

Half good won't do!

A "may-cure" cough medicine won't do. If it will "perhaps" do its work, it's worse than worthless. If it's good, it's worth ten times its price. Do you know where to draw the line between the good and the bad? This testimonial should help.

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. My little girl had about a year's cough. I bought a bottle of coughs, so I bought a bottle. It relieved me at once. Before I had taken a quarter of a bottle my cough was entirely cured. I think it is the most wonderful cough medicine ever known."—L. HAWK, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Your doctor or druggist will hear us out. Three sizes: \$1.00 size, cheapest in the long run; 50c. size, just the thing for a cold that "hangs on"; 25c. size, for an ordinary, mean, disagreeable cold.

The early bird is now skimming for the best material—worms next.

Thirty Days' Trial Absolutely Free.

We offer to each new student, enrolling at the beginning of the Spring Term, March 20th, 1900, thirty days' trial FREE in either our Elementary, Normal, College, Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. This offers a magnificent opportunity to test at the most thoroughly practical colleges of the U. S. All expenses law.

Some politicians make better promises than they do.

Send for Choice Recipes by Walter Baker Co., Ltd., Brockton, Mass., mailed free. Mention this paper.

Pork peckers should always be happy they have a hog-killing time.

MARCH AND APRIL

are the Most Disagreeable Months of the Year in the North.

In the South, they are the pleasantest and most agreeable. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds and flowers; early vegetables and fruits are ready for eating, and in fact all nature seems to have awakened from its winter sleep. The Louisville & Nashville Thread Company reaches the Garden Spot of the South, and will on the first and third Tuesdays of March and April sell round-trip tickets to all principal points in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and West Florida, at about half rates. Write for particulars of excursions to F. S. Jones, D. P. A., in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

There were nearly 89,000 deaths in London last year.

Look out for banana peel on the pathway of life.

Mr. Black and Miss Smith's marriage does not make a blacksmith firm.

Play's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., Oct 24, 1896.

Gossip is the only method of advertising some folks try.

EXCURSION RATES

To Western Canada and particulars as to how to secure 100 acres of the best 160-acre farms in the continent can be secured on application to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, or the undersigned. Specially conducted excursions will leave St. Paul, Minn., on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and especially low rates on all lines of railway are quoted for excursions leaving St. Paul on March 28 and April 4 for Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. N. B. Bartholomew, 306 Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa.

From Factory to USER.

ONE Profit. Our Hosiery and Knit Goods are made in the most modern and up-to-date machinery, with choice of oak or walnut cabinet and with the latest improved AUTOMATIC FEEDER. By one movement the thread is threaded ready for service. The Hosiery Machine has the patent COMPLETE set of best tool attachments, carefully packed in a handsome VELVET lined case, is about 10 lbs. It is shipped at first-class rates. The freight will average about \$1.00 within 30 miles of Chicago. The cabinet work is ornamental, the seven drawers and covers beveled with nickel-plated brass. The drawers are each fitted with a heavy NICKEL-PLATED Ring Drawer Pull, etc. Each machine is carefully tested before leaving our factory. It is guaranteed to give perfect service for one general line of EVERYTHING you can make on it. It is guaranteed to give perfect service for one general line of EVERYTHING you can make on it. It is guaranteed to give perfect service for one general line of EVERYTHING you can make on it.

JOHN H. SMYTHE CO. 120-122 W. Madison St. CHICAGO, ILL.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MEET.

Midnight Conference at White House on Puerto Rican Bill.

PRESIDENT GIVES ADVICE.

Frankly Confesses He Was Mistaken When He Wrote His Message Recommending Free Trade with the Islands—Lodge Addresses the Senate.

Washington, March 9.—The early adjournment of the senate Wednesday, owing to the announcement of the death of Representative Harmer, "the father of the house," afforded the steering committee an opportunity to hold its first session, and it was a most important one. The unsatisfactory situation with regard to the various pending questions that have caused the leaders so much disquietude was talked over and a subcommittee composed of Senators Hanna, Aldrich and Spooner, was delegated to consult with the president with a view to harmonious action between the executive and the senate. The joint conference took place at the white house and to Rican bill ought to stand. It was the sentiment of the steering committee that as a matter of policy it would not do for the republicans to change front on the Puerto Rican question now, and that therefore the provision for a tariff of 15 per cent of the Dingley law rates, as passed by the house and incorporated in the pending Puerto Rican bill ought to attend. It was agreed, however, in view of the conflicting views of senators and of the strong free trade sentiment in various parts of the country to let the discussion run for some time before calling a caucus to decide upon united party action. Whether the steering committee's views are to be upheld by the caucus or a policy of free trade with Puerto Rico adopted remains to be seen. The meeting of the steering committee was a result of the general conviction among the leaders that something should be done at once to harmonize the differences among the republicans regarding several of the more important matters now before the senate, differences which in their opinion seriously threaten the success of the campaign upon which the party is about to enter. As to the Quay case, assurances were given at the meeting of the steering committee that Senator Frye, the president pro tempore of the senate, had changed his mind regarding the status of that question, and was now disposed to decide that it could not displace the unfinished business, the Puerto Rican bill, and therefore could be discussed only during the morning hour. These assurances have inspired the anti-Quay men with new confidence that they can succeed in postponing indefinitely a vote upon the question of Quay's title to a seat.

At the white house conference the Puerto Rican question and the reciprocity treaties were fully and freely discussed. The president frankly told the senators that he was satisfied from fuller information and more mature reflection that the recommendations of his annual message for free trade with Puerto Rico were ill advised, and that he is now earnestly in favor of the enactment of the house bill providing for a tariff of 15 per cent of the Dingley law rates. The people of the country will soon come to see the matter in the same light as he does, the president said, and they would as frankly admit that a duty is better for the Puerto Ricans than free trade.

SENATOR LODGE ON FOREIGN POLICY

Massachusetts Senator Supports the Administration. Washington, D. C., March 8.—Senator Lodge delivered his speech in the senate in support of Senator Beveridge's resolution on the government's policy in the Philippines. He strongly deprecated the attempt of the opposition to make the question one of party politics and made a vigorous plea for the retention of the islands. The success or the failure of the undertaking, he contended, affected the American people as a whole.

Mr. Lodge said in part: "The questions involved in the future management of the Philippine islands and in our policy in the far east are of a nature to demand the highest and most sagacious statesmanship. I have always thought with Webster that party politics should cease 'at the water's edge.' The Philippines should be an American question, not the sport of parties or the subject of party creeds. The responsibility for them rests upon the American people, not upon the Democratic or Republican party. If we fail in dealing with them we shall all alike suffer from the failure, and if we succeed the honor and the profit will redound in the end to the glory and the benefit of all."

The senator criticized the policy of the opposition in making a political issue of the question, and pointed out the impossibility of adopting the plans proposed to end the struggle in the islands. He said: "I hope and believe that we shall retain the islands, and that, peace and order once restored, we shall and should re-establish civil government, beginning with the towns and villages, where the inhabitants are able to manage their own affairs. "Taking the colonies as a whole, a very large minority, if not half, of people whom the continental congress proposed to govern were utterly opposed to the revolution. Did we ask their consent? Not at all. We crowded the revolutionary government on the loyalists at the point of the bayonet, and when the revolution was over

FRANCE IS READY FOR WAR.

Officials in Paris Think England is Looking for Trouble.

AN ATTACK IS EXPECTED.

Troops in Algeria, Tonquin, and Madagascar Are in a Position to Repel Aggression and Fleet Has Selected Points of Safety.

Paris, March 9.—Your correspondent learns that extreme tension exists in the Anglo-French relations, and that French official circles are considering the probability of war. An important official, who possesses the confidence of the ministry, told your correspondent today that it would be useless to longer deny the fact that Great Britain aims at attacking France. He added that it had been evident for some time that the English press was obeying instructions in making the most of every trifling offense given by the French press, while ignoring graver insults from the press of other countries.

Moreover, all of Great Britain's late preparations are known to be solely directed against France. Every step that England has taken has met with a corresponding precautionary step by France. It was not weakness that made the French yield in the Fashoda dispute, but moderation, though apparently all moderation was blasted in England's present temper. France is now and has been for years prepared and ready to resist British aggression. The correspondent remarked that these were somewhat startling statements, and added that he did not wish to cable anything that was likely to produce bad blood.

The diplomatist, in reply, said: "I have put the same case too strong. Remember, we do not wish for war, but England's disposition is too evident to be misunderstood. Consequently, we have made all the necessary precautions to avoid being taken at a disadvantage. Stores and ammunition have been accumulated in the colonies in sufficient quantities to enable them, though isolated, to maintain a long campaign. "There are 30,000 white troops in Tonquin, and 50,000 in Algeria under Gen. Gallien, who will be able to deal with any expedition England may send against them. In Madagascar there are nearly 10,000 troops, and more will be sent there shortly. These will occupy strategic positions, from which the whole British army will be unable to move them. Everything is ready, and we can now fold our arms, awaiting England's first move."

The correspondent again said that he disliked to send news of this character lest it prove mischievous, whereupon the official answered: "We don't mind the publication of the fact that we realize England's public opinion; we have taken every precaution, and are now quite prepared to meet her hostility. The publication will do more good than harm. English opinion has misunderstood French moderation, and you had better acquaint it with the true state of the case. "The French fleet possesses safe refuges, from which, opportunity offering, it will be able to cover movements against England's weak points, which are perfectly known, should war be declared. Stranger things have happened than seeing the tri-color in London and Cairo. Remember, however, that we do not wish for war unless it is forced on us."

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Health Board Announces Outbreak in Chinatown, Which is Quarantined. San Francisco, Cal., March 9.—The board of health late Wednesday night announced that a case of bubonic plague has been discovered in Chinatown, and called on the chief of police to put a blockade on the Chinese quarters. This was done. A cordon was placed around the building in which the death occurred, and no one was allowed to leave the quarter or enter it. The result was that many cooks were missing from hotels, restaurants and private houses the next morning, and even the street-car lines which intersect Chinatown were stopped. The Chinese patient who died showed swellings of the glands in the groin, but these swellings did not differ materially from those found in other cases of suspects found to have died of other diseases. Experts who have had experience with the plague do not believe this is a genuine case of the plague. Conditions here are all against its spread throughout the city, but it would probably find many victims in Chinatown, where the authorities have never been able to enforce the sanitary regulations for any length of time.

Victoria, B. C., March 9.—Genuine bubonic plague has made its appearance under circumstances which point to the imperative urgency of watching every avenue of communication with the oriental hotbeds of the plague epidemic. It is by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Nanyo Maru that the "curse of the east" has gained its first foothold on American soil. She arrived at Port Townsend on Honolulu on Jan. 30. The Nanyo Maru is still held at the quarantine station, just over the sound. Up to a fortnight ago there had been seventeen cases and three deaths among her people. William Head station also has cases of beriberi under recovery, but the identification of the disease as beriberi is here positive and complete.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, March 7.—The following table shows the range of quotations on the board of trade today:

Table with columns: Articles, High, Low, Mar. 7, Mar. 8. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short ribs, and Honors American Composites.

Honors American Composites. London, March 9.—The Goldberger prize of the Royal Academy of Music has been awarded to W. R. Maxwell of New York.

CONGRESS.

Des Moines, March 8.—(10-day) The session of the Iowa senate in connection with the introduction of a bill by Senator Classon to reimburse a list of insane patients from whom money was taken while Dr. Gilman was superintendent of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant.

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ROBERTS FACING THE BOERS.

Occupies a Position to the South of Modder River at Ofontein.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ofontein, dated Sunday, says: "The Boer front covers eighteen miles to the south of Modder river."

STREKSTROOM, March 6.—Stormberg was found evacuated when the British entered Sunday night.

LONDON, March 6.—General Buller's revised list of casualties from February 14 to February 27 gives 93 men killed, 684 wounded and 25 missing.

OFontein, March 7.—General Joubert is reported to be in supreme command of the Boer forces here.

COLESBERG, March 7.—The British advanced camp is now at Oorlogspoort river, several miles beyond Achter-tang.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to the Standard from Ofontein, dated March 4, says: "Lord Roberts' army now occupies a most advantageous position. The Sixth division is posted on the right and holds all the kopjes for five miles south of the Modder river. The seventh division is in the center, immediately south of the river, and the ninth division is on the north bank of the river. The cavalry brigade is posted on the left front and the mounted infantry on the right front. The country around consists of wide, grassy plains, broken only by ridges and isolated kopjes. A body of the enemy has taken up a position on one of the latter, a flat-topped hill to the north of the river, five miles beyond General French, who to-day took out horse artillery and shelled them. Another force, 4,000 strong, holds an isolated group of kopjes south of the Modder and in front of the British mounted infantry. Their position is surrounded on all sides by level plains, over which the Boers must make their way in order to reach the river. As a consequence, their situation appears precarious in the extreme."

ACQUITS MINE RIOTERS.

Jury Renders Verdict of Not Guilty in Case of the Carterville Men.

VIENNA, Ill., March 6.—After being out only seven hours the jury in the case of the nine Carterville miners charged with the killing of five negroes on the streets of that city last December, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The scene in the court room after the reading was one long to be remembered. The wives and children of the defendants had been hurriedly called and many were overcome with joy at the acquittal of their loved ones. The case occupied six weeks of the court's time and 121 witnesses were examined. There remain four other indictments against the defendants.

He who is up to snuff never sneezes when other people take it.

TO RELIEVE MAKING.

LONDON, March 6.—Mafeking is to be relieved as soon as the British force already on the way to Kimberly can raise the siege. This force is described vaguely as "strong." The Kimberly Light Horse is mentioned as a component part. In view of the fact that the Kimberly Light Horse is under the control of the De Beers company, Lord Roberts' visit to Kimberly probably had to do with an arrangement with Cecil Rhodes to use this company of troops.

JOE WHEELER'S VIEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—General Joseph Wheeler favors giving the Philippines a territorial form of government. He says: "I believe the people are ready for a certain kind of self-government. They could be given power to make laws under such a system of government as has been adopted for our territories. The municipal governments are all in the hands of the natives and they get along without trouble or friction. Under a territorial form the islands could be best controlled."

BOERS DIDN'T MAKE A STAND.

Entire Force, However, Succeeded in Escaping. LONDON, March 9.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed General French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made of the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force. General French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

PRETORIA, March 6.—Via Lorenzo Marquez.—It is officially stated here that on Sunday last there was heavy fighting at Dordrecht, that the British were repulsed with great loss, and that the federals captured three cannon.

LADYSMITH, March 9.—The Boers are entrenching at Biggarsberg. The scouts report that all the Natal Dutch farmers have fled from the surrounding country.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railroad crossings. The Daily News makes the following editorial comment: "It was rumored in London yesterday—and we have some reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that the two republics made a formal and unopposed overture for peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately, the conditions suggested were of such a character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

IMPRISONED MEN DOOMED.

Certain That Fifty-Two Lives Were Lost in Explosion. FIRE CREEK, W. Va., March 8.—The rescuing parties continued working hard at Red Ash mine yesterday in removing debris and searching for the bodies of the victims of yesterday's explosion. The scenes of distress among those hunting their missing friends are as appalling as yesterday. It is still impossible to give the exact number of victims or to identify all the bodies that have been recovered. Conservative estimates by the mine officials place the number of killed at fifty-two, while others believe the number of victims will reach sixty. A report from the rescuers tonight was that thirty-four victims had been removed from the mine, twenty-nine being dead and five seriously injured. The surviving miners and others estimate that there are at least thirty-nine miners still entombed.