

discover this at the last moment, though when it might have been too late to correct the misunderstanding that would ensue because of your assertions," said Preston.

"What I want to know is, what object you fellows have in making statements of this sort to men who know nothing about law? Why is it that you have gone about whispering in the ears of your clients?"

"I deny, sir, that I have whispered in anybody's ear in regard to this matter. You cannot name one."

"Well, how about Thomas of Nevada?"

"Cross hesitated. Then he explained that Thomas' father was a member of a mine of which he (Cross) was the attorney and that they talked about that."

"But you told him the bill was unconstitutional?" persisted Preston.

"Well, I believe it is," Cross answered, virtually admitting the charge. "I think it is unconstitutional, and I will continue to say so."

"Yes," interjected Preston, "because you are paid to do so."

"Cross then declared he would like to have the bill referred to a committee and have it argued there."

"I don't doubt you would," exclaimed Preston, "but we don't want the bill smothered in a committee. I would like to meet you in joint debate before the Senators, and then I could show how utterly without foundation your assertion is."

Preston then protested that the Southern Pacific was not making a fair fight in the matter. He referred to their having got Deyne to move a reconsideration and thus tie up the bill for twenty-four hours longer in the Assembly.

"You say you want to give the Senate a chance to investigate," Mr. Preston continued. "It is very consistent for you to hold back the bill in the Senate by moving to reconsider. It shows how anxious you are to give the Senate a chance to investigate."

"Another proof is the way you had Reid of Trinity obstruct the passage of the bill with amendments."

"Reid is one of the most honest, sincere and truest of men," protested Cross. "He is entirely disinterested in his action in this matter. He came into the State library this morning and had a discussion there, and he told me why he thought the bill was unconstitutional."

This statement on the part of Cross was particularly interesting, as Reid had this morning flatly and openly denied having talked with any Southern Pacific Railroad representatives in the library or having obtained any points from any friend of the great corporation upon this matter.

Cross launched into a personal discussion of Mr. Spreckels and some of his many enterprises. It was noticeable that his arguments were almost identical with those advanced by Reid in the Assembly for not talking to the question.

This is either a remarkable instance of mental telegraphy or else Cross must have given Reid additional information at the interview that Reid so earnestly denied having had. Then Cross started on another tack. He was overcome by a fear that the State might lose some of its tolls and wharfage.

"If the San Joaquin Valley road gets this lease," he said, "there would be nothing to stop ships going to their piers and unloading without spending a cent of tolls to the State."

"You seem to be very tender-footed when the good of the State is at stake," retorted Preston. "You seem to have forgotten that since the conveyance is to be a lease and not a grant, the Harbor Commissioners will be able to restrict the kind of buildings to be erected on the mud flat and the class of business to be done. To be sure ships will dock at their piers, but," he added, "is it not advisable to get the ship and the car as near together as possible?"

"That is not the question," said Cross. "The ships will come to those piers. Your company will get the wharfage and the tolls, and the State won't get a cent."

"Do not most of these ships go to the Port Costa piers?" asked Preston.

"Well, some of them do."

"What do they pay to the State for tolls?"

"Cross saw he was cornered and finally said, "Nothing."

Preston followed up his advantage by asking: "Suppose, now, you succeed in driving us across the bay from San Francisco for our terminal, what tolls would the State be able to collect?"

"The crowds that had gathered around laughed, and Cross had to say "None."

"Now, tell me, what tolls and wharfage do vessels at the Third-street wharves pay the State," asked Preston, still on the defensive. Cross admitted there were none.

BRIBERY.

Continued from First Page.

cisco, but take an interest in that city. I was born there and my business calls me there eight hours of every day."

Senator Withington of San Diego arose and looking scornfully at the San Francisco delegation asked in sarcastic terms, "Who represents the city of San Francisco?"

"Judging from these votes just cast, I would like to ask the same question," said Senator McAllister.

Then Senator Biggy began the prelude to the greatest sensation of the session. He said:

"I cannot understand this. I do not see how my fellow-colleagues can have cast their votes against the interest of the city. If it were not for one thing I would not appear before this body again. I would resign from this Senate. I would not stay in such a body. It is a waste of time here. You will witness a scene relative to the terminal railroad, owing to the Southern Pacific's lobbying opposition, and you will witness a scene here if you carry this bill to-day. Who dares to vote to repeal the McCoppin act? I say he is a hireling of the Southern Pacific if he dares do it, and I will make a disclosure here that will startle this Senate if this thing continues."

"No, I won't sit down," exclaimed Senator Biggy, as some one sought to make him take his seat by crying "sit down."

"No man can make me sit down. No one dares try to make me sit down. Nine men are supposed to represent the interests of San Francisco in this Senate. How have they represented the city? I am ashamed to say it is my native city. If in this condition of things continues I will stay till the vote is taken to give the valley road terminal facilities in San Francisco and then I will leave this Senate. If it were not that I wanted to cast my vote for the San Joaquin railroad I would not stay here another moment to witness such unblushing proceedings."

With his finger pointing about the Senate in scorn Senator Withington made a startling declaration. He said:

"You can't go into any part of this building but you find a paid agent of the Southern Pacific lobbying with members of this Legislature. But a short time ago I went into the Senate Judiciary room. There was a paid lobbyist of the Southern Pacific with one of the Senators. I went into the sergeant-at-arms' room. There was another in consultation with a Southern Pacific lobbyist. I appeal to the honest men here to pause before they allow this act to pass. Is there a man here who dares to stand up and support this act? I ask you—you who vote for this act—why no one could not stoop to anything of this kind nor would I could. I say this without fear or favor. I accuse no man in this Senate of being in that "combination" except one man, and that the one who asked me."

And whereas, these statements are of such a character as to cause widespread notoriety and to lead the people of the State of California to infer that the Senate of this Legislature is and has been corrupt in its proceedings and actions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president pro tem. of the Senate to fully investigate the charge and the words used by Senator Biggy, and the said committee be fully empowered to investigate the same charge and send for persons and papers, and is required to report to the Senate the result of its investigations.

As Secretary Brandon ceased reading Senator Arms addressed the Senators: "I do not think it is necessary to explain the purpose of this resolution," said he. "You are all familiar with its cause, and I hope the resolution will be adopted. If it is adopted, though, I hope the president will see fit to appoint me on the committee of investigation."

Burke of Santa Cruz said that as the Senator from San Francisco did not present it was hardly right to take action on the resolution at once. He moved, therefore, that the resolution be made a special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Orr of Ventura said it was unwise to make it a special order. The language was known to every member in the Senate and the investigation should take place at once.

Gleaves of Redding also said that the motion to postpone ought not to prevail.

Dr. Martin of El Dorado, with an eye to the special fitness of things, here interrupted the debate by moving that the consideration of the resolution be made the special order immediately after prayer, in lieu of after reading the journal. His motion raised a general laugh, but found its second, Seymour of San Bernardino declaring that he was convinced that the duty of the Senate was to investigate the serious charges made against the honor of some of its members as promptly as possible.

McAllister of Marin favored postponing action, at least for a short time, as Senator Biggy might return before the evening was over.

"We ought to move with caution and care," Withington of San Diego said. "This resolution was not framed by any one friendly to Senator Biggy—I mean by any one unfriendly to the Senator, but I think the language quoted is not quite that which he used. Under the circumstances I think we should wait until the gentleman can himself state whether he has been correctly represented."

Just at this moment Biggy entered. He was pale and calm and determined. He walked slowly to his desk and every eye was turned upon him. He was apparently unconscious of this, however, till Seawell said:

"Mr. President, Senator Biggy is now here, I think, however, that he should be given time to consider the resolution and I move therefore that it be made the special order for to-morrow."

"One moment, please," requested Biggy. The President pro tem ignored Arms, the author of the resolution, in appointing the committee to investigate the charges made by Biggy, and named the following: Simpson, Smith, Aram, Seawell and Whitehurst.

The haste with which Senator Arms sought to introduce the resolution excites unfavorable comment. Though both are Democrats Arms and Biggy have been arrayed in opposition. Arms sought to have Daggett secure the complimentary nomination of the Democrats for United States Senator. Biggy was one of the bitterest opponents of Daggett.

There were other issues between the two. It would have been in far better taste if Senator Arms had waited for some Senator from a country district to have moved the resolution, for it looked like a bid upon the part of Arms to become the chairman of the investigating committee.

This is the statement which Senator Dunn made in an interview to-night, in reply to Senator Biggy's charges:

"When Biggy was speaking I had no idea his reference was to me. I thought he meant Arms and Seymour, was told to-night that he had referred to myself. I did not credit the report, and replied to my informant that when Biggy mentioned my name it would be time to answer the charge."

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with them, but they did not dare to do so. These are the Senators who voted for Biggy's amendment:

Aram, Beard, Bert, Biggy, Burke, Earl, Fay, Flint, Ford, Gesford, Gleaves, Hollo-way, Hoyt, Martin, Mathews, McAllister, McGowan, Orr, Pedlar, Shine, Ship-pear, Simpson, Smith, Voorheis, Whitehurst and Withington.

Some significant changes, some accessions from the first vote show in this roll-call.

These were the absentees: Franck, Langford and Seawell.

Not voting: Arms and Andrews.

The bill now goes to the Committee on Engraving and to print. It will come back to the Senate to-morrow. Immediately following the afternoon recess Senator Biggy made a statement, which the Secretary of the Senate took down in writing. This statement appears embodied in a resolution which was afterward introduced.

Senator Arms asked permission to introduce a resolution out of order soon after the Senate convened this evening. Every one knew that the resolution was in regard to the statements of Senator Biggy, and Senator Gesford objected to its introduction on the ground that the gentleman affected was not present.

Senator Bert of San Francisco moved Arms be allowed to introduce the resolution.

The required permission was given and the clerk read as follows: WHEREAS, Senator Biggy on this day made statements during a session of this Senate wherein accusations were made against unnamed Senators as being in a "combination"; and whereas, at the same time Senator Biggy made use of the following language, which reflects upon the honor, integrity and dignity of this Senate:

Two years ago I came here from San Francisco into this body as a Senator. I have tried to do my duty in this Senate, both this session and last session of the Legislature. I came here to perform my duty conscientiously and I think I have done so, at least, believe I have. I defy any one to say anything to the contrary. At the last session of the Legislature I had not been here more than a week when I was offered \$7000 to "stand in" with a combination for everything there was. This session I was again offered on the floor of this Senate the same proposition, but the sum was \$8000. I refused, and can prove my accusations. I believe I was to take part in every cinch bill that was introduced at this session. Last night there were two of them "knocked out." One was a resolution and the other the motion, the gas and telephone bills, and others I could mention if I desired. It was understood the railroad was to settle with me when I left San Francisco after I had left here at the end of the session. Two years ago I did not get that far. I did not mean to strike at all. I mention no names. The railroad came up here to try to repeal an act at that session. I could not stoop to anything of this kind nor would I could. I say this without fear or favor. I accuse no man in this Senate of being in that "combination" except one man, and that the one who asked me.

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have not spoken twenty words to Biggy during the session. His charge that I asked him to join a combine or made any proposition relative to making money out of such a combine is an infamous lie."

Senator Henderson takes issue with Senator Biggy's statement relative to a proposition made by Chris Buckley. He says:

"Billy Biggy and I are warm personal friends. At the time I was elected he told me in a friendly, fatherly way that as I was a young man I ought to beware of combines and keep a clean record in the Legislature. He told me that he had been offered \$7000 to join a combine, but that he would have no part of it with him. Chris Buckley did not ask me to vote for John Daggett for United States Senator. Buckley knows that I am not a friend of his. He opposed my election. After I was elected he sent word through a friend of mine that he had worked for my election. I knew that such was not the case. That is all I know about the matter."

Senator Dunn, against whom Senator Biggy makes the charges, has introduced five bills during this session of the Legislature. Of these, two—Senate bill 525 and Senate bill 526—are and have been regarded as "cinch" bills. Senate bill 22, entitled "An act for the protection of patients from extortion by dishonest physicians and druggists," has a doubtful ring, so much so that when it was erroneously credited to another Senator he made the most vigorous protest to have the record corrected.

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the whole matter is the exposure of Southern Pacific measures in politics.

Senator Withington, during the heat of the discussion, declared that the Southern Pacific lobby was everywhere. To-night in an interview he said:

"I am disgusted with their methods. You can't stir without one of their lobbyists seeking to draw you to some quiet corner and hold a whispered conversation. Contrast that with the action of the men who are here in the interest of a terminal for the valley road. They come openly with an above-board proposition.

"They do not sneak into dark corners to talk in whispers. They submit their amendment with our open and full knowledge of its purpose and frankly ask us to vote for the proposition if we believe it is meritorious."

The Senate committee appointed to investigate the charge against Senator Dunn by Senator Biggy will meet at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in the room of the Senate Judiciary Committee to begin its labors.

DUNN AND THE CURTIS CASE.
The Senator Was Once Arrested for Alleged Bribery.

Senator William J. Dunn and Frank McManus, the "King," were arrested on October 20, 1893, on a charge of bribery. They were jointly accused of demanding money from Mrs. Marie Curtis, wife of M. B. Curtis, the actor, then on trial for the murder of Policeman Alexander Grant on Folsom street, and their purpose as charged was to bribe jurymen in the case.

The warrant of arrest was signed by Judge Wallace of the Superior Court for the crime of "felony, to wit: Bribery."

Attorney J. N. E. Wilson charged that Dunn and his partner, McManus, demanded \$8000 from Mrs. Curtis in which to bribe the jury, and instead of cash, which she did not have at the time, she lent in Peralta Park, Berkeley, which Curtis owned. It was at the urgent request of District Attorney Barnes that Wilson made an affidavit alleging the bribery.

Bonds for each prisoner were fixed by Judge Wallace at \$2000, and Dunn had to fall back on Patrick McDonough, a saloon-keeper at Clay and Kearny streets, and John O'Reis to bail him out of jail.

The story of Attorney Wilson, which was corroborated by a deposition, is that Dunn and McManus visited Curtis in the County Jail and offered to influence four votes of the jury for \$8000. Curtis refused to treat with them, and next day they saw Wilson in his office on California street, where the same offer was made. Four jurors were to be bribed for \$2000 each. After Curtis was acquitted his wife stated that Dunn and McManus forced their way into her rooms at the Occidental Hotel and demanded \$8000 for jurors that had been bribed. They used threats, whereupon the thoroughly terrified woman agreed to give them ten lots in Berkeley, instructing them to call at Wilson's office next day.

They stayed in the attorney's office that he had actually paid \$2900 and wanted the balance for the jurors, but Wilson told them he would call in Harry Morse or one of his detectives, which had the effect of driving Dunn and McManus away.

Shortly afterward they made a trip to Fresno, where Curtis was living on his ranch under the protection of a Deputy Sheriff, as he had been informed by his wife that they could have him badly "licked" for \$50 and killed for \$1000. On this trip they were accompanied by "Tick" Famant and Joe Dives. Dives went to the ranch and told Mrs. Curtis that her husband was wanted in Fresno by Dunn and McManus, but she was ordered off the place.

In the deposition of Lawyer Wilson the following statement is made regarding Dunn: "Thereupon affiant exclaimed that he (affiant) thought it was a very strange transaction when the said William J. Dunn stated that he, said Dunn, had raised the sum of \$2800, and that said sum had been paid on account."

Dunn and his friend, "King" McManus, admitted having made the trip to Fresno, but added it was merely for a change of air. They pretended to be wholly ignorant of the charges made by Attorney Wilson and Mrs. Curtis.

The jurors named were Thomas M. McFarlane, ex-president of the California Burial Company, and C. Shaw Coy, a clerk in the Security Savings Bank, but the other men's names were not mentioned.

BERT FAVORS THE NEW ROAD.
THE SAN FRANCISCO SENATOR WILL VOTE FOR THE TERMINAL BILL.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The report that Senator Bert was opposed to the valley road and its purpose to secure a terminal in San Francisco is erroneous. Senator Bert is heartily in favor of a competing road.

"I favor the competing road," he said, "and I shall vote for a measure to give it the opportunity to have terminal facilities in San Francisco."

THREE VETOS.
GOVERNOR BUDD SENDS HIS IDEAS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—Governor Budd vetoed three bills to-day. These are Assembly bill 55, a committee substitute for Assemblyman Spencer's bill 674 by Earl, and Senate bill 257 by McGowan. The veto messages are addressed to both houses.

New Fish and Game Commissioner.
SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The Governor has appointed James M. Morrison of Sacramento Fish and Game Commissioner, vice J. D. Redding, resigned.

REVENGEFUL MINERS.

They Shoot Down Four Italian Prisoners in Colorado.

FIRING FROM AMBUSH.
The Men Had Beaten a Prominent American Saloon-keeper to Death.

TRAILED BY A BLOODHOUND.
One of the Number Confessed the Crime and Implicated His Countrymen.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 12.—A special to the Chief from Walsenburg, a small town fifty-six miles south of Pueblo, says: A mob in ambush at 7:30 this evening fired on a wagon containing nine Italians, who are charged with fatally beating A. J. Hixon, a saloon-keeper at Rouse, a coal-mining camp six miles from Walsenburg, Sunday last. Four of the Italians and the wagon-driver were killed.

The prisoners, who had been lodged in the Walsenburg jail were taken to the Coroner's inquest at Rouse this afternoon. At the conclusion of the session for the day the prisoners were loaded into the wagon and started back to the jail. A. J. Hixon, proprietor of the saloon, underbrush, half a mile from Walsenburg, the crack of a score of rifles, presumably in the hands of miners, rang out. Four of the prisoners, whose names cannot be learned on account of the excitement, were instantly killed. Joe Welby, a young American boy, who was driving the wagon, was also killed. The officers returned the fire, which lasted for several minutes. The most intense excitement reigns.

Walsenburg and Rouse are both off the main line of the railroad, and attempts to secure further details have failed, because the telegraph offices are not open at night.

The work of the mob was to avenge a peculiarly brutal crime. At 7 o'clock Monday morning two men, en route to work at Rouse, discovered A. J. Hixon, proprietor of a saloon, in a dying condition, about an eighth of a mile from his place of business. Mr. Hixon had been struck on the back of the head with a blunt weapon and was unconscious. He expired within an hour.

Some days since T. J. Brewer, pit boss of the Rouse mine, imported a trained bloodhound, which was promptly summoned. The animal rushed away on the trail, and within ten minutes seized a table leg in the rear of a saloon half a mile distant. Upon examination blood was discovered on this leg. The dog then proceeded to the saloon door, and two men, Lorenzo Danino and Jobatto Antonio, were discovered therein, who exhibited considerable anxiety to get away. They were arrested. Two more men, Pete Rosetta and Frank Anrico, were arrested in a cabin near by.

Admissions of knowledge of the murder were secured from two of them, immediately upon their arrest, and later they divulged the names of seven others who were with them, and charged Lorenzo Danino with the murder. Two of the parties had started south.

The officers were quickly in the saddle, and the entire nine were under arrest by 4 p. m. The names of the additional five are: Pete Jacobini, Francisco Ronketto, one Corporal, one Nijo and one Nicholai, whose Christian names are unknown.

Threats of lynching Danino were generally indulged in during the day, and quite a number of men were scattered along the route to Walsenburg, but it was thought there was scarcely a possibility that violence would be attempted.

Hixon was rather popular with the American miners, and against indignation prevails. He was an Arkansan, late of Texas, and 36 or 38 years of age. He was supposed to have returned from Walsenburg on horseback about 10 p. m., and to have been attacked unawares. The incentive of the murder is a problem, as Hixon was not of an aggressive or quarrelsome disposition.

A SACRAMENTO WIDOW'S ACT.
Crazed With Grief She Takes Poison at Husband's Death.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—Mrs. Frank Burns, crazed with grief at the death of her husband, attempted to commit suicide this morning by taking a dose of laudanum. A physician saved her life. Mrs. Burns swallowed the poison a few minutes after her husband's death. She is the daughter of George Hanlon, a wealthy rancher and dairyman, who resides some twelve miles from Sacramento. Mrs. Burns was brought to this city for treatment.

THE COVLEO MURDER SUSPECT.
A Man Accused of Murdering His Son Taken to Utah Jail.

UKIAH, March 12.—J. W. Knight, who was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Montague near Covelo Monday last, on a charge of murdering his son Frank, was brought down from that place to-day and lodged in the local jail. The evidence tends to show that the father killed his son and endeavored to destroy all evidences of the crime by attempting to cremate the remains in a fireplace.

Life
Is sweet when free from all the pains and annoyance of dyspepsia, heartburn, sour stomach or indigestion. For immediate relief from all these and kindred complaints take

Peruvian Bitters

They reach the spot at once, restoring the bright complexion and brilliant eye of perfect health.

The Perfect Tonic.
KACK & CO., Sole Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal.

Pure Blood

It is absolutely necessary in order to have good health. The greatest affliction of the human race is impure blood.

There are about 2400 disorders incident to the human frame, the large majority arising from the impure or poisonous condition of the blood.

The best remedy for all blood diseases is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its remarkable cures are its loudest praise. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

No remedy has ever had so marked success, or won such enormous sales. Scrofula in its severest forms yields to its potent powers, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases are permanently cured by it. For a general Spring Medicine to remove those impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or to overcome that Tired Feeling, nothing equals

"I wish to say that 3 years ago we had a beautiful boy born to us. At the age of 11 months he breathed his last, a victim to impure blood. On Aug. 4, 1891, another boy was born, who at the age of two months became afflicted with the same disease. We believed the trouble was constitutional, and not common sore mouth. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced to give it regularly to both mother and baby. Improvement began at once. We have succeeded in eradicating the scrofulous blood from the system and today we are blessed with a nice, fat baby boy, 18 months old—the very

Picture of Health, all life and full of mischief—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant church, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure remedy. Even my wife, after taking Hood's, became healthy and fleshy and the bloom of girlhood again." Rev. J. M. PATE, Brookline Station, Missouri.

WORKING FOR ANNEXATION
HAWAIIANS HAVE NOT GIVEN UP HOPE OF UNITED STATES ATTACHMENT.

THE EX-QUEEN WILL PROBABLY BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE HER COUNTRY.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 12.—The Mowera arrived at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, seven days from Honolulu. She brought no deported revolutionists. It is understood that there were some offered, but the company desired to take no risk in the matter.

Honolulu advices to March 5 are: Work consequent to the rebellion so far as the military organizations are concerned was practically completed on Friday, when the judge advocate of the Military Commission announced that the Government had no more cases to bring before that body. All cases have been acted upon and sentences of only a few minor offenders have yet to be made known. Natives convicted have as a rule been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, the usual fine of \$5000 being remitted by the President.

The ex-Queen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5000. She is still confined in the room in the executive building where she was placed on the day of her arrest and is under a guard of the military. Just what is to be done with Liliuokalani is a question which the Government has not yet answered. Certain it is that she will not be kept in the executive mansion for five years or placed in the Oahu prison. Undoubtedly before the end of the month some proposition will be received from the ex-Queen's representatives whereby she will either take up her residence on one of the other islands or leave the country, doubtless to go to England. She has a private income of \$10,000 a year which will not be interfered with by the Government. It will not be the policy of the Government to assume an arbitrary attitude should the ex-Queen make a reasonable proposition.

Though the work of the military commission is completed, that body will not be dismissed nor martial law declared off until all those who have signed agreements to leave the country have departed. The last batch is to leave March 16. Should any of these men show a disposition not to comply with the agreement they will be promptly arrested, put on trial before the commission and sentenced. The restrictions of martial law have been raised to a great extent. Citizens are allowed on the streets at night without passes, and the police have discarded their rifles.

The attitude of the Government in the deportation of Cranston, Mueller and Johnston is expressed in this morning's Commercial Advertiser, which says:

"The discussion arising from the deporting of three political prisoners to Vancouver, while attracting more or less attention, is not causing Government officials any fear from possible derogatory remarks. The position of the Government, briefly expressed, is: