Advertise and You Will Succeed.

Recently we have been advising our agents to advertise "OUR NATIVE HERBS" in their local papers, telling them if they would do this, their sales would increase one hundred fold. We are happy to say a number of them have done so with very flattering results, but we are not satisfied and will not be until every active agent we have is running a notice in his local paper to the effect that he is agent for "OUR NATIVE HERBS," and is ready to give all orders prompt attention. We have also published advertisements which, in our opinion, would be the proper notice to insert, and always advised our agents that we would be glad to prepare one especially for them, if they would ask us to do so. Below you will find the statement of one of our agents who has given this advertising scheme a thorough trial and is delighted with the increase in his business, which he attributes to use of his local papers. "OUR NATIVE HERBS" saved his life years ago, and now he is making a handsome living selling it. In 1897 he ordered in DOZEN LOTS, now he buys ONE-HALF GROSS AT A TIME. YOU can show just as good an increase in your business if you will do as we advise. Put a notice in the newspapers that you have "OUR NATIVE HERBS" for sale and that mail orders will be promptly attended to, then do as much canvassing and distribution of the literature we furnish as you can and your business will improve. Act now, before it is too late.

BENEFITED PHYSICALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

The Alonzo O. Bliss Company:

Gentlemen: My last order of six dozen boxes received on Monday, and it is nearly all gone now (Thursday evening). Please ship me another supply by first express, as I will be entirely out before it reaches me. I herewith inclose copy of the advertisement I am running in my local papers, and it gives me pleasure to say that your advice was correct as to advertising increasing my sales. Some time ago I bought in dozen lots, but if business continues to improve, as I am sure it will, I will have to order in gross lots. Nearly every mail brings me inquiries or orders for "OUR NATIVE HERBS." Every one of these has my personal and immediate attention. I also find it pays to canvass, and I devote every moment I can to that branch of the business. I find people receive me better after seeing my notice in the paper than they did before. It seems to give me better standing in their eyes, one case in particular. I called on an old gentleman several weeks ago, and met with a very cold reception. Recently, as I was passing, he called to me to bring him a box of "OUR NATIVE HERBS." He said he saw my advertisement in the paper and wanted to use the medicine for Rheumatism. So you see advertising has given me some business standing in my community. I find the tablets sell well, and, in my opinion, they make a more attractive package than the powder form. They are so much neater, easier to take, handier to carry, and give the same satisfaction as the other form, and sell for the same price. I want three dozen of this order in Tablets. "OUR NATIVE HERBS" has helped me in more ways than one. My first trouble dates back twenty-five (25) years. I was then afflicted with Dyspepsia. I would invariably throw up my breakfast, my stomach was so weak. I was very nervous and had palpitation of the heart, and later on I suffered with Chills and Fever, commonly called Ague. I suffered from these diseases for five years. Several years ago, I was taken with a severe pain in my left side. The doctors called it pleurisy; and I want to

say right here, this pain never left me until I began taking "OUR NATIVE HERBS." Shortly after this I had my first attack of Pneumonia, and a little later had my second attack, followed by bowel troubles. I was examined by two of the leading physicians of Ross County, and their diagnosis was ulceration of the rectum and enlargement of the spleen. I was treated by them for a number of months and gradually grew worse. Finally, I went to Greenville, and was examined, and the diagnosis was the same, and after treating me a short while, they further discovered an ulcer on the colon, and told me it was useless to come again, as they could do me no good. Then I tried electricity, with no beneficial results. As all other remedies failed, I at last turned to proprietary medicines and took large quantities of several well-known medicines, without any good results. I continued to grow weaker every day, and could keep nothing on my stomach. About this time I had the Grippe, and it nearly killed me. While I was confined to my bed a friend of mine brought a box of "OUR NATIVE HERBS" and asked me to give it a trial. I had tried everything else, and thought I had just as well try this. I took the medicine regularly for two weeks before I noticed any beneficial results, but after that time my appetite began to improve and I commenced to gain strength. I continued the treatment, and to-day I am a well man, weigh 180 pounds and feel as if I had a new lease on life. I was examined recently by the medical examiner for entrance to the "ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN" and I take pleasure in saying I passed the examination creditably, and am now the proud possessor of a THOUSAND DOLLAR CERTIFICATE. I owe it all to you and "OUR NATIVE HERBS." I would advise all of my brother agents to act on the advice you give them. I have tried it and find it beneficial, especially so in reference to advertising. Yours truly,

A. B. CLINE.

CONVERSATIONAL.

"Our Native Herbs"
The Original Herb Compound.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
KIDNEY AND LIVER REGULATOR.
Guaranteed by our REGISTERED GUARANTEE to cure all diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD and inactive LIVER OR KIDNEYS.
200 Days' Treatment, $1.00.
MAILED ANYWHERE.
THE DOLLAR BACK IF YOU ARE NOT CURED.
The ALONZO O. BLISS CO.,
Sole Proprietors.
A. B. CLINE, Agent.
Prompt attention given mail orders.

This is the announcement that helped Mr. Cline's business. One on the same lines will help you to increase your sales and profits, if you will only give it a chance. Why not prepare one now and insert it in your home paper, one issue of which is carefully read by more people than you could possibly call on and explain the merits of the medicine to in a month. Another great advantage the paper has, is it reaches them when they have time to give it consideration and think over what it says about the medicine. Of course, you should not insert this notice and then expect all you would have to do would be to open your mail and fill orders. You should continue to canvass as of old, but you would soon find, just as Mr. Cline says, people would receive you better and give you more attention than they had been doing before, as they would know from your advertisement in the paper that you were making a business of the agency, and not only devoting a few spare moments to it. Possibly you do not think it would pay you to put in your whole time at this business. Did you ever devote a whole week to it and compare the profits derived from that week's work with those from the same time in any other business? If you have done so, we know you will say the profits from the week's canvassing made the better showing. If you have not given it a thorough trial, you should do so at once, and note the results. It is our wish that you should have our newspaper regularly, as it is the only means we have of communicating with you each week and advising you what we are doing to advance your interest and increase our sales, but you must bear in mind that you should order as often as possible, as we can not afford to send the paper to the agent who makes only one order every six months. He is hardly worthy the name of agent. We think you should be able to send in an order at least once a month. If you will do this we can assure you you will receive the paper each week and get pointers from it which will enable you to make money out of the agency quicker than you ever dreamed of doing.

We send with every order a liberal supply of literature, and we hope you make it a point to see that it is all distributed advantageously. Don't throw it away or use it for wrapping paper, but see that each book or Health Report finds its way into the hands of some suffering man or woman whom our matchless remedy would relieve. Some of our agents have better facilities for distributing matter than others. Those who are in position to use a larger supply of advertising matter than we send with their orders will confer a favor on us by mentioning the fact when they order again, and we will gladly send all they can use.

To Those Who Have Been Receiving the Paper Regularly.

This paper is sent you at our expense, and we want you to read our announcements each week and profit by the advice and experience of our other agents. You can readily understand from their statements there is money in an agency for "OUR NATIVE HERBS" for the active and energetic agent. Are you doing everything possible to make good sales? If not, why not? The business is light, requires small capital, little experience, and a small amount of effort in comparison to the handsome profits realized. If you do not succeed it is your own fault. Come, make up your mind to turn over a new leaf and try to make your agency valuable!

THE ALONZO O. BLISS COMPANY,

Washington, D. C. Kansas City, Mo. Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Montreal, Can. London, Eng.

HIS REPLY TO BELMONT

Col. Bryan Again Joins Issue with the New Yorker.

HE DEFENDS THE SILVER CAUSE

Sixteen-to-one Doctrine Declared to Be a Cardinal Tenet of Democracy Because Adopted by the Majority of a Democratic National Convention—True Jeffersonian Democracy Cannot Support the Gold Standard—Belmont Criticised.

Lincoln, Neb., April 9.—Col. W. J. Bryan to-day mailed his answer to the last letter received from Hon. Perry Belmont some weeks ago. The correspondence thus far has dealt largely with the rival Jefferson dinners to be held in New York, but Mr. Bryan ignores that matter and devotes his attention to the differences existing between himself and Mr. Belmont on questions of Democratic Party policy. His letter in part follows:

Lincoln, Neb., April 8, 1899.

"Hon. Perry Belmont, New York:

"Dear Sir: Upon my return to Lincoln I found your letter containing the original letter and postscript given to the press some days before. I cannot find anything in my letter to which you can consistently object.

"You began your speech in Madison Square Garden on August 8, 1896, by saying it was time for 'plain speaking,' and proceeded to accuse the Chicago convention of a 'betrayal' of the Democratic Party. In your Brooklyn speech on September 15, 1896, you spoke of the Chicago platform as 'the strange doctrines, born in Chicago of a coalition between the unthinking element of the old party and the socialists who masquerade as Populists.'

"It seems that in using the words 'betrayal' and 'masquerading,' I unconsciously fell into the style which you employed in 1896, but I did not reflect upon the intelligence of the gold standard advocates by characterizing them as an 'unthinking element.'

"You ask, first, that I point out wherein your utterances are 'unpatriotic, un-Democratic, un-American, and in conflict with the Democratic creed as set forth in Jefferson's first inaugural address.' We have no accepted standard by which to determine whether a given opinion is patriotic or American, but we have means of determining whether an opinion is Democratic and in accord with the teachings of Jefferson. I presume you use the word Democratic in the party sense, otherwise that term would be as difficult to define as 'patriotic' or 'American.'

Question of What Is Democratic.

"The right to determine what is Democratic in a party sense belongs to the Democratic Party. The Chicago Convention was more purely representative than any other convention held in recent years, because the rank and file of the party spoke on public questions through instructed delegates. The Chicago platform is the latest authoritative definition of Democracy as applied to existing conditions. If a minority of the delegates to a national convention, representing a minority of the members of the Democratic Party, has a right to determine what is Democratic, then each member of the party has a right to define Democracy for himself and to assert that he is a better Democrat than any one else.

"Let me apply this principle to three questions upon which you have taken a position in the volumes sent me—first, standard money; second, paper money; third, income tax.

"Jefferson favored the double standard as against the single gold standard, and during his administration our nation had the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the legal ratio of 15 to 1. The ratio was changed to 16 to 1 during Jackson's administration.

"The Chicago platform pronounced against the gold standard and in favor of the return to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. As a delegate to the Chicago Convention you voted for a minority report, which declared against independent free coinage on the ground that it would not only imperil our finances, 'but would retard or entirely prevent international bimetallism, to which the effort of the government should be steadily directed.' As a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention, two months later, you supported a platform which declared in favor of the gold standard, without any declaration in favor of international bimetallism. You may be able to explain why the minority rejected at Indianapolis the plank for which it fought at Chicago.

President McKinley's Utterances.

"Mr. McKinley, in 1891, charged in a public speech that Mr. Cleveland during his first administration was dishonoring one of the precious metals, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He insisted that Mr. Cleveland was trying to 'make money scarce and therefore dear,' and added: 'He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else. Money the master, and everything else the servant.' If Mr. McKinley then understood the real purpose of the gold standard, as I believe he did, who could think Jefferson capable of advocating a policy which instead of securing equal and exact justice for all, 'makes money the master and everything else the servant.'

"Mr. Carlisle, in a speech in 1878, said: 'The conspiracy to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.' If Mr. Carlisle was then right, as I believe he was, in his denunciation of the gold standard, who can believe Jefferson capable of being a party to such a crime?

"After the election Mr. McKinley sent a commission to Europe to secure international aid in getting rid of the gold standard, and a Republican Congress appropriated money to pay the expenses of the commission. The commission failed because of English opposition, and English opposition was due to the opposition of English financiers. Jeffersonian Democrats must have a better reason for submitting to the gold standard than the fact that the English financiers favor it as a means for raising the purchasing power of their money.

Belmont Opposed to Income Tax.

"I have selected these three questions because they are important and because your position upon them has been clearly defined. Your speeches abound in expressions of confidence in the gold standard, your correspondence with Mr. Warner sets forth your opposition to the income tax, and a newspaper item, quoted in your book, gives you credit for drafting that portion of the Indianapolis platform which related to the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of bank currency.

"Your prophecy that 'a law to prevent wage-earners and salary-earners from demanding and securing payment in gold dollars would not be a winning issue' evinces a tender solicitude for the laboring man. I might suggest that bimetallism alarms you more than it does the wage-earners. It was not the employes who were frightened at the specter of free silver in 1896; neither did the laboring man share your desire to add to the privileges of the banks.

"On December 20, 1897, a year after the election, the Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we declare ourselves most positively opposed to the Gage financial bill recently introduced in Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a measure that, if adopted as a law, will only the more firmly rivet the gold standard on the people of the country, and perpetuate its disastrous effects in every form.

"Resolved, That we pronounce the Gage bill an undisguised effort to retire our greenback currency and all government paper money, with a view to the substitution of national bank notes in their stead, and thus fasten the national bank system for years upon the American people.

"I am not willing to believe that you are more interested in the laboring men than they are in themselves, or that you know better than they what is good for them. Yours truly, W. J. BRYAN."

AFFLICTED—AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL consult Prof. G. F. THEEL, M. D., 604 North 6th st., Philadelphia, Pa.; he challenges the world in curing private ailments, blood poison, impotence, lost vitality, and undevelopments; send for sworn testimonials and book. ap18&Wlm

AT EIGHTY CENTS A PLATE.

Contract Let for the Chicago Platform Democracy's Dinner April 15.

New York, April 9.—Meetings were held to-night by the committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, and the workingmen to make arrangements for their dinners in celebration of Jefferson's birthday. The contract to serve the Chicago platform dinner, on April 15, was let to a Bowery restaurant man, who agreed to serve it at 80 cents per plate. A partial list of the toasts has been decided upon. Bryan will speak upon "Democracy," George Frederick Williams upon "Trusts and Monopolies," Col. C. H. Jones on "The Platform of 1900." The toasts of ex-Gov. Altgeld and Charles A. Towne, who will also speak, have not yet been decided upon.

The speakers at the workingmen's dinner, on April 19, will be, in addition to Mr. Bryan, ex-Gov. Altgeld, Gov. Pingree, Mayor Jones, of Toledo; Bishop Potter, Dr. McGlynn, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

MAYOR HARRISON DECLINED.

Would Not Be Present at the Same Board with John P. Altgeld.

Chicago, April 9.—The Jefferson day banquet of the Monticello Club has been abandoned owing, it is said, to dissensions over the invitation list, and William J. Bryan, who was to be the chief orator, was wired to-day not to come. It was also announced that the club, as an organization, will cease to exist on May 1.

The direct cause of the abandonment of the banquet is said to be the refusal of Mayor Harrison to be present if ex-Gov. Altgeld, who had accepted an invitation, was to be among the speakers.

DEWEY CAME TO HIS RELIEF.

Served Dr. Goldsborough a Good Turn Twenty Years Ago.

"Some twenty years ago," said Dr. E. K. Goldsborough, "I rode a young and almost unbroken horse—just from the country—to the Soldiers' Home. It was a bitter cold December day, and a light snow covered the ground. On reaching the Soldiers' Home I took the road to the left of the entrance gate and just before reaching the bridge that spans the little lake a man, well mounted and riding like an Ivanhoe, passed me in a brisk trot.

"My horse was afraid of the bridge, and after toying with him some minutes he stubbornly refused to cross, whereupon I struck him with whip and spurs. He bounded on the bridge, slipped, fell, and threw me off and ran homeward. By and by the gentleman who had passed me returned, leading my horse and inquired if I was hurt. I thanked him for his urbanity and asked his name. He replied, 'Capt. Dewey, of the Navy.'"

Progress of Naval Construction.

Admiral Hichborn, chief constructor of the navy, has had prepared a statement showing the progress being made in the construction of new naval vessels. From this it appears that the battle-ships Kearsarge and Kentucky, at Newport News, are advanced 87 per cent. toward completion; the Illinois, at the same place, 64 per cent.; the Alabama, at Cramps', 80 per cent.; the Wisconsin, at the Union Iron Works, 65 per cent. The sheathed cruiser Albany, building at Armstrong's, in England, is set down at 80 per cent.

The President's Trip to the West.

Senator Carter and Maj. Olderson, of Bozeman, Mont., saw the President yesterday in regard to his proposed trip to the Yellowstone National Park. The President expressed the hope that he would be able to leave here about the middle of July, but could not say definitely. As to what other points he would visit no plans whatever had been made.

Appointments in the Census Bureau.

William R. Mackrille, of Maryland, has been appointed stenographer in the Census Bureau, at a salary of $2,000. He will act as one of the two chief stenographers, the others being classed as clerks.

TARTAR UPRISING FEARED.

Fanatical Opposition to Red Cross Agents in a Russian Famine District.

London, April 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"A very serious situation which has recently developed in the province of Kason, in Southeastern Russia, a territory inhabited principally by Tartars, is likely to result in a general uprising. Famine and typhus have long been devastating the Volga territory, and have created such terrible havoc in that province that the government was compelled to send aid, food, and Red Cross sanitary agents.

"Unfortunately, rumors were circulated with the assistance of fanatical priests, that the representatives of the government really wanted to convert the Mahommedans. A genuine religious panic ensued, and the government agents everywhere met with such a hostile reception, being stoned and otherwise maltreated, that it became impossible to distribute the aid sent. The government is now endeavoring to reassure the misguided Tartars."

DEWEY AND THE PRESIDENCY

The Admiral Would Not Be a Candidate Under Any Conditions.

Coming from Vermont, He Is a Republican, but His Vocation Is that of a Sailor, Who Has no Politics—Voted Years Ago.

New York, April 9.—Admiral Dewey has given to the Manila correspondent of Leslie's Weekly an interview regarding the suggestion that the Admiral be made a candidate for the Presidency next year. The Admiral said, as to his politics:

"I am a sailor. A sailor has no politics. The administration is his party, and, Republican or Democratic, it makes no difference. Then, again, I come from Vermont, and you know what that means. To be anything but a Republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. My Flag Lieutenant comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the South is to be a nobody. If I lived South I would probably be a Democrat."

"Have you ever voted?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, years ago; but my vote was usually influenced by personal preference or local conditions. I am not a politician, have never held political office, and am totally ignorant of party intricacies and affiliations."

Admiral Dewey said that neither by vocation, disposition, education, or training was he capacitated to fill the Presidency. He said that he was too well along in life to consider such a possibility. His health would not admit it. All his life's work was in different lines of effort, and that, while the kindness and enthusiasm of his friends were grateful to him and the generous tributes of the American people were dear to him, he could not and would not be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States under any conditions.

Cordial.

From the St. Louis Star.

A St. Paul paper headlines an article "How to Keep Insane." Easy. Come to Missouri and join the Democratic Party.

Do Not Be Fooled

With the idea that any preparation your druggist may put up and try to sell you will purify your blood like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has a reputation—it has earned its record. It is prepared under the personal supervision of educated pharmacists who know the nature, quality and medicinal effect of all the ingredients used. Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all forms of blood disease when other medicines fail to do any good. It is the World's great Spring Medicine and the One True Blood Purifier.

STANDING BY MR. ROSE

Foreign Office Declares Kautz Stated an Untruth.

GERMAN POSITION AGAIN SET OUT

No Information Received from the Commander of the Falke, and the Reports of Friction with the American Admiral Not Believed—Consul Rose Declared Not Responsible for Recent Trouble—Mr. White Sends a Long Cablegram.

Berlin, April 10.—Since his interview with Emperor William, the United States Ambassador, Mr. White, has met the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, and the British Ambassador here, Sir Frank Lascelles, and has cabled the result at considerable length in cipher to Washington. It is understood on good authority that there is nothing indicative of belligerence in the dispatch, but that it related to the desire of the German government to stand by the Berlin treaty and return to the provisional arrangement made by the three Consuls, and hastening the appointment and work of the commission as much as possible.

A high Foreign Office official, speaking for Baron von Buelow, said to the correspondent here of the Associated Press today:

"We have not received a dispatch from the commander of the Falke, and do not believe the story told about the strained relations between the commander of the German warship and Admiral Kautz. We would have heard of it officially if it had been true.

"We have not received any advices confirming the proclamation of Consul Rose. At any rate, the argument of the American press that Herr Rose is responsible for the new trouble is wrong, as such a proclamation, if issued, came after Admiral Kautz's action, which is considered here to be a violation of the Samoa act. Admiral Kautz stated in his proclamation that all the three Consuls had expressed willingness to annul the provisional government. Admiral Kautz stated an untruth, and Herr Rose could not be blamed for issuing a counter-proclamation.

"However, the German government is thus far insufficiently informed as to all of Herr Rose's doings, and, therefore, will not assume at the outset that Herr Rose is right throughout. In any case, we must await further news. The German Commissioner will be appointed within a day or two. He will be thoroughly unbiased.'"

The appointment of C. N. E. Eliot, of the British Embassy at Washington, as the British member of the Samoan Commission, is deemed satisfactory here.

Satisfaction for Kautz's Action.

The National Zeitung, reiterating the alleged illegality of the action of Admiral Kautz, in Samoa, says:

"Germany will have to strive by every diplomatic means to secure satisfaction for this behavior of Admiral Kautz in contravention of the treaty."

Referring to the statement that the State Department at Washington regards the enthronement of Tanus as fully in accordance with the treaty, which provides that the decision of the Chief Justice shall be final, the National Zeitung says:

"This view is altogether opposed to the provisions of the treaty, according to which the unanimity of the representatives of the powers is essential."

London, April 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says:

"After receiving Mr. White, the United States Ambassador, and Sir Frank Lascelles last week and explaining to them Germany's attitude regarding Samoa, Emperor William sent instructions to the German Ambassadors in London and Washington to the general effect that Germany considers the new government in Samoa illegal and the action of the British and Americans a clear violation of the Samoa act.

"The report of the behavior of Admiral Kautz toward the German cruiser Falke has given umbrage throughout the empire, and it is considered certain that if the report is confirmed the United States will readily admit Germany's right to satisfaction and will repair Admiral Kautz's errors. It is hoped, however, that the accounts are exaggerated."

Berlin, April 9.—The National Zeitung, discussing the situation at Samoa, declares that all changes which have occurred there since the middle of March are invalid and that the conditions established by the joint proclamation of the Consuls on January 4 are still legally in force. While admitting the "amicable attitude of the American government," the National Zeitung says:

"It must remain undecided for the present whether Admiral Kautz has assailed the honor of the German flag. If this should prove to have been the case, we have the fullest confidence in the ability of the government not only to keep the actual solution of the Samoan question in view, but also to secure adequate satisfaction for the moral interests of the German empire."

Wellington, N. Z., April 9.—The imperial government has accepted the offer of the colony to dispatch a boat to Samoa, but the troops offered are not required.

GERMANY HOLDING BACK.

Her Commissioner Not to Be Appointed Until Her Protest Is Answered.

London, April 11.—Germany, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Standard, will not appoint the German member of the Samoan Commission until her protest has been answered by Great Britain and the United States.

EX-MINISTER TRIPP CHOSEN.

Will Represent United States on the Samoan Commission.

The President has selected Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, formerly Minister to Austria, as the United States representative on the Samoan Joint Commission.

Mr. Tripp is at present in Yankton, Dak. The officials of the State Department say that he is as well fitted for the mission as any person who could have been named outside of the State Department proper. Mr. Tripp will be called to Washington immediately to receive his instructions, for our government is disposed to assent to the desire of the German government that the commission shall proceed to the scene of activity at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Eliot, the British Commissioner, is already in this city, and it may be that he will proceed to Samoa in company with Mr. Tripp and also the German representative.

The Commissioners will not go to Samoa equipped with identical instructions. This is a matter of regret here, but it is felt to be inevitable if the parties to the pending negotiations persist in the present attitude. In such case the proceedings of the commission will be all ad referendum, the body having little power itself, but all of its act being subject to the approval of the principals. The German proposition is to authorize the Commissioners to deal with the situation as they find it, but under the limitation that they must be unanimous in ordering action. But it is apprehended that, arriving at Apia, the Commissioners will instantly take positions in support of their respective Consuls and thus lead to a deadlock.

The State Department has been notified that the German government raises the question of legality of all that has been done at Apia since the middle of March. This is an intimation that it wishes to restore the status at that date, when, according to the State Department reports, the provisional government erected through the efforts of the German officials, Rose and Raffel, controlled everything. This state of affairs Admiral Kautz considered to be in absolute violation of the Berlin treaty. If there is any attempt to revert to preceding conditions the United States government will insist that it be to a period anterior to this date, and that the only status to be recognized be that existing at the beginning of February, at the moment when Chief Justice Chambers, in the exercise, as it is asserted, of his function under the treaty of passing upon all questions as to the succession to the throne of Samoa, declared Mataafa ineligible and Malietoa Tanus to be King.

Baron Speck Von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy, is being referred to as quite likely to be the German high commissioner. Baron Speck left here ten days ago for London and Berlin, but he returned unexpectedly, and the impression prevails that he comes back to take this place. The commission may leave San Francisco on May 19, which will give six weeks for the framing of joint instructions.

MURDERED HIS FORMER WIFE.

Capt. Van Schmidt, of Alameda, Then Fatally Stabbed Himself.

Alameda, Cal., April 9.—Capt. Edward A. Van Schmidt, a San Francisco harbor pilot and prominent yachtsman, murdered his former wife and committed suicide in this city to-day.

In 1898 his wife secured a divorce from him and the custody of their children. He threatened her life repeatedly, and to-day appeared at her home with a knife in one hand and a pistol in the other. He threw the revolver at a servant who appeared on the scene, driving her away in terror.

Neighbors aroused by the servant's cries, found Van Schmidt in the yard with five stabs in his breast and throat, while a few feet away his divorced wife was breathing her last. She had three deep wounds made by the knife in her back.

The theory is that after Van Schmidt attacked her at the front door, she turned and ran, and that he stabbed her fatally as she fled. She died in a few moments after her prostrate and bleeding form was found.

EX-SENATOR TABOR DYING.

Suffering from Appendicitis and Unable to Stand an Operation.

Denver, April 9.—Ex-United States Senator H. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, is at the point of death at the Windsor Hotel, in this city. He was taken down with appendicitis several days ago, and because of his advanced age, his physicians have decided that an operation would be fatal, and he had a better chance of recovery without it.

Mr. Tabor was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature in 1883 to fill a vacancy of thirty days, caused by death. He is at present postmaster of Denver, having been appointed by President McKinley. Mr. Tabor was at one time a multi-millionaire and owned much valuable real estate and mining property in Colorado. He lost his immense fortune through speculation.

PERSECUTION IS ALLEGED.

Roman Catholics in China Accused of Burning Protestant Chapels.

London, April 10.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai:

"An American Protestant missionary at Han-Kau, a Chinese treaty port on the Yang Tse Kiang, makes sensational allegations against the Roman Catholics of burning Protestant chapels and torturing Protestants. He gives the name of a priest concerned and pictures a reign of terror in certain districts."

TO CLUB-RAISERS.

Agents and Club-raisers of The Washington Weekly Post make money. Write for terms. No trouble to get subscribers. Address THE WASHINGTON WEEKLY POST, Washington, D. C.