

FRESH FROM THE NEWS SERVICE OF THE NIGHT WIRES

DOWIE, IN WILL, GIVES \$21,000,000 TO ZION

Troubles of the "Prophet" and His People Are Likely to Be Settled.

By Publishers Press.
Chicago, Jan. 27.—The troubles of John Alexander Dowie with his "faithful ones at Zion" are in prospect of being settled.

Since the "prophet" had a stroke of apoplexy several months ago there has been a growing faction of insurgents against the will of the first apostle, who at that time was about to purchase a large tract of land in Mexico, upon which to establish a new Zion, with many diversified interests.

Many rumors have been current since the return of Dowie from the Mexican trip, and his departure for Jamaica. His summary dismissal by cable of Overseer Speicher has given to the elect the knowledge that the first apostle still retains his grasp of the general supervision, but, at the same time, admits the fact that he feels his physical power departing.

Millions to Zion.

It was learned this afternoon that this will of John Alexander Dowie gives \$21,000,000, or 95 per cent of his estate, to Zion City.

Two and one-half per cent is to be given to educational settlements and city improvements.

The remaining 2 1/2 per cent is to go to Mrs. Jane Dowie and Gladstone Dowie.

Provision is made for his successor, whom the leaders at Zion are pledged to support.

All debts against Zion City or Dowie personally are to be paid.

The exact situation as to Overseer Speicher was also learned today. Altho deposed, as already announced, he remains the virtual leader of Zion. He has retired to the background pending the time now sought to be not far distant, when Dowie's illness shall incapacitate him from any active participation in Zion affairs.

When this takes place Speicher, who is looked to as the great man of the city built by Dowie, and has the confidence of the people there, will return to power fully.

Out in Salaries.

To cope with the recent crisis, V. V. Barnes, head of Zion City law department; Overseer Speicher and Banker Granger, the members of the trivariate, each asked cuts of \$2,000 a year in salaries. Then the managers of the various enterprises and the other overseers and the deacons and many others insisted on taking their share of burdens. The factory hands and laborers were only restrained from cutting down their wages with difficulty.

Mrs. Dowie ordered Judge Barnes to make over her private property, including Shiloh house, at Zion City, and the Ban McDhui summer estate in Michigan to the general property account. It stands today behind all the other assets of Zion City.

Thus, if Zion City goes down, the Dowie, father, mother and son, come out of it paupers.

Too Extravagant.

Attorney Barnes made the following statement regarding Zion City's affairs: "We have arrived at a serious but by no means critical juncture in our commercial aspirations and in a few days we will, we believe, ride out of the storm. It is a condition that every commercial concern in the world has to face many times in its existence. In our case, many causes have contributed. "We have not been as economical as we might have been. Dr. Dowie has certain ideas about the work hours of the factory hands being limited to eight hours a day. Junkets and picnic excursions were provided for them at frequent intervals. Their fares were paid, they drew their wages while away, and had an all around good time."

Ten-Hour Work Day.

"In the first place, we intend running our factories ten hours a day, instead of eight, and the days of picnics and junkets are over. The factory hands are willing to work ten hours and do without junkets till we ride the storm. Dr. Dowie is a firm believer in an eight-hour labor day, but he acquiesces in the arrangement. "It is not proposed, however, to interfere with the present rate of wages among the men. The lace and candy factories have always paid well."

ALICE ROOSEVELT AS QUAKER DINNER GUEST

With Congressman Longworth at a Philadelphia Function.

By Publishers Press.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and her fiancé, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, dined tonight at the Bellevue-Stratford as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Clothier. The Clothiers are among the leading Quaker families, and the dinner was according to Quaker custom. The men sat at a table at which Mr. Clothier presided, while the women were at another table, where Mrs. Clothier sat at the head with Miss Roosevelt at her right. The dinner was given in separate rooms simultaneously, and at the end of the feasting the two heavy doors separating them were opened and the guests mingled. The dinner was in honor of Lloyd Griscom, former minister to Japan.

DOES THINGS
You don't suspect—
That's Coffee!
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
is a pleasant change and builds back **HEALTH.**

HANNA'S SHADOW ON THE PHILIPPINE BILL

Dick of Ohio Holds Back to Keep His Constituents' Jobs.

By W. W. Jermans.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Senator Dick of Ohio is reported today as having the deciding vote in the senate finance committee on the question of whether the Philippine tariff bill is to be reported favorably or unfavorably to the committee to the senate. The members of the committee, excepting Dick, are all pledged either for or against the bill, and the two forces are evenly divided.

The question is, what will Dick do? While that question cannot now be answered, it suggests a highly interesting story.

In 1898 President McKinley turned over practically the entire presidential patronage of the United States to Senator Hanna, then chairman of the republican national committee. Hanna requested this step be taken, insisting that he knew better than the president where the rewards ought to go. Hanna distributed this immense patronage among the states, but he kept a lion's share—even one-sixth of the total, it is said—for his personal use. Hanna was about to come up for re-election, and it was necessary that the boys in Ohio should be taken care of.

Lion's Share in Ohio.

While Ohio did not get the entire one-sixth, it did get a much larger amount than it was entitled to on either population or republican vote basis. Any one of the places were consoling and by consulting the list of consular officers as announced officially, say two years ago, it will be seen that Ohioans are very much in evidence.

The terms of a good many of these Ohio chaps are now expiring, and of course they are all candidates for re-election, and many have let their wants be known to Dick.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, being acquainted with the Hanna performance, and feeling that Ohio, while a great state, was not entitled to this unusual consideration, made up his mind that a good many of the positions held by Ohioans ought to go to men from other states, with a view to a more nearly equitable distribution of the spoils.

Dick Is Displeased.

This is what Dick doesn't like. He wants every man from Ohio who got a federal job from Hanna to hold that job under Roosevelt, and his uncertain stand as to the Philippine bill in the senate committee is said to be traceable to this excessive loyalty to his constituents. Dick hasn't said that he was holding off with a view to bringing the president to terms, but this is the reason that is given by those who have been following the case. Dick is a political machinist of the latest approved Hanna type.

The assertion is made that there are enough votes to prevent a favorable report on the Philippine bill in the senate, independently of Dick, but whether this is true or not it is as yet impossible to know. It is said that Hill, Burrows, Brandegee and Nixon, republicans, and Culberson, Dubois and Stone, democrats, are opposed to the bill, and if they are, the report will be unfavorable, for they represent a majority of the committee.

Fight on Roll Call.

On final passage, however, the bill will have a majority of the senate, and the fight will be, of course, to prevent the bill from reaching a roll call. Such a fight is frequently successful, under the rules governing senate debate.

On final roll call it is said that Clark of Arkansas will vote "yea" in acquiescing democratic colleagues he says nothing as to his intentions, and so he is more or less under suspicion. He is what is known among democrats as a "White House senator."

Senators of North Carolina, Latimer of South Carolina and McCreary of Kentucky, with Clark, are said to be preparing to vote with the republicans to ratify the Santo Domingo treaty. Their votes will be enough for that purpose, counting all the other stragglers. The democrats are expected to hold a caucus soon and smoke these gentlemen out. Unless they will agree to abide by the caucus agreement, they will be read out of the party here in Washington, and their fates at home will be sealed. Already, however, word is said to have gone out that these four men do not propose to be selected, and some of the democrats are claiming that they are supporting the administration, in the hope that Roosevelt will take care of them with good appointments, as he has done in several cases of this sort already.

AUGURS SUCCESS OF HEPBURN'S BILL

Continued From First Page.

proposed by Elkins or Foraker, the house would hardly assent to it. Its ability to withstand such a move is increased by the fact that it has made the Hepburn bill a bipartisan measure.

In conference committee, therefore, the house conferees would stand out to the very last, and in taking such a stand they would have the support of the administration and of the country. The insistence of the senate on its plan might keep congress here far into the summer, and its success would imperil the republican party in the fall campaign. So it is believed now that the senate will ultimately yield and pass substantially the Hepburn bill, not because it wants to do so, but because that is the only thing it can do.

Some of the finest tin deposits in the world occur in Colombia. Many of the tin mines are worked by foreign companies.

SHONTS MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN TWO JOBS

Senators Say the Canal Chief Must Not Draw Two Salaries.



T. F. SHONTS, Chairman of Canal Commission and Official of Clover Leaf Railroad.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Senators yesterday heard Chairman Shonts admit that he was receiving a salary from the Clover Leaf railroad of \$1,000 a month in addition to his salary as chairman of the Panama canal commission of \$30,000 a year, said today that Mr. Shonts should give up one position or the other. The senators argue that it is absurd to say that Mr. Shonts does nothing in return for such a salary as that paid him by the railroad and that the Panama job is big enough to require his entire time if carried out.

STILLWATER'S NEW AUDITORIUM OPENED

Mayor Armon Formally Dedicates Playhouse Before a Large Audience.

Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 27.—The new auditorium in this city, which has been in the course of erection for nearly a year and a half, was formally opened to the Stillwater public this evening, under circumstances that will long be remembered by the vast audience that gathered for the occasion. When the directors a few weeks ago announced the opening date, it was decided that bids would be accepted for seats and most of them were sold from \$2 to \$5 each. Several sold for \$10 and some boxes were taken at \$100 each. The receipts from the opening performance will not fall much short of \$2,500 and may exceed that figure. The opening attraction was "Piff, Paff, Pout," a New York favorite and the company never had a more enthusiastic audience. The play was given without hitch and everything worked to perfection.

Governor Guest of Mayor.

Governor and Mrs. Johnson were present as guests of Mayor and Mrs. J. G. Armon and Mr. and Mrs. John A. McDermott. They occupied one of the boxes and Governor Johnson was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner when he made a few short remarks complimenting the people of Stillwater on the elegance of their new playhouse. The governor and his party arrived early in the afternoon and spent some time looking over the building. Later a reception was given at the Sawyer house and dinner was served to the governor's party and the newspaper fraternity. The new auditorium, virtually erected by money contributed by Stillwater people, is one of the handsomest playhouses in the state. It has a seating capacity of 1,200 and is thoroughly equipped for safety and comfort. The plans were prepared by F. W. Kinney, a Minneapolis architect, and the contract for the erection of the building was carried out by O. H. Olson of Stillwater. The interior furnishings are tasteful and neat, and the seats are so arranged that every one commands a view of the entire stage.

Mayor's Dedication Address.

The playhouse was formally dedicated by Mayor J. G. Armon. In his address he spoke of the onward march of a successful city, how its pathway is marked by milestones in the shape of some important event in its social or industrial life. "Tonight," he said, "it is food tide at Stillwater and we plant another milestone in our history."

Referring to the destruction by fire of the old opera house and the beginning of a long chain of industrial disasters, he used the past history as a comparison to the present prosperous conditions. He spoke of the pleasure and profit that can be derived from the entertainments offered in the new auditorium and concluded by saying: "Here we may gather to enjoy the immortal conceptions of the great dramatists who have left us a heritage that will not perish from the earth as long as hearts are moved by human pathos and human passion."

MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE SLAIN BY GARDENER

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 27.—Mrs. C. A. Canfield, wife of the millionaire oil operator and one of the most prominent society women in this city, was shot and instantly killed shortly after 6 o'clock tonight by a German gardener named Buck. The shooting occurred at the front door of the palatial Canfield home, when Mrs. Canfield appeared in answer to Buck's request to speak to her. The man demanded money and upon her refusal to accede to his demands he drew a revolver and shot her. The bullet pierced her heart. Mrs. Canfield fell thru the door to the porch, expiring immediately.

GREATER NEW YORK TO HAVE A DRY SUNDAY

New Police Commissioner Will Enforce the Lid Law to the Letter.

New York Herald Special Service.
New York, Jan. 27.—Police officials through the Greater City learned thru inside channels this afternoon that General Theodore A. Bingham, the new police commissioner, intends that tomorrow shall be Greater New York one of the dry Sundays the boroughs have known. With the mental picture of Inspector Smitts-burger facing charges because of alleged neglect of duty in regard to exercise violations, every man on the force is prepared strictly to enforce the Raines law. On the other side the public is waiting with interest to see the extent of Commissioner Bingham's power. Whether or not he is able to impress upon the department the fact that the law must be obeyed to the letter is a matter of general speculation. The inspectors and the heads of the various police precincts will not take any chances with the new chief, bearing in mind the fate of Captain Dooley, who was fined eight days' pay purely on a technical charge. Police captains one and all intend to carry out the commissioner's orders to the letter, enforcing the excise law. When interrogated on the order, General Bingham said: "I have not issued any specific orders in regard to the excise laws, but I am going to see that all the laws are enforced, and every one on the force knows that as well as they know that I will ransack this department from one end to the other, every nook and corner of it."

Altho awarding the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance company the sum of \$1,663.44, a jury in the United States circuit

Woman Cleared of Charge of Burning Yacht

San Day Parker from any responsibility in connection with the burning of Marblehead of her yacht, the Seythian. The company sought to recover \$7,500 of the \$21,000 paid to Mrs. Parker for fire loss on the yacht. The jury gave the award of \$1,663.44 to the insurance company for the "mistakes" made by the company in the inventory of the furnishings of the yacht had been removed before the fire.

Evidence that there is a sentiment in Tammany Hall in favor of the nomination of William R. Hearst for governor of New York.

Tammany Shows Trend Toward Hearst.

Thirty-second assembly district declared that either Hearst or Jerome would suit the organization. When asked about the governorship, Senator Frawley said: "The sentiment seems to be about equally divided between Hearst and Jerome. We want a good vote and a good name, and Jerome have proved their capacity in that particular. It is a mistake to suppose that Tammany is against Hearst. He was opposed by Mayor McClellan, but Tammany is not fighting him."

The funeral of General Joe Wheeler will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the home of Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn, where the famous soldier died. The body will be taken to St. Thomas Episcopal church, where services will be held.

Full military honors will be accorded the distinguished veteran and both the regular army and the New York state guard will be represented in the escort.

The services at the church will be brief and from there the remains will be borne on a caisson, under escort, to the Pennsylvania railroad station, to be sent to Washington, for burial on Monday in Arlington cemetery.

General Fred D. Grant, commander of the department of the east, at Governor's island, will command the military escort. The honorary escort will consist of the Twenty-third and Seventy-first regiments and Troop C, second battery, N. G. N. Y., will furnish the riderless horse and the caisson on which the casket will be borne.

Charles F. Wenham, formerly general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific at Chicago, was arrested today by United States Marshal William Henkel and arrested by a United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in \$40,000 bail for examination.

Wenham could not produce a bondsman and was locked up in the Tombs.

Wenham was arrested on a charge preferred by Charles T. Hiss and others acting for prosecutors in Chicago. It is charged that Wenham misappropriated funds of the Canadian Pacific company; that he failed to make returns for tickets sold, and that he changed the dates of tickets with fraudulent intent. Judgment against Wenham was obtained in civil proceedings for \$54,473.35.

William N. Van Reypen, Jr., aged 23, who recently graduated from Yale college and who was a junior in the Columbia law school, was found dead in his room this afternoon. A letter, addressed to his father, Rear Admiral Van Reypen, was found beside his body and a revolver clamped tightly in the right hand and a bullet wound in the forehead indicated suicide. No motive for the suicide is known here.

AT 60, SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IN PRISON

Captain Van Schaick of the Slocum Must Serve Term for the Disaster.



CAPT. W. E. VAN SCHAICK, whose negligence on the steamer Slocum costs him his liberty.

New York Herald Special Service.
New York, Jan. 27.—Captain William E. Van Schaick, who was today found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to maintain a system of fire drills on board the excursion boat, General Slocum, which was burned to the waters' edge in June, 1904, and was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing at hard labor, is over 60 years old and is regarded as one of the finest river captains in the employ of the Knickerbocker Steamship company.

FLETCHER'S HOPE FOR BUILDING REVIVED

House Powers Own There Will Be a Public Building Bill This Session.

By W. W. Jermans.
Washington, Jan. 27.—Now that the fight over the stadium bill is finished and the administration forces have won a decided victory, it is acknowledged that a public building bill will be put thru this session, which means that in all probability part of Congressman Fletcher's plan for a new public building at Minneapolis will become a law. Under the plan adopted in the last two public building bills, in cases where public building legislation is put thru for large cities, authority is first given for the purchase of a block of ground for a site, authorized for the building itself coming later.

The proposed bill will be what is called model, that is, somewhere between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000, so close friends of the speaker say. The chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds says it is at about \$15,000,000, and when the chairman, Barthold of Missouri, says a thing like that, it may be taken to mean that he is speaking by Uncle Joe's ear, for Barthold is an unswerving supporter of the speaker, and invariably stands by the administration policy. It is not directly acknowledged that in the distribution of public building favors friends of the administration are to be rewarded and insurgents punished, yet it will be quite natural, perhaps, for the men who handle the bill to remember kindly those who stood by when the speaker thought he might need votes.

SAW VALENCIA WRECK IN VISION OF DEATH

Mother Prepared for News of Loss of Son in Pacific Disaster.

Special to The Journal.
Rockford, Ill., Jan. 27.—A vivid dream, in which she saw her son struggling in the water, finally sinking to the dead, prepared Mrs. C. G. Smith, of Winnebago county, for a telegram which she received the next day announcing that the son, Mark, was one of the victims of the wreck of the steamer Valencia on the Pacific coast. A circumstance which makes the vision all the more remarkable is that neither of young Smith's parents knew that he was on the ocean. He left home early in the winter for a pleasure trip to the coast, but he had not informed them of his recent movements.

24th Annual Reduced-Price Sale. The Great Plymouth Clothing House.

ENTHUSIASM AT GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

Special to The Journal.
Minot, N. D., Jan. 27.—The second day of the grain growers' convention showed a marked increase in point of numbers and enthusiasm displayed. The speaker remained in and springing. This morning the exhibition hall was crowded early with an eager and interested audience. Four hundred and eighty-seven exhibits are shown, and prizes aggregating nearly \$1,000 will be awarded by the judges.

The first to address the convention today was J. A. Haverstad. He spoke of the dangers of smut and how to overcome them, of the great care to be exercised in the selection of seeds, and gave directions for cleaning and treating seeds to insure good crops. A. J. Wicks also spoke of the importance of sowing only pure seed and the proper method of cultivating crops should follow seed creep in. A. W. Lichard, in a talk on corn growing, dwelt upon the importance of seed selection.

Of the population of Chile, 3,000,000 people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Chile is said to have some of the largest plantations in the world.

TO END BRUTALITY IS AIM OF FOOTBALL MEN

Recommendations of Eastern Conference Team with Penalties for Undue Roughness.

Special to The Journal.
New York, Jan. 27.—Football solons representing all the collegiate institutions in the country to reform the rules met today at the Murray Hill hotel. The full quorum of fourteen attended, Dr. Paul Dashiell of Annapolis being the only regularly appointed delegate unable to be present, and he was represented by Lieutenant C. S. Bookwalter.

The committee is made up by Lieutenant Bookwalter, Annapolis; Walter Camp, Yale; W. T. Reid, Jr., Harvard; Homer Curtis, southern universities; J. C. Bell, Pennsylvania; Dr. James A. Sabin, Harvard; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; J. B. Finley, Princeton; L. M. Dennis, Cornell; Lieutenant C. D. Daly, West Point; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; Dr. H. G. Williams, Minnesota; J. T. Lees, Nebraska.

The meeting was called at 10:30 a. m., and the entire day was devoted to the discussion of the report of the sub-committee on brutality, and final play. This question was subsequently agreed on and the provisions and rules were accepted tentatively, to be decided upon at the next meeting, Feb. 10.

The changes suggested were: Disqualification of a player for the first, second and third offenses, punishable by removal from the game, while the offending team shall lose half the distance to its own goal.

Penalty of any man back of the snapperback be allowed to make a forward pass, provided the pass does not reach beyond the line of scrimmage or to a man who is in the line of scrimmage when the ball is put in play.

Not more than six men shall be on the line of defense in scrimmage. The defense shall be clearly behind the line of all the line men and inside the men on the end of the line.

There shall be no tackling below the knees, except by the men on the line of scrimmage of the defense, and of these the end men can tackle below the knees.

Hurdling in the line is prohibited. Definition to be decided on later.

The playing of the side having possession of the ball is prohibited, except by the body, but the player moving with the ball may ward off opponents. Holding or unlawful obstruction includes grappling opponents by the hand, or placing the hand on opponent to obstruct play.

It shall be the duty of all officials to penalize all offenses.

Unsportsmanlike conduct to include the use of insulting language to opponents or officials, the penalty shall be suspension to the end of the game.

Unnecessary Roughness—Striking the runner with the ball, with the heel of the hand, or with the knee, or striking with the lock by linemen in breaking thru, tackling the runner when out of bounds, and all other acts of unnecessary roughness, the penalty shall be fifteen yards.

Further recommended that being disqualified for a second offense during the season, the player guilty of the offense be disqualified for one year.

Six men shall always be on the line of scrimmage, but if the five center men shall always be on the line, the center men shall drop back at least five yards or more.

There shall be a referee, two umpires and a linesman on the field. The minor importance the second umpire shall be dispensed with on agreement.

As regards the question of neutral zone, the Harvard suggestion was accepted, "that within scrimmage, the holder of the ball shall place it flat upon the ground and put it in play with the hand, or with the knee, or the line of scrimmage, and that until the ball is put in play no part of a player, except of the man who puts the ball in play, shall be nearer the point of the ball nearer his own goal."

PRESIDENT AND CANAL ON THE GRIDIRON

Continued From First Page.

to get a corps of engineers. Four experts were brought in. They were all chiefs. One was a chief engineer, another a chief commissary, another a chief amusement provider, and the fourth a chief sanitary officer. They were covered with medals.

The canal expert was the hit of the evening. He qualified as an expert because he always stuck to theories and had no use for facts. The whole thing was settled finally by the entrance of a club member who declared that he would dig the canal himself. He was dressed in a blue shirt and overalls and carried a pick. He told how he would do it in a parody on "Drill, Ye Warriors, Drill," with a vociferous accompaniment that brought every guest to standing up. As he sang the last chorus the room was darkened and the completed Gridiron canal, a fine concrete affair, was thrown on the canvas. A battle-ship was shown coming thru, towed by a couple of mules driven by President Roosevelt, bent with age and wearing a long gray beard.

A series of short skits led up to this culmination. A club member came in and made a bonfire of a lot of stage money. He said he was giving an imitation of the canal commission. Another came and threw red tape over the guests. He said he was supplying them with the thing most used in digging the canal.

A member dashed in, pranced around the plaza, took a snap shot of President Roosevelt and became very angry when stopped. He said he was President Bigelow, with a 20,000 word roast to write and only ten minutes to get the information.

Another member came in with type-writers to sell. He said he understood they were the principal implements demanded.

Another member strolled in. When asked to state his business, he said that he was a press agent on the canal and that his job is an easy one.

"How can you be a press agent?" asked the chairman. "You don't look as if you knew how to write."

"Write," exclaimed the press agent, pityingly. "I don't have to write. Talk he does all the writing."

NEW GERMAN-TARIFF RATES ARE DISCLOSED

High Barrier Against American Meats Revealed in "Protection" of Farmers.

By W. W. Jermans.
Washington, Jan. 27.—A late agricultural department bulletin shows the extent of our meat trade with Germany. In 1904 Germany took \$164,160,456 worth of our farm products, of which amount \$21,822,696 represents meats. This amount will be cut down severely by the new rates, to take effect March 1, in the absence of reciprocity.

On live cattle and sheep the tariff rate will be 10.8 cents a pound higher; on hogs, 9.7 cents. Lard will be 2.7 cents a pound more; cold storage fresh meat from 19.5 to 27 cents a pound more; oleomargarine, 10.8 cents more; sausage, 32.4 cents more; birds, from 10.8 to 43.2 cents more; poultry, live, 2.2 cents more; dead, 17.3 cents more. Certain articles are excluded altogether on the score of treatment with boracic acid, etc., the similar domestic goods are allowed to be sold.

The German tariff, unlike ours, is declared by the farming interests. It accordingly aims to "protect" the home market against our "pauper" farm products, with a view to enabling the land owner to pay farm labor a living wage.

The destruction of agriculture in England and the migration of rural population of that country is pointed to as the "horrible example" of the effects of free imports of food stuffs on the bene and sinew of the population. The rural districts are to be kept flourishing by a policy of fostering agriculture, with a view ultimately to maintenance of the population from which the state draws its most vigorous, loyal and obedient subjects.

The manufacturing interest is "protected" also, but it is not a net of the governing party, as it is here, and the new German tariff law is expected to injure the foreign market for German goods to some extent.

This agricultural department bulletin throws a new sidelight on the German situation and shows what congress is now up against. It will lend additional interest to the proposition of Representative McCleary of Minnesota, who would bring Germany to terms by a maximum and minimum tariff policy.

Before this session of congress closes, this country will be brought face to face with this German situation, for the new tariff will go into effect March 1, and its effects on our exports will be felt long before the time for adjournment is reached in June.

Lawton, Okla., Jan. 27.—Geronimo, the Apache warrior and a recent benedict, today reiterated his intention of visiting Washington this spring to make a plea to President Roosevelt for the release of the Apache tribe from military custody. These Indians have been prisoners of war on Fort Bliss military reservation for more than twenty years.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the sweetest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after eating smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal is the most efficient cleanser and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the chest and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal is that made in the factory of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless anti-septics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general system, better complexion, sweeter breath and pure blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, indigestion, flatulence, and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and the most in some cases a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Clearance Prices

Children's \$5c warm lined vici kid lace, sizes 5