FOR PAYING THE BILLS

General Appropriation Measure Is Introduced.

REPORT PROMISED TODAY

Newspaper Men Play Legislature Post-Prandially.

Guthrie, O. T., March 8.—(Special.)—Senator Kinker, chairman of the ways and means committee, today introduced the general appropriation bill recommending the following appropriations for the years 1899 and 1900:

Attorney general, salary two years, $2,600; contingent expenses, twi years, $1,200; territorial treasurer, salary, two years, $3,600; contingent expenses, two years, $1,200; territorial superintendent, salary two years, $3,000; deputy auditor, salary two years, $1,800; clerk hire for auditor two years, $1,200; contingent expenses of territorial superintendent and ex-officio auditor, two years, $3,000.

Territorial librarian, salary, rent, clerk hire and contingent expenses for two years, $2,000; for purchase of books, $2,000.

For enforcement of criminal law by the governor for years 1899 and 1900, $2,000.

For care of insane, 1899, $42,000, and for 1900, $44,000; for commitment of insane, 1899 and 1900, $5,000.

For care of convicts, 1899, $25,000, and year 1900, $28,000; for commitment of convicts 1899 and 1900, $6,000.

For codifying laws of Fifth legislative assembly and preparing the journals of both houses for publication, $1,200.

Board of health, salary and all expenses for two years, $3,000.

For payment of employes and other expenses of the Fifth legislative assembly, $9,500.

For publishing proclamations issued by the governor, and supplies, years 1899 and 1900, $600.

For listing deeded lands, 1899 and 1900, $600.

For enforcement of quarantine law for years 1899 and 1900, $2.

Expenses supreme court, yans 1899 and 1900, $600 and $300 for purchase of office furniture for the office of the clerk of the supreme court.

For stenographer's services in supreme court, two years, $1,500.

To pay the expenses of the county assessors 'meeting at the capital in the year 1899, $500.

Contingent expenses governor's office, years 1899 and 1900, $3,000.

Secretary of the territory, contingent expenses for years 1899 and 1900, $600.

For serving governors' requisitions, years 1899 and 1900, $5,000.

For expenses incurred by the governor in aiding the United States to raise a volunteer army in the war with Spain, the sum of $2,500.

To Dick T. Morgan, $1,200 to pay for "Morgan's Digest."

The following appropriations are made to cover specific deficiencies:

For care of insane, $7,158.27; care of prisoners, $3,471.85; T. F. Milliken and Emory R. Buckner, $50 each for stenographer's services; commitment of insane, $2,676.90; commitment of convicts, $2, 434.78; printing blansk for territorial secretary, $193.50.

Our Naval Station at San Juan.

The new United States naval station to be located at San Juan, Porto Rico, will be of the utmost importance to this country as the key to the situation when the Nicaragua canal is constructed. The key to good health is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It guards the digestive organs from attacks of indigestion, biliousness and constipation, just the same as the new naval station at San Juan will ward off attacks upon this country by foreign foes.

HOUSE PASSES MANY BILLS

Besides Killing Two Measures of Considerable Note.

Guthrie, O. T., March 8.—(Special)—The house today passed council bill 78, by Bellamy, an act for the protection of the several counties of the territory of Oklahoma and regulating the business of abstracting; the house substitute for council bill 259, amendatory of the herd law; the council substitute for house bill 43, establishing a game law for the territory; also house substitute for council bill 44, an act prescribing and defining the duties of county assessors and fixing their salary; house bill 230, by Ballard, exempting from taxation the stock and machinery of all firms engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in the territory; house bill 211, by Stevens, a general bonding bill, allowing all municipalities of Oklahoma to refund their outstanding legal warrant indebtedness not to exceed the 4 per cent limit; house bill 207, by Merten, repealing the cotton registration act.

By a vote of 13 to 11 the house this morning failed to pass bill 208, by Merten, an act amendatory of the law relating to the redemption of real estate sold for taxes and extending the time of redemption to four years.

Council bill 149, by Havens, an act providing a procedure for contesting elections was killed in the house committee of the whole by striking out the enacting cualse.

Death Sometimes Spares.

A pathetic story of fact is told by an ex-Confederate soldier of one dark night on the skirmish line during the war. When on the instant that his musket was aimed to kill a Union picket the latter, suddenly inspited with a sense of his own defenceless condition, began to sing those beautiful words: "Cover my defenceless head with the shadow of thy wing." The Confederate withheld his hand. He could not fire. The picket's life was saved.

Death sometimes spares the one who seems marked to be his victim. Let no one despair, even in the darkest hour. Many a man who seemed picked out for death by consumption has found respite and safety through the use of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery," which Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., invented thirty years ago, and which has brought new life and hope to almost countless thousands of men and women.

Every day brings a multitude of letters to Dr. Pierce, telling gratefully what his medicines and his advice have done to restore health and happiness to homes where hitherto sickness and misery had reigned supreme.

A gentleman living in Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota, Mr. C. J. McNaney, writes: "In the spring of 1884 I was taken ill with consumption, and after trying everything I could hear of and doctoring all summer my physician said I had consumption, and that my left lung was nearly gone, and that I could live but a short time. About twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery brought me out all right, and I cured myself of two more attacks of the same trouble. I am satisfied that the 'Golden Medical Discovery' will cure consumption if taken in time. I consider it the best medicine in the world for the diseases for which it is recommended."

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. 25c.

LIMIT ON COUNCIL DEBATE

Council Passes the House Educational Levy Bill.

Guthrie, O. T., March 8.—(Special.)—Senator Biddison this afternoon offered a resolution limiting debate in the council and committee of the whole to two minutes. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 2.

The council today passed council bill 207, by Garrison, to consolidate school districts 49 and 50 in Grant county.

The council, in committee of the whole, recommended an amendment to house bill 73, increasing the fees of witnesses to $1.50 a day.

House bill 200, providing for a levy for the support of territorial educational institutions, passed the council by a unanimous vote.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, containing such curative power, is the best medicine that money can buy.

REPORT PROMISED TODAY

It Is Predicted That It Will Disappoint Certain Elements.

Guthri, O. T., March 8.—(Special.)—The report of the investigating committee is definitely promised to be forthcoming tomorrow mornin. Nothing is certainly known as to the probable nature of the report, but enough is known to make it certain that the Democrats and Populists will be sorely disappointed. It is highly probable, though, that Senator Clarke will air his opinions for future campaigns in a minority report.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEWSPAPER MEN BANQUETTED

Post-Prandial Efforts Take the Form of a Mock Legislature.

Guthrie, O. T., March 8.—(Special.)—The representatives of the outside dailies and the local newspapers took a lay-off from their legislative labors last night to enjoy a complimentary banquet tendered them by Senator Jim Gandy, he of Alva fame. As an innovation on the usual order of bungling after-dinner speeches, the newspaper men resolved themselves into a committee of the whole following the banquet and proceeded to give a howling burlesque of the legislative assembly, in which the leading characters of both houses were taken down the line, to the intense amusement of a large crowd that had been attracted by the noisy hilarity.

CONDITION OF KIPLING

Improvement Is Quite as Rapid as Could Be Expected.

New York, March 8.—Rudyard Kipling's health continues to mend slowly. So far, beef tea is his only article of diet and nothing will be added to it until an improvement in his condition will permit. He has not yet been told of the death of his daughter Josephine. Elsie, the other daughter, rested quietly today. At 10 o'clock tonight Mr. Kipling was said to be resting quietly and making encouraging progress. It was said he probably will be moved to another suite in the hotel in another week, merely to give him a change of surroundings.

NITRO-GLYCERINE BOMB

Picked Up in Front of a Railroad Office Building in Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio, March 8.—A nitro-glycerine bomb was found today in front of the Hiscox office building. It was a piece of iron pipe eight inches long and about an inch thick, sealed at both ends and stamped "nitro-glycerine." The police admit the bomb was filled with nitro-glycerine but beyond that are very reticent. In the Hiscox are located the headquarters of the Nickle Plate and the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling railroads, and a large number of other offices and stores.

Guiana-Brazilian Arbitration.

Rio Janeiro, March 8.—The Brazilian government has accepted the proposal of Great Britain to submit the Guiana boundary dispute to arbitration. Joaquim Nabuco, former Brazilian secretary of legation in London, has been appointed to represent Brazil on the arbitration committee.

"Were you an eye witness to this affair?" asked the prosecutor. "I don't know what you'd call a nigh wattness, but I warn't more'n a mile away."

KIPLING SIDE-LIGHTS

He Says Things of Himself in His Own Stories.

OF HIS EARLY VERSES

His Personal Appearance as Described by Others.

New York, March 8.—Rudyard Kipling has said a great deal about himself. He could not avoid that, since he was a lyric poet and lyriam implies revelations of self. They are in his work; he would not tell them to a reporter. He may have had Scudery's idea, "I know better than any other writer how to tell anecdotes about myself." As a newspaper man Kipling is described by himself: "A king or courtier was dying at the other end of the world," he wrote in "The Man Who Would Be King." "It was a pitchy, black hot night, and raining—now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust. * * * The thing, whatever it was, was keeping us back. It would not come off. * * * I drowsed off, and wondered whether the telegraph was a blessing and whether this dying man was aware of the inconvenience and delay he was causing. * * * The clock hands crept up to 3 o'clock and the machines spun their flywheels two or three times, to see that all was in order before I said the word that would set them off. I could have shrieked aloud. Then the roar and rattle of the wheels shivered the quiet into little bits."

About the first publication in book form of his verses, Kipling wrote for McClure's Magazine: "Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two-thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn-Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length today. You giving more soon. One-third column just proper. Always can take on third page.' Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as Elk aur chiz—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic, because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with Old English and Gothic headings. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his f's cut away to make long s's. And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper."

About his view of English literature, Kipling wrote to Dr. Keltner: "If I had your book to write I would attempt in a final chapter to discover the path which may lead from the present chaotic condition of our literature and that of the twentieth century. I would call the chapter, 'Bewteen Two Epochs.' I feel that we are between ebb and flood. It is now just what sailors call 'slack tide;' we are waiting for the great personality which will unite all the minor tendencies of the time and collect all the partial and petty forces into one power that will give a new and adequate expression to the new time."

About Kipling's ability as a man of business, publishers have given many interesting details. This is from the British Weekly: "Perhaps no one receives such large prices for his work as Mr. Rudyard Kipling. He has contracted to write eight stories for one of the magazines next year, for each of which he will receive about £240. This is simply for the English serial rights of the stories. In addition, Mr. Kipling receives payment from America, India and the colonies. This will probably bring up the price of the stories to about £500 each, making £4,000 for the year. In addition to this, Mr. Kipling receives the royalties for book publication in England and America. This will not amount to less than about £4,000, so that for each story the author ultimately receives not less than £1,000. Whether these high prices will be kept up is very doubtful. If the cheap magazinism succeeds in injuring the older periodicals they cannot be maintained. It remains to be seen whether the public cares much for names, and it must be remembered that the papers with the largest circulation in this country do not depend upon names at all. I remember some years ago Mr. Kipling contributed one of his best pieces of work, better work by a great deal than he has been doing lately, to a monthly review. The editor informed me that not one extra copy of the periodical was sold."

Kipling's editor at Lahore, E. Ray Robinson, began by disliking him, and gradually fell into intense admiration for him. Mr. Robinson has written as follows: "There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention; namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the inkpot, and as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, as he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning. I had to shout to him to 'stand off;' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make, and the flourish with which he placed the proof in his hand before me, would send the penful ok ink—he always had a full pen in his hand—flying all over me. Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire, plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peering out under an enormous, mushroom-shaped pith hat, Kipling was a quaint-looking spectacle."

About Kipling's passion for verses, Mr. Robinson has said: "When I knew Kipling in India he was bubbling over with poetry, which his hard day's office work gave him no time to write. The efforts of the native police band in the public gardens at Lahore to discourse English music to a sparse gathering of native nurses and infants would awaken, as we passed, some rhythm with accompanying words in his mind, and he would be obviously ill at ease because he could not get within reach of pen and ink. Whether Kipling would ever have been much of a musician I cannot say, but I know that all the poems he wrote during the years we worked together—many of the 'Departmental Ditties,' for instance—were written not only to music, but as music. I have before me now one of Kipling's poems of the 'Departmental Ditty' order which was never published. One of India's 'little wars' was in progress, and our special correspondent had telegraphed that on account of our newspaper's comments on the composition of the general's staff he had been boycotted by the general's orders. 'Here,' said I, handing the telegram to Kipling, 'is a subject for a nice little set of verses.' Kipling read the telegram, thought a moment, then said: "How would this do—'Rum tiddy um ti tum ti tum. Tra la la ti tum ti tum?' (or words to that effect hummed in notes that suggested a solo on the bugle). I was quite accustomed to having verses in their inceptional stage submitted in this shape for editorial approval; so I said that the poem sounded excellent, and returned to my work. In twenty minutes Kipling same to me with the verses, which began:

"'General Sir Arthur Victorious Jones,
Great is vermillion splashed with gold.'

Kipling's workshop at Brattleboro, in Vermont, was thus described by Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe: "His study—whence some of his books have been removed to England—is a pleasant apartment at the south end of the mansion, with that animating landscape in view from its windows, and here, denying himself to all comers, he worked carefully and methodically for some hours of each morning recording his inventions and fancies in a characteristically clear and diminutive chirography—revising extensively and destroying so much that a friend says 'his waste basket sometimes contains more manuscript than his desk after a morning's labor.' Here he produced much of the virile and impassioned master-verse of "The Seven Seas," that marked him as a major poet, many of the incomparable stories of the "Jungle Books,' and the whole of that delightfully vivid and vigorous tale of the Gloucester fisher-folk, "Captains Courageous." Although he had not yet reached the "dollar-a-word" period of his authorship, his neighbors considered that "his was the most profitable industry in the town."

The poet's recreations were thus described by the same chronicler: "The later hours of the day were devoted to exercise—including a daily excursion to the postoffice—and to recreations which show him to be thoroughly in love with life, notwithstanding the inexorable fatalism of some of his tales. His aversion to horses disinclining him for driving, he at first walked much over the surrounding hills and through all the near countryside; later he preferred bicycling, and was often met in the rural roads ani lanes mounted upon his wheel, and not infrequently accompanied by his wife. In these afternoon excursions his short, sturdy, broad-shouldered figure was usually clad in a plain suit of gray, his round, swarthy face was shaded by a broad-brimmed soft hat, his gray-blue eyes always looked through glasses worn to correct astigmatism; he rode rapidly and well, and had a ready salutation for every passing acquaintance. Occasionally he found recreation in cultivating his garden or, in winter, shoveling aside the newly fallen snow, in going abroad upon snowshoes, or gleefully coasting over the glittering crust upon his own hillside. Some time—not too much—he gave to social functions, in which he showed himself to be an unassuming and courteous guest and the most devoted and hospitable of hosts. Among other visitors he entertained the gifted creator of "Sherlock Holmes" and "A Desert Drama," Conan Doyle, who, here had a most enjoyable experience of a New England Thanksgiving, although it was snowless and the anticipated sleigh ride had to be foregone."

At Capetown he provoked the following comment that seemed to be a reflection of every one's opinion: "A small man, dressed to match his old pipe—and rather fond of cutting jokes at his own expense on both scores—with prominent spectacles and prominent chin, dark mustache, keen, dark eyes, keen expression, quick movements and astonishingly quick rejoinders in talking; the distinctive note of him was keenness altogether, but sympathetic keenness. Somehow one began with an idea that he would be a rather cocksure and self-confident person. He is, of course, quite young; far younger than he looks—it was three long, early years of hard, unrecognized newspaper work in India that 'knocked the youth out of him;' he is ridiculously young to be so famous and to have earned his fame by so much entirely solid work, political, or rather national, as well as literary. Nevertheless, as one enthusiast expressed it, 'he puts the least side on of any celebrity I ever met.'"

Mr. Snagge—"My dear, isn't the grocer on the next corner a Celtic gentleman?" Mrs. Snagge—"No, indeed! He sells for cash only."

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

ON HER PRAYER BONES

Goes China Before Italy, According to Italian Stories.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN GRABBERS

Resume Business at the Old Stand—Cassini's Views.

Rome, —March 8.—The Tribuna says it learns that the Chinese government has offered to send to the Italian minister, Signor Martino, a written apology through Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Pekin, for the terms in which the Tsung Li Yamen couched China's refusal to grant the concession recently demanded by Italy of San Mun bay, province of Che Kiang, to be used as an Italian naval base and coaling station.

Pekin, March 8.—The Italian minister here regards as an insult the manner in which the Tsung Li Yamen, or Chinese foreign office, has treated Italy's demand for a coaling station at San Mun bay, and a rupture of diplomatic relations between Italy and China is probable. It is believed that Russia has reiterated her protest against the British railroad loan in order to make the contract ground for the complaint against the Chinese and thus seek compensation, territorial or otherwise. Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister, has informed the officials of the Chinese foreign office that any attempt to repudiate the railroad contract will be regarded as a breach of faith meriting retributive measures. At the same time the minister recalled Lord Salisbury's assurances of support for China if another power attempted to force her to repudiate the contract.

New York, March 8.—A special from Washington says: The Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, who was for many years the czar's representative at Pekin, and who obtained from China the first important concessions regarding the Siberian railroad, speaking of the Chinese situation, says: "Russia's attitude is not changed by Italy's action in China. We have never opposed the open door, and consequently we can take no other attitude than that which has been officially announced from our foreign office many times. But we are wondering what our great neighbor to the west, the United States, will do in this emergency. It would seem now that the United States will be forced by the necessities of the case to take part in the deliberations of the nations concerning China's commercial existence. As in Russia, there are in the United States tremendous interests at stake, a world in itself, where the wealth of a large part of the country seeks an outlet. Of course, I can speak only for Russia, but there seems a similarity of interests to guard and to promott. For this rtason, Russia would welcome the United States as a factor in the councils of the nations that must of necessity govern the east."

London, March 9.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times says the Chinese are discussing the advisability of making San Mun an open port, so as to evade Italy's demand for a concession.

The Shang Hai correspondent of the Times says: "The viceroy of Nankin has informed the British, American and German consuls, who on Sunday declined to hold further negotiations with the Taotai of Shang Hai regarding the question of the extension of the foreign settlements, that the Toatai, whose evasive and obstructive tactics were the cause of the consul's complaints, has been superceded."

EARTHQUAKES IN 1899

Vienna Savant Predicts Worst Disasters Since Noah's Flood.

January and February—Unprecedented cold waves, cyclones and hurricanes at sea, with great loss to shipping, particularly on the American coast and continent.

Towards the end of March—Earthquakes and destroying hailstorms.

July and August—Tidal wave destroying eastern coast of America, Florida and California becoming islands from a submarine earthquake.

November 15—Our planet to come in contact with the astronomers as the comet of 1866—our planet to be, if not absolutely, partially destroyed.

This the cheerful prediction that Professor Rudolph Falb of Vienna, a noted scientist and world-renowned authority on earthquakes and meteorological conditions, in March, 1894, forwarded to the Imperial Academy of Science at Vienna. Probably nothing more would have been heard of the perdiction if the meteorological condition of the later part o fJanuary and early part of February of this year had not corresponded with Professor Falb's prediction, and the scientific journals of Europe are, in consequence, giving Professor Falb and his prediction a great deal of attention.

While Professor Falb is, by many scientists, considered a "crank," his predictions on seismic disturbances have been remarkably fulfilled. As, for instance, the great earthquake at Zante in 1893, he, several days before the earthquake occured, sent warning to the press all over Europe. Again, in March, 1898, he was invited to lecture before the Tourist club of Vienna on the subject of earthquakes, but, while accepting the invitation, postponed the lecture until after April 15, as an earthquake would take place about that tie and he would prefer to include the results of his investigation of this earthquake in his lecture.

And, as th eGerman proverb has it, "Has du mir gesken," the earthquake did occur on April 8 and was felt all over southern Hungary and did much damage.

Many incidents like these could be quoted, where predictions have been made one to two years in advance and been fulfilled. Professor Falb disclaims in the most peremptory manner that his warnings should be classed as predictions or prophecies.

"I am not a prophet," he said in an interview. "My theories are simply scientific investigations into mundane anatomy. The interior of the earth is filled with a matter mass, subject to ebb and flow just like the waters of the ocean. Every intelligent and educated man knows this. Between the surface of the earth and this molten mass, which is slowly cooling, there is only a shell of an average of eighteen miles in thickness, in some places thinner than in others, and here the confined force escapes in the form of gas. But not finding such an outlet, through the influence of the moon, a great tidal wave sweeps round the inner crust of the earth and produces the terrible phenomena known as earthquakes.

This is whatetier a-sh-smelad bi bi

This is in short Professor Falb's theory, and it has been much disputed, particularly his reference to the influence of the moon. Professor Falb calls attention to the "fully established" instances where a comet has come in contact with our planet and the results.

456 Jan. 14, ten people killed in China by the fall of a meteor.

63 Nov 8, thirty-five villages destroyed in Saxony.

1511 Sept. 4, many lives destroyed by falling meteors at Crema.

1763 Nov. 4, a ship crossing the Atlantic was struck, killing several sailors.

Each of these instances, says Professor Falb, can be regarded as the fall of a small comet upon our planet.

SAYS FITZ IS ANOTHER

National Athletic Club Man Answers Charges of "Robbery."

San Francisco, March 8.—Referring to a dispatch from Chicago containing an interview with Martin Julian, manager of Fitzsimmons, J. J. Growth, manager of the National Athletic club, and today: "Julian neglected to state in his declaration of our club that we exhausted every remedy to stop the payment of the $2,000 check to Sharkey. He also failed to state, what has since come to light, that Fitzsimmons should subdue the pain by allowing Sharkey to stay seven rounds and placing a vast amount on Sharkey to stay that limit, whereas his best friends and the public generally believed that Fitzsimmons would win in six rounds. Fitzsimmons, likewise other sports who have had engagements at the National club, know we will not be a party to jobbery. On the contrary, every safeguard to insure honest sport is adopted by our club."

REPUBLIC GROWS YET RICHER

Latest Strike Shows $18,987 Gold to the Ton.

Spokane, Wash., March 8.—The richest gold ore yet found in Republic camp, on the Colville reservation was uncovered in the Flagstaff claim today. Twenty-one was encountered in the shaft at a depth of twenty feet, which assays $18,987 per ton. A sensational strike of gold ore has also been made in the Bunker Hill mine, on Palmer mountain, in Okanagan county. The face of the vein is now in remarkably rich ore and out of about sixty pounds of rock taken from the waste dump and pounded up in a hand mortar, fourteen ounces of gold was taken.

Twenty-Third at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., March 8.—The Twenty-third Alabama colorado arrived here today by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway and left for the Big Four, to be mustered out at Leavenworth. They were under command of Lieutenant Colonel James Beck.

Daily Eagle, by carrier, 15 cents a week

WHAT GRATEFUL WOMEN SAY

About Pe-ru-na as a Remedy for Female Catarrh.

MAGRUDER, YORK CO., VA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude to you for all your kindness to me. We have used Pe-ru-na in our family for the past year and find it a wonderful medicine. It has robbed the grave of one victim, for I was in a critical condition when I wrote you before. Thanks to you, however, my health is fully restored and am better than I have been for five years. I cannot say too much in favor of your medicines. If you can use any words of mine to assist you in your work I will only be too glad. I wish every young lady in our town could read your book. There would be a great deal less sickness and puny women."—Miss Bertha E. Sargent.

NAVASOTA, TEX.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I think it is time to let you know what your treatment has done for me. I am rid of that terrible trouble I had when I wrote to you. When I would stoop over I could not straighten up without the most severe pain. I am well of that, and am much better in other ways. I am still taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin and am giving it to my two little girls. We took it all through the yellow fever scare. Everybody in this town, I think, had the dengue, but if we had it, it was so light that we did not know it; only one of the little girls had a light headache and a little fever. I did not call the doctor, but used your medicine, which I praise highly and recommend."—Mrs. F. K. F. Gille, Box 19.

OSYKA, MISS.

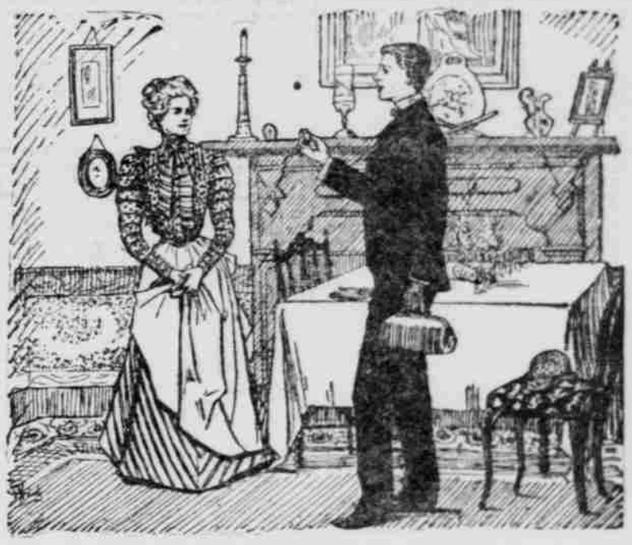
Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am sure that Pe-ru-na is one of the best medicines on the market. I have taken it every winter for the last four years. I first tried it after a long, hard spell of la grippe, for cough and catarrh caused by la grippe. I am sure that I would have been in my grave now had I not used it. I have told many others the good it did me. Everybody said that I had consumption, and I knew that I would have it unless I got relief. Every fall for the last four years I take it as a preventive from cold. I believe that if people knew what a great preventive Pe-ru-na is they would have less trouble from that dreaded disease, la grippe. It never fails. I am well advanced in life, but I feel that I might live through many winters with the help of Pe-ru-na. I never forget to recommend it to young as well as old for all kinds of colds, coughs, catarrh, etc. I feel it my duty to give praise where it is due. I am and ever shall be grateful to the man who discovered Pe-ru-na."—Mrs. S. E. Dicker.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

"I am feeling much better now than I have for two years. I have taken ten bottles of your Pe-ru-na and will continue taking it and will recommend it to my friends, as a greater and truer philanthropy than this cannot be imagined. A medical missionary like yourself is what this world needs most, as you are always willing to give free advice to all. I find Pe-ru-na to be the best medicine for female complaint, and in all cases of extreme weakness I think it is the best remedy in the world, as it has done me a great deal of good. My friends say that I am looking better now than I have for years. They want to know what I have been doing, I look so well. I tell them that Pe-ru-na did it. I hope Dr. Hartman will live many years more to help others as he did me."—Mrs. H. Buthe, 1334 Sixth street.



They are the best medicine I ever saw. I commenced using Ripans Tabules five years ago, and I haven't taken any medicine from a doctor since. I had indigestion very bad; also liver trouble. Now I have neither. If I had the money to get a license I would go to peddling Ripans Tabules, for I know they would go like hot cakes.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—the price, five cents. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the first-named cartons (60 tabules) can be had by mail on remitting forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. A single carton (10 tabules) will be sent for five cents. Ripans Tabules can also be had of druggists generally. Some retails but a few dollars worth and further states.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO