels against Spain and could not be called rebels against the United States.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Mr. Bacon then entered upon an argument against the annexation of distant territory with a dense population of an alien and inferior race. He said: "It is impossible that our people should ever consent that these Asiatic communities should be admitted as states into the Union clothed with the power to assist in making laws for Americans. What is the result? All the islands are scattered and hold as colonies. The logic of the situation will be to acquire more Asiatic territory after that to reach out for still more.

"Under this policy our government will abandon its cherished canons, and reach out to the ends of the earth for conquest and power that we may with a strong arm and a military rule over distant lands and peoples of every race, condition and color. The result will be that we will inevitably lead to great wars with all their sacrifices. England is constantly reproaching the United States shall seize the Philippines. Why? Is it because she is so anxious to witness the further expansion and aggrandizement of the power of the United States, or is it because she sees ahead of her a great rival in world's war over the partition of China, in which she wishes and hopes that they may be her ally?

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Mr. Bacon made an earnest argument against war. "As war is the greatest curse of a nation," he said, "so is peace the most precious possession. In this one respect we are the most blessed of any nation of the earth. Situated as we are, and possessed of as we are, we need never engage in war unless we voluntarily seek it. When we cease to confine ourselves to our own hemisphere, when we undertake to meddle with the affairs of the world, especially when we doing we surrender the Monroe doctrine, and consent to the intermeddling of Europe in the affairs of the American hemisphere, then indeed will this priceless immunity be gone forever."

Mr. Bacon discussed the question of the cost, civil and military, of keeping up a colonial government in the Philippines, and said that the vast expense must necessarily add largely to the taxes imposed on the people. The great difficulty and danger of transporting large bodies of troops across the Pacific and the loss of life in war, he also commented on by him. He also urged the point that the Philippine islands, if we should take them up the resultant strength would, from their distance, necessarily be the weakest point if they become part of our domain. Mr. Bacon said in case of war our enemy would strike up there just as we struck Spain there, because it is our weakest point. He concluded by saying that the American people had enough to do in developing their own country which, outside of Alaska, was ample for a population of 120,000,000, and he hoped the day never would come when our people would be compelled to look to the exercise and inspire the hopes of our people for the future to come. He spoke for an hour and a half.

Mr. White of California gave notice that on Monday next he would address the Senate on the anti-expansion resolution.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

The Nicaragua canal bill was laid before the Senate, after some routine business, and Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) moved to lay the pending measure aside, which was opposed by Mr. Caffery (La.) who had not Mr. Caffery addressed the Senate in support of the substitute.

Mr. White advocated the passage of the pending bill, although he favored the elimination of the Maritime Canal company from the project. He thought that when the senate sent the Hepburn bill to the House a decisive and vigorous advantageous step would have been taken toward the construction of the enterprise.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Berry advocated the passage of the Morgan bill.

Mr. Caffery, after addressing the Senate for the period of three minutes in opposition, offered a substitute amendment to his substitute with a view to obtaining the yeas and nays, but he was ruled out of order. He then entered a motion to indefinitely postpone the Morgan bill, and upon that motion addressed the Senate.

Mr. Thurston announced that he would vote for the substitute offered by Mr. Caffery, because he believed the United States ought to construct the canal without reference to anybody else, but in the event of the failure of the substitute he would support the Morgan bill. He thought the canal ought to be built and characterized it as one from the national necessity of our times.

In advocating the Morgan bill, Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said the canal must be built that it was an immediate necessity to our present civilization.

Mr. Hoar said the canal ought to be built and built forthwith by this government. He desired to put the question in the hands of the President. He attaches little importance to the nature of the bill passed by the Senate, as it would be reviewed in any event by the House.

Mr. Bawlins opposed the Morgan bill, because if constructed by the canal, would be of no military or naval advantage to the United States under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Teller said he would vote for the substitute offered by Mr. Caffery, as he believed there was a better prospect for the construction of the canal under the provisions of the substitute, than under those of the Morgan bill. He urged, however, that Congress wait until it was ascertained what effective proceeded by the canal were solved before anything definite was done.

Mr. Caffery then withdrew his motion for the indefinite postponement of the Morgan bill.

Mr. Morgan then moved to lay the Caffery substitute on the table. The motion was carried, 32 to 22, as follows:

YEAS:

Aldrich, Allison, Baron, Berry, Clifton, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Gallinger, Gorman, Gear, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Kyle, McBride, Morgan, Nelson, Pettigrew, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Sullivan, Turner, Wilson—32.

NAYS:

Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Daniel, Elkins, Fairbanks, Gear, Hansbrough, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Money, Pettigrew, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Sullivan, Turner, Wilson—22.

NAYS:

Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Daniel, Elkins, Fairbanks, Gear, Hansbrough, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Money, Pettigrew, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Ross, Shoup, Simon, Sullivan, Turner, Wilson—22.

Mr. Bacon then offered the following amendment to the pending Morgan bill: "The provisions of this act shall not be operative so long as money paid out thereunder and the work of constructing said canal shall not be prosecuted under the same until the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica consent to eliminate and expunge from the concessions to the Nicaragua Canal association and to its transfers articles 13 and 14 of the same and shall amended concessions shall secure to the United States title in perpetuity to their interest in the canal and free from all apportionment thereto, as contemplated in this act."

The amendment was discussed by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Chilton and Mr. Teller. It was defeated, 37 to 12.

SUBSTITUTE ACCEPTED.

Mr. Gorman proposed the following substitute for section 12 of the Morgan bill, the substitute being accepted and agreed to:

"That the President of the United States is authorized to arrange by agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or both of them, or with the grantees holding concessions from either of those States to acquire all rights and privileges that may be necessary and to secure any change or modification in the terms of the concessions granted by said States which he deems just and for the best interests of all who are interested in the canal, and he is hereby also authorized to submit to arbitration in the manner provided for in said concessions or otherwise any matter of controversy that may arise in conference to said canal or that relates to any claim of right under said concessions or any of them.

Mr. Gear offered this bill as a substitute for the pending bill, the principal feature of the substitute being the authority conferred upon the President to purchase from Nicaragua and Costa Rica full sovereignty and ownership of the territory used for the canal.

The amendment was discussed by Mr. Chaffery, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Tillman. The last named thought he detected a steal in the pending bill, and believed the substitute offered by Mr. Gear was a much better proposition than that offered in the Morgan bill. The amendment was defeated, the vote being 32 to 15.

ALLISON'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. Allison offered the following as a new section:

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, when necessary, such sum or sums as may be required or provide for the payment of money heretofore authorized to be loaned under the provisions of this act, and shall issue bonds of the United States for such purpose at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, principal and interest to be paid in coin of the present standard value at the treasury of the United States after twenty years from their date, and said bonds shall be sold at not less than par and shall be offered to the people of the United States under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury."

Then, at 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Pettus (Ala.), the senate adjourned.

SITUATION IN CUBA.

World Correspondent Interviews Leading American About Cubian Insurgents.

New York, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Dissatisfaction is growing among the Spanish armed Cuban private soldiers. Their pesos are not as good as they were at first.

The World correspondent has interviewed the leading Americans, Cubans and Spanish business men on the way to at once turn loose a thousand soldiers into contented citizens.

"Forty millions," is the consensus of opinion. That sum is considered sufficient to either organize the Cubans in arms into American soldiers or establish each veteran with ample facilities to till it.

Gen. Brooke thinks he would have no trouble in speedily effecting such an organization. The other men soon agreed with him. They think now that the rusty fort, unpaid, shoeless clothed Cuban private soldiers would be very glad to join a liberally provided American rural police.

It is thought that the arming and disciplining of such a large body of men would not constitute a menace to public peace. The Cubans have an exaggerated idea of the assumed qualities of the American soldiers. They do not think even of the possibilities of resisting the national schemes that easily conquered Spain. Not a Cuban leader is so foolish as to father the idea of organized resistance to American authority without the slightest chance to obtain supplies of war. Such an attempt is outside the pale of even Cuban thought.

Perfecto La Cosio, the present mayor of Havana, thinks that no matter what their grievances or heavy, such men as may take to the woods in any event will be easily caught by a specially organized and centennial Cuban rural police.

Havana's new chief of police, General Menocal, estimates that out of a total of 2,000 Cubans in arms there are 25,000 who have neither money, land, professions nor business. These are located as follows:

Ten thousand in Puerto Principe and Santiago provinces, 5,000 each in Santa Clara, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio provinces and 4,000 in Pinar del Rio.

Organized as rural mounted police, these men would be distributed so that Western Cuba, the seat of two-thirds of the island's population and industry, would have the same proportion of guards as eastern Cuba now has.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

Good!

People who buy *Schilling's Best* drink more tea a year than other people.

THE HANGING SWORD.

Do you know the story of Damocles in the ancient mythology—the man who lived with a sword continually hanging above his head, suspended only by a single hair? Many a woman of the present day is like Damocles. She is living with a constant menace of danger hanging over her head because of some weakness or disease of the special organism which makes her a woman. It may seem comparatively slight and trivial at first but may develop into a serious and dangerous complaint, totally unfitting her for all the duties and responsibilities of a true womanly career.

"I suffered very much with female weakness and other ailments for more than two years, when I wrote to you for advice," says Mrs. Anna Wiley, Michigan House, Northville, Wayne Co., Mich., in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y. "After carefully following your advice and taking six bottles each of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I am now well and happy woman. I have also taken several vials of your 'Pleasant Pellets' which did me a great deal of good. I shall always recommend your medicines wherever I can."

Women who would know how to avoid the dangers to which they are exposed at every critical stage of their physical development should send this good book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D., it contains over one thousand pages, profusely illustrated with engravings and colored plates. It is a complete medical library in one volume. Formerly this book with a million copies were sold at $1.50 each. But a few copy will be sent to anyone who sends to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., one dime (10 cents) in stamps, or twenty paper bound for 21 stamps.

EAGAN WILL NOW STEP DOWN

Details Regarding the Courtmartial Are Announced.

TO BE TRIED BY THIRTEEN.

Gen. Merritt Heads the Unlucky Number that Will Meet in Washington January 25th.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The detail for the court martial which is to try Commissary General Eagan on the charges growing out of his testimony before the war investigation commission last week, in which he attacked Gen. Miles, was made public at the war department tonight. The court is made up of thirteen army officers, of whom Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a judge advocate, and it is to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, this qualification being necessary because a number of the members are at distant points and will require some days to adjust their affairs and reach the city.

All of the officers composing the court, save one, are from the regular army, a number of whom, however, during the war accepted volunteer rank and still hold those commissions. Maj. Gen. Butler is the only one who is not connected with the regular army. Adjt. Gen. Corbin returned early in the evening from his trip to New York, where he went to witness the departure of the transport Indiana for Manila, and came to the war department about half-past 4 o'clock. He then signed the formal order convening the detail for the court, which is as follows:

ORDER FOR THE COURT.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 18, 1899. The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By direction of the President, a general court martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, United States army, and such other persons and upon such charges as may be brought before the court: Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V. Maj. Gen. Samuel M. B. Young, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. Pennington, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, U. S. V. Col. Peter Hains, corps of engineers. Col. Chas. E. Suter, corps of engineers. Col. Philip Reade, 4th regiment of artillery. Lieut. Col. George D. Davis, deputy judge advocate general, judge advocate of the court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members not less than the minimum prescribed by law. Upon the final adjournment of the court the members will return to their proper stations.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The journeys required of the members of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

By order of the secretary of war.

LOCATION OF OFFICERS.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

The location of the court's members is located as follows: Gen Merritt at New York, Gen. Wade and Butler at Washington, Gen. Young at Augusta, Gen. Frank at Anniston, Ala., Gen. Pennington at Atlanta, Ga., Gen. Randall at Greenville, S. C., Gen. Kline at Atlanta, Ga., Gen. Comba at Huntsville, Ala., Col. Haines at Baltimore, Col. Gillespie at New York, Col. Suter at Boston, Col. Guenther at the Washington barracks, and Lieut. Col. Davis at West Point.

Gen. Corbin stated that the order for the appointment of the court martial would be delivered to Gen. Eagan either tonight or tomorrow morning. This, it is expected, will be done by an officer of an employ of the adjutant general's office. He (Corbin) said he understood that by the commissary general will be lieutenant to the relief of that officer from his present duties, and he will turn over its affairs either to some one designated to act by the secretary of war or to the officer next to charge of the department. Lieut. Col. George D. Davis of the commissary department is now on duty with Gen. Eagan and it may be that he will be detailed to take charge of the office.

If the course usual in the case of an officer of the adjutant general's office tonight is followed, the probability is that Gen. Eagan will be placed under actual arrest and deprived of any of his liberties pending and during the trial, but will be subject only to constructive and technical arrest during that time. In the case of officers of high ranks this is occasionally done, and the acknowledgment by the commissary general will be lieutenant to the relief of that officer from his present duties, and he will turn over its affairs either to some one designated to act by the secretary of war or to the officer next to charge of the department. Lieut. Col. George D. Davis of the commissary department is now on duty with Gen. Eagan and it may be that he will be detailed to take charge of the office.

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Were the defendant a young officer of an obstreperous character and in the field with his regiment, the usual course of placing him under arrest and depriving him of his sword would no doubt be followed. While the above is believed to be a general outline of Secretary Alger's idea of what should be done, yet no positive statement to that effect has been made, and it may be subject to change.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin refused tonight to make any statement regarding the form of charges and specifications to be brought against Gen. Eagan or to say when they would be published. In view of the early meeting of the court this must be done very soon and indeed it is altogether likely that the judge advocate general of the army has already given attention to the feature of the proceedings.

Gen. Eagan, after the issuance of the formal order for the court tonight, declined to make any statement in connection with his case, but said in response to a question, that he had not received formal notice of the appointment of the court.

CORNER ON NICOTINE.

American Capitalists are Negotiating to Consolidate Tobacco Interests in Cuba.

New York, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

Propositions of American capitalists to control the Cuban tobacco production and manufacture are taking definite shape. It is not yet settled whether this will be in conjunction with an English syndicate or in opposition to it. The plan originates with some New York banks and includes banks in Boston, Washington and other cities. Several promoters and speculators have been working on the scheme, but they represented no capital. The present syndicate is said to be composed entirely of banks. The proposition is to obtain control of tobacco lands in the Vuelta Abajo or Pinar del Rio district, and also of the Partido district in Havana province. These districts comprise two-thirds of the production of the island. If tobacco producing lands can be secured, the next step will be to manufacture the leaf exclusively in Cuba, doubling the prices to be controlled and driving reliable Havana cigars out of the market. Negotiations began in October by a New York banking house, with the tobacco interests, which were consolidated into the English syndicate known as the Havana Cigar and Tobacco factories, limited. This syndicate now controls the leading factories, including Henry Clay and Bock & Co. Its capital is £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) and it controls 2,000 hectares or 12,500 acres in Vuelta Abajo. Seven factories refused to join the syndicate and have kept up independent existence. Negotiations with the English syndicate are said to have ceased recently, but a new syndicate has been made to British and company and to other outside factories which are considering it.

Tobacco men have heretofore been doubtful about all plans for controlling production and manufacture of the Cuban leaf, because of the amount of capital needed. For this season individual planters have received high prices for their tobacco. The banks, however, have capital enough to command respect in trade circles and it is known that some factories have received offers which are causing them to reconsider former refusals.

Tobacco lands are held chiefly by small farmers and are not owned in large estates or factories. Though some of these have leases on tracts for periods varying from three to five years. Tobacco buyers have claimed that the scheme for controlling production is not feasible, but capitalists are willing to attempt to experiment. The average of the product of the Vuelta Abajo and Partido districts is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

The present scheme seems to be taken of the Dominican district in Santa Clara, of Santiago, comprising the cheap product. The assumption is that they would affect the cheap product in the western part of the island.

One of Lincoln's Personal Friends is Ill.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Paul Selby, one of the last surviving personal friends of Abraham Lincoln, is in danger of losing his life through a fire which destroyed the apartment building in which he resided. Mr. Selby was sick in bed from a severe attack of grip when the fire drove him out doors.

During the later years of Lincoln's life, but little is known of his intimate friends, the great Illinoisan had few friends to whom he gave his confidence and friendship. Among the few was Paul Selby. Selby, at that time, was editor of the Illinois State Journal at Springfield, and he was a strong factor in helping to elect Lincoln to the Presidency. Some of the Selby's first acts after being inaugurated was to appoint Lincoln postmaster at Springfield. In recent years and up to the first of the present year Mr. Selby has been connected with the editorial staff of one of Chicago's leading newspapers. He was considered one of the best informed newspaper writers in the country upon the political history of the West during the decades immediately preceding and following the civil war.

AN ISLAND THAT IS A MAGNET.

[From the Boston Traveler.]

In the little the Danish island Bornholm, which is situated about twenty-four miles east and south from the nearest point of Sweden, may be regarded as a huge magnet. Although the power of this magnetic island is not so great that it can draw the nails out of ships as was told of the legendary magnetic hill, yet it is sufficient to the rocks on the island of Bornholm can and does exercise a good deal of trouble to ships in quite another way, for the island exerts such an influence on the compass needle that it causes a vessel to turn perceptibly aside from its course. The effect of the island magnetism is felt at a distance of about nine and a half miles. On the island of Caning one of the Argyllshire Hebrides, situate about thirty miles northwest of Iona, there is a hall which has magnetic power sufficiently strong to affect the compasses of ships passing near it. The island is a mile in breadth by four and a half miles in length.

ROYAL LECTURER.

The queen of Roumania is perhaps the only royal personage who acquits herself as a public lecturer. For some time past her majesty has been accustomed to give a lecture under her palace to the young ladies of the leading families in Roumania. These literary addresses provide a feature that the demands for admission have grown inconvenient, so that the queen was thought it expedient to hold the lecture in the High school for all pupils who cared to attend. Before her majesty could do this, however, she had to obtain a regular professor's diploma from the king and the minister of instruction.

Editor of "The Forum."

"Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is certainly worthy all the praise given it. For 2 years I suffered from heart trouble and my condition was precarious. I was advised to try this valuable remedy, and I am happy to say it restored my health."

G. W. Frase, Tiffin, Iowa.

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

Oh! The Pain Of Rheumatism!

Its Tortures Known to Thousands.

The aches and pains of Rheumatism become a constant companion to all who are victims of this disabling disease. The people generally are not acquainted with the cause of the disease, though thousands know its tortures.

Everybody should know that Rheumatism is a peculiar acid condition of the blood, upon which all liniments in the world can have no effect whatever. The best blood remedy is needed—one which is able to go to the very seat of the disease and force it out. Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the right remedy for Rheumatism, because it is the only blood remedy free from mercury, potash and other minerals which intensify the disease, causing stiffness of the joints and aching of the bones.

S. S. S. neutralizes the acid condition of the blood, and forces out every trace of the disease. It reaches even the worst cases where the doctors have made cripples with their prescriptions of potash and mercury.

"My wife was for years a sufferer from Rheumatism, and was treated constantly, but could obtain no relief. The doctors said the disease was liable to strike the heart at any time, in which event death would be inevitable.

"Every kind of treatment recommended for Rheumatism was given, including widely advertised blood remedies, but none did any good. She grew worse all the while and was reduced to a mere shadow of her former self.

"It was at this critical period that S. S. S. was tried; the results exceeded all hopes; she began to improve rapidly, and after seven bottles effected a complete cure, and she has had no trouble of Rheumatism since."

"D. B. Jonson,
"Blacksburg, Ga."

Every one afflicted with Rheumatism should take Swift's Specific, the only remedy which can reach their trouble. S. S. S. will cure the most aggravated case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Cancer, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema or any other blood disease. It is guaranteed

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367 Pairs of Odd TROUSERS are on sale here at from one-half to two-thirds their worth. All new goods, taken from this season's stock. Some from regular trousers stock, some left from suits. A new pair of Trousers has a wonderful effect on an old coat and vest—try it.

$3.50 Trousers for - $1.85	$4.00 Trousers for - $2.00
$3.50 Trousers for - 2.50	$5.00 Trousers for - 3.75
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