THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The Current Expenses of the Government Greater Than the Receipts—The Deficit for the Last Three Years and Eight Months Amounts to $136,061,580—The Annual Interest Charge Increased $11,493,414—Ample Revenues for Government Expenses and Liberal Pensions Necessary.

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 indispensible, 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 economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination 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 $425,868,260.22, and the expenditures for all purposes were $415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $9,914,543.66. During that fiscal year, $40,570,467.98 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 recepits 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 $372,802,498.29, and its expenditures $442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of $69,803,260.58. 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 necessities, 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 February 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 ending 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 three years to $262,315,400.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the revenues of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78 while its expenditures were $434,675,654.48, 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 revenues, 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 revenue 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 deficiency 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 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 clusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the defficiency, and businss confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing conditions. Ample revenues 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 and interest of the public debt.

In raising revenues, 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 justiy 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.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

THE ASYLUMS GRAB BILL.

Defective In That It Does Not Change Charters of the Institutions—The Directors Employ Counsel—The San Jose Fruit Scale Commission—Safe Blowers at Work

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—The assertion is now made that the legislative act, which was drawn, it is understood, by Governor Russell's own hand, to take the control of the three hospitals for the insane from the democrats, is defective and does not really repeal the former charters of the hospitals, but re-enacts them and gives the officers the same duties and rights as before. The old boards of directors have retained counsel and all will act in concert, it is understood. Among the counsel are James E. Shepherd, F. I. Osborne, Busbee & Busbee, W. C. Monroe, C. B. Aycock, Isaac T. Dortch, and F. A. Daniel. The new boards of directors are called to meet next Thursday. The act of the republicans and bolting populists in grabbing the hospitals is everywhere condemned.

S. S. Patterson, H. B. Battle and J. VanLindley, the commission created by a recent act of the legislature to extirpate San Jose fruit scales, met today and considered a plan to prevent the spread of this dreaded pest which has already got a foothold in this state. An expert will at once visit all nurseries and infected spots. Vigorous measures will be adopted, as the act gives full authority. A registration of all nursery men, dealers and agents will be required.

Safe blowers last night blew open the safe of W. L. McGhee, a merchant at Franklinton, and got $150.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH LYNCHERS

A Negro in a Virginia Jail Escapes From a Mob After Being Shot Several Times.

Lynchburg, Va., March 15.—William Clement, colored, who was put in the county jail at Rustburg last week for assaulting Mr. George Rosser, was taken from his cell at an early hour this morning and shot several times. Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning Jailer Gettle was aroused by a crowd of men, estimated to number about forty, who said that they had with them a prisoner from Concord, and asked the jailer to open the jail. As soon as he had done this they rushed by him and broke into the cell where the negro, Clement, was confined. Clement fought so fiercely that although shot four or five times and desperately wounded, he managed to escape. The crowd, believing that he would die shortly, then disperses, and this morning Clement was found still alive by the jailer and was locked up.

The crime for which Clement is in prison is a very brutal one. He had been spoken to by Mr. George Rosser, who lives near Rustburg, about having mistreated a team, and in revenge called Mr. Rosser out of the stable last Tuesday and beat him with a stick most cruelly about the head, breaking the upper part of his cheek bone, and would have killed him, had he not been driven off by other colored men.

In the struggle with the negro at the jail, several of the mob had their masks knocked off. The negro claims to have recognized them, and it is stated that warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Earnings of Southern Railroads.

New York, March 15.—The South Carolina and Georgia Railroad Company reports for the eight months ended February 28, 1897, gross earnings of $861,733; operating expenses $495,881, and net $365,752.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron road reports for February, net earnings of $54,831 a decrease of $26,615, and surplus after fixed charges of $7,054, a decrease of $26,508.

The Mobile and Ohio road earned gross for January, $322,978, an increase of $34,371, and net $114,037, an increase of $8,020; gross for seven months ended January 31st, $2,313,324, and increase of $119,765, and net of $869,895, a decrease of $35,035.

Almost Distracted?

DID YOU EVER suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you become irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impotent, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health..... Mrs. Eugene Searles, 110 Simonton St., Elkhart, Ind., says: "Nervous troubles had made me nearly insane and physicians were unable to help me. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I really feared I was becoming a maniac. I imagined all sorts of evil things and would cry over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and four bottles of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

MADE BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

Doctor Monroe Declines the Position of Superintendent of the Western Insane Asylum Regular Populists Talking of Getting In Line With the Democrats J. Y. Hamrick Takes Charge of Office of Labor Statistics—Change in Publishing Analysis of Fertilizers.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel.
Raleigh, N. C., March 15.

The state treasurer today made the following summary of the special appropriations made by the late legislature: Deaf, dumb and blind institution, $23,000; to fix state line between North Carolina and Tennessee, $300; the university, $5,000; state normal and industrial college, $12,500; institution for the blind, $34,500; colored normal schools, $4,000; colored agricultural and mechanical college, $5,000; white agricultural and mechanical college, $5,000; colored normal and industrial school at Elizabeth City, $5,000; Western hospital for insane, $90,000; Central hospital, $55,450. Eastern hospital, $40,000; department of criminal insane, $3,000; purchase of Moore's Creek battle ground, $200; executive masion, $600; portrait of Senator Vance, $500; extra physicians of deaf-mute and blind institution (colored), $750; contested election cases in house $1,591.

Dr. Monroe, of Davidson college, who was named by Governor Russell as superintendent of the Western hospital at Morganton, declines. Inquiry was made of a leading republican why it was that Governor Russell, after some plain intimations that he desired Dr. Murphy to remain in charge of the Western hospital, had named Dr. Monroe. The reply was that Burke county was one of the few which declared for Governor Russell and that the pressure for Dr. Murphy's removal came from the Burke republicans. To the inquiry why? the reply was made that it was simply and solely because they wanted "pie." That is now in North Carolina the universal term for "office." "The wonder is that a man of Governor Russell's common sense should listen to such a plea," was the comment of the republican above alluded to. The republicans wanted all the minor places at the hospital. Dr. Monroe, as has been said is a democrat.

The regular populists are deeply disgusted with the republicans, and have cast the bolters into outer darkness. They are now talking plainly about the need of getting in line with the democrats, but they want the latter to drop the name "democrat." Leading populists give assurance of startling changes in the next two years.

Notice is officially given that the agricultural department will in future, in publishing its bulletins of fertilizers analyses, omit the exact figures when the analyses shows they are up to or above the guarantee made by the manufacturer. If the per centages are below the guarantee the exact figures will be given. Two reasons are given for this change; first, that it will prevent manufacturers from sending out special high grade lots early in the season, so as to get high figures, and second, it will be fair to all persons concerned.

J. Y. Hamrick today took charge of the bureau of labor statistics. He is a bolting populist.

The legislative clerks departed today having completed their work on the books and journals. The laws will make two large volumes.

Cladius Dockery, a leading republican member of the legislature, is quite sick here, with the grippe.

Captain William Lea, a widely known tobacco warehouseman, of Durham, is dead.

Streams in this section are very high Rain falls nearly every day. All farm work is at a standstill.

He Didn't Want Much.

"Say, kernal," he said, as he walked into the editor's office and stamped about forty pounds of mud off his boots against the legs of the stove, "I sorter thought I'd take er paper ef you'd do the square thing."

"Well, here's a litle obituary of Aunt Kalline—hit's jes' ten pages o' foolscap an' won't make much, I reckon."

"We'll print it."

"An' you'll send forty copies of the paper to this 'ere list o' relatives, won't you?"

"Yes."

"An' nex' week my daughter Serilly is going' to get married. I reckon you'll print a hull lot about that?"

"Of course. That's news."

"An', say, I've got one o' the finest young shotes you ever have seen. I want you to cum out some day an write up hit."

"I shall be glad to do so."

"You ain't got a dozen er two ole magazines whut you've dun read a lyin' around handy, hev you?"

"Yes, here's three or four."

"Thanky. Jes' put down fer three months, an' I'll hand you the quarter 'long this fall sometime."—Atlanta Constitution.

Has Himself Indicted for Embezzlement

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—Hugh Campbell, secretary and treasurer of the Bee Hive Savings and Loan Association, of this city, voluntarily went before the grand jury yesterday and confessed that he had embezzled $3 and $4 weekly for several years from the association, giving the share-holders proper credit, but changing the amounts on his books. The grand jury indicted him for embezzlement. He at once entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Nominated for Mayor of Chicago.

Chicago, March 12.—Washington Hesing, postmaster of Chicago, was nominated tonight by acclamation at Central Music hall for the office of mayor on a municipal reform platform, and at the head of a non-partisan ticket which was named "business administration of municipal affairs." This makes the fourth mayoralty ticket in the field, and Alderman John Harlan, another non partisan reform candidate, will probably be nominated to make the fifth aspirant for mayoralty honors.

Banner Letter of the Office-Seekers.

One of the letters received yesterday from a man out in Ohio was the banner letter which has come to Mr. Hanna's desk since he came into public life. It consisted of sixty closely written manuscript pages, carefully put together with brass fasteners, and where one of the sheets was torn, it had been mended by pasting a strip of newspaper along the back. The clerk, whose duty is was to brief this letter, after putting in the greater part of an nour reading it, wrote the substance of the whole in a half dozen words for Mr. Hanna's eye. Several other letters in yesterday's mail ranged all the way from twelve to twenty pages each. It is very seldom, however, that the briefer requires more than two lines to let his chief know what the writer desires.—Washington Post.

DEATH AND DESOLATION

Caused by Break in the Mississippi Levee. A Vast Inland Sea Formed—Farms Under Water—Property Gone—Deaths Reported

Memphis, Tenn., March 16.—The valley of the lower Mississippi is a vast inland sea. Death, desolation and disaster is spreading from as far north as Birds Point, Mo., to the country below Helena, Ark. The heavy rainfall of the past fortnight in the Ohio valley and the consequent floods are the immediate causes of the frightful swelling in the Mississippi in the vicinity of Cairo and south of there.

The break in the levee near Nodena, Ark., Saturday, has wrought havoc in Mississippi county, which is virtually at the mercy of the raging torrent Many persons are thought to have perished in this vicinity. Twenty-five negroes are reported drowned in Bushy bayou. For miles and miles, west of Memphis every home has been abandoned.

One planter, J. T. Butler, tells a terrible story of the destruction of farm houses, property and cattle, but he reports only one drowning. Butler, however, fears that the loss of life will be great.

The break in the levee is widening and no power on earth can stop the crevasse. Six hundred people have been brought to Memphis from Crittenden county, most of them from Marion, Ark. Many were in a state of starvation when they arrived. The steamer Minnehaha has returned from a trip to Island Forty, five miles north of Mound City, where several families were found. The women were in water up to their waists, and two of them were holding babies in their arms.

Caruthersville, Mo., March 16.—The water is rising here at the rate of nearly an inch per hour. Work on the levee is being kept up night and day. At Osceola, Ark., the levee broke yesterday and the floods are doing great damage in that section. At Tyler, thirteen miles below here, ten families were driven from their homes and are camped on a sawdust pile. At Cottonwood, nine miles below, the water is nearly a foot deep in business houses and dwellings. At Gayoso, six miles above here, the water is all over the town and from three to twelve inches deep in the houses. Prisoners had to be removed from the jail to the court house to escape the water.

Cairo, Ill., March 16.—The guage this morning marks within two inches of fifty feet. The levees are intact and can stand several feet more rise. At Birds Point, Mo., the Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain railroads are under water. If the floods continue for twenty-four hours, trains on these roads will be abandoned.

Memphis, Tenn., March 16.—So far as reported with reliability tonight, there have been but two drownings in the flood, both being negroes, in the vicinity of Marion, Ark. Stories of rescue by the half dozen or more steamers engaged in the work and vessels arriving from above and below, however, added highly thrilling features to the situation. From refugees arriving from back of Marion it was learned that hundreds of people in that section were in the water and without means to escape. Accordingly a light draught steamer was pushed in that direction as far as possible and skiffs penetrated even further. The result was the rescue of scores of sufferers. On President's island below here, a large number were found in the water and brought out.

On Island Forty, above, a report came that there were between fifty and a hundred people in between three and four feet of water, and a steamer was dispatched to their relief. The steamers Mary Morton and W. F. Nisbet, from above, brought tidings of desolation and distress all along the river for 100 miles or more. The latter's officers declared that there were certainly hundreds of people for whom there was no prospect of relief. Every piece of ground along the river above water was crowded with people and live stock, and in one instance their place of refuge was a sawdust mound which was being steadily swept away from under them.

The Yazoo river at Greenwood, Miss., is at flood tide with the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha pouring great volumes into it. All of this goes into the Mississippi to increase its floods. Helena, Ark., reports the Mississippi two feet four inches below the highest mark, rising, and with rain all last night and today. That correspondent also reports an expected levee break at Modoc, near there. Reinforced government crews are now engaged in "sacking" it.

The Cabinet Discussing Filibustering Questions.

Washington, March 16.—The filibustering operations between this country and Cuba occupied the attention of the cabinet today. Attorney General McKenna gave his views on the subject of permitting alleged filibustering steamers to clear for Cuban ports with cargoes of arms and munitions of war. A general discussion followed his remarks. The attorney general has decided not to render an opinion in the case of the steamer Dauntless until he can obtain additional facts relating to the application of her owners to clear from Jecksonville with arms and ammunition. Under ordinary commercial conditions the application would be granted without question, but the fact that the Dauntless or any other vessel would be obliged to clear for some Cuban port held by the Spanish puts a new phase on the matter. The cargo could not be landed there and the vessel would be seized. This would make it necessary for a vessel to attempt to land the cargo at some point along the coast, and in order to deliver the arms and ammunition to the insurgents an armed force would be necessary. The knowledge of this raises the question whether the men necessary to carry out the plans made for a filibustering vessel would not constitute an armed expedition, a clear violation of law. The attorney general will have to decide whether the force likely to be taken on the Dauntless is an armed expedition within the meaning of the law. Permission was given the steamer Commodore to clear for a Cuban port with arms and munitions of war, but the vessel was wrecked before reaching the Cuban coast.

A Spanish Disaster in Cuba.

Havana, March 16, via Key West, Fla., March 16.—A rumor gained currency here this afternoon that the Spaniards had met with a great disaster in Pinar del Rio province. It was reported that a government train had been blown up by the rebels, over 100 troops being killed and wounded. Cubans had full belief in the statement, but the Spanish officials, as usual, poh-poohed the idea of such a thing. It is stated to have occurred last Wednesday or Thursday.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX BILLS INTRODUCED.

The President's Message Referred—The Credentials of Mr. Henderson, Appointed Senator by the Governor of Florida Presented, and After a Contest, Referred to Committee—Senator Free Makes the First Attack on the Civil Service.

Washington, March 16.—The president's message, which after being read yesterday, was laid on the table, was on motion of Senator Morrill, referred to the finance committee.

The credentials of Mr. John A. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida to fill the vacancy in the senate caused by the expiration of the term of Senator Call, were presented and read, and Senator Pasco asked that Mr. Henderson be sworn into office. This request was antagonized by Senators Allen, Chandler, and Hoar on the ground that under the decision of the senate in the Lee, Mantle and other cases, such appointments by the governor were not in compliance with the constitution. An additional point of objection was noted by Senator Hoar, that the appointment in this case was made to continue "until the legislature should elect." The governor, Senator Hoar argued, had no such power. He could only appoint until the next meeting of the legislature. In fact the governor's appointment of Mr. Henderson might last, not for six years only, but forever, if the legislature did not elect a senator. All of these cases, said Senator Hoar were on the same footing and they ought to be well considered, first by a report from the committee on privileges and elections, and afterwards by action of the senate. It was very much more important for the senate to extract itself from the mud into which it got by its action in the Montana and Washington cases, than that a senator should get his seat a week or two earlier. He hoped that under the circumstances the senator from Florida would not insist upon having a long debate on the matter now.

Senator Pasco stated the points in which the present case differed from the other ones and argued in favor of the immediate admission of Mr. Henderson.

Senator Allen moved the reference of the credentials to the committee on privileges and elections. This was agreed to after further debate, over two hours having been consumed in the discussion.

Many bills were introduced and referred, among them a bill by Senator Allen, populist, of Nebraska, directing the foreclosure of the government lien on the Union Pacific railroad.

A bill to facilitate the construction, working and maintenance of telegraphic communication between the United States, the Hawaiin island, Japan and Australia, was introduced by Senator Chandler, on behalf of Senator Hale.

A bill for a government telegraph was introduced by Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, and one to amend the immigration laws by Senator Lodge.

A bill for the relief of William J. Bryan, when its title was read, caused a general laugh.

A bill to increase all pension allowances was introduced by Senator Thurston.

A new Nicaraguan canal bill was introduced by Senator Morgan; also a bill to create a board of trustees of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railway Companies and to fund their bonded debts; also a joint resolution declaring the Bulwer-Clayton treaty abrogated.

Bankruptcy bills were introduced by Senators Hoar and Nelson.

Altogether there were 246 bills introduced and referred, most of them coming over from the last congress.

A resolution was offered by Senator Frye, republican, of Maine, calling for copies of all orders, circulars, or instructions, and all correspondence with engineer officers in charge of public works relative to the application of civil service rules to the operation of works in charge of the engineer department. He remarked, in an audible whisper, that he wanted to get rid of civil service, which was "an awful outrage."

"Is that a step," Senator Cockrell, democrat, of Missouri, asked, "in the direction of abolishing the civil service law?"

"I regard it," Senator Frye replied, "as a step in favor of abolishing civil service rules, so far as they relate to the employment of laborers and surveyors in the construction of public works. The civil service rules have been extended by the president over the employment of all manner of servants through the engineer department of the government, so that if an officer away up the Columbia river wants to hire a laborer for a piece of work, the laborer must have a certificate from the civil service commission. And so in the case of a surveyor who may be wanted for two or three days. It is interfering with all the improvements of rivers and harbors and is absolutely absurd and stupid." The resolution was agreed to.

After a short executive session, at which today's nominations were referred, the senate 3:30 o'clock adjourned till Thursday next.

Savannah, Ga., April 26, 1889.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four weeks. I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly,
JOHN MORRIS.

Office of J. N. McElroy, Drug ist,
Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size today.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, $1.00 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turk s, a small one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning was up hollowing and well.

Your respectfully,
J. N. McELROY.

Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.:

Dear Sirs—I have suffered from rheumatism for along time and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P. which completely cured me.

Yours truly,
ELIZA F. JONES,
16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

CRETE BLOCKADED.

Greek Troops on the Island Fortifying Their Position—The Cabinet Decides to Take Active Measures—Popular Determination Increasing—Danger of Hostilities on the Frontier.

Vienna, March 16.—The blockade of the ports of the island of Crete by the warships of the concerted European powers went into effect today.

It is announced here that until the powers shall decide upon the appointment of a governor for Crete, a commissioner will be appointed to act in that capacity, in the name of the European powers and the porte.

Athens, March 16.—Information has been received here that two bands of Thessalians, one of 1,000 men and the other of 300, have entered Macedonia from the Larissa and Volo districts of Thessaly.

London, March 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that since the action of the powers in ordering the beginning of coercive measures against Greece became known in Greece, the popular determination tnat the Greek army of occupation shall never be withdrawn from Crete has become stronger than ever. The people are unanimous in this matter and the king and the government have no choice but to swim with the tide of popular feeling. Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, is fortifying his position upon the uplands at Alikianu.

Canea, Crete, March 16.—As a result of the operation of the blockade of Cretan ports by the combined fleets of the powers, the Greek squadron, with the exception of two small warships, left Cretan waters today. The two vessels that remain are preparing to take their departure.

Paris, March 16.—M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, made in the senate today a declaration of the policy of Frnce in the matter of the Graeco-Cretan situation similar to that which he made in the chamber of deputies yesterday, when he announced that France would adhere to the concert policy, and at the conclusion of his statement asked for a vote of confidence in the government. The senate then attested its confidnce in the government's policy by a vote of 240 to 32.

Athens, March 16.—A prolonged meeting of the cabinet was held today. The ministers discussed at great length the attitude to be taken in the event the powers attempted to coerce Greece into compliance with their demands. It is stated that no disposition was shown to accede to the demands, and that it was finally decided to take active measures as the only possible solution of the difficulty. It is thought by active measures is meant a declaration of war against Turkey which, in its effect, would be to give Greece the right to maintain her army in Crete and deprive the powers of any right of interference.

London, March 16.—The Chronicle, The Daily Mail, and The Telegraph have correspondents with the Greek forces on the Thessalian frontier. They all concur in their descriptions of the rapid massing and continual drilling of the troops. They add that the excitement and enthusiasm of the soldiers form a dangerous element of the situation as a trifle may start a conflict with the Turkish forces on the frontier, who are in sight of the Greeks.

Betting on the Prize Fight.

New York, March 16.—As the time for the big prize fight draws near, betting on the result in this city has become much more lively. Several thousand dollars has already been placed in bets on the New York stock exchange, and a considerable amount of money has also been wagered in the hotels and other resorts up-town where those interested in the fight congregate. Since the betting began Corbett has been the favorite and a majority of the wagers in this city have been made at the rate of 5 to 4 on Corbett.

E. B. Talcott, of the stock exchange, placed $2,000 at the rate of 5 to 4 on Corbett, and he has $2,500 more which he is anxious to place on the same terms. Other members of the stock exchange have placed about $1,000 on Corbett at the same odds. There is an abundance of Corbett money in sight, but those who favor Jim's chances and are willing to back their opinion were not inclined to give better odds than 10 to 8. Fitzsimmins' backers wanted 10 to 7. Colonel John H. Lunne, of this city, has been commissioned by Chicago and Pittsburg parties to place $3,000 on Corbett at odds of 10 to 8.

Boston, March 16.—Several small bets at 10 to 8 on Corbett were made here yesterday. The favorite combination with Boston sporting men is Corbett, Flaherty and Green. The largest single bet in this city was made yesterday. Charley Hoyt, the playwright, and his partner, Frank McKee, bet $1,000 to $800 with a Boston man that Corbett would win.

London, March 16.—There is very little betting in sporting or other circles in London on tomorrow's fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and what few wagers have been made have chiefly been at even money. One offer of £200 even on Fitzsimmons found no takers, and later 11 to 10 against Corbett was offered by the same better and accepted.

The Evening News publishes a report of an interview with Sir George Chetwynd, who is an ardent devotee of athletic sports, in which he is reported as saying: "I cannot ignore the fact that Corbett is a clever boxer, but I think the Englishman will win. Anyway, it will be a hard fight."

The veteran pugilistic trainer and second, Jack Baldock, says: "I think Fitzsimmons will win, but it is foolish to underrate Corbett. Men of his class of nervous temperament often, in a desperate fight, exhibit rapidity and caution beyond expectation."

Chicago, March 16.—On the eve of the battle between the pugilists at Carson, there was no revival of betting at local resorts. There was plenty of talk about the relative merits of the fighters and the admirers of the Cornishman were more in evidence than at any time in the last two months. But betting money is scarce among those who are not particular about having their names appear in print. Some wagers of considerable amounts at 7 and 8 to 10 in Fitzsimmons' favor were admitted to have been made at the big hotels by traveling men, but their names were withheld. Nearly all the money of the professional sport is already up.

Cincinnati, March 16.—The betting on the big fight was very light in this city today as it has been all along for the simple reason that the bulk of the money seeking investment was in the hands of would-be Corbett betters.

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