Fraud.

• • • •

The extensive counterfeiting of the capsules and labels of our

"Canadian Club" Whisky,

while very flattering, is extremely unpleasant to us as well as to those who drink the vile substitutes.

• • • •

THE HIGH STANDARD

of "Canadian Club" is always maintained. Beware of inferior substitutes. When you suspect fraud, write us at once and we will protect you.

• • • •

Hiram Walker & Sons, Lim'd,

WALKERVILLE, CANADA.

MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

City Clerk Lydiard has appointed David Gorham clerk in his office.

Inspector John Stavlo has returned to duty after ten days of sickness.

Meeting of the Memorial Day committee, G. A. R., will be held at department headquarters, Lumber Exchange, Saturday evening, March 20.

The beautiful and romantic play, "For Fair Virginia," will be seen at the Metropolitan two more nights and the Wednesday matinee. The cast throughout is in the keeping of a company of finished artists and the scenic effects are excellent.

Judge Jamison has signed two orders in the Scandia Bank insolvency, one giving Robert Christianson $100 and L. C. Gjertsen $25 for legal services. The other confirmed the sale of the property at 1579 East Fifth street south for a cash offer of $1,850.

Murray and Mack are drawing good audiences at the Bijou. They have been seen here before, and their peculiar style of farce comedy is familiar to the public. The latest vehicle for it is labeled "Finnegan's Courtship."

Perren Getchell, of 3343 Chicago avenue, father-in-law of Fire Marshal Charles O. Pierce, died yesterday morning at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Death was due to cancer of the mouth. Mr. Getchell spent most of his early life at Wesley, Me., coming to St. Anthony before Minneapolis had been thought of.

A petition to prove will in the estate of Nils Elsborg, who died on March 9, has been filed in the probate court. The petitioners are the widow, Christine Elsborg, and E. A. Kempe. The estate amounts to $100,000, of which the personal property is worth $60,000 and the real $40,000. The heirs are the widow and three minor children, Emma Christine, Nils W. and Ellen Victoria.

Judge J. E. Carland, of the South Dakota district, took charge of the federal court yesterday morning. The case of Nels Estersen vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was called and the jury sworn. Estersen claims that he was thrown from a flat car at Granite Falls last July and suffered injuries for which he sues to recover damages.

Mr. Mansfield and his New York Garrick Theater Stock company, will appear at the Mteropolitan the first three nights of next week, opening Monday. The repertoire selected is as follows: Monday, "The Merchant of Venice;" Tuesday, "Beau Brummell," and Wednesday, "King Richard III." The sale of seats will begin Thursday morning.

IT IS PERJURY.

The Charge That Is to Be Brought Against Drew.

It is now certain that action will be taken by the next grand jury, against Francis G. Drew, held to the grand jury by Judge Smith. Yesterday the clerk in the office of the county attorney secured the names and addresses of the members of the last grand jury, from the clerk of the criminal records, and a number of them will be used as witnesses in an endeavor to indict the Twelfth ward alderman for perjury. That will therefore be the charge he will be obliged to face.

King Gets His Child.

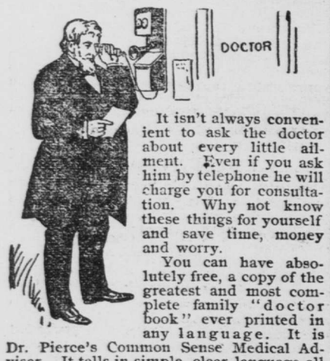
Judge Belden conducted the case of Minnie A. King vs. William A. King yesterday, the action arising over the husband seeking the custody of a child in the care of the woman from whom he was divorced some months ago. At that time the child was given the wife, and the husband was later taken before the municipal court charged with trying to steal away the child. Henry Leinderbach, father of the woman, and her two brothers testified to her bad disposition, and that she had been sent from her home when young. Neighbors testified to peculiar actions, and after hearing the evidence, Judge Belden made an order reforming the former decree of divorce and giving the custody of the child to the father.

Hopes for Early Pardon.

Harvey Porter, the youthful highwayman, was taken to Stillwater yesterday to begin serving his term of six years. Although somewhat despondent at receiving so heavy a sentence, he feels that perhaps he will be more likely to receive a pardon, in view of his circumstances, than he would have received with his reformatory sentence.

Ex-Chief Noble Dead.

John H. Noble, ex-chief of police of Minneapolis, and for forty-five years a resident of this city, died yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock at his home, 2700 Hennepin avenue, the immediate cause of death being inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Noble had been an invalid for a great many years past, and of late had been confined wholly to his bed.



It isn't always convenient to ask the doctor about every little ailment. Even if you ask him by telephone he will charge you for consultation. Why not know these things for yourself and save time, money and worry.

You can have absolutely free, a copy of the greatest and most complete family "doctor book" ever printed in any language. It is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It tells in simple, clear language all about the human body in health and disease. It is illustrated with over 300 engravings and colored plates. It has a greater sale than any other medical book ever printed in the English language. Nearly 700,000 copies were sold at the regular price, $1.50 per copy, and now a large edition strongly bound in paper covers, is being distributed *free* to all who will send twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. If fine French cloth covers are desired, send ten cents extra (thirty-one cents in all), to pay the cost of this more handsome and durable binding.

A PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

While a sick-spell is one of the easiest things in the world to accumulate, it is equally easy to remain well by the exercise of a little care, and the use of the proper medicines. Constipation is the great "first cause" of sickness. The clogged and inactive digestive organs poison the blood with all manner of noxious impurities, which in turn are deposited in all the tissues and organs of the body. If this condition is neglected, a sick-spell is the consequence. It is easy to avoid this. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure and permanent cure for constipation. They also cure headaches, heart-burn, biliousness, sour stomach, flatulence, and the multitude of all ills that result from constipation. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them. There is danger in substitutes.

WON WINDY HONORS

ORATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY CONTEST FOR THE PILLSBURY PRIZES.

WILLMAR MAN IN A TRAP.

ARRESTED FOR IMPROPER USE OF THE MAILS AND HELD FOR TRIAL.

DEATH OF REV. G. H. WELLS.

Former Minneapolis Pastor Killed by a Train at Milwaukee—Minneapolis News.

The ninth annual contest for the Pillsbury prizes at the university occurred last evening in the assembly room of the library building. The speakers were greeted by a large audience, and the contest proved one of the best oratorical exhibitions ever heard at Prexy Northrop's big institute. There were nine speakers upon the programme, every one of whom did credit to himself and to the institution he represented.

The Pillsbury contest is regarded as the most important oratorical event of the college year. Not only are the successful speakers rewarded by a substantial cash prize from the purse of ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, but the winners of the highest places from that fact have the honor of representing the institution in the state oratorical contest.

As a result of last evening's contest, L. T. Savage, of Minneapolis, a senior, received first place, and E. Slocum and L. N. Booth were tied for second place. The judges were. On thought and composition, Rev. Carey E. Morgan, James A. Peterson and Prof. C. B. Webster; on delivery, Judge Simpson, Rev. J. M. Cleary and Frank Healey.

Mrs. T. M. Evans, of the senior class, the only lady whose oratorical ability had won her a place upon the programme, was the first orator. "The Nineteenth Century" was the subject. Mrs. Evans' oration was thoughtful, and her delivery, though quiet, was good.

L. T. Savage had the second place on the programme. His oration was upon the subject "Antonio Maceo," a man whose life was well calculated to be the theme of a stirring speech. The speaker made little apparent attempt at oratory, but his thoughts were well delivered and well received.

"The Influence of Lincoln" was the subject of an oration by E. Slocum. The speaker had his oration well committed, and is favored in appearing at ease before an audience. His voice, although not capable of as great range as some of the speakers, was deep and musical, and his manner of delivery was well suited to the oration.

L. N. Booth came next on the programme, his subject being "The Needed Element in Present Reform." His delivery appeared somewhat forced and his voice was not natural, but his gestures and position upon the stage were good.

Music by the mandolin, guitar and banjo club served to vary the programme, and was received in college fashion.

"Socrates" formed the theme of an oration by C. F. Silloway. Mr. Silloway's delivery was good, and had his subject been one more calculated to catch attention, he would have reached a high place on the programme. His gestures were pleasing and general appearance good.

"Abraham Lincoln" came in for attention a second time in the oration of H. Bjorge, of the law school. His piece was well written, but his delivery seemed greatly affected.

"The Supremacy of Law—the Safety of the People" was the theme of a fine oration by E. L. Kannary, a member of the senior class, academic department. Mr. Kannary showed considerable training in public speaking, and his oration was well received.

E. G. Jewett talked on "Utilitarian Tendencies in Higher Education." In delivery Jewett was one of the best speakers on the list. His voice, though strong, was natural throughout, and there was little effort to impress upon his hearers that he was trying to deliver an oration.

J. B. Miner was the last speaker of the evening, his theme being "The Upholding of Human Nature." His oration was well delivered, and, considering his position upon the programme, was well received.

PLYMOUTH PASTOR KILLED.

Rev. G. H. Wells Run Down by an Express at Milwaukee.

Dispatches from Milwaukee say that Rev. G. H. Wells, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, in this city, was killed by a train Saturday night. He died alone near the station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee. Pain wracked and faltering of mind, the victim of nervous prostration, he probably sought death. He faced the locomotive. His wounds might possibly indicate that he died as dies a man who seeks death.

On Saturday, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Wells went to Milwaukee from Dover, Ill., and entered the Wauwatosa sanitarium as a voluntary patient. Sunday his body was found on the tracks a half mile east of the Wauwatosa depot.

The theory that Dr. Wells committed suicide is not credited by the police and coroner. In the opinion of three detectives who investigated the case, death was due to an accident. Saturday evening, when unobserved by attendants, he took his satchel and slipped away from the sanitarium. Shortly after, an attendant noticed his absence and started toward the village of Wauwatosa to bring him back, but Dr. Wells could not be found. At 11 o'clock Sunday his body was found beside the Milwaukee tracks.

From the position in which the body lay, it could be seen that the train had struck him before the storm set in Saturday night, because no snow was found under the body, while his clothes and face were partly covered with snow. The body lay in a position that indicated that he had been struck from in front and the wounds that killed him showed that he must have walked directly into the train. It is thought that after he left the sanitarium he started toward the city and walked into the westbound train which leaves the city at 9 o'clock. When the train struck him he was hurled beside the track and was cut about the forehead. There is a sharp curve near where he was found and it is believed he did not notice the approach of the train until it was upon him and was struck down before he could recover from the surprise and step aside.

The body was removed to Judson's undertaking establishment in Wauwatosa where it will be prepared for shipment. His brother, from Dover, Ill., is on the ground and will take the remains to Dover. He is of the opinion that Dr. Wells intended returning to Milwaukee and then going to Dover, but that he was run down by the train and killed. Further investigation will not be made, unless unlooked-for developments occur this afternoon, as Mr. Wells is satisfied that his brother was accidentally killed.

Rev. Dr. George H. Wells was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., fifty-eight years ago. While a boy, he removed with his parents to Dover, Ill., where his father and a brother still reside. He attended Amherst college, and subsequently graduated from the Chicago Theological seminary. His first charge was at Amboy, Ill. He was next stationed in New York state. Soon he was called to Montreal, where for twenty-two years he was pastor of the leading Congregational church of that city. In 1891 he came to the national convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. in Minneapolis, and made a great impression by his speech advocating Montreal as the next meeting place of the convention. As a direct consequence of this speech a call was given him by Plymouth Congregational church. He accepted and formally took up the duties of that pastorate the following year. He remained at Plymouth church until the latter part of 1895, when poor health caused him to resign. He spent a year traveling in Hawaii, and Japan, but his health seemed to grow worse. On his return to the United States he was discouraged. Recently he has been living with his brother at Dover, Ill.

LAID HIS OWN TRAP.

Willmar Man Under Arrest for Improper Use of Mails.

A. E. Bischman, formerly a student at the University of Minnesota, and now residing at Wilmar, Minn., was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner Abbott on the charge of sending improper matter through the mails, and was held to the federal grand jury, bail being fixed in the sum of $750.

It was through an advertisement that Mr. Bischman is placed in his present position. Recently the following advertisement appeared in the want columns of a local paper:

A REFINED LADY, GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, desires position as either housekeeper or light housework. Mrs. Reid, 527 Emerson avenue north.

Among the many replies received by Mrs. Reid was one from a gentleman at Willmar, signing himself "Box 172." In the letter the writer stated his desire to secure a good housekeeper, and in connection therewith made a very indecent proposition to Mrs. Reid, the acceptance of which should be one of the conditions upon which she should secure the position. Mrs. Reid was at first inclined to destroy the letter and say nothing of it, but upon the advice of friends, the letter was handed to one of the federal authorities, and a plan laid to locate the writer and bring him to justice.

Upon the advice of the authorities, Mrs. Reid answered the letter to the effect that if the writer would give her his proper name, address and references she would consider the proposal. To this she received a reply signed by A. E. Bischman, who stated that he had been a student at the university from 1891 to 1895, and referring to President Northrop and several of the professors as to his reliability. The letter also stated that the writer would be in Minneapolis Sunday, March 14, and would then call upon Mrs. Reid and make final arrangements.

This suited the authorities exactly, and last Sunday, the date set for Mr. Bischman's visit to Minneapolis, Mrs. Reid returned to 527 Emerson avenue north, where she had been living with Mrs. J. H. Dow at the time the advertisement in question was inserted, and at which address Bischman was to call. There were present there in addition to Mrs. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Dow, Postoffice Inspector Wood and Deputy United States Marshal Henry.

Just before the noon hour Buschman appeared, and was shown into the sitting room by Mr. Dow. He stated that he wished to see Mrs. Reid, and in a moment that lady appeared and Mr. Dow retired.

"I am Mr. Bischman, of Willmar," said the caller, introducing himself.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Reid. "You wrote these letters to me?" holding in her hand the letters she had received from Bischman.

Bischman acknowledged that he was the author of the letters in question, and as he did so Deputy Marshal Henry stepped into the room and placed him under arrest. The conversation which had passed between the two was heard by every one in the house, and in admitting that he had written the letters Bischman had already made possible damaging evidence against himself.

When arraigned before Commissioner Abbott yesterday Mrs. Reid was put on the stand and told her story, in substance, as above. Mrs. Dow and Capt. Wood corroborated her evidence in so far as it related to the conversation which had passed between Mrs. Reid and the prisoner.

W. F. Booth, attorney for the defendant, attempted to show that the offense alleged to have been committed was not covered by the statutes, and quoted many former decisions to substantiate his argument. The court, however, thought that the statutes covered the case, and, as above stated, held Bischman to the grand jury.

United States Attorney O'Rielly wanted bail set at $1,000, and a long wrangle ensued between the two attorneys, Mr. Booth asking that it be set at $500. The court split the difference, and made it $750, in default of which Bischman spent last night in the county jail.

OLE BULL IN BRONZE.

Permission Asked to Place the Statue in Loring Park.

The park board was yesterday formally petitioned by the Ole Bull Monument association for the privilege of erecting in Loring park, the 9-foot statue of the eminent Norwegian violinist. The petition furthermore stated that as the unveiling of this statue had been set for May 17, that permission also be granted for the erection of temporary stands necessary to the celebration arranged for at that time. As a matter of form the petition was referred to the committee on improvements and president of the board.

SAINT PAUL.

RETAIL DEALERS BUSY NIGHT.

Several Important Matters Up for Their Consideration.

The Retail Dealers' association, which met at the Ryan last evening, took steps which will bring actively before the legislature today the position taken by the association upon the department store question. The association authorized the proper officers to employ an attorney to represent the body of retail merchants in the city in behalf of the measure, as the anti-department store bill comes up for open debate in the legislature today. Letters were received from the Citizens' association, of Duluth, favoring the anti-department store bill. At last evening's meeting the classification committee reported some desirable amendments to the bill. A letter was received from the St. Paul Manufacturers' association pledging support to the measure.

A committee was appointed to look into the complaint made that there was discrimination in street car fares from Merriam and St. Anthony Parks, in favor of Minneapolis. It is claimed that a citizen boarding an interurban car at Snelling avenue for Minneapolis pays only five cents, although the avenue is within the limits of St. Paul. It is further stated that a person boarding a car a block or two the other side of Snelling avenue, bound into St. Paul, is required to pay 10 cents. The matter will be investigated by a committee.

H. Hoffman, of 902 Rice street, and Schroeder Bros., of 902 Payne avenue, were appointed to look after memberships in their respective districts. The Theatrical Stage Employes' association, in a communication to the Retailers' association, asked that body to use its influence in settling the trouble between the stage workers' union and the owners of the Metropolitan opera house. The retailers' association will meet again March 29, at which time standing committees will be appointed.

NOT AFRAID OF A WARRANT.

Detroit Man Came as Soon as He Heard It Was Out.

E. W. Davis, the commission merchant of Detroit, Minn., for whose arrest Deputy Game Warden Stephens swore out a warrant charging criminal libel, was taken into custody by Detective Murnane in this city yesterday. Davis was at Detroit when the warrant was issued, but came to St. Paul as soon as he heard the warrant was out. When he came he telephoned to the central police station that he was at the office of Briggs & Countryman, in the New York Life building, where he could be found when it was desired to serve the warrant. While Detective Murnane was on his way to the law office he met Davis on the way to the police station to give himself up. The commission merchant was arraigned in the municipal court in the afternoon and entered a plea of not guilty. He demanded a jury trial, which was granted and he was released in $100 bail until Thursday morning at $10 o'clock.

INTENT ON THE EXHIBIT.

Colored People Preparing for the Tennessee Centennial.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for an exhibition in the negro department of the Tennessee Centennial exposition, held a meeting at the office of George B. Lowe last evening. Reports from members of the committee were to the effect that the colored residents of the Twin Cities and other parts of the state, were taking great interest in the proposed exhibit. It is very likely that a public meeting will be held in the near future to discuss the details of the exhibit. Another meeting of the committee will be held next Monday evening.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

HIS FIRST COMMUNICATION SENT TO CONGRESS BY THE NEW PRESIDENT.

DEVOTED TO THE TARIFF.

BOTH HOUSES URGED TO PASS A REVENUE LAW WITHOUT DELAY.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

So Brief in Wording That Only Twelve Minutes Was Consumed in Its Reading.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president's message was sent to congress late this afternoon, contrary to expectation. It was devoted to the necessity of securing more revenue for the conduct of the business of the government. He called attention to the issuance of $262,000,000 bonds in the last administration, as a reason for more revenue. He said that for the past four years there has been a deficit of $137,811,000. For the month of January, last, the deficit was $5,952,000, and for February, $4,395,000.

"Not only," he said, "are we without a surplus in the treasury, but we have increased the national debt with decreasing receipts."

Continuing, he said ample revenue was necessary to strengthen confidence and meet current obligations. He said the passage of a tariff law was the imperative demand of the hour, and in conclusion urged that this be done before other business should be transacted.

Congress, he said, should promptly provide ample means to liquidate the public debt, to meet all the obligations of the government, to pay pensions, and all other accumulating indebtedness. In levying duties care should be taken to give proper safeguards of protection to our own industries, in order that our factories, mines and industries may be encouraged, and that labor may receive its adequate reward.

The message was brief, the reading consuming only twelve minutes.

At 3:25 the senate adjourned.

M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Full Text of His Communication to the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable, because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command, we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government.

An examinatioin of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is unjustifiable and should be corrected. We find by the reports of the secretary of the treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources, were $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expeditures of $9,914,453.66. During that fiscal year $40,570,567.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, $259,076,890, and the annual interest charge decreased $11,684,576.60.

The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,-716,561.94, and its expenditures to $459,-374,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,341,674.29. Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures. The receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were $372,892,498.29 and its expenditures $442,605,750.37, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payment, of $69,863,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease of $16,769,-128.78 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessity, and the gold reserve in the treasury for the redemption of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them.

But this did not suffice, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, $50,000,000 in bonds were issued, and in November following a second issue of $50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of $117,171,795 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on Feb. 8, 1895, a third sale of $62,315,400 in bonds for $65,116,244 was announced to congress. The receipts of the government for the fiscal year June 30, 1895, were $390,373,203.30, and the expenditures $433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of $42,-805,223.18.

A further loan of $100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the sale netting $111,166,246, and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within the three years to $262,-315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,-408.78, while its expenditures were $434,-678,654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $25,203,245.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by $137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures. Nor has this condition since improved.

For the first half of the present fiscal year the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenue, were $157,-507,603.76, and its expenditures exclusive of postal service, $195,410,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $37,902,396.46. In January, of this year, the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $24,316,994.05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $30,269,389.29, a deficit of $5,952,395.24 for the month. In February of this year, the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were $24,400,997.38, and expenditures, exclusive of postal service, $28,-796,056.66, a deficit of $4,395,059.28; or a total deficit of $186,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897.

Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from $22,893,883.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to $34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of $11,493,414.40. It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and the business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country. Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenue must be supplied, not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions, and the liquidation of the principal interest of the public debt.

In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining, and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

WALLING GOES, TOO.

Gov. Bradley Declines to Give Him a Respite.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 15.—Gov. Bradley was besieged today by people, some of them more than state prominence, insisting that he respite Alonzo Walling for a few days, or at least until Jackson's last opportunity to make a confession has passed. This evening at 7 o'clock the governor wrote the following across the cover of the big record in the case:

"The jury were the judges of the credibility of the witnesses, and their verdict should not be disturbed, unless flagrantly against the evidence. The circuit and appellate courts have reviewed the case and decline to interfere. I see no reason why I should commute the sentence, and therefore decline to do so.

—"William O. Bradley,
"Governor of Kentucky."

The troops that will go to Newport on Saturday to assist Sheriff Plummer in maintaining order and keeping mobs from the scene of execution are already under orders and will leave Frankfort and Lexington the day before the execution.

DEATH'S WORK DONE BY FLOOD.

ARKANSAS COUNTY INUNDATED.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 8 p. m.—The weather bureau's reports from the central valley indicate a continued rise in the lower Mississippi river during the next ten days or two weeks, and from the water now in sight and rainfall likely to occur within the next few days, it is probable the impending flood will prove very destructive in Arkansas and Northern Louisiana.

The most destructive overflow is likely to occur between the mouth of the Arkansas and the mouth of the Red river and the observers of the weather bureau in that region have been directed to warn the public generally of the approaching danger. The flood will probably attain its maximum stage in the threatened region about April 1. The notice is based upon the present river conditions as compared with those attending previous floods.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—The river has broken all records, the gauge tonight registering 36.4 feet. The rise continues at Cairo, New Orleans and all intermediate points. News of the first serious break in the levee system reached this city today. It occurred Saturday, near Nodena, Ark., fifty miles above Memphis. The river is raging through the crevasse at a terrific rate, having the tremendous fall of fifteen feet to give it force and send it to do work of death and destruction in the lowlands of Mississippi county, Arkansas. There will be no attempt to stop the break, as the levee board has no boats or workmen on the scene, and the people are busied about saving their lives and stock. The break is the more terrible because loss of life will surely occur from it. Indeed, the most sanguine of those who know of the conditions there do not dare to hope that all the people in the lowlands escaped from the flood when it came upon them Saturday night.

The levee which gave way is in front of Mississippi county, and it is thought the water will almost, if not entirely, cover this county. The steamer City of Osceola passed down a short time after the break occurred, and rescued a number of people. For miles and miles to the west of Memphis, not a home is habitable. On the overflowed land where the current is not strong, it is not difficult for the people to escape with most of their household truck on skiffs, dugouts or rafts, and the surface of the water in every direction is dotted with these little craft.

At Marion, Ark., all day yesterday and today the available steamers fit for such duty have been employed rescuing the flood victims, and some of the sights that have been met are truly pathetic. Down on the levee are stored great stacks of goods of all kinds, the household property of fugitive negroes or poor white folks, and there are great numbers of horses and cattle that have been saved, while still greater numbers have been lost before rescue could come. When the first relief boat, the C. B. Bryan, got to Marion, there was a great rush on the part of the people, white and black, to go aboard with their property. Negroes had been standing in the water with their stock for hours waiting for this moment. There is not in the city standing room for a dozen people that is not under water, except on the railroad.

Up and down the river very few signs of life are manifested on any of the plantations, as there has been no means of saving the stock, and it is certain that nearly all of it has perished. Nearly all the refugees that are brought to this city are totally without means. Many of them slept on the levee last night, while others found temporary accommodations at the homes of friends in the city.

A hundred citizens of Memphis got together this morning and devised means to send relief boats to the overflowed district and to furnish support to the flood vicitms when they are brought to this city from the surrounding country. A relief fund of $1,000 was immediately subscribed by the citizens present.

It is reported tonight that five persons living on Four-Mile bayou, near Marion, Ark., were drowned in the flood today. At West Memphis this afternoon, Jake Carton, colored, and child, were swept away by the torrent, and both perished.

Nashville, Tenn., March 15.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the river gauge stood 41.9 feet, forty feet being the danger line, and tonight is rising steadily.

REPUBLIC "AT HOME"

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT GUATEMALA CITY FORMALLY OPENED.

SHOW ON FOR FOUR MONTHS.

MUCH OFFERED OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

OUR NATION SLOW TO PARTICIPATE

California and Washington About the Only States Which Will Be Represented by Exhibits.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 15.—The Central American exposition was formally opened today, and will remain open for the next four months. The first idea was to have an exhibit of nothing but Central American products. It was soon seen that, though these five republics are extremely rich in raw material of every kind, they could not expect to attract the world by that alone, so the original plan was modified to include a general exposition of foreign goods as well. This measure encountered opposition from many of the native artisans and manufacturers, who feared foreign competition in their respective lines, but, as it was soon pointed out, native industries are in a very rudimentary state and much is to be learned from foreign lands, so the backers of the broader principle prevailed.

The asamblea voted over a million dollars for the buildings, and contracts were signed with a French firm for the main edifice, which arrived several months ago from Bordeaux, and which is now in in a fair way to be finished by the end of the week. The frames of most of the buildings are of iron and they are distributed over a surface of twenty odd acres. The grounds, including the Reforms park, cover an area of over eight hundred acres.

The Guatemala exhibit contains most of the native products, but the same building contains sections for Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua. Special buildings are occupied by exhibitors from Germany, France, the United States, Italy, Belgium and England. Numerous kiosks have been erected for refreshments, music stands and for the service of the police. Many thought that a machinery hall and electrical exhibit would be superfluous, but after considerable discussion the government decided to have them.

The location of the fair, on the outskirts of Guatemala City, is not only ample but picturesque, the beautiful drives and gardens of La Reforma, being close by. The llano here is fully ten miles square. To the north lies the capital, and as a sublimely beautiful background on the south, the majestic volcanoes of Agua, Fuego and Acatenango, complete the picture. The climate during these months is pleasant and equable. The heat is never intolerable, as it is on the coast regions, the principal reason for this being the elevation, which is close to 5,000 feet.

Principal among foreign nations which will take part are Germany, France and Italy, the United States, Great Britain and several other first-class nations have only taken incidental interest in the exposition, and that only in the last few months. Several American citizens here tried to create an interest in it, and California and Washington will be represented. A number of reasons have been given for this want of activity. First, that the time was too short to prepare large exhibits; then, that the regulations as first printed had been modified by extra decrees, making them confusing to foreigners, and, finally, that the rumors of revolutions and election riots would make would-be visitors timid, thus reducing the number of tourists.

It was at first thought that a million and a half dollars would cover the expenses of the fair, but it was soon evident that double that sum would be required, and a loan was called for. Lately, President Reyna asked for another loan of $800,000 to complete the buildings, etc. It is expected that the last named amount will be sufficient to cover all outstanding debts, contracts, as well as running expenses up to closing day, the 30th of June, next. It would not be supposed that a small amount like this would be hard to get in a rich country like Guatemale, with its six banks having a combined capital of about twenty millions, and paying from 16 to 43 per cent per annum in dividends; nevertheless, there have been times during the last couple of years when business men as well as part of the press thought that the exposition would either not take place at all, or, if it did, would be a failure. Then the uprising in Chiquimula and the subsequent mobilization of troops and the trials of some two hundred prisoners all caused expense to the government and a stringency in the money market. The attack on Concepcion and Esquipulos by a small band of insurgents last January, although promptly put down and the principal ringleaders dealt with severely, has again helped the dissatisfied in predicting that few foreigners would visit the fair.

Most visitors to the exposition will surely not grudge a short ride to Antigua, the ruined capital of the Spanish viceroys. A visit to the thirty odd churches and monasteries alone would well repay the tourist. Hills and volcanoes surround the city on every side, as though guarding this earthly paradise from the intrusion of foreign hordes. Few buildings have escaped the terrible throes of the monsters which tower 10,000 or more feet above the devoted city. First in 1414, and then every few years till 1773, when most of the inhabitants fled, the people stood the terrors of earthquake and flood, every time losing lives and property. Still, there are over 20,000 inhabitants now on the site of these disasters. Indian towns stud the sides of the volcanoes, each tribe having its own peculiar customs and dress. All these people are industrious, making pottery, baskets and woodenware, and others work on the near-by coffee and sugar fincas.

Guatemala City is by no means as far away as many believe, and there is more than one way of reaching it.

Carlsbad.

This season of the year is the most suitable for the use of the well-known Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. Since five centuries it has been acknowledged by the medical faculty to be the best and most effective mineral salt for all ailments of the liver, catarrhal affections of the stomach, bile, bile pigment, gallstones, temporary and habitual constipation, &c.

Millions of people all over the world have been cured by the use of this celebrated spring, and it deserves to be made known to all suffering from above and kindred diseases who have not heard of it or used it before. It acts mildly without pain, and regulates the secretions of the stomach. The genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt has the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents for the United States, on the neck of every bottle.

Office, 152-154 Franklin St., New York.

DINGLEY'S NEW BILL

Continued From First Page.

50 per cent, and when containing wool shall be assessed also as manufacturers of wool.

The cotton manufactures schedule is almost a re-enactment of the present law, except that spool thread is dutiable at 6 instead of 5½ per dozen spools carrying not exceeding 100 yards. The duty on bleached cloths is increased ¼ cent per square yard, to 1½ cents. The highest rates on clothes running more than 100 threads to the square yard are fixed at 8 instead of 7 cents in the present law, with an increase of the additional ad valorem from 35 to 40 per cent.

The duty on cotton, plushes, velvets, etc., is compounded, unbleached, 12 cents and 20 per cent; bleached, 14 cents and 20 per cent; goods of cotton chenille are increased from 45 to 55 per cent. The duties on cotton hose are made specific, valued at $1.50 per dozen pairs, 50 cents and 15 per cent; not more than $3, 75 cents and 20 per cent; more than $3, $1 and 25 per cent; underwear is dutiable at from 35 per cent to $1.75 per dozen and 40 per cent, according to value. Belts, garters, ribbons, etc., 45 per cent; wicking, 10 cents and 15 per cent; damask, 40 per cent; duck, 35 per cent, and the duty on cotton manufactures not specially provided for is increased from 35 per cent to 40 per cent.

The importation of obscene or immoral literature, articles or drugs for immoral uses, or lottery tickets or advertisements, is prohibited, and such goods are to be forfeited. Any officer of employe of the United States government who assists in the importation of such articles may be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, one year's imprisonment, or both. Judges of the United States are authorized to issue search warrants for such articles. Machinery for repair may be imported free of duty under bonds. Produce of the forest of Maine on the St. John and St. Croix rivers, or owned by American citizens and sawed or hewed in New Brunswick is to be admitted free.

The discriminating and retaliatory features of the bill are very sweeping. A discriminating duty of 10 per cent is levied on all foreign vessels not entitled by treaty or acts of congress to enter the ports of the United States, and no goods are to be imported except in vessels of the United States or of the country in which the goods are the product or are manufactured or from which such goods can be or usually are shipped, and for violations of this last provision, the ship and cargo are to be forfeited, but this section is not to be enforced against nations which do not maintain a similar regulation against the United States.

The works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. Where materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of goods for export a drawback equal to the duties less 1 per cent is to be allowed. The importation of articles manufactured by convict labor is forbidden.

BABY'S LIFE

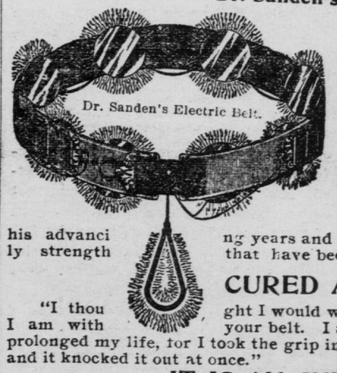
may depend upon the use of a tried and sure remedy for sudden attacks of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Colds.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

should always be on hand in such emergencies. Cautious homes will not be without a bottle at all times. At all honest druggists in 25c, 50c, and $1.00 bottles.

AN OLD MAN'S VIGOR.

It is Liable to Decline in Some Respects, But Can Be Replaced by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.



Men between the ages of 40 and 60 frequently find themselves lacking in the most essential element of manly power. Excesses in early life bring their train of evils, and sometimes all power is lost in the vital functions while other parts of the body are still vigorous. In such cases Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is valuable. Electricity coursing from the nerve centers through the body and saturating the weakened parts brings back the old vigor. It makes an old man forget his advancing years and arouses all the dormant spirits of manly strength that have beenslumbering in him.

CURED AT SEVENTY.

"I thought I would write and let you know how well pleased I am with your belt. I am now 70 years old and am sure you prolonged my life, for I took the grip in its worst