SENATOR ROACH SPEAKS.

HE TELLS THE SENATE THAT HE DESIRES AN INVESTIGATION.

It Had Been His Purpose, He Said, to Ask for One, but He Had Yielded to the Advice of Older Senators and Kept Silent—Mr. Chandler Speaks in Favor of the Hoar Resolution—Mr. Voorhees Denies the Right of the Senate to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—As soon as the journal of yesterday was read in the Senate today, Mr. Roach (Dem., N. D.), who was at the moment occupying Mr. Blackburn's seat near the front aisle, arose and addressed the Chair. He said:

"Mr. President, my colleague, the senior Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Casey), is reported to have said—referring to the charges in the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar)—that I told him that I desired to offer a resolution for an investigation, or that I thought it the best thing to do. I rise now to confirm that statement, and to say that I am perfectly willing that the investigation shall be proceeded with. After the conversation referred to by my colleague, I yielded to the advice of friends in the Senate and did not act on my own impulse in the matter. Hence I did not offer the resolution which I desired and intended to offer. New to this body and unfamiliar with its customs and usages, I naturally attached weight to the advice and opinion of those older in the service and better versed in the practices and precedents of the Senate. I was informed, or was given to understand, that however much I might desire or demand an investigation, it was not the practice of the Senate to take notice or jurisdiction of alleged acts or conduct prior to the election of a Senator, or having no connection with the legality thereof. Now, I desire to say at this time that I am perfectly willing and desirous that this investigation be proceeded with. That has been my position from the beginning. I have been blamed for not speaking and I have also been criticised because it is alleged that I did say something. I desired to say this much, in justice to my colleague and to myself, and with reference to what has been said in the newspapers, because this thing is proceeding so far on newspaper allegations."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.)—In view of the statement made by the Senator from North Dakota, I venture to ask the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Vance) whether there is any objection now to have Mr. Hoar's modified resolution agreed to without debate?

Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.)—Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections—I can only speak for myself, of course. If the resolution be reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, I shall have no objection to its adoption.

Mr. Chandler—Then I ask that the resolution may be reported, and that there may be unanimous consent to its adoption without debate.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.)—I shall be obliged to refuse unanimous consent so far as I am concerned without reference to what consequences may follow, in my interview or communication, either directly or indirectly, with the Senator from North Dakota. I act on my own responsibility and on my conviction of my duty to the Senate and to the Constitution of my country. I deny absolutely the power of this body, under any circumstances, to institute and conduct an investigation in reference to the conduct of a Senator, that conduct having transpired before his election to this body and being disconnected with that election. I deny absolutely that any consent on the part of the Senator whose conduct is proposed to be investigated will give to this body jurisdiction.

When Mr. George resumed his seat, Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) gave notice that when the resolution should be reported back, he would offer the following substitute for it:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to report back to the Senate at the next session whether the Senate has authority or jurisdiction to investigate charges made against a Senator as to conduct or offences occurring or committed prior to his election, not relating to his duty as Senator or affecting the integrity of his election.

Mr. Chandler then took the floor and began his speech in support of the resolution offered by Mr. Hoar on April 10. This resolution directs the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine the allegations recently made in the public press, charging William N. Roach, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, with certain criminal offences committed while cashier or officer of a bank in the city of Washington, and to ascertain the facts and circumstances, so far as to enable the committee to determine what are the duty and power of the Senate in regard thereto.

Mr. Chandler said that he should have refrained from making any statement of the facts in the case had it not been for the fact that Senators on the other side had given notice that the case was not to be investigated. Senators on the other side had reached the determination that such would be the vote and that there would be no inquiry. He did not think, however, that the Senate would ever put itself on record as making a declaration of the constitutional principle that there is no power, under any circumstances, to investigate the conduct of a Senator before his election. For the facts in the case Mr. Chandler referred to articles in various newspapers and to the reports in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and he asked whether, if those facts were as stated (and they had not been denied), the character of the offence was not sufficient to demand an investigation. Here, he said, was a grave breach of trust alleged, an embezzlement on the part of an officer of a national bank. He believed that if there was anything necessary for the prosperity of the country it was that breaches of trust should be commensurately punished. He believed that there was nothing that so much unfitted a man to act as a Senator as the fact that he had been a defaulter in either a public or a private trust. He claimed that the substitute proposed was simply intended to put off the investigation till the next session, in the hope that something might turn up that would relieve Mr. Roach of the necessity of an authentic explanation of the facts in the case. He did not believe that it would be seriously affirmed by the Senate, that, although a man might be expelled from the Senate for burglary, or murder, or forgery, the sacred aegis of the Constitution would be thrown around a man if he had committed one of those crimes the day before his election.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) replied to Mr. Chandler. There was, he said, when the Government was founded, men who believed that the Federal Government should swallow up, concentrate, and condense all the powers incident to the republic, while on the other side the men who had the controlling voice in the making of the Constitution believed that the States made the Government and that the States precisted the Government. That question governed the matter now under consideration. What were and who were Senators? Where did they come from? To whom were they responsible? They were officers of the States. Could not the States be trusted to send proper men to the senate? The presumptions were in favor of the virtue, intelligence, and capacity of the States to send to the Senate men who were fit for that high position, and the presumptions were that the representatives of other States would be better employed in minding their own business than in criticising the action of a State in choosing its Senators.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) testified to the good qualities and high reputation of Mr. Roach for the ten or twelve years that he has resided in Dakota. Their relations, he said, were agreeable and pleasant, and he had very high regard for his colleague. He regarded the whole affair as a very unfortunate occurrence for his colleague and for his State.

Mr. Gorman thought the Senate had had enough of the subject for to-day, and he therefore withdrew the motion, however, to enable Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) to move to lay the resolution and substitute on the table. As that motion was not debatable, and as Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) intimated a desire to reply briefly to Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Harris withdrew the motion.

The resolutions heretofore reported for an investigation of the right of Joseph W. Adv. claiming a seat as Senator from the State of Kansas, and for an investigation as to the condition of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Oklahoma, and the propriety of their admission as States, were then taken up and agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4:40 adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate May Adjourn To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There are some indications of the final adjournment of the Senate to-morrow. The Democrats indicated in open session to-day, and reiterated it in secret session, that they would not permit an investigation of Mr. Roach. The Republicans will therefore demand the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Harris to lay the resolution and the amendment on the table, and will content themselves with going on record in accordance with the policy they have pursued since the investigation was first proposed. The committee to notify the President may be appointed early to-morrow, and at the executive session that will follow the morning business the members of the new Court of Appeals will be confirmed and the calendar cleared of all nominations. As it looks now, to-morrow will see the end of the extra session of the Senate.

SORES FROM HEAD TO FEET

Skin Dried Up. Could not Shut Her Eyes. Weighed at Six Months less than Seven Pounds. Spent $100 in Druggists and Doctors. Completely Cured in One Month by CUTICURA REMEDIES at Cost of $5.00. Now a Strong, Healthy, Full-Weight Child. See Portrait.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face and it kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. We doctored for it, but she did not improve, and finally the scab started to fall off, and then she had boils. She had as many as forty on her head at one time, and as many more on her body. After a boil would break the scab would form again. When she was six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than she did when she was born, and her skin started to dry up and got so bad that she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but laid with them half open. About this time, at the earnest request of friends, I started using the

CUTICURA

Remedies, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The scab and boils were entirely gone and she slept and ate like another baby. The doctor and drug bill were over *one hundred dollars*, the Cuticura bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now two years old, and is as strong and healthy as any child of her age, and I can truthfully say it is all owing to the CUTICURA REMEDIES. See photograph inclosed. I will willingly write to any mother whose child has skin disease, giving full particulars of how I used them.

Yours with a Mother's Blessing, MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. Mailed free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Red, Rough, and Oily Skin,

Prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated **Cuticura Soap.** Incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion as well as toilet soaps.

CLEVELAND'S NOMINATIONS.

The Members of the New Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia Selected.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Richard H. Alvey of Maryland to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and Martin F. Morris of the District of Columbia and Seth Shepard of Texas to be Associate Justices of the same court.

Levi H. Manning of Arizona, to be Surveyor-General of Arizona; John Lafabee of South Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Rapid City, S. D.; William Aughin of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Crookston, Minn.; Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, to be Recorder of the General Land Office; Robert K. Gillespie of Tennessee, to be principal clerk of the public lands in the General Land Office.

John C. Geraghty of Minnesota, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Minnesota; Charles H. Miller of Illinois, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Galena, Ill.

To be assistant surgeons in the Marine Hospital service of the United States—John W. Branham of Virginia, Ezra K. Sprague of New York, and Emil Proshaska of Wisconsin.

Edward Lyman Munson of Connecticut, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy.

Richard H. Alvey, who is nominated to be Chief Justice of the newly created Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, is regarded as one of the ablest jurists in Maryland. At present he is the Judge of the Fourth Circuit in Maryland, embracing the counties of Alleghany, Washington, and Garrett, and he is also Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals, which is composed of the Judges of the various circuits. He was elected to the bench in 1867, being the first Judge chosen under the new Constitution adopted that year, and was again elected in 1882. He is 67 years of age, and attained popularity in the District of Columbia by liberal decisions in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in which the people of this community were deeply interested.

Martin F. Morris, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, is a resident of the District of Columbia, and has made an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He was associated for many years with the late Richard Merrick in the practice of law, the Star route cases being one of their most notable cases. At present he is a member of the firm of Hamilton & Morris, which has largely engaged in railroad litigation. He is about 60 years of age.

The nomination of Seth Shepard to be one of the Associate Justices is calculated to cause a commotion in Texas, where Mr. Shepard occupied, politically, a position approximating that of the anti-snappers in New York. Mr. Shepard's character as a man and a lawyer is unimpeachable. He has practised law in Dallas ever since his majority, and he is now about 48 years of age. But politically he has many bitter opponents, and it is all owing to the silver question. He was chosen at the Lampasas Convention as delegate-at-large to Chicago. The platform adopted met his views, for Mr. Shepard has been an uncompromising foe of free silver coinage and a stanch Cleveland man. When he went to the Chicago Convention he was made the Texas representative on the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. Previously he had visited New York and consulted with Mr. Whitney and other Cleveland Democrats who opposed the free silver idea, and before the platform committee got to work the radical free coinage Texans endeavored to displace Mr. Shepard, but without success. When the Texas State Convention came to nominate a Governor, and chose Mr. Hogg, a strong minority bolted. Mr. Shepard remained for a time, although in sympathy with the bolters, but when the Convention adopted a free silver coinage plank he also went out and has since been closely identified with the Clark faction. The Texas Senators were involved in this case, and Mr. Mills endorsed and procured Shepard's appointment, while Mr. Coke opposed it. Mr. Shepard has served his State in the Legislature as a Senator, and was also an unsuccessful candidate for Congress against Wash Jones, the Greenback member.

L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, who is made Recorder of the General Land Office, is the eldest son of the late Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court, and acquired some knowledge of the methods of the Interior Department by reason of the fact that he was private secretary to his father when the latter was Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's first Administration.

Robert K. Gillespie, nominated to be principal clerk of public lands in the General Land Office, was nominated at the request of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee. Mr. Gillespie is a lawyer of Gallatin, Tenn., and about 35 years of age. He is considered a good man for the place. The department asked Senator Bate concerning him and the Senator gave him his cordial endorsement.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was 129. Of this number 82 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths and 47 by removals. Of the 47 postmasters removed, 44 had served four years or more. Among the appointments are W. A. Parker at Island Heights, N. J., and W. J. Nelson of Newmarket, N. J.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

August Belmont & Co., to be special fiscal agents of the Navy Department at London; Vice Seligman Brothers; Daniel M. Browning of Benton, Ill., to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank C. Armstrong, District of Columbia, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Ambrose W. Lipman, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana; Lela Hesley, to be Postmaster at Cloverport, Ky.

The confirmation of James H. Eckels of Illinois, to be Comptroller of the Currency, heretofore announced, was also made public to-day.

POSTMASTER COLLINS'S FUNERAL.

Assistant Postmaster Sullivan Named as His Successor Ad Interim.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Postmaster Collins of Brooklyn will be held to-morrow evening at the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church. The arrangements will be under the direction of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and the pall bearers will be the surviving members of the Guard of Honor which officiated at Gen. Grant's funeral. Delegates will be present from the Post Office and the political and social organizations to which Capt. Collins belonged.

James B. Rappelyer, W. H. Hazard, Darwin R. James, James S. T. Stranahan, and Noah Tebbetts, the bondsmen of the dead Postmaster, met yesterday at the Post Office, and, in accordance with the law in such cases, named Andrew J. Sullivan, the assistant Postmaster, Postmaster ad interim. Postmaster-General Bissell was notified of their action. As Mr. Sullivan has been long connected with the office, and is also a Democrat in good standing, it is thought that he will secure the appointment.

IT WAS MRS. GEORGIANA WILLIS.

The Fourteenth Street Suicide Identified by Her Husband's People.

The young woman who committed suicide early on Thursday morning by throwing herself in front of an approaching elevated train at Fourteenth street and Third avenue was Mrs. Georgiana Willis, wife of William R. Willis of Astoria. Yesterday afternoon John Willis and his wife Jennie of 649 Barlow avenue, Astoria, called at the Morgue and asked to see the face of the suicide. As soon as Keeper Flannigan had uncovered it, Mrs. Jennie Willis cried out, "It is poor Georgiana," and then threw herself on the mangled body, kissed its face and cried piteously over it.

Georgiana Willis was only 18 years old, and her husband is a brother of John Willis. Mrs. Jennie Willis said that Georgiana had been married only eight months. Her maiden name was McDonald, and she was born in Fulton, Fulton county, Ky., where Willis met and married her. A few months ago the girl's mother died, and the young wife asked her husband for money with which to go home to the funeral. The couple were then living in a flat at 820 Third avenue, and Willis was employed as a helper on one of the wagons of the Adams Express Company. He was unable to supply his wife with the money she said some of her clothing and household furniture. She went to Kentucky, but got there too late for the funeral. She returned about six weeks ago.

In the mean time her husband had inherited a little money from a relative and spent it, and when his wife returned he had no money and was out of work. As he was unable to pay the rent of his flat, he and his wife went to live with his brother's family in Astoria.

"My sister-in-law," said Mr. Willis, "left home about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. We did not know where she was going, and didn't ask, as she often ran out alone for a short time in the evening. When she failed to return, however, we became worried. Then we saw the accounts of the suicide on the elevated railroad, and felt sure from the description of the dead woman that it was Georgiana. The girl was young and impressionable, and I think it possible she may have been imposed upon, being a country girl and very innocent. I can suggest no reason for her suicide, unless it was worry over her mother's death and her husband's inability to get work. We have learned that when Mrs. Willis left home she told a friend that she was going to call on Mrs. Charles Bertun, who lives in the flat opposite the one formerly occupied by my brother. This Mrs. Bertun and my sister-in-law were great friends. That is all we know at present."

Mrs. Bertun said to a SUN reporter that Mrs. Willis had not called upon her at all on Wednesday night. The last time she was there was a week ago Wednesday. Then she looked tired and ill. She told Mr. Bertun that she had spent the previous night at the house of a Mrs. Hempel, whose husband, Bernard, keeps a saloon at 108 Fourth avenue. Mr. Bertun said that the girl had complained several times in his presence that she was worried because her husband could not get work. She had made some attempts to get work herself, and had even offered to go out as a servant.

When Saloonkeeper Hempel heard that the girl had committed suicide, he threw up his hands and said: "Well, it's the best thing in the world that she could have done for her poor husband." Hempel explained his remark by saying that the girl had never impressed him favorably. He said that neither he nor his wife had seen the girl for some time, and that her statement to the Bertuns that she had stayed at his house on Tuesday night was untrue. This was not the first time that she told friends of his that she had been at his house overnight, he said, but she had never been there over night.

The body of Mrs. Willis will be taken to Astoria and buried by her relatives.

Herman G. Direks, the tailor, of 55 East 125th street, who on Thursday identified the body as that of Miss Johanna Tenzer, was seen by a reporter yesterday. He said that he never knew Mrs. Willis, and that it was a mystery to him how the theatre programme and card bearing his address came to be found on the platform after the young woman killed herself.

It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Willis was a frequent visitor at Huber's Museum, Fourteenth street. It was said that she had a friend who was a freak on exhibition there, and that she used to go and see him. Mr. and Mrs. Willis were not on good terms.

A GIRL IN THE HANDS OF RUFFIANS.

Alice McDonald's Night in New York Proved One of Unpleasant Adventure.

Thomas Kane, 20 years old, of 296 West Houston street; Edward McDonald, 17 years old, of 77 Clarkson street; Joseph King, 18 years old, of 76 Morton street, and Michael Fitzpatrick, 22 years old, of 55 Greenwich street, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and charged by Policeman Morton of the Charles street station with disorderly conduct. But for the reticence of another prisoner charged with intoxication, a girl they got with them here McDonald and said that she lived in Ridgewood, the charge against the young men might have been more serious. They were trying to drag her through a dark passage to a stable at 123 Barrow street when they were arrested.

The girl told the police that she had been to the theatre and afterward to dinner with a man whose name she could not remember. They drank a great deal and then got in a cab. She dimly remembers that the man left the cab, and afterward she was put out. Having only ten cents, she started to walk to Brooklyn Bridge, but lost her way. Then she was attacked by the four young men, who attempted to assault her. She screamed for help, and they were dragging her along when the officer came to her aid.

At court she refused to make a complaint. She was discharged by Justice Grady, who sent the other four prisoners to the Island for one month.

Mrs. Custer's Lilt on the Plains.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer read an entertaining paper upon "Marching on the Plains," for the benefit of the Barnard College scholarship fund, at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. The audience was not large enough to greatly enrich the fund, but those who were fortunate enough to be present were both interested and amused.

Mrs. Custer has a pleasing personality, and she reads in a natural, easy manner, as if she were talking to a friend in her own parlor. She gave a clear picture of some of the deprivations and trials as well as the pleasures of a cavalry woman's life, a description of the hurried preparations for the march, the hardships encountered, and the suffering for ordinary comforts. She brightened her experiences with amusing incidents and funny stories, which gave a cheerful and humorous side to the hard life, and closed with a glowing tribute to the officers, who showed her much consideration, and were ever ready with assurances of safety in times of greatest danger.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

NOT MANY CONGRESSMEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

Col. Fellows Called and Had a Confidential Talk with the President—Mr. Deery Pressing His Claims for Public Printer—Only Three New York Names Recorded Yesterday in Secretary Carlisle's Book.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There were not many Congressmen at the White House this morning before the Cabinet met. The statesmen have evidently come to the conclusion that every-day appeals to the President do not avail them much. It seems to have finally dawned upon some of them, especially those who come from States in which there are contending factions, that the President intends to wait until the extraordinary session of the Senate is over before making local appointments. This impression is shared by several of the Senators and Representatives who have been frequent visitors at the White House since the 4th of March. The contest over the Federal patronage in several of the States is so sharp that the President may not care to brave the displeasure of some of the Senators, in case the appointees are not in accordance with their endorsements. When the Senate adjourns and many of the office seekers and their friends have turned their steps homeward, the President will have more time to consider the thousands of applications before him.

After the Cabinet adjourned, Representative Fellows of New York called by special appointment and had a confidential talk with the President. The Colonel says he came over from New York to consult Secretary Herbert about the naval display in New York, and he concluded to call and pay his respects to the President. Politics were not referred to, for the Colonel insists that the members of Tammany Hall are perfectly indifferent on the subject of Federal patronage. They are making no requests, and not giving themselves a moment's uneasiness on the subject.

Mr. Joseph Keppler, the artist, spent some time at the White House with the members of his family. They not only inspected the public apartments, but had the freedom of the private apartments.

Mr. Robert H. Deery of New York, who is an aspirant for Public Printer, called at the White House late this afternoon to file some additional endorsements to his application. He claims not only a large following in New York, but he also has many endorsements from prominent Democrats in New Jersey.

There is a falling off in the number of applications for places in the Treasury Department from citizens of New York. Secretary Carlisle's book of reference to-day contains only three new names. Thomas Ferrell of New York city wants to be Assistant Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second district. Edgar M. Crawford of New York city would like to be Assistant Appraiser in New York, and Frederick Stocker of New York city desires to be a special agent of the Treasury.

The Department of State is still engaged in correspondence with the Government of Chili and Minister Egan relative to the exact status of the refugees who sought asylum in the United States Legation at Santiago. They claimed to be political offenders only, and as such Mr. Egan gave them refuge. The Chilian Government demanded their surrender as common criminals, and demanded of this Government that Mr. Egan be instructed to deliver them to the local authorities. This demand, it is said, has not been complied with by the United States, as yet no definite action has been taken. Mr. Porter, the new Minister to Chili, was at the State Department to-day and took the oath of office. He will shortly sail for his post of duty.

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, the new chief clerk of the State Department, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day. He was introduced to the employees by his predecessor, Mr. Chilton, and made quite an impression, being 6 feet 4 inches in height. Mr. Chilton will resume his desk in the Consular Bureau, which he left four years ago to become Vice-President Morton's private secretary.

A committee, composed of W. F. Lantz, William Uttz, and J. A. Hebrew, all clerks in the Treasury Department, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to count the money in the vaults of the Comptroller of the Currency preparatory to turning the office over to the new Comptroller, J. H. Eckels. The count, which is necessary when the office changes hands, was asked for by Comptroller Hepburn. The clerks have been detailed to assist the committee, which will require ten days to complete its work. The incomplete national bank notes to be counted aggregate about $42,500,000, besides other money and securities.

Mrs. Cleveland was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Carlisle to-day. Covers were laid for fourteen. The other guests included Mrs. Manning and her neice, Miss Fryer of Albany; Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Auth-ette, Mrs. L. Johnson, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mrs. Henry Glen Lane, Mrs. Blackburn, and Mrs. Bright of Baltimore. The table was decorated with pink roses and maidenhair ferns and the drawing rooms with spring flowers.

As the months and years passed by, although the doctors continued to treat him in various ways, they plainly told the suffering man that he could not get better, the disease was set down in the works of specialists as incurable. The doomed man was a member of the United Empire Council, No. 190, Royal Templars of Temperance, and under the discouraging circumstances he thought it advisable to apply for the payment of the total disability claim of $1,000 allowed by the order on its insurance policy. Application was accordingly made, but before the claim was granted the patient had to offer conclusive proof of his total disability to the chief examiner, and Mr. Marshall was sent to Toronto for a special electrical treatment. It proved no more successful than the others that had preceded it, and a number of city doctors and the chief medical examiner of the order signed the medical certificate of total disability, and Mr. Marshall received from the Dominion Councillor of the Royal Templars a check for $1,000 last November. One day last February came Mr. Marshall's salvation, although he did not accept it at first. A small pamphlet telling of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the diseases they cured was thrown into the house, but it was placed aside and no notice was taken of it for weeks. One day the sick man reread the circular and concluded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, although Mrs. Marshall tried hard to dissuade him, saying they would be as ineffectual as all the others; but on April 14—memorable day to him—Mr. Marshall began to take the pills, one after each meal for a start. In a few days a change was noticed, and as he continued to take the pills he gradually improved, and in a little over a month he was able to take the train for Toronto and visit an astonished brother-in-law. Now he can walk four or five miles with any of his friends.

The *Globe* representative paid a visit to the house of the man thus rescued from a living death. When the reporter's mission was explained Mr. Marshall's face lighted up with a smile, which caused a responsive one to rise upon the features of his wife, and he expressed his perfect willingness to tell all that was asked of him.

"Why, I feel a better man now than I did ten years ago," said he, cheerfully. "It's four years next August since I did a day's work, but I guess I can soon make a start again. About my illness? It was all caused through falling and hurting my back. I kept getting worse until I couldn't get off a chair without a stick or crutches. The lower part of my body and legs were useless. I tried every doctor and every patent medicine, spending hundreds of dollars. Everything that was likely to help me I got, but I might as well have thrown it in the bay. I suppose my wife has shown you the apparatus I used at one time or another. A dozen city doctors gave me up. I got enough electric shocks for half a dozen men, but they did me no good. I lost control of my bowels and water, and couldn't sleep without morphine. During the day my legs were cramped I had to lie by the stove wrapped in a blanket, suffering intense agony from nervous pains in the legs, neck, and head. Yes, I received from the Royal Templars a $1,000 check, being declared totally unable to follow my employment. One day in April I took a notion to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, carefully following the directions accompanying each box. I recovered my appetite and regained control of my bowels and water, and I went on getting better and stronger, and now you see me stronger and more healthy than I was for years before I was taken ill. I tell you I believe in the first class," and Mr. Marshall slapped his legs vigorously and gave the lower part of his back a good thumping, afterward going up and down the room at a lively gait.

"I weigh 190 pounds to-day," he continued, "and I've gained 30 pounds since I first took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I haven't such a thing as a pain or ache about me, and another thing, I can walk as easily in the dark as in the light."

Mr. Marshall offered to make an affidavit to the truth of the above statement, the reporter considered that wholly unnecessary. He carried conviction to the inquirer's mind by every word and action, and there was no gainsaying the fact that the cure was one of the most marvellous in the nineteenth century. All the neighbors bore testimony to the completeness of the cure. None of them ever expected to see Mr. Marshall on his feet again and regarded his restoration to health as nothing short of marvellous.

The headquarters of the Royal Templars of Temperance for Canada are in Hamilton, in the publishing house of the order. Mr. W. W. Buchanan, general manager and one of the most prominent temperance advocates of the Dominion, was found. In response to the reporter's question, he said: "Oh, yes, I am well acquainted with Mr. John Marshall. He has been a member of one of the councils of this city for about seven years. He is a well-known citizen and a reliable temperance man. About four years ago he was first taken seriously ill and his case was brought before the order. The provisions under which the total disability claim is paid are very liberal, and the laws are strict. The weekly sick benefit is payable to any person under the doctor's care who is unable to follow his usual avocation, but the total disability is a comparatively large sum, only paid a member who is disabled for life and declared by medical men to be entirely past all hope of recovery. In Mr. Marshall's case there was some difficulty, it is true; he was examined upon a number of occasions, covering a period of upward of two years. The medical men who examined him all agreed that there was little hope of recovery, but they would not give the definite declaration that our law demands—that the claimant was permanently and totally disabled—until last November. When this declaration by two regular physicians was made to our Dominion medical referee, we paid Mr. Marshall the total disability benefit of one thousand dollars. He was paid by a check on the Bank of Montreal. There is no doubt whatever about the remarkable character of Mr. Marshall's cure. A large number of our members in this city were intimately acquainted with Mr. Marshall and called upon him frequently. All were unanimous in the belief that he was past all hope of recovery. His cure is looked upon as next to a miracle. I have conversed with him a number of times about it, and he gives the whole credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the application of cold water, which is recommended as a subsidiary treatment by the proprietors of the medicine. He drops into my office every day or two, and is apparently enjoying good health now."

The general officers of the order are in the old Bank of Upper Canada building, just opposite the publishing house. Mr. J. H. Land, the Dominion Secretary, was easily found, and in reponse to the questions asked, simply corroborated all that the General Manager had said. Mr. Land is a neighbor of Mr. Marshall, living within a block of him in the northeastern part of the city. He was well acquainted with him for years before he was taken sick, and pronounced his recovery as one of the most remarkable things in all his experience.

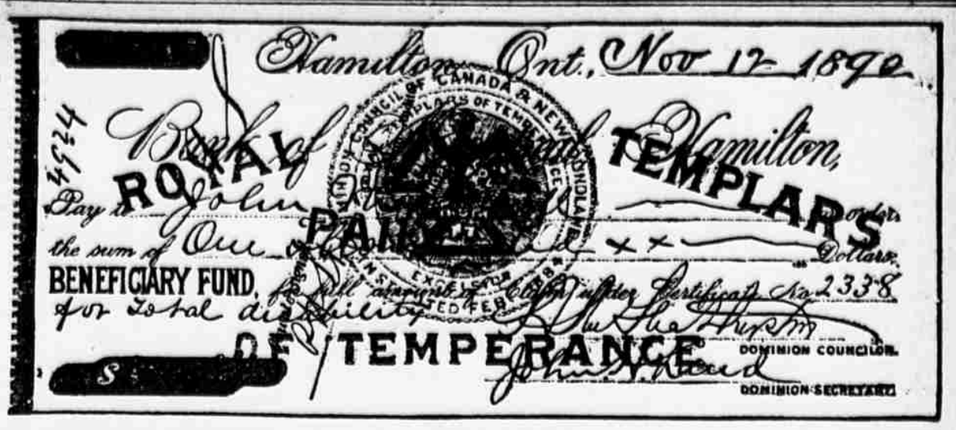
"I have not much faith in patent nostrums," said Mr. Land, "but Mr. Marshall's case proves beyond a doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a wonderful medicine. He seems to have exhausted all other means and methods of treatment during his long illness and all without any benefit, but his recovery was rapid and wonderful immediately after he commenced using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Inquiries among the city druggists disclosed the fact that an extraordinary demand had arisen for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that the claims made for them by the proprietors are borne out by numerous cures.

John A. Barr, a well-known and popular dispenser of drugs here, told the reporter that he knew of no patent medicine that had such a demand upon it, or one that had done all that was claimed for it. He told of several cases of great relief and cure that had come under his notice. Mr. William Webster, after suffering from ataxy for years, from the first had found certain relief from taking the pills, and he is now a new man. Mr. George Lees, after years of illness of a similar nature, had taken the pills, and was able to walk out, greatly improved in health. Another case Mr. Barr vouched for was a city patient, who had been cured by the pills of the effects of la grippe, after having been given up by the doctors. Many others had spoken highly of the Pink Pills as a remedy for nervous and blood disorders. Other druggists told the same story.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario, and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold, when a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.—*Adv.*



THE HAMILTON MIRACLE.

THE CASE INVESTIGATED BY A GLOBE REPORTER.

THE FACTS FULLY VERIFIED.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record.

A Man Pronounced by Eminent Physicians Permanently Disabled Fully Recovers—Fac-simile of the Check for $1,000 Paid by Royal Templars of Temperance for Total Disability—Hundreds of Visitors.

TORONTO DAILY GLOBE, July 25.—This is an age of doubt; especially in regard to cures by patent medicines, and not without reason, for too often have the sick and their near and dear loved ones been deceived by highly recommended nostrums that were swallowed to be of less avail than as much water. The old, old fable of the boy and the wolf applies also too frequently to many of the specific concoctions for curing the ills that flesh is heir to; and when a real cure is effected by a genuine remedy, those who might be benefited fight shy of it, saying, "it was 'cure, cure,' so often before that I won't try it." When such a state of affairs exists it is advisable that assurance should be made doubly sure.

A few weeks ago a marvellous and almost miraculous cure was made known to Canadians through the medium of the Hamilton newspapers. It was stated that Mr. John Marshall, a well-known resident of Hamilton, by the aid of Dr. Williams's Pink Pills for Pale People, had been snatched from the very jaws of death, placed upon his feet, and enabled to mingle in his family once more a man in renewed health and strength and even brighter spirits than he had experienced for years before. This remarkable statement naturally excited the wonder of almost a continent. Some believed, most people doubted, although the facts were placed in evidence as to ward off the slightest suspicion of fraud. To investigate the very extraordinary cure, and place before the people of Canada and the United States verification or otherwise of it, was the special mission of a *Globe* reporter a few days ago.

A close inquiry into the circumstances first showed that Mr. John Marshall, whose residence is 25 Little William street, in the north-east portion of the city, while employed as foreman for the Canadian Oil Company, five years ago, fell upon the edge of an oil vat and hurt his back. Thinking little of the hurt, Mr. Marshall continued to work on, but, after a few months, he became ill, gradually got worse, and in August, four years ago, became stricken with the dread disease locomotor ataxy—a disease attacking the nerves and rendering the portion of the system affected perfectly helpless, proclaimed by the physicians to be incurable—which left him from the waist downward without feeling and utterly unable to move his lower limbs. All he was able to do was to raise himself by the aid of two crutches and drag himself around the house and occasionally to the corner of the street on fine days. His legs were without feeling, pins and even knives were stuck into them without the sick man experiencing any inconvenience. He could not feel anything and beat his legs until the blows resounded through the house and yet he felt nothing. During all these years of torture Mr. Marshall consulted every doctor of ability in the city; tried every form of treatment and took almost every patent medicine, but without receiving one little iota of relief. The agony was frequently so intense that he was obliged to take morphine pills in order to receive a reasonable amount of sleep.

As the months and years passed by, although the doctors continued to treat him in various ways, they plainly told the suffering man that he could not get better, the disease was set down in the works of specialists as incurable. The doomed man was a member of the United Empire Council, No. 190, Royal Templars of Temperance, and under the discouraging circumstances he thought it advisable to apply for the payment of the total disability claim of $1,000 allowed by the order on its insurance policy. Application was accordingly made, but before the claim was granted the patient had to offer conclusive proof of his total disability to the chief examiner, and Mr. Marshall was sent to Toronto for a special electrical treatment. It proved no more successful than the others that had preceded it, and a number of city doctors and the chief medical examiner of the order signed the medical certificate of total disability, and Mr. Marshall received from the Dominion Councillor of the Royal Templars a check for $1,000 last November. One day last February came Mr. Marshall's salvation, although he did not accept it at first. A small pamphlet telling of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the diseases they cured was thrown into the house, but it was placed aside and no notice was taken of it for weeks. One day the sick man reread the circular and concluded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, although Mrs. Marshall tried hard to dissuade him, saying they would be as ineffectual as all the others; but on April 14—memorable day to him—Mr. Marshall began to take the pills, one after each meal for a start. In a few days a change was noticed, and as he continued to take the pills he gradually improved, and in a little over a month he was able to take the train for Toronto and visit an astonished brother-in-law. Now he can walk four or five miles with any of his friends.

The *Globe* representative paid a visit to the house of the man thus rescued from a living death. When the reporter's mission was explained Mr. Marshall's face lighted up with a smile, which caused a responsive one to rise upon the features of his wife, and he expressed his perfect willingness to tell all that was asked of him.

"Why, I feel a better man now than I did ten years ago," said he, cheerfully. "It's four years next August since I did a day's work, but I guess I can soon make a start again. About my illness? It was all caused through falling and hurting my back. I kept getting worse until I couldn't get off a chair without a stick or crutches. The lower part of my body and legs were useless. I tried every doctor and every patent medicine, spending hundreds of dollars. Everything that was likely to help me I got, but I might as well have thrown it in the