

ARGUMENTS FOR DEBS

Hearing the Case of the Strike Leader in the Supreme Court.

LAWYERS' CONTENTIONS.

Questions Involving the Anti-Trust Law and Conspiracies.

JURISDICTION ALSO FIGURES.

Efforts of A. R. U. Men to Secure Relief From the Imprisonment Sentence.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The United States Supreme Court to-day began the hearing of the arguments in the case of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and others. Counsel for defendants are Lyman Trumbull, S. S. Gregory and O. S. Darrow. Attorney-General Olney, Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Edwin Walker, special United States Attorney, appeared for the Government. Debs and his associates will ask for a writ of habeas corpus relieving them from the sentence of imprisonment passed upon them by Judge Woods.

It was 12:40 o'clock when the case was called, and Mr. Trumbull addressed the court in support of a motion made by himself that counsel be heard in behalf of the petitioners, and that they be allowed three hours for the presentation of that side of the case. The motion was granted, and three hours allowed on each side.

Mr. Trumbull then proceeded with his argument on the merits of the case, outlining the points as above set forth. It has been a long while since Mr. Trumbull appeared in the court, but he was recognized immediately, and there were many favorable comments upon his hale and venerable appearance. He spoke without notes and confined himself closely to the facts and arguments set forth in the brief of the petitioners. He characterized the proceedings as extraordinary and the statements in the bill of equity as relentless. He declared that the statements made in it had only been sworn to by an unknown person; a man, for aught he knew, had been picked up on the street for the purpose.

He called attention to the fact that the road of the stockyard company was only a local road, but did not question that some of the twenty-two roads entered in the bill were engaged in an interstate traffic. He contended that the primary object of the A. R. U. was to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the Pullman Company and its employees and said this was precisely what he desired. He declared that the object would have been accomplished but for the refusal of the Pullman officials to grant any concessions. He said it was an insult to every intelligent citizen to say, as was said in the bill, that it was as necessary to carry the Pullman sleepers as it was to carry the mail. He also argued the right of the railroad and Pullman employees to quit work when they chose and criticized the language of the bill in characterizing this action on their part as a boycott. He also took exception to the use of the word conspiracy as used in the bill, declaring that the purpose of the strikers was that of preventing the hauling of sleeping-cars and not that of interfering with interstate commerce. The great question was, he said, whether a court of equity had jurisdiction in a case of the character of the one under consideration and he proceeded to argue the constitutional bearings of the question. He did not believe it competent for Congress to confer upon courts of equity jurisdiction in any but equity cases and he insisted that Congress had never undertaken to confer such prerogative. The present case involved a criminal offense. Had ever a case occurred when a court of equity had attempted to restrain a citizen from committing a criminal act—burglary or murder for instance? If the petitioners had been guilty as charged they should have proceeded against them in the regular manner by indictment and by trial by jury.

In his argument Mr. Trumbull took issue with the contention that the constitutional provision for the regulation of commerce between the States gave authority for such a proceeding in equity, but declared this was entirely contrary to the holding of the court, in support of which position he quoted various authorities. But even if this was correct the present case was one entirely confined to the State of Illinois.

Continuing, Mr. Trumbull declared the Supreme Court of the United States had been overwhelmed with cases growing out of a strained construction of the constitution, and he thought it time to call a halt. He contended that the anti-trust bill had no bearing on the case of an association of railway employees, but was intended to prevent combinations, corporations and trusts, which was made evident by the fact that provision was made for the seizure of property. He also asserted that the injunction in the case had been issued without notice except to the newspapers. If this was true it was in defiance of Congress, and it was not supposed that everybody was to be compelled to read newspapers. He urged, in conclusion, that Debs and his associates were illegally imprisoned and asked for their release.

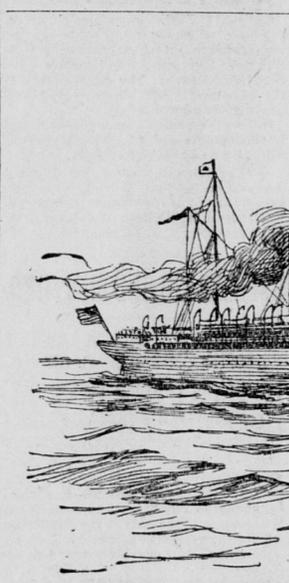
Assistant Attorney-General Whitney followed on behalf of the Government. He thought that when the question should be properly ascertained there would be very little difficulty in arriving at a decision. He did not suppose the court would find it necessary to go into the general question of the constitutionality of the act, which was an unbroken field for the Supreme Court and involved points on which the courts and the text-writers, so far as they had dealt with the matter, were divided. It was therefore unnecessary to consider whether the anti-trust law applies to conspiracies of the kind in which Debs and his associates were engaged. The case was a peculiar one in that none of the parties to the present case were engaged in the Chicago strike as employees of any of the roads. They had organized for the purpose of boycotting the Pullman Company and in doing that proceeded to paralyze the railroad companies, which they were doing when the injunction was issued. The main object of the organization was to secure entire control of the railroads of the country. He dwelt on the great injury done by the strike, which injury, he said, was irreparable, and asked that the court take cognizance of this fact, as it was conceded on all hands. There could hardly be a question that the strike was unlawful in its aspects, in its attempts at boycotting

and at controlling by combination the railroad traffic of the country. The real question was as to the jurisdiction of a court of equity, and he contended that it had in it such a case as the present.

Mr. Whitney contended, in reply to the objection, that the United States was not properly a party to the present proceedings, having no interests which were involved, that in a habeas corpus proceeding it was immaterial by what party the proceedings should be inaugurated. Yet he contended that the situation was one which called for the interference of the Government authorities. He also contended the case was one in which it was proper to invoke the aid of an equity court to the extent at least of granting an injunction, leaving criminal features of the case to be considered by a criminal court.

He urged the applicability of the anti-trust law to such a combination as that formed by Debs and the other parties to the present proceeding, contending that a literal construction of the law could lead to no other conclusion. He urged in conclusion that the case could only be brought to the Supreme Court on appeal after the final decision of the case below.

Mr. Gregory opened his argument with a reference to the question as to whether the "information" in the case was properly before the court, and he urged that the case was not one for too close scrutiny, as the matter was one involving the liberty of citizens. It seemed to be a dangerous power to commit to a single magistrate that he might imprison without regard to the facts of the law, and that there could



THE NEW ATLANTIC LINER ST. PAUL AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN LAUNCHED.

be no appeal to the Supreme Court. He contended that Debs and his associates had not been enjoined from "ordering a strike," which was what they had been guilty of, if guilty at all.

Regarding the jurisdiction of the court below, Mr. Gregory contended that there was none, because no Federal statute had been submitted under which the case could be considered there, except the anti-trust law, and he characterized the effort to proceed under this law as "a kind of judicial strabismus." He regarded it as significant that the Government had virtually abandoned this law as a ground of proceeding. Continuing, he asserted that the English Chancery courts had never undertaken to enjoin the obstruction of railroads owned by private corporations, nor had there been such a proceeding in any of our States. He contended that this was a proceeding to punish for conspiracy and equity court, and such a course was not allowable in advance of Congressional enactment. Until such an enactment, he called upon the court to prevent it.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Senator Perkins Trying to Secure a Medal for John Kelly.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—John Kelly, an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco docks, applied through Senator Perkins for a medal for having saved several persons from drowning in the bay. The Life Saving Service thinks he should have it, but the Department of Justice opines that his heroic conduct was not of a nature to merit the maritime service. The matter is not definitely decided yet, and Senator Perkins will insist that Mr. Kelly be entitled to this reward.

By direction of the Secretary of War First Lieutenant Gillette and Second Lieutenant Kaimye, officers of the corps of engineers, will report in person to Colonel George H. Mendell, president of the examining board, appointed to meet at San Francisco at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

The office of the general superintendent of railway mail service issues the following notice: Complaints are received at the department that correspondence originating in this country and destined for the Samoan Islands is being incorrectly forwarded to Vancouver, B.C., and that the Canadian-Australian line is being used for dispatch of mail to Samoa in the transmission. Mails for the Samoan Islands should at all times be forwarded to San Francisco for dispatch unless expressly addressed otherwise.

Charles F. Woodcock of Stockton has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. George O. Cannon of Utah is at the Shoreham Hotel. The event of the week in which society generally is interested is the exhibition of pictures to be held at the residence of Mrs. Hears, on New Hampshire avenue, on Wednesday. The exhibition will be for the benefit of the Home for Incubates.

STAND ON THE WAYS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Launch the Steamer St. Paul.

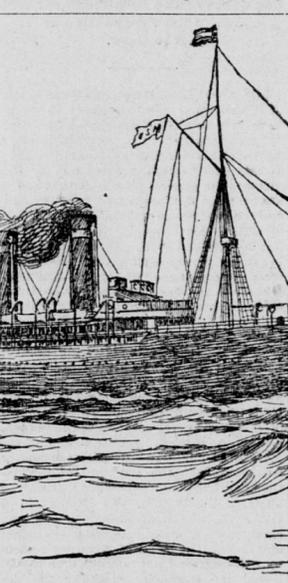
WOULDN'T MOVE AN INCH

Five Boats in the River Failed to Tow Off the Big Vessel.

VAST CROWDS DISAPPOINTED.

An Enforced Postponement of a Most Interesting Ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The big American line steamer St. Paul was not launched to-day. At the eleventh hour she disappointed her owners, the International Navigation Company, her builders, the Messrs. Cramp, and the vast



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multitude of humanity waiting to witness her initial dip, by refusing to budge an inch from the ways.

When the schedule time, 1:15 p. m., arrived, the yard was crowded with thousands of sightseers, and Miss Frances C. Griscom stood on the christening-stand swinging the bottle of champagne which was to give the ship its baptism, and awaiting the signal to give its name. The props were knocked away, but she did not move. Then an investigation was made, and it was discovered that the tallow with which the ways had been greased had caked to the consistency of flint, and instead of assisting in sliding the boat off, rather retarded its movements. When the condition of the tallow was perceived, jacks were used without success. Then a line of hose was turned on the ways in the hope of loosening the tallow, but this too failed. Next a saw was thrown to five boats in the river, and all pulled together, but all these efforts failed.

At 2:45 p. m. it was announced that no further efforts would be made to launch the vessel to-day. Immediately after the crowds dispersed gangs of workmen were set to work at the ways and in the course of two or three days they will be rebuilt, when she will again be ready to go off.

This is the first failure of the sort since 1873, when the Pennsylvania stuck half way down the ways. A large number of distinguished persons from all parts of the country had come to see the launch. The St. Paul delegation, about seventy in number, reached town yesterday and took up their quarters at the Stratford Hotel, where they were welcomed by the Mayor and the officials of the navigation company. This morning they were driven to the Chestnut-street wharf and boarded the steamboat Columbia, upon which they were conveyed to the shipyard. The Gridiron Club, composed mainly of Washington newspaper men, waited to see the launch on one of the city iceboats.

The following parties were the guests of Charles L. Cramp: Secretary Carlisle, Logan Carlisle and wife, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, and Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister.

OHIO IS WIND-SWEPT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 25.—A special from Creston, Ohio, says: During the high wind that prevailed to-day the side walls of a two-story brick building in course of erection on Main street for Griscom Brothers collapsed, burying three persons. One of them, Jacob Wentz, the contractor, was taken out dead. His body was terribly crushed. Andrew Baird sustained a broken arm and a slight fracture of the skull, and Martin Murray was internally but not seriously injured. Wentz leaves a widow and three children.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Exaggerated reports of an alleged tornado sweeping over Ohio have been sent out. The wind has made streets almost unendurable here to-day, but the damage was limited to signs here and to sheds in the country. At 1 o'clock this morning a severe rain and wind storm swept across Delaware County, taking in part of Delaware City. Orchards and forests were badly damaged, fences broken and some cattle killed. The telegraph companies have suffered considerably.

HALF-FARE RATES.

Chairman Caldwell's Ruling Relative to an Interesting Matter.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Chairman Caldwell has handed down a decision in regard to the basis of half-fare rates for clergymen and railway employees from the Missouri River to Colorado common points. The ruling was called for by a peculiar condition existing west of the river. The general understanding has been that the basing rate should be the highest regular first-class unlimited fare. By some lines this ruling from Omaha to Colorado Springs is \$21.05, by others \$18.15, while the limited rate on all lines is \$17. To put all the lines

on an equality, the chairman decided that the regular limited first-class rate of \$17, which is the highest rate common to all lines interested, should be the basis for computing half-fares, unless the lines interested reach some other agreement by themselves.

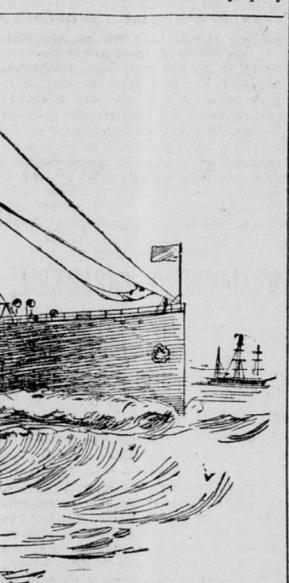
ADVISES THE RECEIVER.

Judge Lacombe Renders a Decision Relating to the Nicaragua Canal. NEW YORK, March 25.—An opinion was handed down by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, advising Louis Chablo, receiver for the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, as to the disposition of the \$65,000 claim of the Manhattan Trust Company, which was the only part of a \$5,000,000 collateral bond issue authorized before the failure of the company. The receiver asked the court for instructions as to whether the bondholders were entitled to rank as creditors of the reorganized company, and whether the bonds, not being matured, were entitled to a dividend. Judge Lacombe decided both questions in the affirmative. He, however, advises the receiver to lay aside the dividend in some trust company for the present, for future disposition by the company.

INSURANCE WAS SCATTERED.

Losses From the Big Fire at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—The exact amount of insurance on the Reid Brothers Packing Company plant, burned Saturday, and the apportionment among the various agencies could not be learned to-day. William J. Reid stated the property



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was insured for about 80 or 90 per cent of its value in various insurance agencies. Board companies, non-board companies, the Lloyds and the Indemnity Exchange were all interested. The largest amount was in board companies, and Miss Frances C. Griscom stood on the christening-stand swinging the bottle of champagne which was to give the ship its baptism, and awaiting the signal to give its name. The props were knocked away, but she did not move. Then an investigation was made, and it was discovered that the tallow with which the ways had been greased had caked to the consistency of flint, and instead of assisting in sliding the boat off, rather retarded its movements. When the condition of the tallow was perceived, jacks were used without success. Then a line of hose was turned on the ways in the hope of loosening the tallow, but this too failed. Next a saw was thrown to five boats in the river, and all pulled together, but all these efforts failed.

CLOSING UP THE BIG GAP.

JUDGE HALLET'S RULING FAVORS THE WORK OF THE RECEIVER.

CONSTRUCTION TO PROCEED ON THE DENVER, UNION PACIFIC AND GULF ROAD.

DENVER, March 25.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Hallett heard arguments for and against the construction of the ninety-mile gap in the Denver, Union Pacific and Gulf, between Pueblo and Trinidad.

Receiver Trumbull was recently ordered by the court to build this track, but work was brought to a standstill by the objections of the bondholders to the construction of a parallel line to the Rio Grande.

Judge Hallett's decision to-day gives the Rio Grande ten days to sign a new lease for the use of its track by the Gulf between Pueblo and Trinidad at \$110,000 per annum, against \$185,000 the amount at present paid.

If the Rio Grande fails to sign this agreement in ten days, Receiver Trumbull is instructed to proceed immediately with the construction of the line as far as Walsenburg, still leaving twenty miles in the gap. When this is finished, he is to report to the court for further instructions.

PLURAL MARRIAGES PROHIBITED.

But There Will Be Religious Freedom When Utah Is a State.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 25.—The committee on ordinance and federal relations submitted a report to the Constitutional Convention to-day. The first section of the report is as follows: "Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

The convention adopted a resolution of sympathy for the people of Wyoming in the calamity which overtook them in the Almy mine disaster and voted one day's salary of members for the relief of the wives and children of the victims.

Will Settle the Renton Case. WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department has received a cable message from Colonel F. M. Young, United States Minister at Honduras, announcing that the Honduras Government has promised to speedily settle the Renton case. This is the matter Captain Davis of the United States steamer Montgomery recently investigated, and the message is assumed to mean that Honduras will pay Mrs. Renton an indemnity for the murder of her husband and loss of property.

DISTRESS IN EUROPE.

Financier Hill Talks of His Observations Abroad.

FOUND MUCH DEPRESSION

England's Active Interest in the Cause of Bimetallism.

LOSING CONSIDERABLE TRADE.

Foreign Feeling Very Intense in Reference to American Securities.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, well known as an able financier, has just returned home after an extended visit in Europe and in the Eastern States. His statements are of general interest. He said: "I found there was a great depression in some of the countries of Europe, particularly in Great Britain, and more especially in the cotton and iron industries. The United States is England's best customer, and our imports have been largely reduced to the advantage of this country and to the corresponding disadvantage of Great Britain. The English manufacturers and landlords owning agricultural lands are taking a very active interest in bimetallism and the greater use of silver. They are realizing fully that the Argentine, Australia, the East Indies, China and Japan, which are on a silver basis, forcing their labor to accept payment in silver, which they buy for about 50 per cent of the value of gold, have a margin on the labor alone that enables them to undersell the English farmer or manufacturer in markets which England has heretofore controlled. "England is either compelled to give up a large amount of the world's trade, which she has heretofore controlled, or increase the use of silver in the world to such an extent that it will not be possible for her competitors to take advantage of the lower cost of their labor growing out of the difference of the gold and silver. If the silver men in the United States will only let Congress alone and leave the matter to be worked out by the commercial profit and loss account of Great Britain, the latter nation will be compelled to join with Germany, France and our country in bringing about a condition of things that will enable the English people to meet the competition of other nations on something like an equal footing.

"The feeling abroad against all classes of American securities, whether national or otherwise, is very intense. Good and bad were more or less classed alike. This feeling, however, is gradually wearing away. The low prices of wheat have already found, during the past year, a new market for that product. The California and west coast wheat, that has heretofore gone to Europe, is now going in shiploads to China in the form of flour, where it is taking the place of rice, formerly used by the Chinese."

"Has your opinion changed regarding the ratio of gold and silver?" "That is immaterial. The proportions of gold and silver taken for 1000 years—as long as we have history upon the matter—remain practically the same. For a period of ten years or more, one or the other may show a slight change, but the ratio remains at 15 1/2 to 16 to 1. And, if gold and silver were interchangeable for so many hundreds of years in the past, it is difficult to see what has occurred to prevent changeability now, provided all nations are willing to receive it."

"How did you find the feeling regarding an international monetary conference?" "France and Germany are willing, and the land-owners and manufacturers of England are now waging an active campaign to bring the British Government to recognize the necessity of enhancing the value of silver, not so much for the reason that they like the silver any better, but that they desire to increase the cost of silver paid to labor in other countries and in that way to increase the cost of production of the many commodities that England is interested in supplying the world with and in restoring the value of her own agricultural lands."

"Why cannot the other nations act independently of England?" "Simply because England, or London, is the financial clearing-house of the world, and all commercial balances are practically adjusted through the medium of sterling exchange or British credit."

Mr. Hill thought the present ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 would be as good as any other, provided all parties agreed to accept it. This view he based on the proportion of the two metals in the world.

MINISTER GUZMAN CONFERS

CONSULTS GRESHAM ABOUT THE ULTIMATUM OF ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, was at the State Department this morning, and the inference is that he has been consulting Secretary Gresham regarding the ultimatum. It is evident that the State Department is doubly concerned in this matter, and a statement from Ambassador Bayard explaining the purpose of Great Britain is anxiously looked for. It is not believed the United States Government can object to the creation of a committee of fair complexion to ascertain and find damages sustained by British subjects in Nicaragua, and the issue appears to have been narrowed down to the demand of an indemnity of \$15,000 for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent at Bluefields.

There is already a disposition to examine into the matter further and ascertain whether the Nicaraguan Government did not act entirely within its rights in expelling the consular agent that Hatch, who was not a diplomatic officer and so could claim no exemption on that score, took an active part in the political turmoil at Bluefields, and did much to secure the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government in the town and the reinstatement of Chief Clarence.

If this were true, then under ordinary conditions there would be little doubt of

the right of the Nicaraguan Government to expel him from the country. But the conditions in Bluefields at the time were not ordinary, for according to the British contention, the Mosquito reservation was actually under a British protectorate up to the date of the Mosquito convention.

DE LOME COMING HERE.

Will Succeed Spanish Minister Murgueta at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The cable announcement from Madrid that Senor Deputy de Lome will be the successor of Senor Murgueta as Minister to the United States is not yet officially confirmed here. The statement is generally credited, however.

Senor de Lome was the Spanish Minister at Washington three years ago, serving only six months and being succeeded by Murgueta. He is a Conservative, which in part led to his being succeeded by Senor Murgueta, a Liberal. Now the politics of Spain has taken another shift and Mr. de Lome is sent back to his former station. He also served in this country as one of Spain's World's Fair commissioners.

HAVE HAD A JAR.

Sharp Words of Naval Officers to Cause an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieutenant-Commander Franklin Drake, captain of the Fish Commission, and Lieutenant T. R. Carter, his executive officer, have had a jar and have exchanged sharp words, and in consequence each officer has preferred charges against the other. To get at the truth of the matter and find out who is in the wrong the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court of inquiry to meet at Mare Island April 4. The detail of the court is: Commander C. M. Thomas, Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Symonds and Lieutenant E. S. Well, as members, and Lieutenant Bernard Scott as judge advocate.

THE BERING SEA FISHERIES.

CANADA'S DENIAL THAT NEW ARRANGEMENTS ARE TO BE MADE.

THIS GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, WILL CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Officials here doubt the competency of the Canadian Government to deny there will be any new arrangements negotiated in place of the present inefficient system imposed by the Bering Sea arbitration for the protection of seals. Such an arrangement, whether it took the form of a treaty or a modus vivendi, would be negotiated directly between the United States and Great Britain. Of course, it is assumed that the British Government would consult the Canadian Government before committing itself, but it is a matter of record that the first modus vivendi was nevertheless entered into against the protest of the Canadians, who naturally can be counted on to favor absolute freedom in the seal waters at all times.

As a matter of fact on January 23 Secretary Gresham addressed a note to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador here, calling his attention to the inadequacy of the present arrangement and suggesting a modification to further restrict the fisheries. It is true that no reply has been received from the British embassy, but it is thought the matter will not be lost sight of.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 25.—It is denied in Government circles that there is any likelihood of a new treaty in regard to the Bering Sea fisheries case being negotiated as indicated in dispatches from Washington. It is true the Canadian officials will probably go to Washington soon to make arrangements for settling the damages suffered by Canadian sealers, as Congress has refused to pay the amount, but the general question of Bering Sea regulations is not likely to reopen.

Extends the Reorganization.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The reorganization committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company report that upward of 325,000 shares were deposited up to the closing of business to-day, of which 225,000 shares were deposited to-day. The committee, believing it to be the interest of the stockholders to extend the time for the deposit of the stock, have extended the time to March 30, imposing a heavy penalty of 25 cents per share on all stock deposited after that date.

An Immense Silver Strike.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 25.—News comes from Lincoln County of an immense strike on the Evans claim on the Quappan. A four-foot vein of silver, bearing 3000 ounces to the ton, was struck in a drill well at 100 feet. The ore was assayed at the Stillwater College and was found to be of the richest silver-bearing quartz. Great excitement prevails over the find.

Death of a Railroad Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—W. P. Pike, aged 43, superintendent of the Louisville division of the Louisville and Nashville, died this afternoon.

NEW TO-DAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

SPECIAL SALE

Excellent Value at 15c Per Yard.

SAVIN STRIPED DUCK SUITINGS!

1895 STYLE WASH FABRIC, Handsome Printed Designs on Ecu, Pink, Blue, Black, Cream, Navy and Red Grounds.

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SIXTY MEN AND WOMEN SAVED

Saved From the Horrors of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Blood Diseases.

A Mine of Good Is This Remedial Agent. Cause for Rejoicement. The One and Ninety and Nine Are Rejoiced in Praising the Great Home Remedy.

HOW OFTEN WE READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS of some fearful accident, where forty, fifty or sixty men and women have been blown to destruction or burned to death. How often we read with sadness, how often we reflect with sorrow on these terrible calamities, which drive all happy thoughts from the homes and firesides of these unfortunate people.

It is gladsome to read news telling of the ones who are saved and the homes that are made happy and the firesides that rejoice. Here is a list of the good people who have been saved from a world of trouble and disease by the Great Home Remedy.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla:

- Mrs. Beldon.....San Francisco
James Andrews.....San Francisco
T. S. Milton.....San Francisco
Charles A. Bonesteel.....San Francisco
Gustav Solomon.....Alameda
Mrs. C. P. Hillman.....San Francisco
Mrs. J. Rittenhouse.....San Francisco
David B. Magee.....San Francisco
Mrs. M. Fowler.....San Francisco
James McClatchey.....San Francisco
William J. Perry.....San Francisco
A. M. Rowe.....San Francisco
Mrs. C. D. Sturges.....San Francisco
John H. Curley.....San Francisco
Ned Nestell.....San Francisco
J. Newman.....Alameda
Mr. Thomas Q. Brown.....Mayfield
Mr. T. McKeever.....Stockton
F. L. Clarke.....San Francisco
Edward W. French.....Stockton
William Henry Jones.....Stockton

In all parts of the Pacific Coast men and women are praising the Herb Healing Blood Remedy, JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA. Here are twenty more who claim that the Great Home Remedy has done them much good:

- Mr. Frederick de Richmond.....Seattle
Charles Lee.....San Francisco
Mrs. R. L. Wheaton.....San Francisco
J. Lamphere.....San Francisco
R. H. Brown.....Kansas City
Carl Miller.....San Francisco
Mrs. G. W. Brown.....San Francisco
Mrs. F. Darby.....San Miguel
J. E. Ditch.....Woodland
M. E. Joyce.....San Francisco
W. M. English.....San Francisco
A. W. Bogart.....San Francisco
E. F. Bassett.....Berkeley
Mrs. Thomas Stevens.....San Francisco
Fred H. Bleckert.....San Francisco
M. H. Marshall.....San Francisco
Clara Melein.....San Francisco
Mrs. Florence Romaline.....San Jose
Gus Vidau.....Petalingua

In order to complete the list the Editor W. Joy Company needs only to look over their files and pick out promiscuously more names. Here are twenty more who claim that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood without bringing the impurities of the blood on the face and body.

- J. R. Fowler.....San Francisco
Mrs. M. Fournier.....San Francisco
Mrs. J. Barron.....San Francisco
Robert Stuart.....Petalingua
Royal H. Brown.....Kansas City
Henry Petersen.....San Francisco
Lyman I. Adams.....San Francisco
Thomas Price.....San Francisco
Arly F. Fimmell.....San Francisco
J. E. Sutch.....Woodland
Thom. P. Calkin.....St. Louis
L. C. Lucas.....San Francisco
R. Gregg.....San Francisco
Mrs. Thomas Stevens.....San Francisco
Thomas H. Jarvis.....Sacramento
Miss Ella Knight.....Los Angeles
Henry McFarlan.....San Jose
Clara Melvin.....San Francisco
Robert Walsh.....San Francisco
R. L. Adams.....San Francisco

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA does great good. When you ask your druggist for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, don't take the inferior, nasty, pimple-producing substitute. You pay your doctor money, then get the good medicine. Joy's for the Jaded. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"BY A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a deliciously flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctor bills. It is by the use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

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