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CORRESPONDENT FOUND DEAD IN HIS OFFICE

Overcome by Escaping Gas—Deceased Held Many Important Public Positions.

BROKE TUBE IN FALLING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—William S. Daniels, correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, was found dead in his office this afternoon, and gas was escaping from a hole in a pipe in the room. He had been dead for some time when found.

He was about forty-three years of age, and came here from New England. He was private secretary to First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson and also served Mr. Stevenson in the same capacity part of the time when the latter was Vice President. He also was employed in the Postoffice Department as an inspector.

In his early life he was a telegraph operator and was considered an unusually expert man in this line.

Death evidently was due to gas asphyxiation. Mr. Daniels had entered his office about 4 o'clock and apparently had lighted a gas stove and seated himself before it. When found the cork fixture by which the gas tube was attached to the stove was broken squarely off and a flow of gas was pouring from the tube and had filled the room. When found Mr. Daniels was lying on his back on the floor with an overturned chair beside him in a manner to indicate that while lying back in the chair it had been overturned, throwing him to the floor. It is supposed he dozed in the chair and accidentally struck the gas stove, knocking it against the wall and breaking the tube connection and himself becoming unconscious from the blow he received. The coroner gave a certificate of accidentaly death. The dead man was discovered by his son Richard, who happened to stop in the office during the late afternoon.

SAYS COCAINE LED HER TO RAID THE MAIL

Experts Declare Drug Destroyed the Moral Sense of Pretty Beatrice Mallerau.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Beatrice Mallerau, a young woman with a remarkably attractive personality, was arrested by two postoffice inspectors on a charge of abstracting money from the mail. As a result of her arrest attention was called to the most remarkable use of cocaine that has come under the observation of physicians in this city in many years.

Attempting to cure herself of catarrh, this young woman began the use of a snuff which is strongly impregnated with cocaine. The habit grew upon her to such an extent that she frequently consumes a dollar's worth of the drug in a single day—an amount sufficient to kill anyone not accustomed to it. Experts assert that she is in a condition which makes it impossible for her to realize the consequence of her actions, and for that reason it is believed that it will be impossible to obtain a conviction against her.

Employed in the postoffice substation in a drug store at the corner of One-hundred-and-twenty-first street and Second avenue, Miss Mallerau has had the handling of many letters containing money. It is impossible to tell how much she has stolen, but the total will amount to several hundred dollars. It is believed she took the money only when she had no other way of obtaining the drug which her system demanded.

For several weeks she has been under suspicion, and several traps were set for her before she was caught. What puzzled the detectives who worked on the case was the fact that from several letters containing money a portion of the cash was abstracted, the greater part being left untouched. In a confession the girl is said to have told that she took money to buy cocaine snuff, and often did so without knowing what she was doing. Almost immediately after her arrest she began pleading for snuff, declaring that her head was afire, and that if she did not obtain relief she would die.

When arraigned before Commissioner Shields she waived examination and was released on a bond of $2,000, furnished by a friend of her family.

CONGRESSMEN MADE HOMELESS BY FIRE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Elsmere Hotel was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire to-day. The whole interior was ruined or damaged by water and smoke. Several congressmen, including Messrs. Klutz, Pou, Stevenson and Small, were among the guests at the house, and these, with the other occupants were obliged to find shelter elsewhere until repairs are made.

Mrs. Manning at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Daniel J. Manning, of Albany, N. Y., president of the board of lady managers of the world's fair, and Mrs. Finis P. Ernest, of Denver, a member of the board, arrived to-night from Washington to attend the meeting of the board here on Tuesday. Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., also a board member, has been here for several days.

STATUS AGAIN DEFINED OF THE OFFICEHOLDER IN NATIONAL POLITICS

Postmaster General Payne Defines the Limits of Their Zone of Campaign Activity.

PUZZLE IN LEGISLATION

Matter of Providing Scheme of Government for Canal Zone—Service Pension Question.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Another ultimatum has been delivered by the administration relative to the participation in politics of persons in the classified service. This time the pronouncement comes from Postmaster General Payne. Directly, the postmaster general's admonition applies to employes in the postal service, but indirectly and to all intents and purposes, it applies as well to all employes of the classified service, and is, of course, in line with the President's wishes in the matter. It is to be observed, however, that, inferentially, a distinction is made between employes of the government in the classified service and those who are drawing government salaries and are not in the classified service. That means, of course, that postmasters, United States marshals, district attorneys, internal revenue collectors and customs collectors are not debarred from engaging in politics, although it is well understood that such officials are not to use their offices for political purposes. To prevent those not in the classified service from engaging in politics would be to impair the effectiveness of party machinery in many instances. The President, however, has made it known heretofore that he is not especially desirous of having postmasters conspicuous in Republican conventions as delegates. He does not want his nomination brought about by federal officeholders, and hence will discourage them from participation as delegates.

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Every effort wil be made by the Republican leaders in Congress to bring about an adjournment by May 1. That is the programme mapped out, and all indications point to its being carried through. The leaders are devoting all time possible to getting through the appropriation bills, but some weeks will be required to get these measures out of this way. There is very little of importance pressing for consideration, except the necessary legislation relating to the Panama canal. It will require some days to perfect the measures intended to provide a system of government for the canal zone. This is a new field for the legislators in Congress. We have all kinds of outlying territory now: Hawaii, with a practical form of territorial government, a Governor and a delegate with full powers in Congress; Porto Rico, with a territorial form of government of another kind, and instead of a delegate in Congress, a resident commissioner; Alaska, with little in the way of territorial government and no representation at all in Congress. Then there is the question of citizenship of the residents of all these outlying possessions. And the Philippines, with nothing settled as to citizenship, and a commission form of government, with no territorial organization nor representation in Congress. Truly it is a peculiar mix-up, and one very puzzling to the American legislators, to say nothing of the people generally. Now comes a proposition for a government under American authority in a zone of territory in a sovereign country foreign to the United States. This government will exercise sovereignty over the strip of canal territory, but the kind of government to be provided for it will be materially different from any other we have known.

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Representative Holliday is a constant attendant on the meetings of the House committee on invalid pensions. His interest at this time is centered in the proposed service pension law. "I am of opinion," he said to-day, "that some action will be taken in this connection. The committee is almost unanimous in favor of some sort of a service pension law, but there is a divergence of opinion as to the form and scope of the bill. The measure advocated by the Grand Army is an excellent one, but it involves an expenditure which probably will not be authorized by Congress. I believe that justice should be done the widows of soldiers, and in any bill that is reported I shall insist on an important amendment to the property qualification of widows. Under the present law if a widow has an income of $250 she is debarred from pension. It is impossible for anyone to live comfortably on such an income, and the limit should be increased."

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"A bill to increase the pension of Elias Holliday to $24 a month."

This is what the clerk of the House read one day last week, much to the astonishment of the Indiana members. Representative Elias Holliday, of Brazil, was at once sought out, and subjected to good-natured chaffing by his colleagues. "I see you are taking care of No. 1, Elias," said Jim Watson.

Inquiry was made, and it was discovered that the Elias Holliday in question is a Minnesota soldier in whose behalf a bill was introduced by a representative from the State.

"I was somewhat shocked myself when the bill was read," said Mr. Holliday.

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During the week preceding his departure to attend the Shelbyville convention Representative Watson acted as Republican "whip" in the place of Representative Tawney, of Minnesota. Watson is Tawney's chief lieutenant, and there is a probability that in the Fifty-ninth Congress the Rushville statesman will become the Republican "whip." Mr. Watson has a wide acquaintance among the members of the House, and has done much to perfect the majority organization in the lower branch of Congress. The duties of the "whip" are onerous. That official must see to it that the Republican membership is on hand when a vote is about to be taken, and it is his business to send for absent members and keep them in the House until they are needed. The position of "whip," which in the English Parliament is a distinguished and important one, was revived here only a few years ago.

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Five thousand postal clerks will receive advances in salaries, commencing with July 1 next. These promotions will be distributed throughout the large postoffices, and the force at Indianapolis will receive its proportionate share. The pending postal appropriation bill carries $500,000 for the purpose. No provision is made for increasing the salaries of the carriers in the cities. Many members of the committee believe that the city carriers should receive better pay, but in the absence of a recommendation from the postmaster general no action was taken. In commenting on the failure of the committee to increase the city carriers' salaries, a member said:

"My advice to the carriers is to work on the officials of the Postoffice Department and get their indorsement of the salary scheme. The postoffice committee is guided almost entirely by the advice of the department in passing on matters coming before us. The postmaster general has not yet recommended more pay for the carriers, and I think it is likely that the committee will look for his indorsement before it takes the matter up."

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Representative Charles Landis has returned to Washington with another nomination in his gripsack.

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Rural free delivery will be established at Corunna, De Kalb county, and at Sellersburg, Clark county, on April 1, on the recommendation of Senator Fairbanks.

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Postmaster Newton Myers spent part of the past week in Washington. He was on his way to New York on business. Mr. Myers is a frequent visitor to the national capital during the congressional session. He reports that everything is quiet at Jeffersonville. Since Colonel Sam Jones was taken away from the quartermaster's depot at that place Mr. Myers says harmony and peace reign supreme.

J. E. M.

ROOSEVELT OPPOSITION A NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITY

Texas Seems to Be the Only Place Where Is Shows Even a Semblance of Vitality.

INSTRUCTED DELEGATES

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The efforts of a few dissatisfied politicians to work up a semblance of opposition to President Roosevelt's nomination are meeting with absolutely no encouragement. The Texas Republicans, under leadership of National Committeeman Hawley, are putting up something like a fight to secure an "anti" delegation, but in few other sections is there any activity along those lines.

On the other hand, almost every day brings reports of the election of instructed or openly declared Roosevelt delegates in different parts of the country. The interesting part of these early reports is that frequenly they come from localities where it was alleged there was sturdy Roosevelt opposition. This is especially true as respects Indiana and Ohio, and even in West Virginia, where Senator Scott was supposed to be engaged in doing all sorts of things antagonistic to Roosevelt delegates.

The fact is that except in a few instances where there are disgruntled politicians who have not been able to get all they want from the administration, or who have a personal grievance against President Roosevelt, there is nothing like what would be properly characterized as opposition to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt.

AFTER CHILD SLAYERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Efforts Being Made by Medical Society to Drive Out Malpractice Syndicate.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—A score or more of prominent physicians have been holding informal meetings for the purpose of asking the County Medical Society to cooperate with the coroner and the police in an effort to check infanticide in this city. Ways and means to check this epidemic of crime have been discussed, but without definite result. Coroner Dugan and all those to whom the alarming increase of infant murder has been brought home, have no hesitancy in declaring that the malpractice syndicates and the baby farm syndicates have made this condition of affairs the most alarming in the country. At present arrests cannot be made because conclusive evidence to convict cannot be secured. Officials claim that laxity in issuing death certificates is primarily responsible for the success of the syndicate members, and also for the increase in their crimes.

The fact that no less than twenty-one young women have recently died under suspicious circumstances in the northwestern part of the city, and that all of the sixteen infant corpses found by the police were picked up in the same neighborhood, has directed the attention of the authorities to one establishment, from which the body of a young married woman was taken very recently, and whose death from peritonitis was certified to by one of the syndicate doctors. In this case the husband of the young woman is willing to tell all he knows. He claims that the young woman was taken to the place by her mother, who told him that she was taking her daughter to Atlantic City. He never saw his wife alive after he bid her good-by at the ferry.

The men and women who appear as the managers of these retreats for women are not physicians, but this fact, it seems, does not deter them from undertaking the operations complained of. One of these men has been identified as a stonemason, another sold books for years, and still another failed in the insurance business. It is not known that any of the women are trained graduate nurses, even. The retreats are merely furnished-room houses, in the parlor of which the "doctor" has his office.

MAYOR WEAVER PLANS POLICE REGISTRATION

Thorough Canvass of All Election Precincts to Be Made During Month of May.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Mayor Weaver has in contemplation a plan of having the police of the city make an assessment of all the voters in the 1,000 divisions of the city prior to or just about the time the regularly elected assessors begin their May assessment. The purpose of this registration of all the voters from the mayor's standpoint is to have the work of the police to compare with that of the regular assessors. It is also in line with the work already started by the mayor last month to have stricken from the assessors' lists the names of all voters who cannot be found or accounted for and also those which have been assessed from vacant houses.

The report in circulation goes further by stating that the returns made by the police in all the wards in the ten days during which they were making up their February assessment were enough for the mayor to decide to make a thorough investigation before another election shall be held. This also means, if the mayor carries out this purpose, that the policemen now detailed to cover election districts will be kept on their new beats henceforth, so that they may have ample time to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the voters residing in those divisions.

PAYNE CONGRATULATED ON POSTAL CONVICTION

Warm Note from the President Concerning the Stamping Out of Official Corruption.

A TRIUMPH FOR JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President yesterday sent the following letter to Postmaster General Payne:

"My Dear Mr. Postmaster General:

"While all the work of the Postoffice Department and the Department of Justice in connection with the postal frauds is not yet over, there is already to the credit of the departments, and therefore primarily to your credit, such an amount of substantial achievement that I take this opportunity to congratulate you personally upon it. It is impossible to expect that corruption will not occasionally occur in any government; the vital point is energy, the fearlessness, and the efficiency with which such corruption is cut out and the corruptionists punished. The success of the prosecutions in this case as compared with previous experiences in prosecuting government officials who have been guilty of malfeasance or misfeasance is as noteworthy as it is gratifying, and must be a source of encouragement to all men who believe in decency and honesty in public life.

"What has been accomplished by you, by those who have worked under you in your department, and by the Department of Justice, redounds to your credit and to the credit of our whole people and is a signal triumph for the cause of popular government. If corruption goes unpunished in the popular government, then government by the people will ultimately fail; and they are the best friends of the people who make it evident that whoever in public office, or in connection with public office, sins against the fundamental laws of civic and social well-being, will be punished with unsparing rigor.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

YOUNG SOLDIERS NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

Close of the Court-Martial of Fourteen Men for Killing Comrade.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—The court-martial which has been sitting at Cairo for the investigation of charges of manslaughter in respect of Bugler Gilbert brought against fourteen young soldiers of the Rifle Brigade has ended. The result was an acquittal and immediate release in the case of one of the prisoners named Phillips.

The decision with regard to the other thirteen will not be promulgated until after it has been confirmed by the general officer commanding.

Brigadier General Murray was the president of the court. Bugler Gilbert, a boy of fifteen, was found half dead on a veranda on Jan. 10, suffering from severe bruises and cuts on the head. He died in the hospital without recovering consciousness five days later. The suggestion was that there was a combination among the prisoners to "rag" the boy because his conduct had led to punishment being inflicted on them collectively. At the inquest all the prisoners but one confessed to having done violence to Gilbert.

Captain Nickerson, A. M. C., told the court that the postmortem revealed extensive hemorrhage of the brain, which caused death, and was produced by blows from a firm but yielding substance. Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, commanding the Rifles, Captain Maitland, the adjutant, the bandmaster and the band sergeant all said they were unaware of any collective punishment given by the officers to boys owing to one boy's behavior, or of any hint that boys should punish one another. The prisoners were all given good characters.

GUARDING INVESTORS.

How the Company Tax May Be Hemmed In.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The government bill now in course of preparation for amending the companies act of 1890 will seek to make amenable to the crinimal law any and all cases of willful misrepresentation, whatever the intent, fraudulent or not, in any document issued by officials of public companies.

In another respect, too, the long war between the legislature and the shady company promoter, in which hitherto the latter has always found sufficient cover to avoid extermination, will be carried forward an important stage by the contemplated measure.

The companies act of 1900 would have done a great deal to safeguard the interests of investors had it not left open one wide avenue of escape for the man who had unsound companies to unload upon the public. This means of egress was by way of floating companies without prospectuses at all, the shares of which, being operated in upon the Stock Exchange at fictitious premiums, proved bait of the most tempting description for many misguided people. The new government bill will seek to close this last earth of the company fox.

The better class city opinion is all in favor of such legislation. It was only the other day that Major Evans Gordon, M. P., incidentally called attention in the Daily Mail to the prospectusless company mongers, and both the committee of the London Stock Exchange and the Board of Trade's inspector general in companies' liquidation have condemned the system vigorously.

It not only helps the Montague Tiggs of the city to defraud the public, but it also robs the state of much revenue in the shape of prospectus registration stamp duties.

BILLS WHICH MUST BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED

Measures in Congressional Committees Which Contain Much Political Dynamite

THE GAME OF POLITICS

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—"Every committee room in Congress contains a political skeleton at this time which ought not to be brought out into the open if the Republican party is to have smooth sailing in the coming campaign, which all present indications are it will have," said a Republican leader of the House. "The Democratic party is absolutely without an issue as matters now stand. Let us hope that some of the pending legislation will not see the light of day in either house. That is the reason for an early adjournment, and it is the best reason that need be advanced at this time."

The leader was talking about a number of measures now sleeping in the committee rooms—measures which have been given more or less consideration by the committees, but which are believed to contain dynamite which would explode in the campaign. He was speaking of the anti-injunction bill, the shipping subsidy bill, the Iowa liquor bill, the service pension bill and others of like character. All these bills are important, and deserve the fullest consideration and explanation before they are given the force of public law. They are measures about which there are the widest differences of opinion among the people, and some of them, if brought out in the open, thereby disclosing the attitude of the party leaders and the rank and file respecting them, would produce issues enough for one campaign.

That is to say that many measures of real merit are stifled in the face of the presidential campaign. These are times in which it is not regarded as wise for parties to play around the outer edges of dangerous political issues which may contain powder, while recklessly handling the heat engendered by public speech. Politics is played in every move by the party leaders on both sides at this time. It is interesting to watch the current of events in either house these days. Everything has a political coloring. Democrats will urge the adoption of measures in which they do not believe, simply because they fondly imagine that the presentation of the subject will embarrass the dominant party. Republicans will hesitate about bringing forward valuable legislation for fear some turn of events will give the opposition an advantage.

It reminds one of the early-day records made by the Democrat leaders in Congress who voted year after year for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver," without giving the slightest study to the question, hoping at the time that their party might gain some strength among the people by the open "friendship for silver." But the day of reckoning came, when that point became an issue, and it required diligent and continuous efforts for some of the greatest men in the country to reconcile the stand they took, after mature reflection on the vital issue of the times, with the record votes they had made in Congress.

PREACHER AT 102 YEARS DIES IN ALMSHOUSE

Spread Methodism for More than 80 Years—Refused Admission to Home for Aged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—James Warden, aged 102 years, supposed to be the oldest expounder of Methodism in the world, is dead in the Baltimore county almshouse. He was born in England and was licensed to preach in 1824. He traveled afoot over Baltimore county and even into Pennsylvania for his faith. A few weeks ago he lost his nursery business, he said, through the treachery of a friend.

He went to a Methodist home for the aged but they told him that he could not enter unless he had $50. He did not have a cent, and made his way to the county almshouse and asked for shelter. This was two weeks ago.

When the facts became known there was a great protest from Methodists that a man who had labored for eighty years for the church had no home in his old age. Some endeavored to explain away the apparent reflection by stating that Mr. Warden was only a licensed preacher and not a minister of the church, but this did not allay the indignation. A minister was sent to invite him to a home for the aged, but Mr. Warden refused to leave the almshouse.

MORTALITY OF MEMBERS.

Great Changes Wrought by Death in Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The deaths of Mr. Pickard, M. P., and Mr. Powell Williams, M. P., before the session was a week old has set members of Parliament discussing the extraordinary mortality of the House.

In conversation with a reporter Mr. Henniker Heaton pointed out that of the 670 members who composed the 1885 Parliament only about 100 are now members, and more than 180 are dead.

"Members come here too late," said Mr. Heaton. "The great proportion are over forty. The party whips impress upon them that the great thing is to be always in attendance. Deprived of their sleep, members stay here until tired to death, and it is too much for their vitality to endure at the advanced ages of so many of our members."

SUPPLY BILLS TO BE GIVEN RIGHT OF WAY IN BOTH THE HOUSES

Naval Measure Probably Will Be the First to Receive Senatorial Consideration.

BILL FOR NEW BUILDING

It Will Be Called Up by Mr. Fairbanks To-Day—House Is Well Up with Its Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It is expected that both the naval and army appropriation bills will be reported to the Senate during the present week, and it is intended to take them up for consideration as soon as possible, regardless of all other legislation, and henceforth to give the supply bills right of way to the exclusion of all other matters. The army appropriation bill has been under consideration by a subcommittee of the military committee for some time, and will be taken up early in the week. The prospect, however, is that the naval bill will be the first to secure consideration by the Senate. Both measures will meet opposition, and probably will be debated at length.

The bill authorizing the erection of a joint building for the use of the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce will be called up on Monday by Mr. Fairbanks. It is understood that Mr. Gorman will seek to secure various amendments to the measure.

Tuesday will be devoted to the bill regulating the shipment of government supplies, and in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday a vote will be taken on that before adjournment that day.

It is not expected that the confirmation of General Wood will be considered during the week, owing to the absence of Senators Foraker and Blackburn, both of the committee on military affairs and both interested in the case, though on opposite sides. It is the general expectation that the case will receive attention next week.

At the request of Mr. Beveridge next Thursday has been set aside for consideration of legislation in the interest of Alaska. There are several bills pertaining to that Territory on the calendar. Mr. Beveridge, however, will not press these bills if there are appropriation bills ready.

The committee on privileges and elections will begin its investigation into the Smoot case on Tuesday, and it is also expected that the special committee appointed to inquire into the charges against Senator Dietrich will proceed with its work during the week.

HOUSE IS NEARLY UP WITH ITS BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The first week in March finds the House with a very small proportion of the big supply measures awaiting its action. The naval was the eighth of the general appropriation bills that have been disposed of at this session. The remaining supply bills will be given precedence over other measures, as it is the desire of the leaders to clear up all the regular business of the House as early as possible. The District of Columbia appropriation bill will be taken up next, and then will follow the Indian appropriation bill. The time allotted for general debate on these bills will give ample opportunity for parliamentary discussion.

With these two bills out of the way the postoffice appropriation bill will be placed before the House, the consideration of which will consume some time. In the meantime the appropriations committee will perfect the sundry civil bill, now in an advanced state of preparedness for this time of the session, in order that it may be taken up at the earliest practicable moment.

DUKE OF SOMERSET'S FINANCIAL SCHEME

International Company, with $10,000,000, to Be Formed by European Capitalists.

GENEVA, Feb. 28.—An international association with a capital of two millions sterling—all of which is to be paid up and which will be raised later to five millions—has been formed in Geneva under the presidency of the Duke of Somerset.

The association, which has for its object the undertaking of commercial enterprises of every kind, will be carried on on the lines of the Credit Lyonnais, and will have branches in every capital of Europe and in America. Seven of the chief countries are represented on the committee.

Mr. F. W. Pixley, who with the Duke of Somerset forms the English committee, stated on Saturday that the company had been registered under the laws of Switzerland, a neutral country, because of its international character.

"The corporation," he said, "will undertake general financial business and banking, as the term is understood in America, but it will have nothing to do with company promotion or with the placing of ordinary shares. Assistance, however, will be given in suitable cases towards the issuing of debentures, the collection of coupons, etc.

"There will be no offer to the public, and no fees will be paid to the directors, their remuneration depending upon the dividend."

Pay of Rural Mail Carriers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The question before the people in regard to rural free delivery service for the future is much talked of, and the opinions of the masses of the people as to the propriety of cutting off the privilege which the rural carrier has of acting as agent and doing a package business are based on the welfare of the people in the rural districts, and not the profit the carrier is supposed to gain. For one, I am not in favor of any law that gives an employe of the Postoffice Department the privilege of doing business outside of his position as a servant of this department. I have been a rural carrier for two years, and by past experience know that such a privilege is a nuisance to the regularity of the service. I have done an extensive business handling packages, from which in all, I receive 10 cents for my trouble. I would like to ask any member of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association what my gain was in this transaction.

If carriers are to be burdened by doing errands of this kind, why not enact a law compelling carriers to pass a good mechanical examination and carry a complete supply of tools and do repairing on their route. I know this might delay them in making good time, but if the patrons are the only ones to be considered, and the carrier should be an hour late on his return trip, the postmaster could make a statement to this effect: "Carrier one hour late; Bill Jones had his harrow teeth sharpened," or "Sam Doolittle had to have a plowshare sharpened," which would correct any irregularity that might take place under such circumstances.

Under the present law, carriers out of large cities have the advantage of carriers out of small towns in doing a package business, and why should Congress favor the few and not the many? I think carriers should do all they can to bring the daily paper to every home, but they should not be allowed to solicit for any one paper. This would give all publishers an equal chance for any territory, and be the means of placing the best literature in every rural home. The question is, does the carrier want an increase of $100 and be a servant for everybody, or serve one master, "Old Uncle Sam" at an increase of $200 per year? I prefer the latter.

A RURAL CARRIER.

Bunker Hill, Ind., Feb. 26.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

RURAL CARRIERS MUST STOP SOLICITING TRADE

If Salaries Are Raised It Will Be Expressly on the Foregoing Condition.

MAY GET $70 A MONTH

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is every reason to believe that Congress will fix the salaries of rural carriers at $840 or at least $800 a year.

This increase will be accompanied, of course, by a provision that the carriers shall not solicit or act as agents for hire. The sentiment in Congress that the rural carriers should give all their time while on duty to the work of the government is rapidly growing, as is also sentiment in favor of a greater increase in salary than that proposed by the House committee on postoffices. Representative Hemenway, chairman of the committee on appropriations, indorses the amendment in the postal bill relative to the rural carriers with the exception of the provision fixing the salary at $720 a year. "The carriers are entitled to more compensation," said Mr. Hemenway to the Journal correspondent. "They should receive at least $70 a month, and I am of the opinion that Congress will authorize such a payment."

The Indiana delegation is almost a unit in support of the proposition that the carriers shall be prohibited from soliciting for firms and corporations. "Such a practice is bad in principle," said Representative Crumpacker. "I am of the opinion, however, that the carriers should be permitted to do errands for individuals on the routes, and I shall probably offer an amendment to that effect."

"I am interested chiefly in the farmer," said Representative Holliday. "If the carrier is requested to bring in an article from the city he should be permitted to perform such a service. But the carrier should not be allowed to drum up business for one firm to the prejudice of another."

The postoffice appropriation bill will come up in the House the latter part of the week.

GIANT COMMERCIAL MAP OF THE WORLD PUBLISHED

Change in Arrangements of Continents—America Placed in the Center.

CABLES ARE EVEN SHOWN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A commercial map of the world, sixteen feet long and seven and one-half feet wide, prepared in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, under the immediate supervision of E. H. Fowler, chief draftsman, has been installed in the office of Secretary Cortelyou of the Deparment of Commerce and Labor.

The location of the continents is different from that shown on any other map or atlas heretofore published. The American continents occupy the center, thereby permitting the entire Pacific ocean and the transpacific steamship and cable routes to the Philippines and Hong-Kong to be shown without a break in the center of the Pacific, as always has been the case heretofore. The Eastern route via the Suez canal to the Philippines also is continuously shown. Cities having a population of between 100,000 and 400,000 are indicated in a distinctive manner.

Throughout the whole map all places of international interest or importance are shown, submarine cables are given, colonial possessions are indicated by the same coloring as that of mother countries, political boundaries are defined as accurately as could be ascertained down to the day the work was finished and much other valuable information given with clearness and brevity.

To Foster Irish Tobacco.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—The chancellor of the exchequer has informed Mr. W. Redmond that it has been decided to allow the experimental cultivation of tobacco in Ireland on a considerable scale for a period of five years under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and by persons approved by the department. A rebate of one-third of the duty will be granted on any tobacco produced as the result of the experiment.

ALL THE HEARST MEN ARE BRYAN ADHERENTS

Conservative Democrats Recognize Hearstism as the Frayed Remnants of the Silver Craze.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Scratch a Hearst man of to-day and you find underneath the surface earmarks of Bryanism and an unyielding devotion to the doctrine of "sixteen-to-one" and popocracy. The virus is still there. Find the Parker and Olney boomers—or any of the political movers here who decline to follow the Hearst band wagon, and you find repentant Democrats or those who declined to follow the fortunes of Bryan in the weird days of 1896 and 1900. You cannot find a political observer here who knows the game of present day politics but who sizes up the situation just that way.

The announcement by Mr. Bryan that he is not giving encouragement to the Hearst boom has had no effect to convince the opposition to Bryan that if he is not supporting Hearst he is encouraging Hearstism, which is only the remnants of Bryanism, greatly frayed at the edges. It is generally regarded by the Democratic politicians here that while Mr. Bryan will not be able to control the platform provisions of the St. Louis convention this year, he will name the candidate. He will not be able to reinsert in terms the silver issue, but he will prevent the nomination of any candidate who was not a follower and supporter of Bryanism in 1896 and 1900.

That is the reason the Democrats are wildly searching for an issue that will stir up the country. They feel that they may be able to unite the party on a candidate, but without an issue that has vitality enough to last through the summer heat, they regard the situation as really serious.

Deadly Sleeping Sickness.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The deadly sleeping sickness continues to work havoc in Central Africa. In Uganda the French Roman Catholic missionaries have found that carbolic acid relieves temporarily, but does not cure the disease. Several villages have been depopulated by the epidemic.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the *natural* performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." MRS. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

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Safe Deposit Vault
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Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Policemen day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes.
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FINEST ON EARTH
Hand, Crosscut, Butcher, Kitchen and Mill Saws
SOLD EVERYWHERE

CONSUMPTION CURE.

Dr. Searles Would Let Bacilli Fight It Out.

DARTMOUTH, England, Feb. 28.—Dr. Searle, the mayor of Dartmouth, has repeated the assertion which he recently made at a mayoral banquet, that he can cure tuberculosis.

Dr. Searle's idea is to take bacilli infinitely more powerful than the consumption bacilli and inoculate the patient with them, the result being that the stronger would kill the weaker and themselves die in the process. He claims that if Mr. Rockefeller, the oil king, would devote a small portion of the million and a half dollars he offers to any one who would cure consumption to the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory, he would speedily convince the world of the truth of his statements.

"There are," said Dr. Searle, "many people cured by the Koch process who have never had consumption at all. But I do not ask for doubtful cases. All I ask for are patients who are well-nigh certain to die in six or twelve months. Place them under my treatment and I say unhesitatingly they will recover."

To combat consumption a sanatorium is to be built by the local authorities of Cork county by means of a rate of a penny in the pound.

MINISTER CALLED HER HIS OWN DUCKLING

DELHI, N. Y., Feb. 28.—A Delaware county jury has just awarded the plaintiff a verdict of $1,500 in a breach of promise case. The defendant is the Rev. James A. Gordon, a Presbyterian minister at Cabin Hill, town of Andes, the plaintiff being Miss Mary A. Sutherland, a daughter of one of the elders of the church. They became engaged in November, 1897, and they appear to have been a loving couple, and numerous letters written by him to her were offered as evidence.

At the end of two years the defendant told the plaintiff he no longer loved her as a man should love the woman he was to marry and the engagement should terminate. He gave as a reason for his action that Miss Sutherland did not show a disposition to prepare herself by work and study for the responsible position of a minister's wife.

It took the attorney for the plaintiff nearly five hours to read the minister's love letters. In one of the letters he spoke of her writing him that she was going to start a duck farm, and after advising her not to embark in the venture reminded her that she was his little duckling and if she was where he could hug her he would make her "quack, quack, quack."

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.