SENATOR LODGE ASKS QUESTIONS.

Another Richmond in the Field of Expansion.

A QUERY BEFORE CONGRESS:

"That is, Whether the Treaty Shall be Ratified or Not," Says the Man from Massachusetts.

Washington, Jan. 24.—When the Senate convened today Mr. Gallinger had a resolution passed which he intimated might show a scandal in connection with the management of the Washington asylum of this city the responsibility for which he frankly placed at the door of Congress. It provided for an investigation of the asylum by the committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. Gallinger said there were 628 inmates of the institution.

In the work house for males there were 218 bunks and 214 inmates. He deemed the situation to be a disgrace to Washington and calculated to bring reproach upon Congress.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts recognized to deliver his speech upon the policy of expansion.

Mr. Lodge's position on the foreign relations committee and his well known antagonism to the views on the question of expansion and ratification of the peace treaty entertained by his distinguished colleague, Mr. Hoar, aroused unusual interest in his address. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President: In connection with those resolutions and others which have been introduced, two questions have been raised, one of constitutional law and one of public policy. It is not my purpose to enter at any length into the former discussion. I believe that the United States has the undoubted power, which it has frequently exercised to acquire territory and to hold and govern it. I am ready to admit, if necessary, that action in these directions must be taken for constitutional purposes, but the constitutionality of the purposes, when Congress is about to exercise these or any other powers, must be determined by Congress itself, through its majority. I believe that the power of the United States in any territory or possession outside the limits of the States themselves is absolute with the single exception of the limitation placed upon such outside possessions by the 13th amendment. Such at all events has been the policy of the United States and its course of action in practice.

I will not enter into any discussion of the Dred Scott decision which has been so admirably dealt with by the senator from Ohio. I was brought up to believe that no greater injury was ever attempted against the Supreme Court than when, for political reasons that decision was forced upon it. I was also brought up to believe that the famous obiter dictum of Chief Justice Taney was as bad in law as it was in politics and human doctrine. I am not very old, but that is a belief which I am too old to unlearn now. I am content to stand on the broad proposition laid down by Webster in debate in 1848, that the territories are not part of the United States, but belong to the United States as England's Colonies belong to England.

Constitutions do not make people; people make constitutions. Our Constitution is great and admirable, because the men who made it were so, and the people who ratified it and have lived under it were and are brave, intelligent and lovers of liberty. There is a higher sanction and a surer protection to life and liberty to the right of free speech and trial by jury to justice and humanity in the traditions, the beliefs, the habits of mind and the character of the American people than any which can be afforded by any constitution no matter how wisely drawn.

Holding these views as to our constitutional powers the great question now before the American people resolves itself in my mind to one of policy purely. There is only one question demanding actual and immediate decision now before Congress and the people, and that is whether the treaty with Spain shall be ratified or not. I have heard no opposition expressed to any part of the treaty except such portion of it as relates to the Philippines and that, therefore, is the sole point upon which I desire to touch. In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippines, or to put it more exactly, we destroyed the power of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capital. The treaty cedes the Philippines to us. It is wisely and skillfully drawn. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action, whatever, in regard to the Philippines. When that treaty is ratified we have full power and are free to do with those islands as we please and the opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sentence, that the American people and the American Congress are not to be trusted with that power and freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of those distant islands. We must either ratify the treaty or reject it. For I cannot suppose that any one would seriously advance the proposition that we should amend the treaty in such a way as to make pledges to Spain and to Spain alone, and to give bond to Spain, and to Spain alone, for our good conduct in a matter which will be wholly our own to decide. Let us look, then at the two alternatives. Suppose we ratify the treaty. The islands pass from the possession of Spain into our possession without committing us to any policy. I believe we can be trusted as a people to deal honestly and justly with the islands and their inhabitants thus given to our care. What our precise policy shall be I do not know, because I for one am not sufficiently informed as to the conditions there, to be able to say what it will be best to do, nor, I may add, do I think any one is. But I believe that we shall have the wisdom not to attempt to incorporate those islands with our body politic, or make their inhabitants part of our citizenship or set their labor alongside of ours and within our tariff to compete in any industry with American workmen. I believe that we shall have the courage not to depart from those islands fearfully, timidly and unworthily and leave them to anarchy among themselves, to the brief and bloody domination of some self-constituted dictator and to the quick conquest of other powers who will have no such hesitation as we should feel in crushing them into subjection by harsh and repressive methods.

LAST APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Plea for the Freedom of the Filipinos Without the Last Resource of Arms.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senor Lopez, secretary of Agoncillo, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, called at the state department this afternoon and lodged with the chief clerk a communication which, according to the common expectation, marked the critical stage in the Philippine question. This is the third attempt made by the Filipino representatives to secure official recognition from the United States government. Secretary Hay, at the time the communication was presented, was attending a meeting of the cabinet at the White House, so that all that Chief Clerk Michael could do under the circumstances was to receive the paper as he would any other handed to him.

In his communication to the secretary of state, Senor Don Felipe Agoncillo calls attention to the fact that on Jan. 11 he addressed a letter to him upon the question of recognition, forwarding with it a memorandum demonstrating that, according to all American precedents, the Philippine republic was entitled to recognition, and in the same letter invited the attention of the secretary to the present strained conditions at Manila, where overzeal on either side might create a condition resulting in grievous loss of life, and urging the necessity of an early and frank communication between the representatives of the two countries. He further calls attention to the fact that since his letter was written the very circumstances he feared have brought the two countries to the edge of war, and says that the language used by him was so prophetic that subsequent facts have amply justified its employment. He now desires to call the attention of the secretary to certain conditions which, in his opinion, require immediate alleviation.

There are, he says, at the present time 20,000 American troops at Manila, controlling a population of about 200,000. A number of war vessels are stationed in the harbor, and many other American men of war and transports are to be found within the archipelago, although the actual possession of the American troops extends over not to exceed 143 square miles, out of more than 200,000.

Despite the enormous forces now in this extremely circumscribed area, "we are informed through the public prints that other vessels of war have been ordered from distant parts of the globe to reinforce those now among the islands in question, while a few days ago a transport sailed from New York city carrying about 2,000 soldiers and having Manila for its destination, and we are further informed regiments of troops are under orders to proceed by way of San Francisco to the Philippines. The public prints inform us that an attack is contemplated upon the Philippine Islands, the islands to be taken in detail, the smaller ones first, the larger ones blockaded, so that they may not assist those first attacked."

He says it is naturally the impression of his government and people that these warlike preparations indicate existing or immediate military operations in the Orient, and they readily conceive that it must be contemplated that such operations are to be leveled at the existing government of the Philippines.

As to the representation of the Philippine government, he continues: "I hesitate to give a decision to this idea for I cannot believe that there is any present or future difficulty between the American and Philippine governments justifying warlike activities, and, as a believer in the humanity of the American people, refusing to acquiesce in the idea that America designs war upon the Philippine islands."

He points out the fact that but lately the United States and Philippine governments there been associated in a conflict against a common enemy, the United States accomplishing its purpose by the expulsion of Spain from the West Indies, while the desire of the Philippine republic has been practically attained by the almost complete expulsion of the Spanish government from the Philippine Islands, the Philippine government now holding as prisoners of war between 9,000 and 10,000 Spanish, only a few small garrisons in isolated points of minor importance. He is, therefore, unable to conceive any reason why the armies and navies of the United States lately employed against a common enemy, should be turned against America's recent associate.

The United States, he says, has no active enemy in the Orient, having proclaimed an armistice with Spain. It is true, he continues, that Spain has undertaken to convey to the United States its alleged claim which Spain was not capable of enforcing, and which never found its origin in the consent of the people of those islands. He inquires: "Are my government and people to be left to suppose that it is because of some desire on the part of the American government to enforce against its late associate this exploded claim that the United States is massing its forces at the late capital of the Philippine islands?"

He points out that the Philippine islands are in a state of order, possessing a government satisfactory to their inhabitants and without and enemy within their borders offering any resistance to its operations, and are at peace with all the world.

He is sure the secretary of state will appreciate, in view of the circumstances detailed, the quieting, reassuring effect upon the minds of his countrymen to resist from a disclaimer upon the part of the American government of any intention to attack their liberties and independence.

Continuing, he says that notwithstanding the difficulties he labors under in not having been formally received, he finds it his imperative duty to call the attention of the secretary to the disturbing facts enumerated, to the end that he may receive such assurances as will satisfy his government that it is not the intention of America to make war upon the new republic of Asia, and which will explain to it the reason why large armies and navies should be directed to the Philippine islands and which will relieve his countrymen of the fear that now possesses them that their liberties are in danger at the hands of a republic whose name they have always believed was associated with freedom, and to which they first came for recognition.

He expresses his gratitude to America for services rendered, and hopes that friendly relations may continue, and urges the importance of an immediate answer.

Volunteers Honorably Discharged.

Washington, Jan. 24.—By direction of the President the following named general officers have been honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States to take effect on the dates specified, their services being no longer required by reason of the muster out of volunteer regiments: Maj. Gen. H. C. Merriam, February 25th; Brig. Gens. John M. Bacon, February 28th; Edwin D. Sumner, February 28th; William W. Gordon, March 24th; James H. Watson, February 24th; John S. Andrews, February 24th; Leonard W. Colby, February 24th; Edgar R. Kellogg, February 24th; John B. Castleman, February 28th; Thomas H. Barber, February 28th; John R. Weston, March 24th; Eugene Griffin, February 22nd; John W. Clous, March 24th.

Some of the brigadiers are officers in the regular army who during the war accepted volunteer rank. The remainder were appointed from civil life. The latter will proceed to their homes.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

President Alonso's Forces Whipped in Bolivia.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Jan. 24.—According to advices received here from the Desaguadero district, or interior-Altine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, a fierce battle took place on January 17th at Caillay, thirteen leagues from La Paz, the nominal capital of Bolivia, between the vanguard of the Federalist troops, or insurgents who now occupy La Paz, and the vanguard of the forces commanded by President Alonso. The insurgents also captured sixty prisoners. It is added that desertions from the President's troops are occurring daily.

DEBATING ON THE ARMY BILL.

Measure is Ventilated in the House of Representatives.

ARE THREE PROPOSITIONS

Final Vote Will be Taken Next Tuesday Upon Merits of House and Minority Bills.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The debate on the army reorganization bill opened in the House today under an agreement by which the general debate is to run fifteen hours exclusive of three night sessions, the final vote to be taken not later than three o'clock next Tuesday. Practically three propositions are before the House, the House bill providing for a standing army of 100,000 men; the minority substitute increasing the standing army to 30,000 men and lodging with the President discretionary power to call out 50,000 volunteers for emergency service and a proposition to continue temporarily the regular army at its present war strength—62,000 men. It is also understood that Mr. Marsh (Rep. Ill.) will champion the Miles bill.

Among the supporters of the majority bill there are those who like Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.), a son of General George B. McClellan, favor a provision for a general staff made of officers of the line, so as to make the army organization responsible to a single head. The fate of the measure is still considered doubtful, although Chairman Hull and his friends profess great confidence in its passage. The debate today was not exciting.

The opening of the debate attracted a large attendance in the galleries.

Mr. Mercer (Rep., Neb.) attempted to secure unanimous consent for setting aside February 1st for the consideration of public building bills, but Mr. Mahon (Rep. Pa.) objected. Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee in charge of the army bill, then asked the House to ratify an agreement made in committee that he should control the time in favor of the bill and Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), the senior minority member of the committee, in opposition to the bill. The House then went into committee and took up the bill under the agreement for fifteen hours for general debate with night sessions tonight, tomorrow and Thursday nights.

THE FIRST GUN.

Mr. Hull opened the debate in advocacy of the bill, in a brief speech. The bill fixed no maximum strength for the entire army, but under the organization would permit a strength of 100,000 men. The bill could be amended if desirable so as to provide a minimum, in the discretion of the President of 50,000. Mr. Hull declared that the present situation was a dangerous one. We were confronted with grave responsibilities, even though we held the Philippines temporarily. No one could tell what would happen in thirty days. We could not afford to sacrifice efficiency to economy. He declared that the proposal to continue the present strength of the regular army (62,000 until 1900) was a miserable makeshift and a piece of folly.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.), a member of the committee, replied to Mr. Hull. He directed his argument against the main proposition to increase the army to 100,000. If we needed such a standing army in time of peace something must have gone radically wrong with our institutions. No power on earth wanted war with us. There could be no motive unless we invited it.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.), followed in support of the bill. He did not speak in a spirit of partisanship, he said, but he considered the crying need of the hour the reorganization of the army. He had no desire to reflect on any official in the war establishment, but we ought to take to heart the lessons of the late war. If the congressional elections had resulted differently it might have been possible to have honestly investigated the war, to have separated the goats from the sheep and have punished the guilty. But no good could come now of washing our dirty linen in public. Congress would not permit us to investigate, much less prove the facts. McClellan paid a beautiful tribute to the regular soldier.

HAY OPPOSES THE BILL.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.), a member of the committee, then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said this country had depended in every crisis upon the volunteers, and he considered such an army the peer of raw recruits, with the advantage that when their services were not needed they could be mustered out, and millions in taxes saved the people by making it unnecessary to maintain a large standing army. He did not believe such a large army or such a vast expenditure of money justified. In conclusion he said: "Our situation is such with reference to other countries that a large standing army never has been nor is now necessary. Our battles of the future, if there are to be any, which God forbid, must be fought upon the high seas, we must look to our navy to bring us victories. I would not disparage for one moment the brilliant achievements of our soldiers in the late war with Spain, they are monuments to American manhood and endurance, but impartial history must record that these achievements pale into insignificance in comparison with those great triumphs of our navy which have marked an epoch in naval warfare.

ADVOCATES A BIG NAVY.

"The victories of Dewey at Manila and Schley at Santiago crushed the Spanish power. Let us then build a strong navy and avoid the dangerous experiment of a great standing army. The liberty of the citizen will not be suppressed, the ballot box cannot be desecrated, the people of the country will not be unduly taxed, our commerce will flourish and our merchant marine will grow continually; the products of our farmers will find a market, our workingmen will be employed and our beloved flag, the emblem of liberty and fraternity, will float triumphantly over every sea."

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.) advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Colo.) opposed the bill in toto as a measure designed to prepare the way for imperialism.

Mr. Brown (Rep., O.) supported the bill. In the course of his remarks he quoted from the President's message and utterances to show that there was not an official or unofficial word which stood in the way of the ultimate freedom and independence of the Philippines. As the military commander, the President had taken temporary possession of the islands.

Mr. Landis (Dem., Tex.), who closed the debate at the afternoon session against the bill, devoted his time principally to an argument against imperialism.

At 5:30 p. m. the House recessed until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to debate on the army bill.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

There were only eighteen members present at the night session, but the galleries were thronged. The evening was devoted to set speeches. The principal one was made by Simpson (Pop., Kan.) in opposition to the bill. He charged that the Republicans were afraid to throw off the mask and assert their purposes of holding the Philippines permanently. He referred to the statement of Mr. Brown of Ohio this afternoon to the effect that the President had not committed himself as to the future policy of the country regarding the Philippines. Mr. McKinley, said Mr. Simpson, was a master of language in the sense in which a famous Frenchman once said that language was for the purpose of concealing, not disclosing, thought.

"Does the gentleman conceive that the President would declare any policy in opposition to the will of the people of the United States?" asked Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.).

"I agree with the gentleman regarding the present occupant of the White House," replied Mr. Simpson. "The President will not decide upon his policy until he has felt the public pulse."

Mr. Simpson's argument was devoted mainly against imperialism. He declared that the demand for a large standing army was pressed by those who desired a strong centralized government and those who wanted the country to enter upon the dream of colonial empire. He thought it better to give up the Philippines, together with the $20,000,000 paid for them than to hold them and raise questions and complications which would involve future generations. He said that within a few days Gen. Shafter, in a public speech in this city, had said that in asserting our dominion over the Philippines, we would probably have to kill half the natives. Neither the duke of Alva nor any other Spaniard had ever suggested anything half as revolting. At the end of the nineteenth century a major general of the United States army declared it to be necessary to sacrifice five million human beings in order that justice might be meted out to the remainder. Was this to be the sequel to our war for humanity?

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Mass.) spoke in support of the bill and Mr. Green (Pop., Neb.) in opposition to it. At 11:05 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Fruit Growers' Convention.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 24.—The sixth annual convention of the Northwest Fruit Growers' association is in session here. President fruit-growers are in attendance from Oregon, Washington and Idaho. President Blalock of Walla Walla delivered his annual address. J. J. McMinn read a paper on prune industry, which was followed by a discussion by the delegates.

In the afternoon Mayor Olmstead delivered an address of welcome. The following papers were then read: "Packing Fruits," W. S. Offner, Walla Walla; "Tree Raising," Prof. F. A. Huntley of the University of Idaho, Moscow; "Wisdom and Folly in Combatting Insects in Plant Diseases," Prof. C. V. Piper, Washington State experiment station of Pullman.

CUBAN OFFICER ARRESTED.

Attempted to Incite a Riot and is Gathered in by the Americans.

Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 24.—Cuban Capt. Eraulo Planch, who applied for and obtained work on the Santa Cecilia sugar plantation near Guantanamo, harangued the workmen at noon today, and ordered them to leave work under penalty of arrest and trial by courtmartial of the Cuban army. The American troops, who were guarding the plantation, arrested Planche, and brought him to Guantanamo. On his way he told them that he had acted under the orders of his own officers, though he refused to give names.

Lieut. Col. Hay, who is in command of the United States forces in this district, says that the action of Planch is by no means an isolated case. All over the valley are small bands of insurgents who refused to disarm and whose officers will permit their men to work only three days a week, compelling them to report at their companies for duty on the other days. Col. Hay says that several of these people, tiring of the tyranny of their officers, have applied to him for protection, which has been invariably granted.

Twenty-three plantations in the Guantanamo district are now guarded by the United States troops, the work engaging the greater part of Lieut. Col. Hay's regiment, in addition to the troops whose headquarters are at Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo. He says he cannot understand their motives in burning the plantations, unless it is that they are trying to keep the district unsettled. At all events these insurgent bands are extremely impudent.

Maj. Edward Wilson of Hay's regiment, who was recently called on to account for a shortage in his accounts, admits that this amounts to about $300, and has tendered a check for the default. He stoutly repudiates anything more serious than inattention or carelessness, but he has been placed under arrest and may be charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

There has been considerable sickness among the troops in the Guantanamo district, many of the men suffering from malarial fever. Lieut. Col. Hay will recommend the removal of the main garrison to a point in the mountains twenty-seven miles off, where fevers are practically unknown, and where the Spanish authorities invariably sent troops fresh from Spain.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. Rank, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

CRISIS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington Authorities are Uneasy Regarding the Situation.

30,000 ARMED FILIPINOS.

Fifty Maxim Guns at Malolos Ready to Open Fire at the Command of Aguinaldo.

Manila, Jan. 20 (via Hongkong, Jan. 24.)—Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited and arms depots are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad and other large towns. The surrounding country is being levied on for supplies, and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice.

There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military officers, but they are united on the question of independence.

It is estimated there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms and it is said that there are nearly fifty Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them being recently acquired.

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confident in the future. Many of the Filipino officers complain of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila.

London, Jan. 24.—The absence of direct news from Manila, and the receipt of secret intelligence from Washington, is causing the gravest anxiety among the Filipinos here. The arrests of Filipinos by Major General Otis and the news that numbers of Filipinos have fled is regarded as a most serious occurrence. It is pointed out by the Filipinos that this is exactly what happened in 1896 under General Blanco, when the Filipinos, on the following day attacked the Spaniards and the revolution broke out.

Members of the Filipino junta in this city say they are so anxious to avert war that they are cabling Manila today urging the Filipinos "not to start hostilities if there is the remotest possibility of averting trouble."

Washington, Jan. 24.—The advices from Manila which have reached the war department are far from reassuring. It is understood that General Otis reports an expectation on his part that the insurgents are about to force an issue, and if this should be so the result cannot be foreseen. Manila itself and not Iloilo, as might be at first suspected, is regarded as the dangerous point just now.

Madrid, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Hongkong to the Heraldo of this city says a letter received from the Philippine Islands under date of Jan. 20 announced that the rupture between the Filipinos and the Americans is an accomplished fact and that the lives of the Spaniards in the archipelago are endangered.

Will Question Dreyfus.

London, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Cayenne, French Guiana: "Fresh instructions to interrogate Dreyfus respecting the depositions of Count Esterhazy have been received here, in consequence of which the procurator has started for the Isle du Diable. The procurator says he has urged and is still urging that Dreyfus be allowed to return to France in consequence of the difficulty of replying by cable."

SHAKEN BY SHOCKS.

Many Houses in the City of Mexico Damaged by an Earthquake.

Mexico City, Jan. 24.—Several sharp shocks of earthquake were felt today in the valley of Mexico. The first one took place at 5:30 o'clock this morning, the duration being several seconds and again at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon came a succession of shocks, lasting nearly a minute and producing much alarm.

People rushed into the streets and knelt in prayer, or flocked under the protecting arches of doorways. Customers in shops held on to counters to support themselves, and all the busy life of the great city came to a sudden stop.

Many houses were cracked. The national palace was cracked in eleven places, and in some places the sidewalks were broken. The electric light wires and telephone cables swung like hose pipes in a gale. Horses and mules drawing streetcars stopped and braced themselves to resist the trembling under their feet. Chambers's silk factory fell in, and it is feared many operatives were injured. The car stables fell in, killing a number of mules and a child.

Telegraphic advices show that the earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz and Colima and other points.

Cavalry for Bandits.

Havana, Jan. 24.—Should Cuban soldiers take to the woods and turn bandits the United States military authorities will know what to do. They will be followed by a force of cavalry and persistently pursued. The same general method will be observed as has been followed in dealing with the Indians on the plains and mountains of the West. The subject has been carefully considered by old border fighters, who are confident they could care for the bandits, notwithstanding the climatic conditions.

The Seventh cavalry regiment is stationed in the province of Pinar del Rio, the Second cavalry in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas and the Eighth cavalry regiment in the province of Puerto Principe. The department governors and the commanders of the various garrisons have received instructions to keep on the alert, and to take the first opportunity which brigandage may afford to show what the United States soldiery can do to suppress it.

Bishop Leonard in California.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Amid impressive ceremonies the forty-ninth annual convention of the Episcopal diocese of California was formally opened in St. Paul's church on California street, near Steiner. Delegates were present from all parts of the Pacific coast and the pews were well filled with spectators when the exercises began.

Holy communion was read by the Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D. D., bishop of California, and Organist and Choirmaster J. H. Warburton and a full-vested choir led the music.

The sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Abiel Leonard, D. D., bishop of Utah and Nevada. He paid a high tribute to the memory of Bishop Kip, head of the First California diocese, and graphically described some of the dangers and hardships that beset the pioneer pastors. Alluding to the late war, Bishop Leonard said that it may have been needed to awaken this nation to its responsibilities. Should a similar shock be necessary to awaken churchmen to their duties?

LOSSES OF THE YEAR.

Many were Mysterious—What the Principal Cause has Been.

The number of sudden and mysterious deaths during the past year has been appalling—we do not refer to those who fell in the war. Thousands of prominent men and women have died suddenly or mysteriously.

Why?

The doctor's certificates do not tell the reason, for too often the real cause is far back of what is given as the immediate cause of death.

Thousands are reported as having died of pneumonia. Now pneumonia is almost always the final symptom of kidney disease. The lungs have never been known to clog up if the kidneys were in a healthful condition, because all the clogging matter which gets into the lungs would be thrown out of the system by another channel; viz., through the kidneys. You perhaps have never thought of this, but it is true.

Thousands of others are said to have died of heart disease or heart failure. Why does the heart fail? Because it gets worn out in trying to pump the blood through the system, the work is too great. But why does the blood circulate so poorly? Because it is loaded with poisons. It is the duty of the kidneys to expel these poisons, but because they are so weakened they cannot expel them. Is this not clear? Is it not a simple reason? Unfortunately, it is true.

There has never been known but one discovery which acts directly upon the kidneys and which will keep them in perfect condition. That discovery known to chemists, scientists, physicians and the world generally is Warner's Safe Cure. And it is known to the world quite as generally as is Bright's disease, which it cures. It has special properties which have special effect upon the kidneys. It has proven this in numberless cases and it is just as effectual today as it has ever been in the past.

If the kidneys were healthy and strong, there would be comparatively little pneumonia or heart failure, but the kidneys, those quiet little organs at the lower portion of the body, like the heart, are working day and night and easily get out of order, and even when they rebel they do not make any demonstration over it. They seldom give pain; they work along and do the best they can, but they none the less undermine the life and cause disease and often death.

Look therefore, to your kidneys and guard them if you would guard your life. You can't afford to neglect these most important organs of the body. You ought to aid them, to assist them constantly. They are grateful for any help and they respond readily.

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Represented in Utah by Salt Lake Hardware Company.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE,

POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)

The strongest and purest made. Unlike other Lye, it is finely powdered, packed in a can having two lids, one easily cut and the other removable for constant use. It will make the best Perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, cleaning paints, bottles, barrels, washing trees and killing insects. For engineers and machinists' uses, for painters, to remove old paints, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT M'F'G. CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa.

Strong Drink is Death

DR. CHARCOT'S TONIC TABLETS [illegible]

WE GUARANTEE FOUR BOXES [illegible]

THE TABLETS CAN BE GIVEN WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT.

STRONG DRINK causes Misery, Poverty and Death. [illegible]

F. C. SCHRAMM, PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST, McCornick building, corner Main and First South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

TABLER'S BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY for PILES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]