THE JINGOES ARE IN THE SADDLE

Senate Declares for Recognition of Cuban Republic and War-Turpie's Measure Wins.

Minority Report Carries by Decisive Majority of Fourteen-Anxiety for the Future.

Washington, April 16.-The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war-war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the Western Hemisphere, and furled for-

Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the gem of the Antilles.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the four days of debate which ended to-night. While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord, almost foreboding in their tones, were sounded.

This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:10 o'clock the Davis resolutionsforeign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the Republic of Cuba-were passed, by a vote of 67 to 21 as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives. All day long the contest waged with tions an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equalled even in the senate of the United States. From 10

o'clock this morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the dur ation of the speeches, except in special instances, to fifteen minutes, every sen-ator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views before the voting had actually begun—after 7 o'clock tohight. The great speech of the day hod, been made by Mr. White, of California, who had been consistently and conscientionsly opposed to any action of any kind

the Cuban question. The speech masterly oratorical effort, and atprofound attention from every No less than twenty-five senators addiessed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the

was not until the first vote, that on the amendment of Mr. Turple of Indiana providing for the recognition of the republic, had been taken that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action. The scene in the chamber of many his-oric debates was one of incomparable government of that island." toric debates was one of incomparable e galwhich had been filled to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the senate save one, Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness Probably the most notable utterances of the closing hours of debate were made to-night. Mr. Hale of Maine, Mr. Gorman of Maryland, and Mr. Allison lowa, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, all deeply impressed by the magnitude and possible awful consequences of the step about to be taken addressed the senate with an eloquence and solemnity born only of the most profound feeling for their country's welfare. As the words tell from their lip the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

The test vote quite naturally was on the amendment offered by Mr .Turpie, recognizing the independence of the Cu-ban Republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14 the vote being 51 to 37 political parties the vote was cast as fol

Yeas-Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. Nays—Republicans, 32; Democrats 5. Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on

the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows: Yeas—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; Silver Republicans, 5. To-

Nays-Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2; total, 21.

The resolution as finally agreed upon

by the senate is as follows:
"Joint resolution for the independence of the people and the Republic of Cuba, demanding the government of Spain to relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to

carry these resolutions into effect.
"Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civili zation, culminating as they have in the with 226 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Ha vana, and cannot be longer endured, and has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; there-

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:
"First, that the people on the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recog the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island. Second, that it is the duty of the United States, and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government

in the island of Cuba and withdraw its

land and naval forces from Cuba and "Third, that the president of the Unit ed States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the severa states to such extent as may be neces sary to carry these resolutions into effect. "Fourth, that the United States here-

by disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereign jurisdiction or con-trol over the island, except for the pacifi cation thereof; and asserts its deter tion, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

SENATE VOTES FOR WAR. Fourth Day of Debate on the Cuban Resolution.

Washington, April 16.-This was the fourth day of the debate upon the war resolution in the senate. Thus far the only radical differences of opinion developed are upon the advisability of the recognition by the United States of the independence of the Cuban republic. All senators approve action, the only differences being as to the methods to be employed the general desire being to place the United States in a favorable position before the people of this country as well the civilized nations of the before

In accordance with the agreement reached last hight, the senate convened promptly at 10 o'clock, and after the transaction of some routine business the resolution of the foreign relations committee was laid before the senate. Few senators were on the floor at the time, and Mr. Teller suggested the lack of a quorum, saving it was due to senators who were to speak that a quorum be After about fifteen minutes a

present. After a quorum appeared. Mr. Burrows of Michigan supported the position assumed by the president in this crisis and urged against the recognition of the present Republic of Cuba.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut, who in accordance with an agreement reached last night was accorded a half-hour's time, devoted to it a strong and eloquent expression of his hope for peace and a de-fence of the president.

He thought to recognize the present republic, which General Lee had testified existed only in skeleton, would be little short of folly. Before extending such recognition Mr. Platt said it would those reported from the committee on be necessary for the United States to strike from history the words of many of the nation's statesmen and give up the

Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Platt concluded with an appeal for and deliberate action, such as would be approved by all future genera-A strong appeal for recognition of the

independence of the present Cuban republic was made by Mr. Bacon of Geor-Mr. Wellington of Maryland followed Mr. Bacon, and as he arose to speak there was a stir in the galleries. The speaker said be was thoroughly satisfied that there was no good reason for the United States going to war with Spain. No war could be justified at any time by any nation unless all diplomatic agen-

cies had been exhausted, and he could not see that result in the message of the "I will note for peace, I will stand for

peace, as long as peace is possible," He read the closing paragraph of the president's message, and, placing his interpretation upon it, said that the words indicated that the executive still believed. that the armistice granted to the insurgents would vet work out peace.

Mr. Turple of Indiana, in order to make perfectly clear the resolution of the minority of the foreign relations committee, offered an amendment to insert after the word "independent" the following: "And the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Re-

Mr. Caffery was then re entered upon a discussion Cuban question, declaring that it was manifest that the power of Spain was slowly dying in Cuba, and their sovereignty, without our interference, would swept from the island.

Mr. Caffery maintained that recognition was an executive and not a legis-He paid a glowing tribute to the wisdom, the patience and the high patriotism of the president,
Mr. Hawley of Connecticut pronounce

ed judgment upon the message of the president as one of the great state paper that would be justified in the light Mr. Hawley (Connecticut) introduced

and asked immediate consideration for the following resolution:
Resolved, That the president is hereby uthorized in his discretion and with imitations and exceptions as shall seem

to him expedient to prohibit the export of coal and other matter used in war from any sub-port of the United States until otherwise ordered by congress.

Mr. Cockrell (Missouri) asked what the effect of such a resolution would be. Mr. Hoar remarked that it would put stop to the export of coal and prohibit that going to Spanish ships which

more value to them than powder. Mr. Pettus (Alabama) said that such procedure was against the law and he thought that so radical a measure must be ordered by congress and that congress should not invest the power in the hands of the president. Mr. Hoar realizing the force of the ob-

jection changed the resolution into a bill. but it went over upon an objection of Mr. Gorman (Maryland). Wilson (Washington) spoke favor of the majority resolution. want less oratory and more powder, less rhetoric and more rams." He said pa-triotism was higher than business in-

terests, love of country dearer than dol-Mr. Thurston (Nebraska) declared his ntention to vote to recognize the Republic of Cuba. He was a Republican and he had been urged by Republicans to vote against the independence resolution because it was of Democratic origin. But on this matter he was more than a iblican; he was an American citizen. Mr. Morgan (Alabama) defined his position briefly, giving his reasons for de-

ton to recognize the independence of the republic. His position was not misunderstood by the Cuban people. His views had been submitted to President Palma and were concurred in by him. He said we should not recognize the independence without a stipulation which would prevent the possibility of General Gomez making a

clining to concur in the minority resolu-

reaty with Spain that would leave us in he lurch. After Mr. Kenny (Delaware) had stated his position in favor of the recognition of independence the debate came o an abrupt close.

Senator Hale and several other senators who were scheduled to present their views refrained.

RESULT OF THE TEST VOTE. Resolution for Recognition of Cuban Republic Carried by 51 to 37.

When the bell rang for a vote, at exactly 7:30 p.m., there was a great stir in the senate and in the galleries. Senators came trooping in from the cloak-rooms, and the spectators, many of whom had been in the galleries for twelve hours, leaned over impatiently. The first vote was taken upon the innendment of the minority of the for-eign relations committee, which provid-

ed for the recognition by the United

States of the "Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that is-land." It was adopted by 51 to 37, as

ollows: Yeas-Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Ber Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Clinton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Foraker, Gallinger, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Nelson, Pascoe, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Tur-Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White and Wilson—51.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMilin, Morgan, Morrill, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N.Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wolcott.—37.

Mr. Davis then offered an amendment

Mr. Davis then offered an amendment as an additional section as follows: "Fourth - That the United States ereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands, except for e pacification thereof, and asserts its fermination when this is accomplished leave the government and control of island to its people. "That's right," came in chorus from all portions of the chamber when the

amendment was read. It was adopted ithout a dissenting vote.

Mr. Frye moved to strike out of the Mr. Frye moved to strike out of the first section declaring that the people of the Island of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent" the words "are and of right."

On motion of Mr. Davis the motion was laid on the table, 53 to 33.

Mr. Morgan then offered his substitute for a declaration of war. It was taid

for a declaration of war. It was laid on the table; yeas 83, nays 5. The nays were: Mason, Morgan, Pettigrew, Tur-

The supreme moment had come. Mr. Hale, of Maine, who has been th Mr. Hale, of Maine, who has been the mainstay of the opposition to radical action on the Cuban question, arose... His first words sounded a warning. "The action the senate is about to take," he bespeaking slowly and impressively ces it in a deadlock with the house d the president of the United States t is a remarkable spectacle we are pre-enting to the civilized world." But he got no further. Mr. Teller and Mr. Wolcott were both on their feet. The itter declared passionately that Mr. lale's statement was most important.

e said as a Republican he demanded t ow upon what authority it was made. ask the senator whether he is authored by the president to declare that our ontemplated action will place us in deadlock with the president."

Before Mr. Hale could reply Mr. Teller nade the point of order that it was unparliamentary for a senator to refer the action of the house of the president The vice-president read the rule and sked Mr. Hale to proceed in order. The latter said he proposed briefly to state the reasons for his opening statement. He did not pretend, he said, to speak by authority of the president, or

know in any contingency his future actions. "But I do know if the motion of the senator from Minnesota prevails," he continued, "it will bring the senate into deadlock with the president, as shown by the message he has submitted to us." Mr. Teller again called Mr. Hale to or ler, and again the vice-president had the ule read. Mr. Hale seemed but slightly ule read. disturbed by these interruptions. Proceeding again, he commented upon the emarkable spectacle the senate present-

"We are not asked to legislate," continued, "upon ordinary matters, but but upon a grave national question that involves war. It is proposel here to disregard the leadership of the chief magistrate. He has left us in doubt as to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which may compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of policy which was compel us to the lines of the lines lines of policy which may compel us to upon war: if such it is to be, with Spain. He has told us that the condi-tions in Cuba are not such as will permit our recognition of the Republic of Cuba.

"He has blazed the policy. The war in Cuba must stop. Nothing is plainer than that intervention is to be resorted to, and he asks to be instructed to use the army and navy for that purpose. And now, here to-day with this policy marked out, with everything we desire about to be consummated, with freedom to Cuba assured and intervention by arms, if necessary, decided upon, the president is to be confronted by the senate's effort to define

We do not thrust this resolution in his. ice, a resolution he has declared he does not believe in and does not want. The chief executive is the nearest approach to a ruler this country knows. Shall he be opposed?"

Proceeding, Mr. Hale expressed the deep sense of regret with which he had, in the last few days, witnessed the melt-

ing away of the spirit of conservative sentiment in the senate. Senators who had opposed the recognition of the independence of Cuba had one by one, and day by day, come into line for that declaration. He said he had wondered why it was so, and he had found the solution of the grapher in a harquet given or lest of the problem in a banquet given on last Wednesday night in this city to the Hon. Villiam Jennings Bryan.

With great sarcasm, he proceeded to read from an account of the speech made on that occasion by Mr. Bryan and to allege that it was responsible for the sudden unanimity of sentiment upon the Democratic side of the chamber. Many of the Democratic senators gave manifestations of their disapproval as Senator Hale was reading the account of the speech. The solidification of the Democratic party, Mr. Hale continued, was not to be attributed to any caucus or convention action, but to this symposium. But all this attempt to make politics out of the situation, he continued would not succeed. If war came, it would not be conducted by the Democratic not be conducted by the Democratic party. The country would not turn to that party, and the flag of the United States would not be carried by that party, but by the gallant soldier and statesman, the president of the United States. He would conduct the war and bring it to a successful conclusion. The Democratic senators and Democratic party, which war seemed so intent was bestiling. which now seemed so intent upon hostili-ties with Spain, would be found, when war was actually upon us, impeding and obstructing the course of those who are now seeking to avert war, with all horrors, but who would then be front fighting for their country.

CRITICIZING HIS COLLEAGUES. Gorman Counsels Moderation and De plores Attacks on McKinley.

Mr. Gorman followed Mr. Hale, and by his manner, by the vehemence of his utterances, showed how greatly he felt the gravity of the situation. He counseled a temperate policy and invoked that the rancor of the debate be eliminated from the occasion. He criticized the attacks made by senators on the president as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and forcibly declared that party politics should give way to a higher duty in the determination of the ques-He questioned the wisdom of the resolution as adopted and hoped wiser counsels would prevail. He said that the open criticism of the president was to be deprecated and he wished the record as made up might be blotted forever, and only a united people shown uppermost to the world. He closed amid profound stillness and the occasion was worthy a place in the history of na-He said: tions. He said:
"I pledge myself to forget that McKin-

bear his country's flag aloft, and that no nation. Spain or otherwise, will receive from him aught else than that fair, manly, and brave treatment of an American president.'

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, seemingly labor ing under intense excitement, said that no man could doubt his loyalty to the country or the flag, but he seriously doubted the wisdom of doing that which had been a question of controversy since the days of Washington down to the present time, an assumption of congress to declare the independence of a nation in contravention of the well known principles of international law. He said the amendment had been forced into the re-solution in the face of the fact that the president did not counsetl or even advise such action, but, on the other hand, had declared emphatically against it. He said the present Cuban republic was but a skeleton government, and under the forms prescribed might with entire propriety, in its own good time, enter into a convention with Spain to the exclusion of the United States. He argued that the Republic of Cuba should be recognized by treaty, the initiative to be taken by the president, as is his lawful right, thereby making a case for ourselves which the nations of the world could not question. He outlined the disagreement probable between the two uses, and guardedly hinted at the conference which would be necessary and from which would come a resolution on which the representatives of all partles united and which, in the light of history now making, would stand the as-Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, said that, while he could not vote for a resolution embodying recognition of independence, he believed that in some way, somehow, a resolution would within the next forty-eight hours be presented that would be satisfactory to the president, the congress and the people.

The vote on Mr. Davis motion to

of the house resolution and insert the senate resolutions as amended, was carried by a vote of 60 to 28. The detail-Yeas-Allen, Baker, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Roach, Shoup, Smith,

strike out all after the resolving clause

White and Wolcott-60. Nays-Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caf-Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillin,
Morrill, Platt (Conn), Platt (N.Y.),
Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Warren,
Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—28. Mr. Hoar then took the floor. He said he could not vote for the resolutions as amended because they undertook to rob the president of a constitutional preroga-Furthermore, to carry the tions into effect, the American forces in Cuba would be under the command of the insurgent officers. Otherwise, the presence of our troops there would be hostile to the insurgents.

Mr. Hoar's speech was the last display of oratory of the day. and final reading of the resolution as

aye and nay expression on the question weary. My appetite fell away, and a roll call was ordered. It proceed what I did eat gave me a sense of tight a single pair was announced. All the senators with the exception of one, Mr. Walthall, were present, and he had released Mr. Spooner from his engagement to pair with him. The roll call resulted in the passage of the resolution by a vote of 67 to 21, as follows:

Yeas-Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Ber-y, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Carter. Chandler. Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cockrell, Cullom. Danic Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Foraker. Cockrell, Cullom, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, Heitfeld, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenny, Kyle, Lodge, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pascoe, Penrose, Perkins, Petitaw, Pettus, Procter, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turpley, Purpor, Turpley, Vest. Warrens, Carlon, Charley, Charles, Char ton, Turley. Turner, Turpie, Vest, Warren, Wilson and Wolcott.—67.

Nays—A'drich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Mor-

ard. Sewall. more and White-21. There was some confusion, but no demonstration when the result was an-

Mr. Davis moved that the senate insolution if this motion were not entered in the senate. Upon this suggestion Mr. Before the motion was put and ansenators had left their seats and fifteen minutes afterward the great, white

capitol, which had been the scene of life and such a centre of interest for the long day was deserted by all save the newspaper workers and a few employes. MOBBED AMERICAN CONSULATE. Malaga, Spain, April 16.-There was a serious disturbance here to-day, resulting n an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parade of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But the mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and the mob procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States, and dragged it along the streets. As this despatch

sent the excitement continues. PROTECTING MEXICAN BORDER. Laredo, Tex., April 16.-In view of the impending war between the United States and Spain, the Mexican govern-ment has ordered the Eleventh regiment of infantry and one regiment of cavalry to proceed to the United States border to prevent any rising in Mexico against United States

MOSQUITO FLEET WANTED New York, April 16.-The naval auxlivry board has received orders from the navy department to secure at once te small yachts, to be provided with small rapid-fire guns. They will be sent to Cuba in case of war, to cruise in the rivers and inlets on the Cuban coast.

COMMISSARY IS BUSY. Atlanta, Ga., April 16.—Arrangements egan to day to provide provisions for the 20,000 troops soon to be brought outh. Captain Travers, purchasing

No Gripe
When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fash-

loned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of flood's Pills, which are

Safe, cortain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. J. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla Atlanta and arranged to get 100,000

MERRIAM SUCCEEDS SHAFTER. Washington, April 16.-It is anunced that Brigadier-General Merriam n command of the department of the Columbia, at Vancouver Barracks, Wn. will command the department of the California in the absence of General Shafter.

oaves of bread daily should that quantity

CARGO OF GUNS COMING. Liverpook April 16.—The steamer Bo-which sailed for New York last night, had on board a large consignment

Lee-Metford rifles, ten Maxim gun fifty Krupp quick-hring guns and 200 nunition. CATSKILL SAILS TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, April 16.—The monitor Catskill was placed in commission to-day at League island navy yard. She is spected to sail for Boston Monday.

TO STOP COAL EXPORTS. has Washington, April 16.-Hawley offered in the senate a joint resolution authorizing the president to stop the export of coal.

HELPLESS ON THE SHOALS.

A great steamship, feeling her way in a fog, ran upon a low mud bank and stuck fast, about twenty miles from her Davis, Faulkner, Foraker, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones, (Ark.), Jones, (Nev.). Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nel-were as able navigators as there had ell, Money, Morgan, Marse, Petti-Pascoe, Perkins, Penrose, Petti-Pettus, Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, Shoup, Smith, Stewart, Teller, leter the captain said to the passengers: Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turl later the captain said to the passengers: "The tide is rising; we shall be off presently. · Sixty minutes more and the fery, Carter, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, ship floated. It was now noon. At 2

Perhaps this simple and not uncom mon incident may contain a lesson for take dogs up there. It took two days you and me. Suppose we draw a little get up as far as it was staked from t mouth. The discovery party consists comparison, and see. The man who learns nothing from things at his elbow ten men, one of whom is a surveyor (whose name I have forgotten) and he will only waste his time going to col-

lege. Mr. William Jordan is grocer and postmaster at Bright Waltham, Wanalong the general direction of the creek and anyone who does not get him to sur tage, Berks, where everybody knows him and believes in him. On December vey his claim after it is staked out liable to be told that he is on some 7th, 1893, he wrote a letter to a friend, At five minutes past 9 o'clock the third and by consent of both parties we print else's claim or on government property.

and final reading of the total amended was begun.

Immediately afterwards came the question. "Shall the resolution pass?"

There was a general demand for an There was a general demand for an weary. My appetite fell away, and Not ness and fulness at the chest; my bowels were very costive, and I suffered much from sich headache. Sharp pains often caught me between the sho my breathing was very bad. I kept on with my work, but, on account weakness, the task was doubly hard. For about four months I was like this when one day the thought came to me to try a medicine that so many of my custo ers brought to me and spoke so highly I carried out this idea, and afer had taken one bottle of it I noticed this first of all: My appetite was could eat: I relished my food; I got stronger. I took another bottle, and was as well as ever. That was three years ago, and I haven't had a touch ness since. (Signed) William Jordan."

One more letter, short and right straight to the point: Mr. William R. Saunders writes it. He is a news agent

and lives in Old Town, Wottonunder-

Edge. Gloucestershire. His letter is dated November 7th, 1893, just one

dated

month to a day earlier than Mr. ril, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N.Y.), Pritch-dan's. That merely happens so, the two ard, Sewall. Spooner, Wellington, Wet-gentlemen having no knowledge of each dan's. That merely happens so, the two other. "In the spring of 1891," says Mr. Saunders, "I found myself out of sorts all unexpectedly. I couldn't fancy what The title and preamble of the senate resolution were then substituted for the house title and preamble without division. and discress that I came to dread sitting down to a meal. There were pains in sist upon its amendments and ask for my chest, sides and back, between the a conference. This request was met shoulder-blades. Then I got so weak with cries of "no, no," and it was soon that my work was a sort of drag on my made manifest that made manifest that many senators considered there was a possibility that the house would concur with the senate rest here and there. I took medicines another little matter which I had for gotten before. That is that the recorder rest here and there. I took medicines gotten before. That is that the recorder the doctor gave me, and pills, &c., that at La Barge Post has refused to record my friends recommended; but it was no Davis withdrew his motion and in its stead entered a motion to adjourn.

In the day it was no any more claims on either Walsh take creeks till he gets further instructions from Ottawa and has notified weaker and weaker. At last I got a nounced at 9.15 p.m., the senate ad-journed until Monday at 10 a.m., half right. That one bottle had this effect at first: My appetite came back, and when I got through with the second bet-

tle I was completely cured. William R. Saunders." (Signed) Now for the lesson. You see what is, of course; but let's have it in words: When the ship was fast on the shoal only one thing helped her—the rising originated by some one interested

When these two men were fast on the shoal of illness only one thing helped eating them—the rising appetite. and digestion came strength and health, for the trouble was that universal destroyer and deceiver, indigestion and

The tide rose to the pull of the moon. The languid appetite is aroused by the medicine finally resorted to by both our correspondents—Mother Seigel's Curative

Baby Eczema and Scald Head.

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and if not promptly arrested it will eventualbecome chronic. Dr. Chase made a special study of eczema and disease of the skin, and we can confidently recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure all forms of Bezema. The first application soothes the irritation and gives the little sufferer rest.

-The dog poisoner is again getting in his (or her) deadly work, and the owners of canine pets will be wise to take precautions for their safety. A favorite terrier, the property of Mr. Clark, was found dead with a piece of poisoned meat in his mouth on Saturday, and the oss, although of comparatively moment to others is almost irreparable to youngsters to whom the dog was a ley was elected by the Republican party South. Captain Travers, purchasing to youngsters to wh because I know and believe that as agent, to-day visited fifteen bakeries in constant companion.

WALSH CREEK NE

A Former Victorian Describes B Experiences in a Stampede.

Creek is One Hundred Miles Long and but Partially Prospected.

The following letter, written by a wil. known Victorian, containing the latest and most reliable information regarding Walsh Creek, to which attention h been directed owing to the flattering reports received, will be read with inter-

our miles above discovery

of his claim, and that he had

othing to warrant us in laims. At the time of ou

creek had been staked about six

luding the government claims.

up, and the number reached to 21

very hard to get up the creek on a the soft weather melting the

causing the water to overflow the

one's knees, and it was impossib

employed as surveyor of claims. I

derstand a base line has to be su

is just a scheme to make

The surveyor charges \$10 per claim.)

In writing the way I have done I

not wish to give the creek a bad name

ing to the Indians, someth

good may yet be found near the head waters and in the tributary creeks when

they come to be properly prospected; the same can be said of all the rivers and

There is not the slightest doubt that the

false reports spread about the richnes of Walsh creek have caused a grea

many who were working steadily in with

their outfits to leave them behind for the

present and join in the general stamped

only to find out the truth for themselv

as the greater part of them do not be lieve what those who have been there

and are returning, tell them. Very have taken our word and returned,

when they find out what we have said

about it is true they will be doubly so

ry they did not take our warning, as

time some of them return it will

ver is getting very unsafe, and

most impossible to travel by the river and it is next to impossible to travel of the river bank. The Fifty Mile river

between Lakes Marsh and La Barge, particularly unsafe. One of the Moun

the trail on Tuesday last. The river

open in a great many places along the edges and overflowed in others, making

travelling very risky and uncomfortable. The trail along the lakes and river

black with people, moving down to the reported new strike. I have not reported

deserves, as some people might think

but that is not the case, as I consider should be in plenty of time to get a goo claim when the lakes and rivers open u

any more claims on either Walsh o

tions from Ottawa, and has notified i

writing all those who have already re-corded claims to come and get their

money. Aflairs seem to be in a muddled

state down there since the new regula

tions came into forfce; men are afraid

Some people say the reported strike was

to stake out claims for fear some or will jump them, one prominent official having jumped another man's claim al-

leady and others have followed

starting a townsite at the mouth of

river. How true it is I cannot say,

Macaulay tram line is being ahead as rapidly as possible,

ought to make a good stake

looks a little that way just now.

prove a boon to a great many timid per

botel at the head of the canyon.

next winter, when the miners begin return discouraged and disheartened

have omitted to give you a detailed

if I conclude to go further down.
present I am undecided what to do

some one made free with my outfit,

was entered

foot of Lake Marsh

his absence and 400 pounds

stolen therefrom. This kind

has become quite common lately

gets afraid to leave one's place tected. With kind regards to all

country below here for want of time but will try and do so in a future lette

count of the general appearance

They are also putting up a

I was disappointed in not getting a claim.

on this matter as severely as I

in the spring. Oh, by the way,

Police got in up to his neck close

creeks in the district of

pecause it has not been prospected

far up, and being 75 or 100 miles lo

One had to wade through slush

12 feet deep. Others told us

but we were not satisfie

had taken 12 cents worth

tried for ourselves, and

claims.

To the Editor: According to promise the Easter recess there was before I left for the Big Salmon river. securing a quorum, so slim v will now give you an account of wh was then called a big strike there tendance. The Budget Debate. went down with another man who o Mr. Foster rose shortly ed two dogs, taking with us en o'clock to criticise Mr. Fieldin visions to last 30 days. and the finance minister's sp assured by Maj. Walsh and spoke for half an hour in an secretary and also several officer Mounted Police force, as well a and without any emphasis, bu vate individuals, that the creek the emptiness of the chambe good as represented (one dollar be easily heard. The material half to the pan) and that we would half to the pan) and that we would haplenty of time to get down and sta ten minutes did not call for voice. It consisted of an exp out a good claim, as the creek was a very long one. We met a great man returning, most of whom corroborate why his predictions of reven penditure and deficit had not what we had previously heard. Mr. Fielding had congratulate that account felt very much pleased ter on the failure of his gloo our trip. Some of those returning sho tions and the ex-minister ed us some specimens of coar which they said they had taken chopped up a lot of figures prospect holes on the disco-but as we neared our dest night be said he made a re Fielding. Rate of Interest. met other miners, some of whom lowed the business for ove They told us they had been The first tangible thing read panned out ground on th claim as well as other claims the creek and could get not very few fine colors. One man three colors out of eleven pans the discovery claim, and a

Foster was the finance min nouncement of a reduction in interest on the deposits in ment's savings banks from th and a half per cent. This re Mr. Foster declared, owing Mr. Poster declared, owing management, was three-eigh per cent. less than they could for in England. It was better ter argued, to borrow mone own people than to borrow fi money lenders; to patronize have a stake in this country, who are abroad. "So," con Poster, "I say my hon. friend mistake when he red treed a mistake when he reduced bank interest one single fraction they are obliged to pay for England. It is a proof of his He will save by this reduct million dollars. Are they go that back to the people?" replied, not so, the estimate been reduced. He denounced tion as a tax on the thrifty he people and Sir Charles Tu 'Hear, hear.' Pledges and Expendi

DOMINION HOL

Criticizes Hon. Mr. Fiel

Budget.

Effect.

Approaching

Ex-Finance Minister Foster

Sir Richard Cartwright Rep

Sir Charles Tupper Again He

-End of Session

Ottawa, April 13.-When the

Commons reassembled yester

Characteristic Vigor

The assertions of the Liber. public expenditure was too la two or three millions, and M at four millions, were reca Foster, who said the gover broken its pledges and viola mises. First, the debt, which increased during the last year administration by \$3,041,000, to be increased during the by \$4,500,000. Mr. Foster years here and the average in some cases and year in others, in order to in in finance. Mr. Foster is en benefit of his figures, becaus figures never lie. From 18 the average customs revenu 839,000. In 1897 it was \$19 1898 it was to be \$21,000,000 estimated by the finance mini 000,000 in 1899. These inc toms receipts heightened "of the people," Mr. Foster s same way the customs and thad run up from \$27,710,000 age for the years 1892-96, to 7, and were estimated

\$29,000,000. Revenue and Taxe An hour and a half having Foster was speaking with emphasis, and in vigorous st ing that about ten rows of fourteen were empty. He speak of the revenue to be a under his average conglomers 1892-96, had averaged \$36,4 \$37,800,000 in 1897; was e \$39,300,000 for 1898 and in be \$40,500,000.

As to the Liberal pledge to ation, Mr. Foster gave the of the rate on goods entered tion between 1892-96 as 1 an average in 1896 of 18.28, of 17.87. On dutiable goo average rate of duty in 1895 in 1895 it was 30.87; in 30.07, and in 1897 it was duction," exclaimed Mr. Hingly, "of the three one-h one per cent. This was for in which the new tariff did fully, so Mr. Foster quote trade returns for six months cember 31, 1897, as showing to have been 29.59.

The Sugar Dutie But," added Mr. Foster, all. The government was new taxation, under a prete ing carry part of the Imperi would get from \$250,000 t year additional revenue. asserted that "How splendid," exclaimmer for York, "to help the their struggle and get indred thousand dollar hundred thousand dollars hundred thousand dollars add to the expenditures." In opinion the rate of duty West Indies would have to wenty-five per cent. prefwas even more than they before the budget speech ar

announced. Adverting to the experimental from the following to the average experiments and 1896 had be seen 1887 and 1896 had be seen 1887 and 1896 had be seen 1887 and 1896 it was \$36,949. was \$1,400,000 more, ar mate for 1889 it was \$2, an what was expended in Mr. Foster took the "avera ture, both consolidated and ten years and compared it year, 1897-98, finding \$40,5 first case and \$46,256,000 i The Preferential I

account of my partner's sickness, and am going up to Linderman in the mor ing to see him again. While away After joining in the satis this last trip my cabin was entered arge foreign trade last year proceeded to recall what all my dishes unwashed and my cooking arliament a year ago, of with regard to the Belgian utensils as well, and left my cabin at the mercy of the Indians by leaving the eaties. Coming face to unfastened. Another man's cabin at heaties had been denound r condemned the policy inger to Canada and to he contrasted the rec of last session's tariff with tial policy in this session's according to the prime minis for the world" was the g upon which the government and this was consecrated. ance of a Cobden medal in day the government stoo

Lake Bennet, March 28, 1898. Use Quickcure for Lame Back. Sprains, Strains, &c.