

TAXES MUST BE PAID

Uncle Sam Is Assisting the Indian Collector.

IT IS PAY UP OR TREK

How Mr. Lo Socks It to the Utlander.

Parcell, I. T., Feb. 25.—Captain Jack Ellis, chief of the United States Indian Police for the Five Civilized Tribes, accompanied by his posse and Lieutenant Ward, has arrived in this city for the purpose of assisting the Indian revenue officers and permit collectors in the collection of the Indian tax. Mr. Robert Walker, general tax collector for the Chickasaw nation, of Pontotoc county, and Mr. R. L. Reems, special national agent and collector of the one per cent tax, are also here.

The taxes now levied by the Chickasaw nation, and which it is the duty of these gentlemen to collect, are as follows: For each male over the age of 15 years not a member of the tribes, 10 per annum; for each head of stock, 25 cents per annum, the property of non-Indians, and on all stocks of merchandise 1 per cent on invoice per annum.

Much trouble had been experienced heretofore in the collection of these taxes, the imposition of which was largely responsible for the recent convention held at South McAlester, and in the collection of these taxes at other points in this nation serious trouble was only avoided by the presence of Indian Agent Shoenfeld, the personal representative of the secretary of the interior.

The Indians claim the right to make this levy under the provisions of a treaty recently entered into with the United States, and from the fact that the secretary of the interior and the minor officials connected with his department are vigorously assisting in the collection it would seem that the tribal authorities are officially recognized as being justified in its imposition. Under the circumstances there seems no way to avoid payment of these taxes except by voluntary or forcible removal from the territory, the latter plan being the one adopted in the celebrated Smith case of Vinita, in which a capitalist of that name was forcibly ejected from the territory and his return prohibited by the authorities.

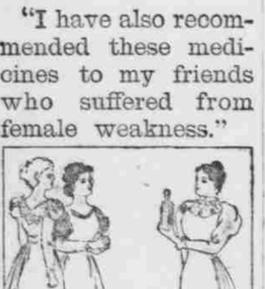
While some local opposition has been developed to the payment of this tax, the collectors seem satisfied of ultimate success. To the Eagle correspondent one of the officials said: "The taxes levied by the Chickasaw nation are less than 10 per cent of the amount assessed and collected by the other civilized tribes, \$5 per head being the permit tax in the Choctaw nation, with a special tax of 10 for practicing attorneys and an invoice tax of 1-1/2 per cent on all stocks of merchandise introduced into that nation. One of the principal reasons given to us by non-Indians for not paying these taxes is that some pay and others do not, and realizing that this has been the case for years past we propose to see that all parties are treated alike and that all shall pay. We do not want to avoid an additional expense on anyone and as it is with resistance to the levy means, as we are clothed with authority by the United States government to collect not only the taxes but the cost to which we may be subjected by reason of having to seize and care for property."

For Wireless Steering. An English invention for steering any craft, whether submerged or otherwise, by means of an electric wire, the wireless telegraph principle, has been perfected. In naval war it is expected to make the torpedo boat almost infallible. In this respect, it will equal the great American dyspepsia cure—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—which never fails to cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria fever and ague. Everyone needs it and all druggists sell it.

AMONG THE UNKNOWN DEAD

Further Search for Fox Cashion's Body Thus Far Fruitless. Guibrio, O. T., Feb. 25.—Mr. F. S. Cashion, the Homestead agent who recently went to Cuba for the purpose of bringing

"I have also recommended these medicines to my friends who suffered from female weakness."



Every sick or ailing woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free of charge. Every letter will be strictly private and strictly confidential. All answers are sent in sealed envelopes, bearing no advertising or other printed matter upon them. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY. DISPELS EFFECTUALLY OF GOLDS HEADACHES, OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS. HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS. BUY THE GENUINE—MADE BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

home the body of his son, Roy Cashion, the young Rough Rider, who was killed in the battle of San Juan, has been unsuccessfully in his mission and he is now probably in Washington seeking for his son's body among the "unknowns." He was recently transferred from Cuba and buried in Arlington cemetery. In a letter to Mr. C. H. Miller, editor of his home paper, Mr. Cashion writes of his unsuccessful mission as follows: "I arrived at the end of my destination Monday, the 24th, at 8 p. m. Santiago is quite a city, with population about 40,000. We went to the Hotel Casa Grande. It is kept by an American and in it the central part. Next day I made special calls at the official departments and got things in shape to visit the battlefield. Colonel Whitehead, the commander of this province, had Dr. Church, who was surgeon of the Rough Riders, with an ambulance drive me out, and we soon located the place and tree under which my son was buried, but to my disappointment the remains had been sent to the states marked 'unknowns.' Dr. Church has been here ever since the fight and his knowledge of things is perfect and reliable. He did not know Roy personally, but knew one of D troop was killed on the hill and buried under a tree, as located. We looked carefully but found nothing. The next day I went out early in the morning and looked carefully under every tree on the hill. I found a mound under one and got a Cuban to dig down three feet and it proved to be an old ant bed. So I am perfectly satisfied that the remains are in Arlington among the unknowns."

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Broma-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25c.

FAVORABLE TO HOMESTEADERS

Report Made by the House Committee on Public Lands. Washington, Feb. 25.—The house committee on public lands today reported favorably on the bill giving to soldiers or sailors who served in the Spanish or Philippine wars an allowance of their time of service on any homesteaded entry they may have made. Favorable action also was taken on a bill of Mr. Waters of California amending the act to prevent forest fires on the public domain by making the restrictions severe and turning over the fine to the public school fund of the counties where the fire occurs.

COAL - RATE DISCRIMINATION

Interstate Commerce Commission Gives a Hearing. Omaha, Neb., Feb. 25.—The Interstate Commerce commission gave a hearing today on the complaint of James McGraw, a coal operator at Merrick, Mo. He alleged that the Missouri Pacific railway, as the owner of the coal mines at Rich Hill, Mo., gave to the Nebraska agents of those mines freight rates which put out all competing on steam coal. He also alleged that coal rates from his mines to various other points were excessively high. The railroad, on its part, maintained that it had maintained its published tariff, and had not given the agents at the Rich Hill mine any special rates. The complainant sought to show by the testimony of large consumers of coal that it would have been impossible for the agents of the Rich Hill mine to pay the published tariff and sell its coal for the prices received. The consumers, however, declined to testify as to the rates paid for coal and the complainant was not prepared to prove it by other testimony. The complainant showed by the published tariff of the company that a rate of 4 cents per ton more was charged from his mine than from the Rich Hill mine, though the distance to Merrick was less. The railroad admitted this, but alleged that the Rich Hill coal was steam coal, while the Merrick coal was domestic coal and entitled to pay a higher rate. At the conclusion of the testimony the hearing was adjourned, to be resumed at St. Louis some time in June.

Alaska-Lorraine Legislation

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The Reichstag today by a large majority passed the final reading of Herr Winter's motion to repeal the so-called "Haltbarkeit" paragraph in force in Alaska-Lorraine. The resolution also passed the second reading of the motion of Herr Newkirk, an Alsatian member, introducing direct voting in the elections for the provincial committee on Alsace-Lorraine.

LADYSMITH RELIEF IS ONE STEP NEARER

Continued From First Page.

"Not a woman or a child in the camp had been hurt, except one girl, who showed an injured finger tip. There were heartrending partings between several men and their wives, and many of the women cried bitterly. Several youths of from 15 to 18 years of age were in the camp."

HOW CRONJE SURRENDERED

Paardeberg, Feb. 27.—Cronje's face was absolutely impassive, exhibiting no sign of his inner feeling, when he surrendered to Lord Roberts. Lord Roberts was surrounded by his staff, when General Cronje, addressing the field marshal, said: "Commandant Cronje, sir." The commandant touched his hat in salute, and Lord Roberts saluted in return. The whole group then dismounted, and Lord Roberts stepped forward and shook hands with the Boer commander. "You made a gallant defense, sir," was the first salutation of Lord Roberts to the vanquished Boer leader.

VIEW OF CRONJE PRISONERS

Paardeberg, Feb. 27.—Yesterday was observed as a fact armistice. The Boers freely showed themselves to the British troops. Our horses are now thoroughly rested and full-rationed. This correspondent has conversed with many Boer prisoners, both Free State and Transvaal. All seemed convinced now that the war must end in a British victory. "They had never before believed that the British would be able to advance except by railways, and they had supposed that the efforts to relieve Kimberley were due to the necessity of securing the Kimberley-Mafeking line, whence the advance into the heart of the Transvaal would be easy. General Cronje, it appears, and steadily refused to believe it possible that the British would make a long march away from a railway, and therefore he had misconstrued the object of the strategic movement of Lord Roberts, imagining that it was merely a change of direction, in order to attack Magerfontein by way of Jacobabad. All the prisoners seemed equally convinced that when the British got to Pretoria some foreign power would intervene. It becomes more evident daily that the great necessity in the successful conduct of Lord Roberts' campaign is larger supplies of horses."

BOER PRISONERS FORWARDED

London, Feb. 25.—(3-5 p. m.)—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts: "Paardeberg, Feb. 25.—Cronje, with his family, left here yesterday in charge of Major General Pretorius and under the escort of the City Imperial volunteers and mounted infantry. Later in the day the remaining prisoners were in charge of the staff of Carroll and escorted by the Gloucesters and a hundred Imperial volunteers. The women and children are being sent to their homes. I understand that great dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of safe conduct to the women and children and medical care for the wounded. Many of them are in a terrible plight for want of care at an earlier stage. I inspected the Boer laager yesterday and was much struck by the incursion and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault."

CAPE AND NATAL REJOININGS

London, Feb. 25.—There has been extraordinary rejoicing in Cape Colony and Natal at the surrender of General Cronje, crowds of people have been parading the streets of the different towns singing and cheering. Flags have been everywhere displayed, the warships and merchantmen have been dressed with bunting, and salutes have been fired. At Durban, Natal, the stars and stripes have been flying alongside the union jack over the town hall.

THE WOUNDED AT PAARDEBERG

London, Feb. 25.—Lord Roberts has forwarded an additional list of the British casualties during the three days fighting at Paardeberg, showing 1,282 and four missing, and including 7 officers and 4 Canadian privates wounded.

TOTAL CASUALTIES 12,834

London, Feb. 25.—(3-5 p. m.)—The rapidly growing casualty lists are being classified as quickly as possible. They show up to this morning the total number of British casualties as follows: Killed, 2,335; wounded, 6,538; missing, 2,172; disease, 859.

SIX HUNDRED MORE PRISONERS

Cape Town, Monday, Feb. 25.—There are now 600 prisoners at Modder river, most of whom surrendered Friday and Saturday. They are kept under guard between wire fences.

FOOD STILL SHY AT KIMBERLEY

Kimberley, Feb. 25.—Colonel Poakman, with a detachment of the 1st Natal, is now in the city. The Boers were warmly welcomed. He left a strong guard and then proceeded to Longlands, Windward Town and Kipdam. There were reports of Boers in the neighborhood, but no demonstration occurred. The Diamond Fields Advertiser draws pointed attention to the fact that, although Kimberley was relieved, it was still in a state of siege. It is still impossible as it was during the investment, to procure a tin of condensed milk or cocoa without a medical certificate. The inhabitants are content without many of the conveniences of food, although meats have been increased to half a pound daily.

NOTHING BUT GRANT'S KIND

London, March 1.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Tuesday, says: "The Boers at Barkly East have offered to surrender on condition that the safety of the rebel district is assured. The British, however, insist upon an unconditional surrender."

BRITISH BACK IN RENSBURG

London, Feb. 25 (4-4 p. m.)—A dispatch from Arundel says that the British troops have again occupied Rensburg. Arundel, Tuesday, Feb. 25.—Rensburg was occupied after a slight skirmish and with no serious opposition. Neither the town nor the railway has been injured. London, March 1.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, dated February 27, Lord Kitchener is at Arundel, the Boers are retiring to Norrafontein, and all is quiet at Stormberg.

MAJOR MERRIE IS BADLY WOUNDED

London, Feb. 25.—The result of the election which took place in South Mayo yesterday for representative in parliament in succession to Mr. Michael Davitt, who resigned a seat against the Boer war, was as follows: Mr. John O'Donnell, Nationalist, 2,490; Major John McBride, Nationalist, 2,477; Mr. O'Donnell's majority, 133. Major McBride was the organizer of the Irish brigades in the service of the Transvaal Boers. At the last election in South Mayo, Mr. Davitt was returned unopposed.

BRITISH PRISONERS ILL-TREATED

London, March 1.—The Pictorialist correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of Tuesday, says: "Mr. Gurdige, a contractor, who resides at Dundee, after being kept in imprisonment at Pretoria for five weeks, was put beyond the Portuguese border. He describes the treatment of the British prisoners as disgraceful. Fever had broken out before he left, and a Boer doctor told him that the government would not allow adequate medical supplies."

SHILLULEAH AT BELFAST

Belfast, Feb. 25.—A rumor that Lady Smith had been relieved led to street demonstrations in Belfast today which precipitated conflicts between the Orangemen and the Nationalists. There was considerable stone throwing and many persons were injured and some property damaged.

YOUNG MR. HAY'S FINE WORK

London, March 1.—The Daily Mail says: "The membership of Robinson's bank in Pretoria is due to the good offices of Mr. Hay, United States secretary of State; Mr. Choate and Adolphus Hay, the American consul at the Transvaal capital. When President Kruger closed the bank he tried to commandeer the British staff, and on their refusal to comply he threatened the profits of the bank's staff and restored the commandeered money."

THIS WILL VERY LIKELY BE DONE

London, March 1.—Gibson Bowles, conservative member of parliament for Kings Lynn, who was much struck by the statement of Cecil Rhodes the other day that the profits of the De Beers company last year were £2,000,000 and that there are diamonds in Kimberley now valued at £15,000,000, intends to suggest to Mr. Balfour, secretary of the treasury, that the rescued property be distributed among the troops as salvage, or at least be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Broma-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SHORT LINE IN THE DESERT

To Connect Los Angeles and Salt Lake in Twenty Hours. Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 25.—A meeting of railroad men is scheduled to take place in this city in a few weeks, the object of which will be to devise ways and means for completing the Arizona and Utah railroad to a connection with the Oregon Short line, which at present runs from Milford, Utah, 230 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, a distance of ninety miles, known as Truxtun, has been established. The extension contemplated will follow the Rio Virgen valley by an easy grade to the north bank of the Colorado, nearly opposite the proposed river terminus of the Arizona and Utah railroad. The two systems will then be connected by a bridge across the river, and the short and direct route to Salt Lake will be completed. The line is only 220 miles, which will be only twenty hours to Salt Lake City. The Arizona and Utah line at present runs from Klamath northeast to Chino, and is headed for the Colorado river.

GERMAN STATE OF EFFECTS

Berlin, Feb. 25.—General Cronje's surrender continues to interest the German press. Nearly all the papers today admit the importance of the event. The official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, discussing the situation, says: "Its importance lies less in the number of captured than in the revivifying of the spirit of initiative among the British generals. The war is now in a state which it has come, so far as the Boers are concerned, is that hereafter and everywhere in the seats of war the British will dictate the law to the Boers. It is impossible to estimate beforehand the degree of depression among the Boers, but undoubtedly the depression is intense, especially among the Cape Boers. Thus far the reports do not all warrant the Boer losses inflicted to the surrender were enormous. If they were, then the total injury is still greater."

TREATMENT IN THE BULL PEN

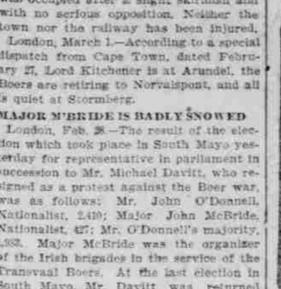
is described by a Local Newspaper Publisher as Revolving. Washington, Feb. 25.—The investigation of the course of the United States military forces in connection with the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, mining troubles, was resumed today by the house committee on military affairs. Walker H. Stewart, publisher of a paper at Mullan, Idaho, near the scene of the rioting, testified at

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are aware of the action of impurities in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant cancer. "I had a severe cancer which was at first only a few pimples, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several allopaths, but in vain. It is the only blood purifier that I have used, and it has cured me. I feel like a new man now."—J. H. BUCKLEY, Kansas, Mo. It is dangerous to experiment with cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach cancer. S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed. Purely Vegetable. All others contain potash and mercury, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

GOLD DUST.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"



TO WASH BRUSHES AND COMBS. To wash hair brushes and combs, dissolve a tablespoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder in boiling water; when it is nearly cold, dab the brushes up and down without allowing the bristles of the brushes to become wet; when the brushes are clean, dip them in plain cold water and dry them either by the fire or in the open air. Soap turns the bristles black, and bristles yellow, but Gold Dust does not injure them.

TELEGRAPHIC BRAVITIES

Paris, Feb. 25.—The chamber of deputies this afternoon passed the Franco-Mexican convention, providing for the mutual protection of industrial property. San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The American ship St. John, Captain Fales, from New York for Yokohama, is reported lost by fire. All hands were saved. Victoria, B. C., Feb. 25.—Joseph H. Martin has been named by the governor as the premier of British Columbia. There will be a general election immediately upon an imperial issue.

O AND O FLYER

VIA GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. For Lincoln, Omaha and Des Moines, leaves Wichita daily at 8 p. m.; arrives Lincoln 7 a. m., Omaha 8 a. m., and Des Moines 4:30 p. m. Through chair car and Pullman "ordinary" sleepers through without change. Bertha rates just half Pullman standard rates. E. DRANK, D. P. A. E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. and T. A. Tokpeka.

CAMPBELL TAKES THE STAND

Letter-Opening Episode Is One of His Interesting Disclosures. Washington, Feb. 25.—Congressman Campbell, principal counsel for the prosecution in the Clark case, was on the stand during the greater part of the day before the senate committee on elections. He said that while he had attended the preliminary conference of friends of Mr. Clark, which resulted in the anti-Daily campaign, he had not heard much of the talk, having gone to sleep. He had given the Clark people no formal notice when he decided to discontinue his acceptance to Mr. Clark and he did not become friendly to Mr. Clark until he became dissatisfied with his campaign methods. He emphatically denied that Hill's statement that he (Campbell) had opposed the Hickford letter bearing upon the prosecution of Mr. Whitelaw, but confessed that he had advised Hill to open it, saying that he felt it to be so important to Whitelaw to protect him from an unjust prosecution, that he would have advised this course even if he had been familiar with the penal statutes, which he was not.

NO VOTE ON HAWAIIAN BILL

McLaurin of South Carolina Comes Out for Expansion. Washington, Feb. 25.—Notwithstanding the agreement made by the senate to vote on the Hawaiian government bill at today's session, the final vote on the measure was postponed until 4 o'clock tomorrow. Practically no progress was made on the bill today, although it was under consideration nearly four hours. Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, at the opening of the session, made an explanation of the work of the committee on the financial measure. His statement resulted in an unexpected and spirited debate. One of the features of the session was the speech of Mr. McLaurin (South Carolina) on the Philippine question. He is the first Democrat in the senate to declare himself for expansion. He declared what he called the "bugbear of imperialism" with which many of the colleagues were crying. He said that the people declared the question was not one of politics, and maintained that the acquisition of the Philippines would be of immense advantage to this country, especially the gain, by opening to the United States the trade of the Orient.

STRIKE OF THE MACHINISTS

Initial Steps Taken Toward Making the Action General. Chicago, Feb. 25.—The first step toward making general the strike of machinists for recognition of their union and a minimum scale of wages was taken today by the executive council of the International Machinists' union, which a member of the executive left for Milwaukee to call out the union machinists in that city. The 250 machinists who in Chicago the union men claim about twenty-five or thirty are now tied up, and that the union men unite in the other shops will be called out as fast as possible if such a course is found necessary.

MRS. CRAVEN'S DAUGHTER

Says Fair Asked Her "How She Liked Her New Father." San Francisco, Feb. 25.—In the Fair Craven case today Mrs. Margaret Keeler, daughter of Mrs. Craven, testified that she was shown the marriage contract between her mother and Senator Fair in New York in June, 1899, and that when she was Senator Fair for the first time after the marriage Senator Fair asked her how she liked her new father. She testified that Senator Fair had tendered her money and a letter of credit, but she declined them, as she was not independent. Senator Fair desired her to abandon the life of an actress, but she refused.

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