NATION'S CHIEF LAUDS THE PATRIOTIC SOUTH

President Roosevelt Speaks at the Charleston Exposition of Loyalty and Prosperity and Presents a Saber to Major Jenkins

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—Greeted and and honored by manifestations of the respect and esteem of enthusiastic thousands, President Roosevelt was the guest of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition to-day. The weather was ideal.

The events of the day began with a grand procession through the streets of Charleston, and afterward there were speeches in the auditorium, the presentation of a sword by the President to Major Micah Jenkins, a luncheon at the Woman's Building and inspection of the grounds and buildings. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, and there was standing room only on the sidewalks and porches and doorways and in the wide piazzas of the houses along the line of march.

The parade started from the St. John Hotel, the President's quarters, at 10 o'clock, and was composed of marines, seamen, cadets, artillerymen and militiamen of four States, under command of Colonel Charles Morris, U. S. A., of the garrison at Sullivans Island. The route was along Queen, Meeting, Calhoun, Rutledge and Grove streets to the exposition grounds, and time after time the President stood in his carriage and acknowledged with a smile and a bow the enthusiastic applause of the people. A tally-ho containing members of Charleston's Harvard alumni, decked with college colors, greeted the President with the college yell.

Arriving at the exposition grounds the President reviewed the troops from a stand near the auditorium. Mrs. Roosevelt stood at the President's left, and near by were Mayor Smythe, Governor McSweeney, Governor Aycock and others. The President was particularly pleased with the appearance and march of the "jackies" and made several complimentary remarks as various State troops passed before him.

Thousands Give Greeting.

When the President entered the auditorium, he bowed and smiled his acknowledgments to the cheering which greeted him from 10,000 throats.

Flags and bunting were draped within the building and a dais erected for Mr. Roosevelt was covered with a large flag. The audience heard the speaker with attentive appreciation and cheered to the echo many of the sentiments expressed, but the President was the center of attraction at all times. President Roosevelt's incisive, clear-cut words never fell on more attentive ears. Mayor Smythe introduced Mr. Roosevelt, who spoke as follows:

It is to me a peculiar privilege to speak here in your beautiful city. My mother's people were from Georgia; but before they came to Georgia, before the revolution, in the days of colonial rule, they dwelt for nearly a century in South Carolina; and therefore I can claim your State as mine by inheritance no less than by the stronger and nobler right which makes each foot of American soil in a sense the property of all Americans.

Charleston is not only a typical Southern city; it is also a city whose history teems with events which link themselves to American history as a whole. In the early colonial days Charleston was the outpost of our people against the Spaniard in the south. In the days of the revolution there occurred here some of the events which vitally affected the outcome of the struggle for independence, and which impressed themselves most deeply on the popular mind. It was here that the tremendous, terrible drama of the civil war opened.

With delicate and thoughtful courtesy you originally asked me to come to this exposition on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The invitation not only showed a fine generosity and manliness in you, my hosts, but it also emphasized what hardly anything else could have emphasized—how completely we are now a united people. The wounds left by the great civil war, incomparably the greatest war of modern times, have healed, and its memories are now priceless heritages of honor alike to the North and to the South. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty daring, the high devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northerner or Southerner—all these qualities of the men and women of the early sixties now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the mists of anger and hatred that once dimmed them have passed away forever.

Praise for the Veterans.

All of us, North and South, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray. Those were iron times, and only iron men could fight to its terrible finish the giant struggle between the hosts of Grant and Lee. To us of the present day and to our children and children's children, the valiant deeds, the high endeavor and abnegation of self shown in that struggle by those who took part therein will remain forevermore to mark the level to which we in our turn must rise whenever the hour of the nation's need may come.

When four years ago this nation was compelled to face a foreign foe the completeness of the reunion became instantly and strikingly evident. The war was not one which called for the exercise of more than an insignificant fraction of our strength, and the strain put upon us was slight, indeed, compared with the results. But it was a satisfactory thing to see the way in which the sons of the soldiers of the Union and the soldiers of the Confederacy leaped eagerly forward, emulous to show in brotherly rivalry the qualities which had won renown for their fathers, the men of the great war.

It was my good fortune to serve under an ex-Confederate general, gallant old Joe Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago. In my regiment there were certainly as many men whose fathers had served in the Southern army as there were men whose fathers had served in the Northern army. Among the captains there was opportunity to promote but one to field rank. The man who was singled out for this promotion because of conspicuous gallantry in the field was the son of a Confederate general and was himself a citizen of this, the Palmetto State, and no American officer could wish to march to battle beside a more loyal, gallant and absolutely fearless comrade than my former captain and major, your fellow citizen, Micah Jenkins.

A few months ago, owing to the enforced absence of the Governor of the Philippines, it became necessary to nominate a Vice Governor to take his place—one of the most important places in our Government at this time. I nominated as Vice Governor an ex-Confederate, General Luke Wright of Tennessee. It is therefore an ex-Confederate who now stands as the exponent of this Government and this people in that great group of islands in the eastern seas, over which the American flag floats. General Wright has taken a leading part in the work of steadily bringing order and peace out of the bloody chaos in which we found the islands. He is now taking a leading part, not merely in upholding the honor of the flag, by making it respected as the symbol of our power, but still more in upholding its honor by unwearied labor for the establishment of order and liberty—of law-creating, law-abiding civil government—under its folds. The progress which has been made under General Wright and those like him has been indeed marvelous. In fact, from a letter of the general's it seems that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there was warfare in the Philippines themselves.

It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country that one of the foremost men who have been instrumental in driving forward the great work of civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who in the Civil War fought with distinction in a uniform of Confederate gray. If ever the need comes in the future the past has made abundantly evident the fact that from this time on Northerner and Southerner will, in war, know only the generous desire to strive how each can do the more effective service for the flag of our common country. The same thing is true in the endless work of peace, the never-ending work of building and keeping the marvelous fabric of our industrial prosperity. The upbuilding of any part of our country is a benefit to the whole and every such effort as this to stimulate the resources and industries of a particular section is entitled to the heartiest support from every quarter of the Union. Thoroughly good national work can be done only if each of us works hard for himself and at the same time keeps constantly in mind that he must work in conjunction with others.

You have made a particular effort in your exposition to get into touch with the West Indies. This is wise. The events of the last four years have shown us that the West Indies and the isthmus in the future will occupy a far larger place in our national policy than in the past. This is proved by the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish Islands, the acquisition of Porto Rico, the preparations for building an isthmian canal and finally by the changed relations which these years have produced between us and Cuba.

As a nation we have an especial right to take honest pride in what we have done for Cuba. Our critics abroad and at home have insisted that we never intended to leave the island. But on the 20th of next month Cuba becomes a free republic and we turn over to the islanders the control of their own government. It would be very difficult to find a parallel in the conduct of any other great state that has occupied such a position as ours. We have kept our word and done our duty just as an honest individual in private life keeps his word and does his duty.

Be it remembered, moreover, that after our three years' occupation of the island we turn it over to the Cubans in a better condition than it has ever been in all the centuries of Spanish rule. This has a direct bearing upon our own welfare. Cuba is so near to us that we can never be indifferent to misgovernment and disaster within its limits. The mere fact that our administration in the islands has minimized the danger from the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, alike to Cuba and to ourselves, is sufficient to emphasize the community of interest between us.

The Relations With Cuba.

But there are other interests which bind us together. Cuba's position makes it necessary that her political relations with us should differ from her political relations with other powers. This fact has been formulated by us and accepted by the Cubans in the Platt amendments. It follows as a corollary that where the Cubans have thus assumed a position of peculiar relationship to our political system they must similarly stand in a peculiar relationship to our economic system.

We have rightfully insisted upon Cuba adopting toward us an attitude differing politically from that she adopts toward any other power; and in return, as a matter of right, we must give to Cuba a different—that is a better—position economically in her relations with us than we give or give to other powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy, by a wise and far-sighted view of our own interest, and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one, and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba as we have already dealt with her, in a spirit of large generosity.

This exposition is rendered possible because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing. While material well-being is never all-sufficient to the life of a nation, yet it is the merest truism to say that its absence means ruin. We need to build a higher life upon it as foundation; but we can build little indeed unless this foundation of prosperity is deep and broad. The well-being which we are now enjoying can be secured only through general business prosperity, and such prosperity is conditioned upon the energy and hard work, the sanity and the mutual respect of all classes of capitalists, large and small, of wageworkers of every degree.

As is inevitable in a time of business prosperity, some men succeed more than others, and it is unfortunately also inevitable that when this is the case some unwise people are sure to try to appeal to the envy and jealousy of those who succeed least. It is a good thing when these appeals are made to remember that while it is difficult to increase prosperity by law it is easy enough to ruin it, and that there is small satisfaction to the less prosperous if they succeed in overthrowing both the more prosperous and themselves in the crash of a common disaster.

Great Problems Loom.

Every industrial exposition of this type necessarily calls up the thought of the complex social and economic questions which are involved in our present industrial system. Our astounding material prosperity, the sweep and rush, rather than the mere march of our progressive material development, have brought grave troubles in their train. We cannot afford to blink at these troubles any more than because of them we can afford to accept as true the gloomy forebodings of the prophets of evil. There are great problems before us. They are not insoluble, but they can be solved only if we approach them in a spirit of resolute fearlessness, of common sense and of honest intention to do fair and equal justice to all men alike. We are certain to fail if we adopt the policy of the demagogue who raves against the wealth which is simply the result of embodied thrift, foresight and intelligence, who would shut the door of opportunity against those whose energy we should especially foster, by penalizing the qualities which tell for success. Just as little can we afford to follow those who fear to recognize injustice and endeavor to cut it out because the task is difficult or even—if performed by unskilled hands—dangerous.

This is an era of great combinations of both labor and capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good; but they must work under the law and the laws concerning them must be just and wise or they will inevitably do evil, and this applies as much to the richest corporation as to the most powerful labor union. Our laws must be wise, sane, healthy, conceived in the spirit of those who scorn the mere agitator, the mere inciter of class or sectional hatred; who wish justice for all men; who recognize the need of adhering so far as possible to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative and yet who recognize also that after combinations have reached a certain stage it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, resolutely, and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of regulation.

Above all the administration of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, must be fair and honest. The laws are not to be administered either in the interest of the poor man or the interest of the rich man. They are simply to be administered justly; in the interest of justice to each man, be he rich or be he poor—giving immunity to no violator, whatever form the violation may assume. Such is the obligation which every public servant takes, and to it he must be true under penalty of forfeiting the respect both of himself and his fellows.

Sword for the Hero.

At the conclusion of the President's speech President Wagner announced that the friends and admirers of Major Jenkins in South Carolina wished to present a sword to him on this occasion and introduced Governor Thompson to the audience. The former Governor was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He made a brief address and then the President came forward with evident delight and, taking the sword from the hands of Governor Thompson, turned to Major Jenkins, who was in the undress uniform of a major of Rough Riders. The President said:

Major Jenkins: Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to hand you, my old friend and comrade, whose courage I saw again and again, and whose courage was of a temper that made it indifferent what the trial was, to hand you this saber. I am glad to do it, as a guest of South Carolina, as the President of the United States, but gladder to do it as your old friend and comrade.

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DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES.

Pistol Practise

Is becoming more popular among women. The reason given is that a woman should know how to use the pistol for self protection. The theory should be carried farther. Where a woman is in danger from assault once she is in danger from disease every day of her life. Women have not only to run the risk of diseases which threaten husband, brother, and son, but they have also to guard against diseases which are peculiar to womanhood.

From these diseases Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectively defend women. The use of this medicine preserves as well as restores the womanly health. It corrects irregularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"I cannot say enough for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' " writes Mrs. Ida M. Tutt, of 406 Franklin Street, Crawfordsville, Ind. "I could hardly walk alone or do my housework when I heard of your wonderful medicine. I used five bottles of each and several vials of 'Pleasant Pellets,' and can say I am a well woman. I thank Dr. Pierce for his advice for he helped me to live. May many thousand women take my advice and when in poor health or suffering from any female trouble take Dr. Pierce's wonderful medicines."

Sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps (expense of mailing *only*), for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

For Stomach Disorders. Cout and Dyspepsia DRINK
VICHY CELESTINS
Best NATURAL Alkaline Water
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Remington Typewriters ON RENTAL
$3 Per month and up.
Good work and prompt service guaranteed by our superior facilities and natural interest in the reputation of our machine.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT
211 Montgomery St., S. F.
Tel. Main 87.

STRIKES HARD AT RECIPROCITY

Smith of Michigan Upbraids Republican Leaders.

House Debate on the Cuban Measure Becomes Exciting.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The feature of the second day's debate in the House on the Cuban reciprocity bill was the impassioned speech in opposition to the measure by William A. Smith of Michigan (Republican). Senators Spooner and Quarles of Wisconsin, and Dolliver of Iowa and a group of Michigan beet sugar manufacturers in the gallery were in his audience and he was liberally applauded by his Republican supporters as he assailed the Republican leaders who were advocating the bill, boldly charging them with being false to the Republican doctrine of protection.

Morris of Minnesota, another Republican, made a strong speech against the bill. The other speakers to-day were Ball (D.) of Texas and Sparkman (D.) of Florida, both of whom opposed the bill, and Mondell of Wyoming, who advocated its passage.

The Democratic and Republican opponents of the measure are trying to get together on the proposition to take the differential off refined sugar. The indications are that the debate will be protracted. The demand for time to speak is great and there is now no expectation that general debate will be completed until next week.

REPUBLICANS NAME CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Babcock of Wisconsin Is Chairman and Other Former Officers Are Re-elected.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Republican Congressional Committee, at a meeting to-night at which Representatives Mercer of Nebraska presided, unanimously elected the old officers, as follows: Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman; Representative Sherman of New York, vice chairman; Representative Overstreet of Indiana, secretary; Colonel W. B. Thompson of this city, treasurer.

The chairman was authorized to appoint an executive committee of nine members and to fill any vacancy existing in the membership of the committee. The only vacancy now existing is that of the member from Oregon. The meeting was unanimous and harmonious.

Daughter of Talmage Marries.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Miss Maude D. Talmage, daughter of Dr. T. de Witt Talmage, and Clarence Frederick Wyckoff of Ithaca, N. Y., were married here to-day at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Frank de Witt Talmage of Chicago, brother of the bride, officiated. Only relatives of the contracting parties and a few personal friends of the bride were present. The couple left for a wedding tour, the duration of which will depend on the condition of the bride's father, who has been seriously ill since his return from the South about a fortnight ago, and is much worse to-day. His condition, particularly in view of to-day's relapse, has given rise to much apprehension.

St. Helena Board of Trade.

ST. HELENA, April 9.—Business men of St. Helena have reorganized the Board of Trade which went out of existence more than two years ago. The new officers are: A. N. Bell, president; J. H. Steves, first vice president; F. D. Watkins, second vice president; E. L. Cave, secretary; George W. Fee, treasurer.

Work for Two Thousand Men.

DENVER, Colo., April 9.—Dermer & Olson, contractors for the construction of the ten miles of the Denver and Northwestern Railroad from Arvada to Coal Creek, began the grading to-day. It is expected to have 500 teams and from 1000 to 2000 men at work within a week.

Students in Tragic Roles.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, April 9.—The first presentation of Sophocles' Greek tragedy, "Antigone," by the classical students and instructors of Stanford, will be given in the assembly hall on Thursday night, April 17, and it will be again produced on Saturday morning in order that the California students who come down to attend the intercollegiate track meet in the afternoon may have a chance to attend.

GRINNELL, Iowa, April 9.—Frank Mayers, Dudley Boyd and James Shaffer were instantly killed in a boiler explosion at a mill in Peoria, a small town south of this place. James Carter, the proprietor, sustained serious injuries. The three victims were literally blown in fragments.

DECISION IS DELAYED IN NAMING A DELEGATE

Pope Leo Will Select Either Archbishop Falconio of Canada or Monsignor Zalinski of East India as a Successor to Martinelli

PROMINENT PRELATE, WHO SEEMS TO BE THE MOST FAVORED CANDIDATE FOR PAPAL DELEGATE TO THE UNITED STATES TO SUCCEED CARDINAL MARTINELLI.

ROME, April 9.—The contest for the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Martinelli as Papal Delegate in the United States has apparently narrowed down to two candidates—Archbishop Falconio, the Papal Delegate in Canada, and Mgr. Zalinski, formerly Papal Delegate in the East Indies and now private secretary to Cardinal Lederchowski. The chances of the former are considered to be the best, as it has been shown that he has undeniable diplomatic ability and is a man of profound learning. Mgr. Zalinski, however, is actively supported by Cardinal Lederchowski, who wields great power as Prefect of the Propaganda. The decision will be delayed, because the consistory, at which Cardinal Martinelli will finally gain the red hat, has been postponed from June to October.

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Your First Duty to Yourself

Is to look after your own comfort. The comfortable trains of the Nickel Plate Road, Chicago to New York and Boston, carrying Nickel Plate dining cars, in which are served American Club meals at from 35c to $1 each, always please the traveling public. JAY W. ADAMS, P. C. P. A., 37 Crocker building, San Francisco, Cal.

Boy May Have Been Insane.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 9.—A plea of not guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree was made in the County Court to-day by Clyde Felt, the 15-year-old boy who admitted to the police that he cut the throat of Samuel Collins at the latter's solicitation. Preliminary examination was waived and Felt was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Bail was not asked. It is stated that the defense probably will be temporary insanity.

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.

Halpruner's Is Curing Consumption

As remarkable a statement as this may seem to those who believe consumption is incurable, we cannot help but believe that Halpruner's is curing consumption.

When a woman who suffers with consumption and knows that she is suffering with it takes Halpruner's and begins to improve and her suffering ceases and she continues to improve, this is sufficient evidence to warrant us in saying that Halpruner's will cure consumption if taken in the early stages, and will relieve a great deal of suffering at all times.

The following letter from Mrs. Ella Anderson of San Antonio, Texas, indicates her condition before she began using Halpruner's Wonderful Medicine:

MY DEAR SISTER: I had the doctor examine my lungs to-day and he said they were afflicted, especially the left lung, so I have given up all hope and don't care whether I get well or not. I am now taking Dr. —— syrup. I drink a whisky, egg and milk twice a day for strength. I eat broth and other things which I can retain on my stomach. The doctor advises me to take a trip to Colorado—up in the mountain air—and said California would never do at all in my condition. I have those hot, hectic flushes every afternoon and I cough awfully. I have been feeling so bad my husband had to change his watch from night to day in order to remain with me. I am very much discouraged. Still it is nothing more than I expected all along—my dear father having died of consumption. I feel too bad to write more. Ever your loving sister. ELLA.

(Mrs. Ella Anderson), San Antonio, Tex.

A sister of Mrs. Anderson's of Alameda, Cal., recommended the use of Halpruner's and sent her several bottles. At the end of three weeks the sister received another letter, which proves Halpruner's is a truly wonderful medicine:

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 7, 1902.

MY DEAR SISTER: Your recent letter to hand, and, as you see, I hasten to reply. That means I am getting well quick, does it not? I am feeling much better, and dare say it is Halpruner's that has made the desired improvement in me. My chest and lungs do not pain me at all now, and I sleep very well. I take the medicine three times a day internally with water and rub my chest thoroughly at night before retiring. Also pour some of the medicine in water and boil it, inhaling the steam. I am on my third large bottle and it will last another week. I am not taking any other medicine—the cod liver oil I cannot stand, and the strychnine I will not take, for it eases for the time only. As ever your sister. ELLA.

If You Suffer From Weak Lungs,

Pains in the chest, and feel at all worried over your condition, the most reasonable thing for you to do is to call or write to Dr. Halpruner, 28 California street. It won't cost you any money and it may be the means of saving you a long lingering suffering and then death.

Now, don't allow your prejudice or your skepticism to keep you from trying a medicine that is likely to give you immediate relief and cure you permanently if you take it conscientiously. All sufferers from weak lungs, sore throat, bronchial troubles, pains in the chest, etc., are invited to call on Dr. Halpruner any afternoon between 1 and 4 o'clock, except Saturday and Sundays, where the doctor will give them trial treatments free and all other information they desire in reference to his medicine.

If you live outside of San Francisco, it would be advisable to write him, giving in all the information necessary in reference to your complaint.

All druggists sell Halpruner's—50c and $1 a bottle—the large size contains three times the quantity of the small. Don't let your druggist talk you out of it; some will do it if they can.

STORM CENTERS ON THE TREATY

Senators Continue the Chinese Exclusion Debate.

New England Men Oppose the Bill and Turner Supports It.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Throughout to-day's session of the Senate the Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Dillingham of Vermont opposed the bill, and Turner of Washington supported it. Gallinger urged that the pending bill was unnecessary, unjust and un-American, and was clearly in contravention of our treaty obligations with China.

Turner, in reply to Gallinger, contended that the pending bill is no more severe than former laws for the restriction of Chinese immigration. He asserted that the bill is practically a re-enactment of existing law, except that it is more liberal in the admission of Chinese merchants. He also asserted that the most stringent provisions of the bill had been drawn by Treasury officials, and were made necessary by the craft and guile of the Chinese in evading treaty obligations. He also declared that every provision of the bill is in conformity with the treaty with China, and said that well-meaning Chinese could take no exception to its provisions. He defended the provision prohibiting the employment of Chinese crews on vessels going to sea, and said that criticism of it is inconsistent with the recent action of the Senate in voting the ship subsidy bill for the purpose of enabling American ship-owners to pay extra wages to American sailors.

Dillingham of Vermont addressed the Senate in opposition to the Chinese bill. He said he was heartily in favor of a law which would exclude Chinese laborers in accordance with the treaty of 1894. He would vote, he said, for a substitute for the proposed bill, which in effect would continue in force or re-enact the present Geary law. That law had served an excellent purpose, and was without serious objectionable features. He thought that, with two or three minor amendments, the present law would satisfy any reasonable advocate of Chinese exclusion. He believed that the real question presented to Congress was how best to protect American labor, American citizenship and American progress and prosperity. All were anxious that such protection should be afforded. The dangers of the admission of Chinese, he thought, had been exaggerated, and were not so serious as had been pictured. All had agreed that the operation of the existing law was satisfactory.

After a brief executive session the Senate, at 5:05 p. m., adjourned.

Generals Will Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized favorable reports on the nominations of Brigadier General Hughes to be major general and Colonels Isaac de Russey, Andrew S. Burt and Michael V. Sheridan to be brigadier generals.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Try a few doses of this wonderful medicine in the spring when you feel run-down, tired and nervous. It is the best **spring medicine** known to science, and will purify the blood, and build up the system. It also cures **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, La Grippe, Malaria, Fever and Ague. Don't fail to try it.** Our **Private Stamp** is over the neck of the bottle.

FIVE DOLLAR ELECTRIC BELT

Same as others sell at $15 and $20. Guaranteed genuine. Powerful current. Latest improvements. It cures without medicine. Not sold by agents or druggists. No discounts. Free by mail on receipt of price. Circulars free. Ask for the "Dr. Alden Electric Belt." Call or address the PIERCE ELECTRIC CO., 206 Post st., S. F.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

STEAMERS WILL LEAVE WHARF, CORner First and Brannan streets, at 1 p. m. for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, calling at Kobe (Hiogo), Nagasaki and Shanghai and connecting at Hongkong with steamers for India, etc. No cargo received on board on day of sailing.

SS. HONGKONG MARU.....Tuesday, April 15th, 1902
SS. NIPPON MARU.....Friday, May 9th, 1902
SS. AMERICA MARU.....Wednesday, June 4th, 1902

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 421 Market street, corner First.
W. H. AVERY, General Agent.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO. And Cia Sud Americana de Vapores

To Valparaiso, stopping at Mexican, Central and South American ports. Sailing from Howard 3, pier 10, 12 m.
COLOMBIA ..April 11 GUATEMALA..Apr. —
TUCAPEL ...April 19 PALENA.....May —
These steamers are built expressly for Central and South American passenger service. (No change at Acapulco or Panama.) Freight and passenger office, 310 California street.
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Gen. Agents.

Oceanic S.S.Co. HONOLULU, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI.
SS. SIERRA, for Honolulu, Samoa, Auckland and Sydney..Thurs., April 10, 10 a. m.
SS. ALAMEDA, for Honolulu.....Saturday, April 19, 2 p. m.
SS. AUSTRALIA, for Tahiti.....Sunday, May 4, 10 a. m.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agts., 329 Market
Gen'l Pass. Office, 643 Market St., Pier No. 7, Pacific St.

NOME. N. A. T. & T. Co.'s Steel Steamship **ROANOKE**
Sails from Seattle about.....June 1st
San Francisco passengers and freight transferred free to Seattle.
Apply UNION TICKET OFFICE, Agents, 630 Market St., S. F.

PANAMA R. R. STEAMSHIP LINE
TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA DIRECT.
Cabin, $105; Steerage, $40; Meals Free.
S. S. Argyll.....Sails May
S. S. Leelanaw.....Sails May
From Howard-street Wharf, Pier 10, at 2 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Office, 330 Market st.
F. F. CONNOR, Pacific Coast Agent.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

What! Does the Grim Specter Follow You Into the Joyous Springtime?

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Defeats the Work of Death by Removing Your Terrible Burden of Disease.

Are you still in suffering, misery and despondency? Does the grim specter Death follow you closely as the joyous springtime brings happiness and blessings to others around you? Are you still clinging tenaciously to false theories of physicians or friends who persist in assuring you that time, care and the use of your present medicine will give you new health?

Be assured your present condition is a perilous one. The continuance of the medicine you are now using is a folly; you are simply trifling with life and wasting precious time.

You should remember that while nature clothes the fields with fresh grass and flowers, and while the trees with a strong life are showing bursting buds and new foliage, that human beings—old and young—drop off in thousands in springtime.

Now is the time for prompt, decided and practical action if life is to be saved. Prejudice and the erroneous theories of even medical men should be cast aside when the hand of death is upon you. It matters not what your social position be—the medicine that saves the humblest man or woman is surely the one adapted for the needs of the rich and those in high social positions.

Paine's Celery Compound has a record of life saving that no other medicine can ever equal. It has rescued rich and poor from the grasp of death when physicians and their most carefully prepared prescriptions failed in the work. If the suffering men and women of to-day could but see the happy faces and hear the kind words spoken by the tens of thousands who have been made well and strong by Paine's Celery Compound, it would soon dispel their existing doubts and fears.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that reaches the root of disease; it is the only agency that can remove your terrible load of disease. Unsolicited testimonials of cures pour in every day. Young and old constantly bear witness that rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver complaint, dyspepsia and blood diseases are banished permanently when Paine's Celery Compound is faithfully used for a time. Begin its use today, poor sufferer; delays are dangerous.

Always Ask for Diamond Dyes
TAKE NO OTHER.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

Steamers leave Broadway Wharf, San Francisco:
For Ketchikan, Juneau, Skaguay, etc., Alaska—11 a. m., April 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1. Change to company's steamers at Seattle.
For Victoria, Vancouver, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, New Whatcom—11 a. m., April 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, May 1. Change at Seattle to this company's steamers for Alaska and G. N. Ry.; at Seattle or Tacoma to N. P. Ry.; at Vancouver to C. P. Ry.
For Eureka (Humboldt Bay)—1:30 p. m., April 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, May 2.
For Los Angeles (via Port Los Angeles and Redondo), San Diego and Santa Barbara—Spokane, Sundays, 9 a. m.; State of California, Wednesdays, 9 a. m.
For Los Angeles (via San Pedro and East San Pedro), Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Simeon, Cayucos, San Luis Obispo (via Port Harford), Ventura, Hueneme and Newport (Santa Cruz only).
Coos Bay, 9 a. m., April 12, 20, 28, May 6.
Santa Cruz, 9 a. m. (freight only), April 8, 16, 24.
For Ensenada, Magdalena Bay, San Jose del Cabo, Mazatlan, Altata, La Paz, Santa Rosalia, Guaymas (Mex.)—10 a. m., 7th each month.
For further information obtain folder.
Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.
TICKET OFFICE—4 New Montgomery street (Palace Hotel).
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agents, 10 Market st., San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.
—FOR—
NOME DIRECT.
LEAVE SEATTLE.
SENATOR .....JUNE 1
VALENCIA .....JUNE 7
And fortnightly thereafter during the season.
Steamships CITY OF PUEBLA and QUEEN, leaving San Francisco May 26 and May 31, respectively, connect with above steamers. The new and elegant steamships Senator and Valencia made regular trips to Nome last year, landing all passengers and freight without loss, mishap or delay. For passenger rates and Nome folder, apply Ticket Office, 4 New Montgomery street (Palace Hotel).
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Genl. Agents, 10 Market st., San Francisco.

O. R. & N. CO.
ONLY STEAMSHIP LINE TO
PORTLAND, Or.,
And Short Rail Line From Portland to All Points East. Through Tickets to All Points, all Rail or Steamship and Rail, at
LOWEST RATES.
Steamer Tickets include Berth and Meals.
SS. COLUMBIA Sails...April 13, 23, May 3, 13
SS. GEO. W. ELDER Sails.....April 8, 18, 28, May 8
Steamer sails from foot of Spear st., 11 a. m.
D. W. HITCHCOCK, Gen. Agt., 1 Mong'y, S. F.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck....May 1 Deutschland ...May 15
Columbia .....May 8 A. Victoria....May 22
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pennsylvania ..April 22 Moltke .....May 6
Pretoria .....April 29 Patricia .....May 13
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.
HERZOG & CO., General Agents for Pacific Coast, 401 California st., San Francisco.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS.
Sailing every Thursday, instead of Saturday, at 10 a. m., from pier 42, North River, foot of Morton street.
First class to Havre, $70 and upward. Second class to Havre, $45 and upward. GENERAL AGENCY FOR UNITED STATES and CANADA, 32 Broadway (Hudson building), New York. J. F. FUGAZI & CO., Pacific Coast Agents, 5 Montgomery avenue, San Francisco. Tickets sold by all Railroad Ticket Agents.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Philad'phia, Ap. 16, 10 am St. Louis..Apl. 30, 10 am
St. Paul..Apl. 23, 10 am Philad'phia, May 7, 10 am
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK, ANTWERP, PARIS.
Pennland..Ap. 14, 3 pm Kensington, Ap. 23, noon
Vaderland..Ap. 16, noon Zeeland....Apl. 30, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
CHAS. D. TAYLOR, G.A.P.C., 30 Montgom'y st.

BAY AND RIVER STEAMERS.

FOR U. S. NAVY YARD AND VALLEJO, Steamers GEN. FRISBIE or MONTICELLO
9:45 a. m., 3:15 and 8:30 p. m., except Sunday. Sunday, 9:45 a. m., 8:30 p. m. Leaves Vallejo 7 a. m., 12:30 noon, 6 p. m., except Sunday. S