THE PHILIPPINE TRADE

An Important Statement From the War Department.

Three Months' Commerce of the Islands Described With Detailed Statistics—Imports Exceed Exports by More Than a Million and a Half Dollars—Some Leading Articles.

The War Department made public today an important statement concerning the commerce of the Philippine Islands for the three months ended September, 1899. The statement shows that merchandise to the value of $6,437,017 was imported into the islands during the three months named, while the total amount of merchandise exported from the islands during the same period was $4,884,057.

During the same period there was imported into the islands $52,520 in gold coin from the British East Indies, $332,707 in silver coin from China, and $255,294 from the British East Indies. Total imports of silver coin $588,001. During the same period there was exported $346,319 in gold coin to China, $12,524 to Spain, and $55,000 to the United States. Total exports of gold coin $413,843.

To China there was exported $3,131 in silver coin, $8,250 to British East Indies, $1,711 to Spain, and $50,000 to the United States. Total exports of silver coin during the three months named $63,092. Gold bullion to the value of $78,705 was exported to China and $1,050 to Germany. The total exports of gold bullion were $79,755. Silver bullion to the value of $6,039 was exported to China.

Of the total merchandise imported, $1,556,061, or 24 per cent of the total consisted of articles of food and animals; $2,856,568 or 44 per cent of the total consisted of manufactured articles; $369,712, or 6 per cent of the total consisted of articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.; $63,879, or 1 per cent of the total consisted of articles in a crude condition or partially manufactured; $1,590,797, or 25 per cent of the total consisted of miscellaneous articles.

Of the exports during the period named $4,273,339 or 89 per cent of the total consisted of products of agriculture; $335,404, or 7 per cent of the total, consisted of products of manufacture; $36,806, or 1 per cent of the total consisted of products of mining, and $138,508 of the total consisted of miscellaneous articles.

During the same period 720 sailing vessels of a total net tonnage of 23,301 tons, and 322 steam vessels of a total tonnage of 275,720 net tons entered at ports in the Island, and 769 sailing vessels of a total tonnage of 20,299 net tons, and 318 steam vessels of a total tonnage of 262,447 net tons cleared for ports outside the Islands.

Merchandise by Countries.

The total imports and exports by countries during the period named were as follows: Imports from United Kingdom $955,123; exports to United Kingdom, $1,400,435; imports from Spain, $677,943; exports to Spain, $452,365. Imports from France, $66,297; exports to France, $52,550. Imports from Germany, $367,982; exports to Germany, $18,806. Exports to Gibraltar, $474,520. Imports from Belgium, $29,490. Imports from the Netherlands, $102,395. Imports from Russia, $43,061. Imports from Switzerland, $28,049. Imports from Italy, $17,117, exports to Italy, $1,720. Imports from Denmark, $793. Imports from Austria, $7,170. Total imports from Europe $2,295,520. Total exports to Europe, $2,400,396.

There was imported from the United States merchandise to the value of $331,475, and exported to the United States merchandise to the value of $1,036,424. Exports to Canada to the value of $174. Total imports from North America $33,475. Total exports to North America, $1,036,598.

Merchandise to the value of $73,811 was imported from Japan, and $385,314 worth was exported to Japan. The imports from China were valued at $3,334,778, and the exports to China at $1,365,439. The imports from the British East Indies were valued at $609,475, and exports to the British East Indies at $150,000.

Imports from Dutch East Indies were valued at $22,023, and exports to Dutch East Indies were valued at $4,825. Total imports from Asia $4,040,091, exports to Asia $1,905,578. There was imported from Australia merchandise to the value of $410,452, and exported to Australia merchandise to the value of $103,059.

There was also exported to German Oceanica merchandise to the value of $603, total imports from Oceanica, $410,452; total exports to Oceanica, $103,632. There was exported to British Africa merchandise to the value of $552. Total imports from all countries combined amounted in value to $7,077,538, while the exports to all countries combined were valued at $5,446,786.

Of the total amount of merchandise imported $855,885 was free of duty and $6,221,653 subject to duty. The total amount of import duty collected during the three months named was $1,022,187. The total amount of export duty collected during the same period was $165,424.

Articles of Import.

Mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverages to the value of $19,930, of which $419 worth came from the United States; cattle to the value of $35,340, of which amount $33,970 worth came from the British East Indies and the balance from Australia; horses to the value of $3,190, of which amount $2,580 worth came from Australia and the balance from China; blacking to the value of $16,137, of which amount $170 worth came from the United States; books and other printed matter to the value of $51,614, of which amount $4,876 came from the United States; bran and fodder to the value of $5,400, of which amount $4,720 worth came from China, the balance being divided between Australia and the British East Indies; wheat flour to the value of $77,948, of which amount $15,708 worth came from the United States; preparations for food to the value of $98,498, of which amount $2,115 worth came from the United States.

Coal to the value of $355,823 was imported, of which amount $320,787 worth came from Australia, the balance being divided between Spain, Japan, and the British East Indies. Opium to the value of $79,272 was imported, of which amount $36,884 came from China, the balance coming from British East Indies.

All other chemicals, drugs, and dyes to the value of $318,281 were imported, of which amount $12,602 came from the United States. Watches and parts of to the value of $21,431 were received, of which amount $2,189 came from the United States. Cocoa to the value of $67,979, none of which came from the United States; coffee to the value of $20,579, of which amount $19,875 worth came from the British East Indies, the balance coming from Dutch East India and China.

Copper and manufactures of, to the value of $29,018, of which amount $36 worth came from the United States. Cotton and manufactures to the value of $1,417,615, of which amount $1,479 worth came from the United States, were imported; earthen, stone, and chinaware to the value of $65,718, of which amount $45 worth came from the United States were brought into the islands; eggs to the value of $24,092, of which amount $23,407 worth came from China and the balance from the British East Indies; fertilizers to the value of $2,640, all from the United Kingdom; vegetable fibers and manufactures of, to the value of $32,205, of which amount $9 worth came from the United States; fish, including shellfish, to the value of $43,821, of which amount $797 worth came from the United States; fruits to the value of $55,596, of which amount $10,551 worth came from the United States; glass and glassware to the value of $239,226, of which amount $105,409 worth came from the United States; salt to the value of $1,653, of which amount $1,650 came from China, and the balance from the United Kingdom; iron and steel and manufacturers of, to the value of $40,612, of which amount $789 worth came from the United States; jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver to the value of $8,614, of which amount $8 worth came from the United States; leather to the value of $11,684, none of which came from the United States; boots to the value of $5,203, of which amount $215 worth came from the United States; shoes and sandals to the value of $39,553, of which amount $33,822 worth came from Spain, the balance divided between the United Kingdom, Germany, British East Indies, France, and China; all other manufacturers of leather to the value of $11,683, of which amount $904 worth came from the United States; electric machinery to the value of $1,580, of which amount $1,400 worth came from the United States; scales and balances to the value of $407, of which amount $400 worth came from the United States; six sewing machines were imported valued at $150, four of which came from Germany, one from China, and one from Spain.

All other imports of machinery and parts of it reached the value of $23,875, of which amount $2,381 worth came from the United States. Malt liquors and cider to the value of $82,926 were received, of which amount $37,747 worth came from the United States. Marble and stone to the value of $18,359, none of which came from the United States, were landed in the islands, and matches to the value of $32,391, of which amount $32,375 worth came from China and $16 worth came from the United States.

Tin and Other Metals.

Tin to the value of $4,411, of which amount $73 came from the United States. All other metal and manufactures of metal amounted to $31,455, of which $2,393 worth came from the United States. Mineral oils, refined, were imported to the value of $44,475, of which amount $42,012 worth came from Russia, the balance divided between the United Kingdom, China, and the British East Indies. Olive oil was purchased to the value of $21,435, of which amount $227 worth came from the United States; all other vegetable oils to the value of $32,520, of which amount $17 worth came from the United States.

Paints and colors to the value of $34,419, of which amount $268 worth came from the United States, were imported; paper and manufactures of the value of $147,447, of which amount $15,284 worth came from the United States; meat, salted or pickled, to the value of $34,812, of which amount $7,846 worth came from the United States; lard and tallow to the value of $19,491, of which amount $770 worth came from the United States; butter and oleomargarine, to the value of $20,828, of which amount $950 worth came from the United States; cheese to the value of $10,829, of which amount $1,583 worth came from the United States; all other provisions to the value of $30,701, of which amount $7,464 worth came from the United States; rice to the value of $934,671, of which amount $883,022 worth came from China, $51,632 worth came from British East Indies, $17 worth from Spain.

Manufactures of silk to the value of $60,858, were brought into the islands, none from the United States; spices to the value of $5,279, none from the United States; alcohol to the value of $2,930, of which amount $2,450 worth came from the United States; brandy and other compounded spirits to the value of $94,648, of which $54,449 worth came from the United States; tools and implements to the value of $23 were imported during the three months namer; cigars and cigarettes to the value of $4,683, of which amount $3,760 worth came from the United States; vegetables to the value of $48,790, of which amount $738 worth came from the United States; wines and cordials to the value of $108,103 were imported, of which amount $38,639 worth came from the United States; during the period there was imported into the islands fire wood to the value of $21,691, $18,000 worth of which came from the Dutch East Indies, and the balance from China and the British East Indies; lumber to the value of $5,930, $3,320 worth of which came from the Dutch East Indies, $2,000 from British East Indies, and $600 from China; manufactures of wood to the value of $39,309, of which amount $568 worth came from the United States; wool and manufactures of it to the value of $30,621, of which amount $29 worth came from the United States.

Leading Articles of Export.

The leading articles of export during the three months named were as follows: Coffee to the value of $365, of which amount $324 worth went to China, and $29 worth to German Oceanica; indigo to the value of $3,418, all exported to the United Kingdom; copper and manufactures of, to the value of $13,791, Spain taking $11,715 and China $2,076 worth; 19,949 tons of Manila hemp to the value of $2,776,907, of which amount 91 tons, valued at $12,553, went to Japan; 3,463 tons, valued at $526,281, to China; 8,103 tons, valued at $1,147,424, to United Kingdom; 253 tons, valued at $48,665, to British East Indies; 6,886 tons, valued at $905,815, to the United States; 467 tons, valued at $84,976, to Australia, and 586 tons, valued at $51,191, to Spain. Copra to the value of $80,431, divided between Spain, France, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Hides and skins to the value of $11,662, of which amount $337 went to the United States. Iron and steel, and manufactures of, to the value of $23,040, of which amount $20,935 worth went to the United States.

Leather, and manufactures of, to the value of $2,797, of which amount $2,461 worth went to China and $396 worth to the British East Indies. Oils to the amount of 1,050 gallons, valued at $1,210, were exported to China. Perfumery and cosmetics to the value of $10,283, of which amount $5,514 went to France, $1,194 to Germany, $2,730 to Australia, and $845 to the British East Indies. Distilled spirits to the amount of 2,496 gallons, valued at $11,052, exported to China. Wines to the value of $3,625, exported to China and German Oceanica.

The Sugar Trade.

The total exports of raw or brown sugar for the three months named was 55,998,269 pounds, valued at $1,143,349, of which amount 19,031,164 pounds, valued at $368,628 went to Japan; 9,244,083 pounds valued at $215,199 went to China; 23,147,466 pounds valued at $474,520 went to Gibraltar and 4,575,556 pounds, valued at $85,002 went to the United States. Refined sugar to the value of $1,340 was exported to China.

During the period named there were exported 5,151,943 pounds of leaf tobacco valued at $355,463, divided as follows: To China 114,867 pounds valued at $11,486; to Dutch East Indies 1,035 pounds valued at $103; to Spain 4,511,223 pounds valued at $294,818; to the United Kingdom 446,351 pounds valued at $38,947; to British East Indies 76,901 pounds valued at $7,917; to Japan 1,030 pounds, valued at $102; and to Austria 536 pounds valued at $90.

The exports of cigars during the said period were valued at $230,399, of which amount $5,032 worth went to the United States. Cigarettes to the value of $740 were exported, divided between China and Australia. All other manufactures of tobacco to the value of $69,491 were exported, none of which went to the United States.

If Your

children have stopped growing, something is wrong, and serious trouble may be near. Such children should take Scott's Emulsion; it's just the fat and bone-forming food they need. Growth will begin again, and the children will become strong and robust.

At all druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

MR. M'KINLEY IN NEW YORK

The President Receives Numerous Visitors at the Manhattan.

Governor Nash, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Grenville M. Dodge Among the Callers—Private Secretary Cortelyou Kept Busy—No Special Plans for the Day—Mr. Hanna Expected.

NEW YORK, March 3.—There were many visitors at the Manhattan Hotel this morning to see President McKinley, who arrived from Washington last night to attend the dinner of the Ohio Society tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. The President is accompanied by his wife, his niece, Miss Barber; Adjutant General Corbin, his secretary, Mr. Cortelyou; his executive clerk, Mr. Barnes, and Mrs. McKinley's physician, Dr. Rixey.

The most prominent of the President's visitors this morning were Governor Nash, of Ohio; former Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. They were at the hotel at 8:30 o'clock, but they did not see the President immediately for he did not rise until 9 o'clock. These gentlemen, it was said, merely called to pay their respects and after a brief and informal chat went away.

The President sat down to breakfast at 9:30 o'clock in a private dining-room on the second floor of the hotel. Mr. McKinley, Miss Barber, and Dr. Rixey went into the dining-room together and were joined by Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and his daughter. General Corbin, Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Cortelyou had taken breakfast already in the private dining-room and Mr. Cortelyou had gone out into the rotunda to receive the persons calling on the President. Mr. Cortelyou was kept pretty busy.

There were two detectives at the hotel, Faye and Funston, who had been especially detailed to watch the President. They came from the Central Office. Detective Funston is a cousin of the Kansas volunteer general who distinguished himself in the Philippines last year.

Mr. Cortelyou said this morning that the President had made no special plans for the day. He hoped to be able to pass it quietly at the hotel as he was in need of a little rest. The President, Mr. Cortelyou said, expected to take a ride with W. S. Hawk, one of the proprietors of the Manhattan, about noon, and he might go through the park with Mrs. McKinley some time in the afternoon. Senator Hanna is expected to arrive here from Washington this afternoon to attend the Ohio Society dinner.

WHEN ENTITLED TO SUBSIDY.

The Naval Board's Examination of Merchant Vessels.

The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey recently made an examination of merchant vessels, under construction at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, which will be entitled to subsidy when in service on condition that they shall, if desired, be turned over to the General Government in time of war for use as auxiliary cruisers.

The object of the board was to determine what changes in the plans of these vessels should be made to fit them for carrying an armament and to provide them with better protective qualities. After much consideration the board has submitted a unanimous report to the Navy Department recommending the number of general features which would in no way interfere with the adaptability of the vessel for commercial purposes.

Under the rules of the board all fire mains and steam exhaust pipes to steering engines must be below the water line and must be controlled by valves below the water line. There must be efficient water tight sub-divisions, including middle line longitudinal water-tight bulkheads between engine rooms in all twin-screw vessels. Every vessel of the first and second classes must be fitted with a complete double bottom with means of flooding and draining it.

The boilers and engines must, where it is possible, be placed below the water line, and have sufficient coal protection af the sides and fore and aft. Efficient stiffening of the structure of each ship will be required for the proper and speedy installation of batteries and magazines. All vessels of the first-class are to have their steering gear and rudder-head below the water line. The board says that the water line is not to be considered the deep load water line of the merchant vessel, but the load water line of the vessel when used as an auxiliary cruiser.

The recommendations have been approved by the Navy Department and the rules will be applied to all vessels entitled to subsidy not in frame.

MESSAGES FOR AFRICA.

The British Censorship of Cablegrams Considerably Modified.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, through its local manager, G. W. Ribble, has issued the following bulletin:

"We are advised by the Government of her British Majesty that the censorship to Aiden has been modified so that messages to and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, British East Africa, German East Africa, Mozambique, and Lourenco Marques, concerning business or private affairs, may be accepted in code at sender's risk, on condition that copies of the codes, with translation thereof, be previously filed with the authorities at Aden. The code to be used must be chosen and filed by the Government of which the sender is a subject, the number of codes being limited to two for each country. The code words themselves will be subject to the rules of international telegraphic convention, but the translations must be in German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, or Portuguese."

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

His Clothing Ignited by a Flying Spark.

WESTMINSTER, Md., March 3.—The seven-year-old daughter of Mr. Amos Houser, of Baehman's Valley, Carroll county, was burned to death on Wednesday in a frightful manner.

The child, in the washhouse, was standing close to the fire. A spark ignited a shawl around her shoulders, but it was not discovered until she went out in the air toward the barn, when the wind fanned it into a blaze. The child ran screaming back to the house, and her mother tore the clothing from her, but her flesh from the head to her feet was burnt to a crisp. Death occurred shortly afterward.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH

Picnic Grounds to Be an Attractive Feature.

The Chesapeake Beach people are developing plans for the accommodation and amusement of excursions and picnics of organizations and societies, as well as of family parties and individual tourists, which will be much appreciated by seekers of health and pleasure in the hot weather. The grounds which the railway company will devote to this purpose at the Beach are covered with grand and beautiful trees of oak, chestnut, and wild cherry, and under their spreading branches will be erected tables and seats for the use of basket picnickers. Close at hand will be a booth from which may be cheaply obtained hot coffee, milk, etc., etc., from polite waiters. This feature will be extensively made use of by parties and families carrying their lunches. Information as to excursions may be had by calling upon or addressing A. H. Lewis, General Passenger Agent, 1420 New York Avenue.

Danenhower & Wickersham, General Agents and Headquarters for Chesapeake Beach lots, 1416 New York Avenue.

AWAITING AMERICA'S ACTION.

The French People Have Faith in the United States.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Frenchmen understand perfectly well the state of mind that the Transvaal war has resulted in creating in the United States. They appreciate how strong and legitimate are racial bonds, and realize the force of the Anglo-Saxon element in the great sister republic. They may be dreamers, sometimes, but they are much less ignorant of foreign matters than is occasionally supposed, and have the characteristic of being more just to others than to themselves. They are given to criticise, and sometimes to condemn themselves, with as much ardor as inspires others in hiding their faults and vaunting their virtues.

It is an absolute truth, and as such should be known in the United States, that public opinion in France has experienced a keen satisfaction at witnessing the precise measurement taken by the American people of the consequences of Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism, and of the insatiable appetites of the cosmopolitan financiers and stock exchange pirates of two worlds—consequences that affect the peace, prosperity, and rational development of mighty races, or of weak ones striving to live their own lives in independence.

Besides the Anglo-Saxon element in the different States of the American Union, there are Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, Slavs, Latins, Spanish, Italians, and French, all loyal always to the new and great land of their adoption. To their new country they brought inherent characteristics, persistent traditions, original mental predilections, ineffaceable memories of their old national griefs, and also, some of them, hopes that are never obliterated in a really strong race, because such constitute distinctive national marks.

How could it be possible that from such a blending of different elements, ground together, as it were, in the mortar of the Union any other residue could result than a fusion of force, justice, honesty, and a veritable grandeur? How could such a concrete nation approve an iniquitous war, undertaken for the sole purpose of protecting the stockholders of the Chartered Companies, and turning over South Africa to a band of shameless meddlers?

Yet, the French Republic has faith in the Republic of the United States; and the French people who, in the darkness of the present hour, seek always to illustrate their way by the lights of history, rejoice when they consider the various elements composing the population of the Union, for they recall the lesson taught by history, that those nations alone have played the greatest part which had for their people an agglomerated human family, founding a new race of the many branches rooted in other soils.

Was it not this that produced the grandeur of France, in its fusion of the Celtic, Greek, Roman, and Germanic peoples? Was it not the Greeks of Phocia who carried to the Mediterranean literal of Gaul their commercial activity, and their spirit for maritime adventures? Did not the Romans leave on Celtic soil a deposit which scarcely a century later gave it poets, historians, and emperors? Still later, was it not the Franks of the Middle Ages who established among the Gauls that feudal organization which for centuries infused order into the chaos of the great invasions?

And later still, when new nations were forming, and rising alive from fallen empires, like flowers sprouting from ruins, the France of the sixteenth century transported the Renaissance from Italy; a century later she went to seek among the romances of the Cid the first glorious manifestation of her classic theatre; the France of the eighteenth century borrowed from England the doctrines of self-government; and the France of the beginning of the nineteenth century from Germany's Schiller and Goethe imbibed the first action of the romantic movement.

Unhappy the people of a single race, who possess only a single race's defects and qualities. The future is for those who, by a happy combination of various elements, are created to win.

This is the case with the United States of America. A soul is formed in that country which is already great, and will become far greater still if it knows how, if it wishes, and if it dares to put aside all that which sterilizes noble and generous efforts.

NO FAVOR TO BE SHOWN.

Influence Unavailing to Non-Commissioned Army Officers.

The following order has been issued by the War Department regarding the efforts of non-commissioned officers to secure favors through political influence:

"The frequent efforts which are being made to procure personal favors and consideration in behalf of post non-commissioned staff officers of the Army in the matter of assignment to stations, etc., has suggested to the Secretary of War that an impression may exist that paragraph 5 of the Regulations, which specifically prohibits the procurement of personal favors except through the regular military channels, does not relate to enlisted men, and he therefore directs that the attention of all concerned be called to the provisions of the said paragraph and that in future a strict observance thereof be enforced."

TAKEN TO BELLEVUE.

A Mining Company Agent on the Verge of Collapse.

NEW YORK, March 3.—William H. Schallioll, who says that he is the agent of a mining company and lives at Chester, Pa., was sent from Lawyer Delancey Nicholls' office to Bellevue Hospital yesterday for examination as to his sanity, after a series of adventures in this city. He arrived here from Philadelphia early in the morning, and took a cab to the Manhattan Hotel. He got into a dispute with the cab driver about the fare, and was taken before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court. It developed that Schallioll had only seventy-five cents in money. He had some railway stock in his pockets, however, and said he had come here to dispose of that. He broke down while he was being questioned, and began to cry.

"I am a physical wreck from nervousness," he wailed.

Magistrate Flammer allowed him to go. Soon afterward he appeared in Delancey Nicholl's office and asked for Mr. Nicholl. He was not in.

"Call up the City Hospital," said Schallioll," and tell them to send an ambulance at once. I am in a state of collapse, and I want to be taken care of."

An ambulance was called and the surgeon said the man was on the verge of delirium tremens. He was committed to Bellevue. Schallioll told the people at Mr. Nicholl's office that he had a couple of lawsuits recently that worried him a great deal, and caused his collapse. He left the railroad stocks he was carrying at Mr. Nicholl's office. At Bellevue he gave the address of a sister who lives at Bryn Mawr. A letter was sent to her telling her of his plight.

A City in Darkness.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., March 3.—Except a few incandescents and improvised coal oil lamps Ellicott City has been in darkness since Wednesday night, when the principal dynamo in the electric lighting plant was burned out. Repairs are expected to be completed today.

SWAMP-ROOT is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver, or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists' in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free; also pamphlet telling all about it and its great cures.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

FORTY THOUSAND STRIKE

The Chicago Machinists Joined by Many Other Trades.

Every Machinery Manufacturing Plant in the City Seriously Embarrassed or Completely Tied Up—Seven Thousand Additional Men Drop Their Tools—Few Left at Work.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Labor troubles in Chicago have assumed a more serious aspect. Since the general strike order issued by the International Association of Machinists, 7,000 more men have joined the strike, and 32,500 are now idle in the building industry and other trades.

By the machinists' strike every one of the 210 machinery manufacturing plants of the city is either seriously embarrassed in its work or completely tied up. Several hundred men refused to go out, but every shop is being watched by union pickets and efforts are being made to dissuade men from continuing at work. The numbers of men on strike in Chicago now are: Machinists, 7,000; building trades, 30,000; plate glass workers, 500; other lines, 2,000; total, 39,500.

CARPENTERS QUIT WORK.

Employes of the Big Four Denounce a Reduction in Pay.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 3.—All the carpenters and water house men on the Big Four system walked out yesterday because of a great reduction in wages. The men who quit have been receiving $50 per month, and while being taken here and there to work, have been paying their own board. Now they say the company has given notice that it will not pay a fixed salary, but will compensate the men only for the actual time while out on the road.

The men say the terms offered are simply "starvation wages," and that no one can make a living under the new order.

THE JURORS FOR MARCH.

Men Selected for the Criminal and Circuit Courts.

The following persons have been summoned to serve in the criminal and circuit branches of the Supreme Court of the District during the month of March:

Circuit Court No. 1—Frank J. Clark, 1531 H Street; Charles A. Shields, 1405 F Street; James Ryan, 331 C Street southwest; James W. Robinson, 215 I Street southeast; Philip N. Birch, 920 D Street southwest; Joe Whitmore, 1310 Thirty-second Street; William Hanlon, 1444 Thirty-second Street; James T. Wormley, Eighth and S Streets; Herman Rau, 507 Maryland Avenue southwest; W. A. Davidson, 610 Eighth Street southwest, William D. Payne, Tenleytown; P. T. Walnut, 1251 Twenty-second Street; George H. Lee, 1213 T Street; Edward Tauing, 1515 Tenth Street; Harry Hirsh, 1122 Seventh Street; John B. Daish, 1207 G Street; Charles W. Holmes, corner Fifteenth and H Streets; Frank Plummer, 419 Wilson Street; W. A. Eliason, 106 Virginia Avenue southwest; Henry P. Graus, 1220 Ninth Street; John W. Hunter, 50 L Street; J. Gales Moore, 2022 Fifteenth Street; Theodore W. Estler, 1301 C Street southwest; John Wills, 1535 Thirty-second Street; George E. Murray, 2132 K Street; Joshua Taylor, 1406 C Street southeast.

Circuit Court No. 2—R. T. Ragan, 610 Ninth Street southwest; Charles Richardson, 37 Monroe Street, Anacostia; C. R. Edmonston, 1205 Pennsylvania Avenue; Maurice A. Tanger, 1300 Seventh Street; Winter B. Mifflelon, 719 H Street southwest; George C. Bergling, 1318 F Street; John A. Reynolds, 1109 Twenty-fourth Street; James E. Malley, 1612 M Street southeast; George Flathers, 520 Tenth Street southeast; Joseph C. Johnson, 317 Thirteenth Street southwest; A. W. Fairfax, 2145 I Street; Thomas R. Baker, 919 Eleventh Street; Emmet G. Jones, 904 E Street; John H. Cook, 1740 Pennsylvania Avenue; W. H. Hungerford, 1219 Eleventh Street southeast; Thomas S. Belt, 629 Third Street northeast; Harry Sweeney, Giesboro; David C. Reeves, 1953 Fourth Street; John J. Harrigan, 3600 O Street; Charles H. Dickinson, 1425 Corcoran Street; Frank Phillips, 1012 Pennsylvania Avenue; Richard W. Thompson, 2114 Pennsylvania Avenue; J. D. Schofield, 2067 M Street; Howard E. Stewart, 618 E Street northeast; S. B. Padgett, 43 Washington Street, Anacostia; and William Rothwell, jr., 24 Ninth Street northeast.

Criminal Court No. 1—W. G. Ellis, 1309 C Street southwest; William J. Cockrell, 810 New Jersey Avenue; Edward R. Archer, 3333 M Street; James G. Taylor, 17 Jefferson Street, Anacostia; Charles R. Bailey, 474 H Street southwest; Samuel C. Anderson, 1924 K Street; John Evans, 70 N Street southeast; O. S. Pumphrey, 228 Monroe Street, Anacostia; Charles A. Duvall, 706 H Street northeast; Walter N. Aler, 611 M Street; J. C. Barrow, Hamilton Road; Joseph A. O'Hara, 1136 Nineteenth Street; George M. Iory, 2805 Olive Avenue; E. G. Crompton, Fifteenth and S Streets; H. Travender, 528 Eleventh Street southeast; C. T. Dant, 712 H Street southwest; Henry S. Haight, 1738 Vermont Avenue; John Shugrue, Conduit Road; George W. Arnold, 1637 Thirty-second Street; William T. Davis, 1467 P Street; Armand Gumprecht, 1219 Thirty-fourth Street; J. M. W. Bowling, 1102 K Street southeast; James B. Halliday, 1302 C Street southwest; H. F. Klindenst, Rockville Road; William Fassnaught, Twining, D. C.; Thomas Ordman, Conduit Road.

Criminal Court No. 2—Martin L. Monday, 803 Florida Avenue; Augustus Burgdorf, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue; Hamilton Carmichael, 1817 Thirty-fifth Street; William G. Crawford, 1630 Tenth Street; John Berry, 1642 Half Street southeast; J. J. Birch, 208 East Capitol Street; James T. Sinn, 130 F Street northeast; George E. Bohanan, 535 Fourth Street southeast; Robert Williams, 3331 Q Street; Joseph H. Saunders, 3236 M Street; Charles E. L. Burns, 421 East Capitol Street; Robert Taigler, 3206 M Street; Edward J. Lewis, 515 Twelfth Street; Martin Grant, 1834 Eighth Street William H. Rosenville, Howard Avenue; T. I. Luxen, 1013 E Street southeast; Philip M. O'Bryon, 504 Twelfth Street; F. A. West, 2536 Sixth Street; Mason Shipman, 2012 K Street; E. L. Dodd, 1757 Pennsylvania Avenue; Joseph E. Keene, Shepherd's Road; Daniel Rothwell, 301 Twelfth Street southeast; Joseph A. Kachka, Minnesota Avenue; Eugene Yarnell, 1410 Ninth Street; E. J. Skinner, 1114 Ninth Street; F. W. Baker, 130 F Street.

NON-RESIDENT MORTGAGEES.

Freed From Paying Taxes on Their Investments.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 3.—In order to test the question as to the liability of non-residents for taxes on mortgage investments, the Treasurer and Auditor of Warren county, twelve years ago, placed on the tax list duplicate mortgage investments in Lebanon, Ohio, having a valuation of $450,000, belonging to Capt. J. V. Jack, of New York city. Captain Jack is a successful circus manager, having built in Cincinnati in 1854 the famous floating Palace.

In January, 1899, the depositions of the mortgagees were taken and the case appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judges Lurton, Severns, and Thompson heard the case and today disposed of it from the bench in Captain Jack's favor, affirming the decision of the court below.

Columbus, Ohio, Machinists Strike.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 3.—The local union machinists have struck for an advance of wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. The union claims more than 500 men are out, but the bosses say the number is exaggerated. All the machine shops in the city are involved.

CUBAN LABOR TROUBLES.

A Vigorous Expression of Opinion From Secretary Morrison.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, today, in regard to the report of President Gompers on labor conditions in Cuba, said to a Times reporter:

"President Gompers' observations are both timely and truthful, and it can be said, I think, on behalf of the entire Federation, that the conditions which he so graphically describes are not only inimical to liberty of the Cuban people, but to that of their brother workers in this country.

"When the Cubans, the Porto Ricans, and the Filipinos are deprived of the right of self-government it is our political rights which are in jeopardy. When the military arm of the Government, unduly enlarged, is permitted to exhibit its power, whether it be in Cuba, Idaho, or the Philippines, then American freedom is in the gravest danger. Military absolutism, enforced by the most tyrannical means, is directly opposed to the interests of labor, which can only be propagated by a wise, humane, and considerate legislation.

"It is not surprising that Mr. Gompers, having at heart the interests of the working class, should take issue with General Ludlow's system of controlling those interests. The strikes of Cuban laborers, to procure for them and their sons the same rights and privileges as are given to the Spaniards, as well as for the enforcement of the eight-hour law, certainly calls for the sympathy of every honest man, and the arrest of the so-called leaders of this strike, who had violated no legal enactments, was unquestionably an outrage.

"The demands of Cuban laborers are in no wise unreasonable. As a body the workingmen of Cuba are intelligent, faithful, and industrious. In order to get from them the best results, however, some measure of consideration is necessary, rather than brutal coercion and injustice. There are excellent labor organizations in Cuba, which need not necessarily be regarded by the military authorities as productive of discontent and insurrection.

"The arrest by General Ludlow of Pedro Roca, President of the Estivadores, or Longshoremen's Union, and the act of threatening with punishment unless he declared the strike to be off, is an atrocity. There are undoubtedly thoroughly capable and humane men in the Army in Cuba, but the Federation of Labor wishes to emphasize the fact that the growth and propagation of free labor does not find its proper exponent in military rule."

PAMPHLETS FOR FARMERS.

Vast Numbers Sent Out by the Agricultural Department.

The Publication Bureau of the Department of Agriculture is at present very busily engaged in the composition and mailing of thousands of documents containing information relative to investigations of certain subjects made by the department. These tracts or pamphlets relate to every subject which is classed under the work of the Agricultural Department and are edited by the Chief of the Publication Bureau, George William Hill.

In an interview this morning Mr. Hill gave much interesting information concern the documents. He said in reference to the enormous increase in the number published today over that of but a few years ago.

"There was a time when the work of this bureau was comparatively small compared to what it is today. There was not so many of these papers published, for the farmers did not appreciate the great wealth of them, but of recent years the demand is so great that it taxes the bureau to its full capacity to supply it. In the past there have been published over 12,000,000 copies of documents relating alone to information for farmers. Congressmen are constantly applying for large quantities and it is impossible to tell where the demand will stop."

To illustrate the large increase in the numbers of pamphlets published by the bureau, Mr. Hill stated that before the year 1895 there were but 75,000 of pamphlets published. "The increase commenced then," said Mr. Hill, "and has continued at an enormous rate ever since. During the year ending June 30, 1899, there were published over 5,000,000 documents of the farmer series, and we expect to greatly exceed that number the coming year. The total number of copies issued of this and other series since 1895 number over 30,000,000, and the number of publications number 114."

"To stop this increase," continued Mr. Hill, "the department will eventually commence to place a small value on the pamphlets, which will stop the great waste that is now made by persons sending for pamphlets more for curiosity than anything else, and those actually wanting them will readily pay a few cents for them."

FOUND A SPURIOUS BILL.

A Prisoner's Suspicious Action Leads to a Grave Charge.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 3.—In the Mayor's Court yesterday Robert McConville was fined $20 and placed under a peace bond of $1,000 for common assault. At the conclusion of his trial he was committed to jail on a warrant charging him with attempting to pass counterfeit money. The police say that when arrested McConville tore up a $50 note. Thinking that he was drunk, the officer paid no attention to his action.

The pieces of the bill, however, were picked up by a person who was standing near by at the time, and yesterday in the Mayor's Court they were returned to McConville, who, on receiving them, tore them into smaller pieces, and threw them into a spittoon. This aroused the suspicion of the police, and when the scraps were investigated the warrant was issued. McConville is said to have displayed a number of $50 bills.

Lady Louisa Tighe Dead.

LONDON, March 3.—Lady Louisa Madelina Tighe died at Woodstock, County Kilkenny, yesterday. She was a daughter of the Duke of Richmond and was born in 1802. She danced at the famous ball in Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo, and girded on the Duke of Wellington's sword when he started for the field of battle.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DIED.

LANGLEY—In loving remembrance of my darling daughter, MARY M. LANGLEY, who entered into rest one year ago tomorrow, March 4, 1899.

One year ago tomorrow since my dear daughter died,
And her cold hands were folded on her dear breast:
In silence she suffered, in patience she bore,
Till God called her home, to suffer no more.
The depth of my sorrow no tongue can tell,
In the loss of my dear one I loved so well,
And while she lies now in a long, peaceful sleep,
Her sacred memory I ever shall keep.
It —HER LOVING MOTHER.

Mason's Health Defenders.

Yellow Tablets cure Dyspepsia.
Brown Tablets cure Constipation.
Red Tablets cure Coughs and Colds.
White Tablets cure Sore Throat and Tonsilitis.
Free from Calomel, Aloes, and Opium.
30 Tablets, 10c; large size, 25c and 50c.

Mason's Cream of Olives Ointment, 25 Cents.

Cures Catarrh, Asthma, Croup, Colds, and all inflammation of mucous membrane and skin. Safe and sure remedy for Piles.
Endorsed and for sale by all prominent druggists or mailed free for price by H. T. Mason Chemical Co., 515 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Read in Sunday's Times Mason's Health Defender Testimonials.

HAS NO COMPETITOR.

One Patent Medicine Which Has the Field to Itself.

A prominent physician was recently asked why it was there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics," and medicines for every ill except one of the most common and annoying diseases, viz, piles.

He replied, there are two principal reasons: First, physicians and people in general have thought for years that the only permanent cure for piles was a surgical operation, and that medicinal preparations were simply palliative and not a cure for the trouble.

Another reason is that piles, unlike many other diseases, is in no sense an imaginary trouble. A sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact, and for this reason the few pile salves and ointments, etc., have been short lived because the patient very