THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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LA FLORIDA 5¢
TAMPA FLORIDA
MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

TARIFF BILL KILLED

By the Votes of the Free Silver Republican Senators.

MORRILL AND FRYE GIVE UP.

But Sherman Says He Will Yet Try to Pass a Revenue Bill.

He Calls Attention to the Fact That Ohio Has Larger Population Than Ten Silver States, and Says the Senate Doesn't Represent the People—Teller Says He Is as Good a Republican as Any One.

Washington City, Feb. 25.—After the senate had disposed of much routine business Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, immediately followed with a distinct surprise in the form of a resolution to take up the tariff bill. Morrill began with a brief statement as to the complications on the tariff bill. He said it had been apparent for many months that there was a deficiency in the revenues. During every month since the present tariff bill went into effect there had been a deficiency.

"How was it before?" interjected Cockrell.

Morrill went on to state that the deficiency up to this time in the fiscal year had reached $20,000,000. If it went on at the same rate the deficiency would be $30,000,000 for the year. It was certainly manifest that congress should do something to relieve the treasury and assist in the revival of business. Therefore he moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the

SENATOR MORRILL.

tariff bill. The rollcall proceeded with many interruptions in order to allow senators to pair. The announcement that Morrill's motion had been defeated, yeas 22, nays 33, was not unexpected, in view of the vote some days ago. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Republicans: Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Brown, Burrows, Cameron, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, Mitchell (Or.), Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup—22.

Nays—Republicans: Cannon, Carter, Dubois, Mantle, Teller—5. Democrats: Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Call, Chilton, Cockrell, George, Gray, Gordon, Harris, Hill, Lindsay, Martin, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Roach, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—22. Populists: Allen, Butler, Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Peffer, Stewart—6.

The pairs were as follows, the names of those who would have voted aye being given first: Chandler with Murphy, McBride with Smith, Hoar with Pugh, Warren with Jones of Arkansas, Wilson with Irby, McMillan with Blackburn, Pritchard with Blanchard, Wetmore with Voorhees, Pettigrew with Gibson, Frye with Gorman, Squire with Daniel, Wolcott with Brice, Platt with Vilas, Elkins with Faulkner, Sewell with Mitchell of Wisconsin, Thurston with Tillman.

The announcement of the vote was the signal for a remarkable colloquy between Morrill and Teller. As soon as the vote was announced Morrill again addressed the senate. It was now evident, he said, that the Republican party was in the minority in the senate. A chorus of derisive laughter came from the Democratic side of the chamber at this statement. Morrill, not noticing the interruption, proceeded to state that in his judgment the tariff bill was defeated by a vote including five silver Republicans and six Populists. There was no substantial change in the present and former votes. It settled all questions of doubt. The senator said the Republican members of the finance committee would be ready at any time before congress adjourned to come to the relief of the treasury. "But as to this bill," concluded Morrill, "I do not think it would become me to ask any further time."

Teller secured recognition as soon as Morrill concluded.

Teller—The senator from Vermont (Morrill) states what everybody has known to be a fact, that there is not a Republican majority in this senate if those who voted against the motion to take up this measure, made out of time and unseemly, who sit on this side of the chamber, are in the party, whom the senator seems to think are not. There is a motion here made by the senator from Montana (Carter), who I believe has as much claim to be called a Republican as the senator from Vermont, to recommit this bill for defects in the bill—patent and apparent defects—defects which everybody who has read and examined it concede, Mr. President, I charge here (and I shall undertake to make the charge good before this debate is over) that this bill was never introduced in either body nor has it been supported in this body, with any reference to its becoming a law. Of that I shall speak at another time. If the senator from Vermont thinks that he can embarrass us who have stood by the Republican party as long as he has, and as zealously as he has, because we do not agree with him upon every subject, he is entirely mistaken.

Mr. Morrill—I have read no man out of the Republican party, but I allude to the fact that there are 89 senators in this body, of which the Republican party has 44 only who claim to be Republicans. Of course we are in the minority.

Teller replied: "Of course. We knew that before. The suggestion is that we who have not voted to take up this bill are not Republicans. For thirty days the great Republican metropolitan press has read out of that party enough members to make it in the minority, if it had heretofore a majority here. Every man who voted for the free coinage amendment to the bond bill, no matter what was his motive for voting for it, whether he was a free coinage man and anxious to promote that purpose and that end, or whether he was against the bill, has been read out of the Republican party by the Republican press.

"At the proper time I am prepared to show that the great metropolitan Republican press has declared that eighteen members of this body are not worthy to be called Republicans, and we have been notified that unless we change our views upon financial questions and submit to the Cleveland Democracy and Morrill Republicanism of this country on the financial question we must get out of the party. Mr. President, we can get along without the party as well as the party can get along without us. But we deny the right of either the newspapers or the members of the committee on finance to read us out of the party. We shall stay in the party until we get ready to go out, and we shall discuss these questions that are so important, not from a partisan standpoint, but from the standpoint of the American senator charged with great interests; charged with doing that which the senate has shown itself incompetent to do and nobody more incompetent than the men who voted for the gold proposition of this administration; charged to bring to this country prosperity, which has been denied to it under our legislation now for twenty years; charged to devise some system that shall satisfy the people that we can enter upon that degree of prosperity to which we are entitled by reason of advantages which exist in this country.

"I wish to enter my protest and to say that I am not to be frightened by the sneers of the chairman of the committee, nor by the attacks of the press. I shall do what I think it my duty to do here, regardless of consequences, and it seems to me that it would be in better taste and more in accordance with the dignity of the senate if we should hear less here and elsewhere about our partisan duty."

Sherman of Ohio followed Teller, and said: "Mr. President, as a member of the committee on finance, I disclaim all partisan feeling in respect to the bill which the senator from Vermont moves to bring before the senate. That bill does not belong to any party; it is not the representative of any party. The only merit to the bill is that it proposes to furnish $40,000,000 of revenue for the support of the government, enough to meet the current expenses of the government. It is also prepared for an occasion not a political one. I say now, Mr. President, I shall vote for any tax whatever, which may be proposed by anybody, whether Democratic, Populist or Republican, which shall supply sufficient revenue for the support of the government.

"It is a disgrace to our civilization, it is a disgrace to the country itself, that we are now expending $30,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the government, and that the congress now in session, with both houses fully armed with the power to furnish the revenue, is idle and refuses to act. I will vote for a tax on tea, on coffee, on anything, in order to meet this deficiency, and I say that if the present congress adjourns in the face of the declarations now made to us, of the official reports sent to us, of the statements by the president of the United States and of the secretary of the treasury, that we are now going on day by day like a careless spendthrift to involve the country in debt, selling bonds when it is the duty of congress at once to supply the revenue—"

Peffer—The president asserts that we do not need any more revenue.

Sherman—I do not care what the president says.

Peffer—I thought so.

Sherman continued: "Every man within the sound of my voice knows that we need more revenue. There is a statement showing that since the first day of July and up to the present month of February, 1896, there has already been a deficiency in the current revenue of $20,696,000, and that before the end of the fiscal year at the same ratio the amount of the deficiency will be $30,000,000. If such a condition should occur in Great Britain or any other country where they have a parliamentary law it would dethrone any party in power, and an immediate effort would be made to increase the income tax or to provide some other form of taxation to meet the current expenses. Yet now, and every day, and every hour, since the passage of the present law, and even before, in view of its passage, we have been running in debt and increasing our debts. There is no occasion for it. A tax on tea and coffee would be paid cheerfully by the people of the United States. Any tax whatever, the most obnoxious that could be collected, would be supported by the people of the United States rather than to see the funded debt increased. Already $263,000,000 of bonds have been issued during the present administration. The issuance of the great body of these bonds was made necessary by a deficiency of revenue, and, as for the remainder, it was caused by the doubt whether, under this process of financiering, we should be able to maintain the standard of our money in this country.

"Sir, I have not one word to say about the Populists; I have not one word to say to wound my friend, the senator from Colorado (Teller), or any one else; I do not wish to arraign any individual, but what I do is to appeal to the senate of the United States. The other house having sent us ever so faulty a bill, let us take it up, and, if it is not right, let us make it right and send it back to the house and we will have a ready concurrence. But for us to adjourn with these deficiencies accruing more and more is, as I say, not a manly action to be taken by either of the great parties or by any party that is responsible for it. Any private citizen who would pursue such a course in his financial affairs, however rich he might be, would soon lose his credit and his reputation for solvency and good sense.

"There is no poverty in this country, no unwillingness to pay taxes, no reason why taxes should not be levied, and, if the taxes proposed by the bill are not right, let us, in the name of heaven, provide others. It is sufficient for us to know that our duty is not yet performed, and if the senator from Vermont does not, I will at the proper time and under the proper circumstances, move to make up a bill and then see what the defects are. Every senator here appreciates the necessity for increasing revenue; every senator knows that the hopes and expectations of the president and secretary of the treasury, as made in their reports, have been erroneous, not from any willful design on their part, but because they did not see the natural tendency of a course of measures which every day left the government more and more in debt and every month the necessity—"

Harris—Why does not the senator from Ohio advise the treasury department to coin the $55,000,000 of seigniorage and the balance of the silver that lies in the treasury idle and utilize it to answer the purposes of the treasury?

Sherman replied: "The senator from Tennessee wishes to divert me to the question of the free coinage of silver. That has been tried and tested, and if ever that question met its final solution it was in the house of representatives freshly elected by the people, where, by a majority of almost two to one, the gentlemen of the house of representatives, the representatives of the people, from equal and exact districts throughout the country, pronounced their denunciation of the most foolish and dangerous policy of departing from the now lawful standard of money in the country.

"Sir, it is not enough for the senator to say to me that the senate should provide a remedy by providing for the free coinage of silver, where the fact is that ten states, whose twenty senators voted for the free coinage of silver, contain a less population than two-thirds of the state of Ohio. The senate does not represent the people. It represents the states, and rightfully so, and I do not complain about it. But in the house of representatives the people are represented according to their numbers in every portion of the United States. Let me prophesy to my honorable friend that his remedy will never be so strong in the future as it has been in the past. In my judgment the sober conviction of the people of the United States will settle down in favor of having the best standard that can be found or that is yet known as the standard of value, with ample paper money, always maintained at par with gold, to circulate in all parts of the country, freely and without danger of its breaking up.

"Mr. President, I have said a great deal more than I intended to say. I will merely add that I shall not consider my duty in the senate discharged during the present session until some action is taken according to the request of the president and the secretary of the treasury; not their form of action, but until we give them, as the executive department of the government, sufficient money collected from the people of the United States to carry on the

Continued on Third Page.

CHEERED BY THE CROWD

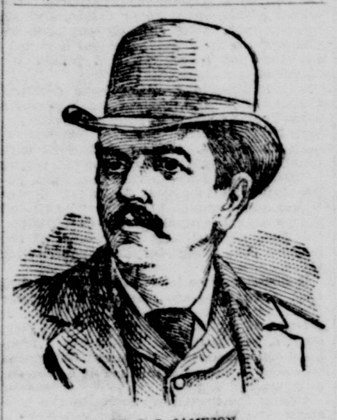
Dr. Jameson, the Freebooter, Lionized in London.

HE APPEARS IN BOW ST. COURT.

The Charge Against Him Is "Warring Against a Friendly State."

The Mob Worships the Man Who Nearly Plunged England Into War With Germany and Was Ignominiously Defeated by the Boers—The Authorities Displeased With the Popular Demonstration.

London, Feb. 25.—It was probably not without design that the appearance of Dr. Jameson for arraignment in the Bow street police court was delayed all through the day. There was a disposition to hilarity manifest in the locality of the court from an early hour, and it was evident that there was a set purpose pervading the London masses to give "Dr. Jim" an ovation. The British authorities desire, as far as possible, to give no appearance of encouraging such a demonstration of approval of a citizen who has been handed over to them by a power against which he sought to wage war, in the faith that Great Britain will see justice done to him and will properly avenge the outrage done to a friendly power. But the British government is well aware that, though Dr. Jameson is brought to England for trial as a criminal, he is, in the popular eye, a hero, and his raid into the Transvaal, far



DR. C. S. JAMESON.

from being viewed as a political enterprise, is looked upon as a chivalrous and knightly adventure to succor hard-pressed friends and fellow countrymen. It was for this reason that the crowds about the Bow street police court were kept waiting and everything possible done to make a mystery of the movements of Dr. Jameson. It was hoped that the ardor of his admirers would be cooled by the long wait, and that the noisy mob waiting to cheer him would grow weary and depart. But all this strategy was without avail. The people insisted upon waiting. They grew impatient and somewhat irritable, to be sure, and many rumors were circulated among them that they had been duped into coming to Bow street, while the distinguished prisoner had been quietly smuggled into another court and there arraigned and quietly bailed. It did not take long, however, to prove the falsity of these rumors, and the crowd renewed its vigil with reawakened zest.

At 3:15 the faith of the crowd that they had not been waiting in vain was quickened by the arrival at the Bow street police court of a party of aristocratic friends of Dr. Jameson. Among these were the Duke of Abercorn, Viscount Chelsea, the Earl of Arlington, Col. Stracey, private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury; several colonial office officials, Charles E. Ward, M. P., and many other people of note. Many of these were shown to prominent places in the court room, which was thus made to present an animated scene during the period of the still further wait.

As a matter of fact, it was quite late in the day before Dr. Jameson was landed at all. He was brought on a tug to Frith-on-the-Thames, and was then conducted by a further roundabout and obscure route to the Bow street police court. As a consequence it was almost 6:30 in the evening when he was finally driven up to the entrance of the court and brought in. The authorities thus succeeded in evading any very noisy demonstration on the part of the waiting crowds outside, as they were scarcely aware that the prisoner was among them before he had disappeared in the court room.

But his entrance to the court room was the signal for a remarkable scene. Evidently every one in the court room was of one mind in sympathizing with him. All were his friends, and all rose and uncovered upon his appearance, giving him a hearty cheer. It was in vain that the court officers sought to quell the demonstration. The charge lodged against Dr. Jameson and fourteen of his fellow prisoners was then declared to be "warring against a friendly state."

After the charge had been read Henry Matthews, Q. C., who was home secretary in the former Salisbury government, announced that in view of the importance of the case the law officers of the crown would conduct the prosecution. Formal evidence was then presented as to the circumstances of the arrest. The lawyers who were in court in behalf of the accused men asked that their personal recognizance be accepted for bail.

Sir John Bridge, the chief magistrate of the Bow street police court, said that before deciding upon the bail he felt that he ought to observe that, in his opinion, a graver offense could not be charged against men than that charged against the prisoners. It was a crime of the highest possible gravity, the magistrate continued, and it must be so treated by every one, when they consider that the commission of such an offense might create a war between countries previously friendly. The circumstances of the present case, he added, were most peculiar. He felt satisfied that the prisoners would appear when wanted. He therefore accepted their personal recognizances and fixed their bail at £2,000 each. Sir John Bridge addressed the prisoners personally in a grave and serious vein. He urged them, for their own sakes and for the sake of the good faith of the country, to refrain from appearing where public excitement would be aroused by their presence, or in any way lending themselves to the disturbance of the peace.

Notwithstanding the seriousness of Sir John's tone and the tener of his remarks deprecating any public demonstration of the prisoners, the withdrawal of the defendants from the court room was accompanied by a renewed outbreak of cheering. The court officers set about restoring quiet, and by vigorous remonstrances finally succeeded in quelling the disturbance. When the court room had become quiet again Sir John Bridge said sternly: "That sort of thing might bring the name of England into contempt."

Meanwhile a still wilder scene was being enacted outside the court room. The prisoners had been smuggled into the court room so unexpectedly and with such dexterity that the waiting mob was cheated out of their opportunity for shouting. But they were ready this time. Dr. Jameson's appearance outside the building was the signal for a wild outburst of cheering, throwing of hats and a tremendous pressure to get within reach of the popular idol. The crowd's intentions were friendly, but they threatened bodily harm to the object of their admiration. Dr. Jameson was quickly hemmed in by a surging throng, who apparently sought to carry him, and he made his way through them with great difficulty. When he finally reached his cab he was driven off without waiting to make any sign of acknowledgment of the popular ovation.

Nansen Meant to Return Via Greenland.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—In the course of conversation Capt. Wiggins, the well-known navigator, of Kara sea fame, gave the impression of not being by any means convinced that his friend Dr. Nansen had reached the north pole. He said: "It is possible he is sending some of his men to Yakutsk, but so wild an idea is scarcely admissible. If it is his entire party, the Fram must have been wrecked, for Nansen would scarcely have left her. Nansen told me that he proposed returning by way of Greenland, and would at all hazards have avoided the islands about Nijni Kolenk."

Fresh Massacres in Armenia.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—Reports have been received here of fresh massacres at Malatica and seven other points in Armenia. The Turkish government asserts that the stories are creations of the imagination of Armenian agitators.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Edward Clayson, Con Rideout, H. C. Nissen, Aaron Jaffe and Others.

Washington City, Feb. 25.—Special.—Edward Clayson, the well-known Populist, has filed an application with the state department for a consulship at Hingping, China. He bases his claim upon the fact that he has spent only a few years of his life out of the field of commerce and that his relatives of influence are either officers of the English or Chinese army and stationed in China. He has the recommendation of many prominent citizens of the state of Washington, both Democrats and Republicans.

The appointment of Assistant Secretary of State Uhl to be ambassador to Germany may interfere with the appointment of Con A. Rideout, of Seattle, as a consul in Brazil, which was recently promised by Mr. Uhl. Mr. Rideout may have to make his fight all over with the new assistant secretary, Col. Rockhill.

Some of the Seattle Democracy may yet get a belated recognition. H. C. Nissen, a Scandinavian worker in the party in that city, has been ordered put on the list of special inspectors of emigrants as an assistant to Maj. Walker, the head inspector, to take effect as soon as the first vacancy arises. Appropriations being limited, and as "few die and none resign," Mr. Nissen may not get recognized for his faithfulness during the life of the present administration.

F. T. Flynn, of Garfield, Wash., has been put on the list for a land office inspectorship. He was promised, through his friends, the place at Spokane, lately filled by a member of the Georgia legislature—a recent importation. Now Mr. Flynn's friends are demanding that he be given the appointment of Indian agent at Colville, in the event that the confirmation of Mr. Newman, of Tennessee, is hung up for good.

Howard Wittler, son of E. F. Wittler, of Seattle, is likely to be appointed to a position in the bureau of engraving and printing in this city. He has the indorsement of many citizens of Seattle, particularly James Hamilton Lewis, S. H. Piles, J. T. Ronald and E. O. Graves. The present superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printing says that Mr. Wittler's appointment will be made just as soon as there becomes a vacancy.

Aaron Jaffe, son of the Seattle merchant, L. Jaffe, is having friends here try to obtain for him an appointment by the secretary of the navy to a cadetship in the naval academy at Annapolis. The son of Commander Morong, of the navy yard at Port Orchard, is seeking a similar place, but expects to receive it at the hands of the president. Mr. Cleveland told one of Commander Morong's friends recently that he had but one appointment at present, and that for that place there were already 361 applicants. He also said he had as yet no idea which one of the 361 he would nominate.

BEFORE HE TURNED POPULIST.

Wm. H. White Had a Good Chance of Being Alaska Commissioner.

Washington City, Feb. 25.—Special.—For special Alaskan commissioners to act as supervisors and judges of the boundary evidence, Assistant Secretary Adee is considering, in the event of an appropriation being made for payment of such a commission, the names of J. D. Metcalfe, L. C. Gilman and W. H. White, of Seattle, whose appointment has already been urged upon him by ex-Attorney General Garland, Justice Harlan, Secretary Hoke Smith, Senator Squire, Representative Doolittle and others.

A Revolution in Progress in Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 25.—Reports received from the north this morning show that the whole district north of Lake Managua, including the departments of the west and north, are in open rebellion against President Zelaya. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the impressing of men into the army is being pushed rapidly. The president is supported by a wing of the Liberal party. The capital is being made ready for defense. The insurgents, whose headquarters are at Leon, the old capital of Nicaragua and the center of the old Roman Catholic population, who are opposed to the Catholics of more modern views, are expected to attack this city tomorrow or next day. The Conservative party in this city this morning resolved to give moral support to President Zelaya; also to send ex-President Cardinas and Gen. Alvigil to Granada, near Lake Nicaragua, to inform their partisans there of their determination to support the president. The insurgents are supported by a portion of the political party in power, but up to the present time the opposition party proper has not joined the rebels.

The Cut Rate to California.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—A meeting of Chicago lines was held here this afternoon to investigate an alleged cut of $7.50 in California rates. This cut is advertised in an agricultural paper, the owner of which controls a large section of California lands, which he wants to sell out to new settlers. He offers the cut rate to any who will go out and settle on this land. The efforts of the meeting this afternoon were directed to the discovery of the road over which he is ticketing his clients. This failed. Each road for itself vehemently denied having any contract or deal of any kind whatever with the advertiser in question.

Wm. Gross' Pension Application.

Washington City, Feb. 25.—Special.—William Gross, of Seattle, a leading colored politician, will be given a new hearing upon his application for a pension for injuries received in the navy. He suffered a serious fall while aboard ship and fractured one of his limbs. Positive evidence of this is all he needs to complete his claim.

Religion in the Public Schools.

Kansas City, Feb. 25.—Twenty-six Protestant ministers, constituting about half the members of the local ministers' alliance, have passed a resolution asking the board of education to read the Bible in the public schools. The resolution was presented to the full meeting of the alliance, and caused a split. Later it was adopted.

That the blood should perform its vital functions, it is absolutely necessary it should not only be pure but rich in life-giving elements. These results are best effected by the use of that well-known standard blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CENSURE OF BAYARD.

Dignified Resolutions Reported in the House.

CONDEMNING THE AMBASSADOR

For His Attacks on the United States Before British Audiences.

His Assertion That Americans Are Not Capable of Self-Government Resented—One Resolution Declares That Diplomatic Officers Should Drop Their Partisanship Before Going Abroad.

Washington City, Feb. 25.—Chairman Hitt, of the foreign affairs committee, today reported to the house the preamble and resolutions agreed on by the foreign affairs committee, censuring Ambassador Bayard for portions of speeches he delivered at Edinburgh and Boston, England, accompanying the preamble and resolutions with a brief report which sets forth that Mr. Bayard did make the speeches containing the features alleged to be objectionable, and saying that no action had been taken by the government thereon. The preamble contains the extracts of speeches which brought forth the resolutions on the subject in the house, and they are followed by the following resolution recommended by the committee:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the house of representatives that Thomas F.

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Bayard, ambassador to England, in publicly using the language above quoted, has committed an offense against diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privileges of his exalted position, which should make him the representative of the whole country and not of any political party. Such utterances are wholly inconsistent with that prudent, delicate and scrupulous reserve which he himself, while secretary of state, enjoined upon all diplomatic agents of the United States. In one speech he offends a great body of his countrymen who believe in the policy of protection. In the other he offends all his countrymen who believe that Americans are capable of self-government. Therefore, as the immediate representatives of the American people, and in their name, we condemn and censure said utterances of the Hon. T. F. Bayard.

"Resolved, Further, that in the opinion of the house of representatives public speeches by our diplomatic or consular officers abroad which display partisanship or which condemn any political party or party policies or organization of citizens in the United States are in dereliction of the duty of such officers, impair their usefulness as public servants and diminish the confidence which they should always command at home and abroad."

A minority report, containing the views of the members of the committee opposed to the resolution, will also be presented.

THE ANTI-BOND BILL.

The Vote on Consideration in the Senate Finance Committee.

Washington City, Feb. 25.—The senate committee on finance today discussed Senator Bacon's bill to prevent the further issuance of government bonds without the authority of congress. Senator Harris urged the propriety of the line of action indicated by the bill. The Republican senators present without exception declared that the passage of the bill would be equivalent to the repeal of the resumption act. The vote for consideration stood five to five. The affirmative votes were cast by Jones, Rep., Nev., and Harris, Vest, White and Walthall, Democrats. The negative votes were by Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Platt, Republicans.

The Standard Oil College.

Boston, Feb. 25.—President William F. Harper, of the Chicago university, in an address to the Baptist ministers in the Bowdoin Square Tabernacle university, spoke of John D. Rockefeller, who, he said, had no desire to perpetuate his name, but to establish a great university, and that for Chicago. "Mr. Rockefeller has never been to the university," said Dr. Harper. "He has never written us any letters except those which have begun, 'Enclosed find check.' He has never attempted to dictate to the faculty in any manner, nor to exercise any control over the institution, and there was never a more false or harmful thing said than that Mr. Rockefeller had interposed in the affairs of the university, and that, as a result, Prof. Bemis had been dropped from the faculty. Mr. Rockefeller never heard that man's name until after he was dropped."

A Gambler Weds a Judge's Daughter.

Portland, Feb. 25.—R. Raney Matthews, a well-known gambler of Roseburg, and Miss Grace Smith, a daughter of Thomas J. Smith, ex-judge of Douglas county, Or., eloped last night and were married today in Vancouver, Wash. Several weeks ago Judge Smith caused the arrest of Matthews on a charge of attempting to outrage his daughter, who is 17 years of age. Matthews had an examination and was bound over in the sum of $5,000, which he furnished, and was released from jail. Miss Smith and Matthews were much in love with one another, and for this reason Judge Smith kept close watch of his daughter to keep her from meeting her lover. Her opportunity came last night, however, when she slipped quietly out of the house, and an hour later the two took the north-bound Southern Pacific train for Portland. On arrival here they immediately proceeded to Vancouver, six miles away, where they were married.

Warning to Cigarette Smokers.

Franklin, Ind., Feb. 25.—Henry Cottrell, of Edinburgh, died yesterday after several weeks' illness of softening of the brain, due to excessive cigarette smoking. A post-mortem examination was held and a peculiar condition was discovered. The pericardial sac was enlarged until it held about a gallon of water, and the heart was abnormally contracted. A fatty growth had also formed, and both lungs and the spleen were enlarged and weakened by the disease.

Fine Italian prunes. Just think, only 3½ cents per pound for today and tomorrow at Cooper & Levy's, 104 and 106 Commercial street.