RUSSELL'S STAR CHAMBER

INQUISITION ESTABLISHED BY RAILWAY COMMISSION

Colonel Andrews, Private Secretary Miller and Messrs. Munson and Potts, of the Southern Railroad Interrogated as to Granting Free Passes-They, Relying Upon Their Rights, Refuse to Auswer, and are Adjudged in Contempt of the Com-

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., January 8.-The sensaltion today was the examination at the railway commission office, which began at 10 o'clock. John B. Munson was the first witness. Commissioner Caldwell, whose face wore a stereo-His inquiry of Munson as to any special freight raites being given Otho Wilson was met by a formal refusal to reply (given below.)

F. H. Busbee, of counsel for th Southern, contended that under the constitution it was not permitted the commission to ask any man whether he is guilty of a misdemeanor, that its province is merely to negotiate rates. Commissioner Pearson said: "We contemplate making a change of rates.' Mr. Busbee inisisted that the commission could not ask a question for one purpose and make It necessary for the grand jury to investgate the evidence. Chairman Caldwell said this investigaof the railway commission act; that this gives the commission the right to visit railway offices and see if the rates are kept; that there is no prejudice to any witness. Mr. Busbee said it was singular that this particular matter, which borne on Otho Wilson's case, was thus taken up, that case being now before the courts and he made a strike at the commission and at the state supreme court by saying: "The supreme court of the United States is yet, I thank God, the guardian and protector of the liberties of the citizens of North Carolina."

The commissioners, after a few moments, made their decision. Dr. Ab bottl said he did not consider that the commissioin had the authority it was assuming. Caldwell said the majority of the "court" (he did not use the word commission) held that it had the right under the act to examine Munson's books and to have information, and that if Munson declined to answer he would be liable for contempt. He added that it was the evident intenkion to evade giving information and that if Mason would not answer he would be attached for contempt and held until the matter was passed upon. Mr. Busbee asked if Munson would not be, as is customary, placed in cusgody of the counsel until he conferred with him. Commisisoner Abbout said he was entirely ignorant of the object of this investigation and was not informed of it, though he asked for information.

Colonel Andrews, who arrived at 7:30 o'clock this morning, was served with subpeana and at 10 o'clock was before the commission, as was also his secretary, Henry Miller.

Potts was examined after Munson and said he had not time to find his books, as he was subpeonaed late last evening. Miller gave the same answer as Munson to the question whether free passes were issued during the past three years and whether there was a record of them, but that since January 1 no free passes had been issued over the North Carolina railway save to directors of branch roads. There was a declination to answer the question whether passes were issued to the last legislature or to Judge Simonton. Miller was then ruled in contempt by Caldwell.

Colonel Andrews was the next witness and in reply to a question said the record of plasses issued during the past three years was kept, but that he did not know where it was; that 'the records were usually sent to Washingtion at the first of the year; that no passes had been issued since the end of the year save to directors and editiors, attorneys and employes. He said he did not know whether Judge Simondon rode on a pass. He gave the same answer as Munison to the question whether he had sent a private car for Judge Simonton. He added that his company was complying with the law as to passes and that instructions had been given to issue no passes. Colonel Andrews declined to furnish a list of passes issued last year and was then declared to be in contempt.

Potts was the last witness. He declined to produce the records as requested.

The commission announced that it would not act today, but cited Andrews, Miller, Munson and Potts to appear at 10 o'clock next Thursday morning and show cause why they should not be attached for contempt

of court. Commissioners Pearson and Cald-

well informed Colonel 'Andrews that similar action as to the inquiry about free passes had been taken against all other railways and declared the commissison had no hostility towards the Southern, Colonel Andrews replied: "I am very glad to hear you say

Following is the answer made by Munson and the other Southern railway officials and employes to all the leading questions of the railway commission today:

"I respectfully decline to answer the question because my answer may tend to criminate me or to disclose circumstances or sources from which, or means by which, evidence of the commission of an act or my connection with an act which the commission betyped smile, was the grand inquisitor. lieves to be unlawful may be ob-

> In course of an interview this afternoon Railway Commisssioner Cald-

"We say the evidence Andrews, Miller, Munson and Potts may give will not criminate them. There is no intention to prosecute them. It is to test the vitality of the commission act as to their company. They are simply agents and can't be indicted. The purpose is to indict the principal and not the agen't. We are investigating to see if we would do injustice in looking into the reduction of rates. The step we have taken puts the railway commission statute to its severest tion was being pressed under section 8 strain. We will see whether it is vital

commission office this afternoon after conclusion of its session and talked with the new commissioners.

Judge Purnell writes an opinion for the circuit court of appeals that all lotteires are absolutely debarred from the mails. It is a "blanket opinion" and a sweeping one.

Othlo Wilson says: "It is clear the raliway commission is no longer a body of men using their own discretion, but simply D. L. Russell."

The railway commission orders the depot at Lumberton completed. compliance with a previous order.

The report of the adjutant general to the governor today shows the strength of the five divisions of naval reserve's to be twenty-four commissioned and five petty officers and 223 enlisted men.

Attorney General of the Samo Opininn Stil

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., January 8.—Attorney General Walser writes me: "In my decision on the telephone question sent to the railway commission December 27th, I said that the act did not intend to and does not confer upon the commission authority to fix rates of rental of telephone appliances or boxes. If the question shall ever come before the courts for determination, I am confilent they will take the same

A Marriage Under Peculiar Circumstances (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 8.-Miss Emma Lancaster, daughter of P. B. Lancaster, of Greensboro, was married by the clerk in the register of deeds office here this afternoon to D. F. Scott, of Wilson county. She was at Guilford college when she fell sick and sent for Scott and they decided to be

President of the North Carolina Society

(Special to The Messenger.) Washington, D. C., January 8.-Dr. Walter C. Murphy has been unanimously elected president of the North Carolina Society, of this city, succeeding Hon. William R. Cox, secretary of the United States senate, who declined a re-election.

The Chicago Market

Chicago, January 8.-Wheat averaged easier today, over a moderate range. Trading, though not especially heavy, was of a nervous character and caused many quick changes. May closed at 1/2c decline. Firm cash markets and a good export demand saved the market from a more severe break. Corn lost 1/8c. Oats closed unchanged and provisions 21/2 to 71/2c higher.

A Condemed Murderer Respited

Richmond, Va., January 8.-John Jackson, who was to have been hanged at Abingdon today, for the murder of his cousin, has been respited for ninety days. Public sentiment in that section is largely against carrying out the death sentence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Steamer and Crew Lost

Marseilles, January 8.-The steamer reported to have foundered with all hands, on Thursday last, off Bauduck, about twenty-five miles west of this port, turns out to the French steamer Louis, from Cardiff for Marseilles, with coal. She was wrecked on January 1st, however, and her crew, consisting | Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine of fifteen men, were all lost. Four bodies have already been recovered and well and able to do a good day's from the wreck.

Charlotte News: A letter from Huntersville this morning brings the news of the death of Mr. S. B. Holbrook, one of the ache, indigestion, billiousness. All or make it-and right advertising will best known citizens of that town.

HANNA HOPEFUL

INDICATIONS POINTING TO HIS ELECTION

Two of the Opposition Join the Hanna Party, Which, They Claim, Gives Them a Majority-The "Combine" Still Claiming His Defeat Certain-Trouble in the Democratic Ranks-Serious Disturbances on Monday Feared-Precautions Taken to Protect Governor Bush sell

Columbus, O., January 8.-Senator Hanna thinks tonight that his election is sure. His managers say they see the necessary 73 votes for him; that the tide of popular sentiment will make his vote larger than is necessary next Tuesday.

One week ago tonight the Hanna tickets for the organization of the legislation were defeated in the republican caucus. On last Monday the senate was organized by a vote of 19 to 17 and the house by 56 to 53 against him, a total of 75 to 70 against Hanna.

The opposition concede the loss of the representative from Montgomery, only, and claim that they still have votes to spare in defeating Hanna.

During the day bets were posted at the Neil house, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 or any parts therof, even money, on the election of Hanna, and other private wagers were offered, but none were taken. There was \$8,000 deposited at the Neil house office for even bets on Hanna and it remained there.

Reports from indignation meetings in the counties today and tonight are pouring into the Hanna headquarters. These meetings of the clubs, county Governor Russell was at railway committees and other organizations, at which speeches are made and resolutions adopted against Governor Bushnell, the bolting republican members and others, will not be continued unless there is a dead lock next week. Those who have been holding meetings at their homes this week will be here Monday for the general mass meeting that has been called by the republican state committee.

The ceremonies for the inauguration of Governor Bushnell occur at noon Monday next and the mass meeting is announced for 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The state committee explains that many who will be here on Monday expect to leave on the evening trains and that no later hour could be fixed for the meeting, at which strong resolutions will, no doubt, be adopted against the newly inaugurated governor, "the bolting" republican members of the legislature and others. The clubs that refused to participate in the inauguration will attend the mass meeting in bodies and there are fears of serious collisions on the streets. While it is apprehended that there may be hisses and all sorts of insults to the governor during the inauguration parade, it is known that there have been special arrangements made to protect his excellency from personal violence. Serious trouble is feared during the inauguration and again during the mass meeting, and especially Monday night after both of these occasions are over. The attendance will be much greater than ever before on an inauguration day. The rail ways report their incapacity in some places to furnish sufficient cars for all who want to come. The reports indicate that the excursionists are mostly the members of republican clubs and indignant citizens who want to attend the mass meeting.

It is now urged by the resolutions of many indignation meetings that Mr. Kurtz resign as the Ohio member of the republican national committee. The indignation goes to the extent of resolutions insisting that Henry C. Mason resign as speaker and that all other republicans elected to legislative offices by the bolting republicans combining with the democratic members, give up their places or get out of the republican party. Speaker Mason called on Senator Hanna today and spent two hours in conference. This call was followed by all sorts of rumors, but it is not believed there was any agreement reached between them. There were those who had no authority to speak for Hanna, insisting that Mason would yet be ousted and that the house would be

completely re-organized next week. While the doubtful republicans seem to be drifting toward the Hanna columns there is still trouble with some of the democratic members who do not want to vote for a republican for senator. It is believed that the democratic members will hold a joint senatorial caucus Monday night so as to try to enforce the unit rule on the senatorial vote. Unless this is done it seems certain that no one except Hanna can be elected on the first ballot.

It was announced weeks ago that there would be a conference here this afternoon of representative democrats from all parts of the state on a proposed plan for a new departure or re-organization of the party. There were over one hundred present, but the conference adjourned without definite action because of a contest over the resolutions as to who was entitled to vote at primaries.

The Hanna managers gave out a signed statement tonight from Representative Griffith to the effect that he will support Hanna, As this statement gives the Hanna men on their claims seventy three votes on record in writing there is great rejoicing at Diseases often lurk in the blood be-fore they openly manifest themselves. Ing the necessary majority. At the Therefore keep the blood pure with headquarters of the opposition they say they still have a majority over all and that they will yet have Griffith and Manuel back before the balloting begins next Tuesday.

A Good Day's Work

"A scrofulous sore on one of my limbs troubled me four years. I was told it must be cut out as my only chance of recovery. I began taking purified my blood. I am now sound work." NATHANIEL PENNINGTON, Domino, Virginia.

druggists, 25c.

A SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT

At the Andrew Jackson Day Banquet in Chicago-Hon. William J. Bryan is the Chief Speaker-He Makes a Vigorous Attack Upon the Financial Policy of Secretary Gage

Chicago, January 8 .- A host of democrats, quite a number of them from Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin, celebrated Jackson Day by a banquet at the Tremont house this evening. Hon. William J Bryan was the principal guest. He reached Chicago from Lincoln this morning, being met at the depot by National Committeeman Gahan and others select-

ed to welcome him. For an hour or so prior to the feast, Mr. Bryan held a reception in the hotel parlors and shook hands with a large number of callers. Nearly 500 were seated at the banquet. Mayor Harrison presided and acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Bryan was received with cheers when introduced, and spoke in part as

"It is especially fitting that at this time the American people should recall the name of Andrew Jackson and gather inspiration and encouragement from his public career. We are engaged in a contest very similar to that in which he played so conspicuous and honorable a part. During his term of office, the National Bank attempted to overawe the representatives of the people and control the government. He grappled with it and overthrew it. Arrayed against him were the very classes which have forced a continuance of the gold standard in the United States in spite of the almost unanimous protest of the people-the same classes which are now trying to coerce the government into surrender of the sovereign right to control the money of the country. It seems that every generation presents a combat between the producers of wealth and the money 'The present secretary of the treasury,

Mr. Gage, is eminently fit to be the in-

strument of the financiers in their effort to complete the scheme commenced twenty-four years ago and continued without interruption until the present day. He possesses a sublime faith in the superiority of money over man and a supreme contempt for the rights, the interests and the opinions of the people at large. He knows that the gold standard was adopted in the United States without any party ever asking for it. He knows that for twenty-three years after its adoption no party ever dared to commend it: he knows that in the campaign of 1896 the party composed of boiting democrats was the only party which dared to declare the gold standard a blessing; he knows that at the polls 99 per cent, of the voters registered their opposition to a single gold standard, differing only as to means of securing bimetallism; he knows that the president to whose partiality he owes his position, sent a commission to Europe to beg other nations to help us get rid of the gold house with scarcely a dissenting voice, appropriated \$100,000 of the people' money to pay the expenses of the commission while it was seeking relief from the gold standard; he knows that France . by joining in the demand for international bimetallism, condemns the gold standard; he knows that the farmers, the laborers, and, to a large extent, the manufacturers of England, desire international bimetallism; he knows that the maintenance of the gold standard means unmerited advantage to the money owning and the bond holding classes and undeserved punishment to the vast majority of the people of this country and of the civilized world, and yet, in spite of this knowledge of all these facts, he is deliberately planning to fasten the gold standard permanently upon the people of the United States. Not content with advocating a policy, which places the destinies of 70,000,000 of free men in the hands of the foreign financiers, which permits a few London bankers to control our standard of money, he now proposes to give to the national banks full and complete control of the paper money of the nation. In November, 1896, 6.500,000 of electors voted against the retirement of the greenbacks, and 7,000,-000 supported a platform which was silent upon the subject. The republican candidate for president, in his letter of acceptance, pledged the republican party to keep in circulation (and as good as gold) all the silver and paper monies now included in the currency of the country, while only one party advocated the retirement of the greenbacks and

that party polled less than 1 per cent of the total vote. "Mr. Gage knows these fact and yet in spite of that knowledge he is seeking to organize a money trust more dangerous, not only to the industries, but to the liberties of the people, than all the other trusts combined

Mr. Bryan then spoke of the reduction of wages in New England cotton mills. This, he claimed, was an indication of the failure of republican policies to bring relief to the people.

A Very Serious Question.

Rolls, muffins, biscuits, cakes, etc., now generally made by the aid baking powder, enter so largely into our laily food that their debasement by the introduction of injurious substances is a matter of serious concern to the public health. What baking powder shall we use to protect ourselves against the danger from alum, and to insure pure, sweet, wholesome and nutritious food, is a question of vital importance for consideration in every household.

It is a fact that a large percentage of the baking powder sold from many grocery stores is made from poisonous burnt alum. There is no mark to designate it, and both grocer and purchaser are unaware of its dangerous

Every one has suffered from digestive disorders arising from food made with alum baking powders. It is likewise believed by physicians that to the absorbtion of alum into the blood are due many of those obscure nervous diseases from which people suffer. Safety from alum and kindred in-

jurious adulterations will be assured by the use of Royal Baking Powder. It adds positively anti-dyspeptic properties to the food, and is recommended by physicians and health officers for its healthful qualities. Besides, it will retain its full leavening strength until used, so that its biscuit, cake and bread are always light, sweet and fresh It would be well to look in the storeroom and make sure that the Royal is used in your food.

Good for Any Business

The Dry Goods Economist throws out this hint to merchants: "Always aim to have the busiest store of its kind in town. Some one's store must be the busiest-why not yours? Best methods and best merchandise will do it." The hint will fit any business. Not all can be best; yet each may best in some Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick head- particular. Find out your particulardo the rest.

JOHN BULL'S CONSOLATION

HE SAYS KIAO CHOU IS IA VERY UNDESIRABLE LOCATION

Efforts to Draw the United States Into the Eastern Quarrel-England to Allow No Exclusive Concessions by China-Russia and France Fearing an Anglo-Japanese Alliance-Activity in British Advance Up The Nile-To Reopen the Maybrick Case

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)

London, January 8.-The disclosure of the details and terms of the acquisition of Kiao-Chou bay by Germany momentarily scared the British public, which, however, now regards Germany's move with all the more equanimity as, in the opinion of persons intimately acquainted with China, Kiao-Chou bay is of little commercial value and will only be a series of huge expense for the "German Jamesoners." If the harbor had been commercially valuable, it is pointed out, it would long ago have been made a treaty port, but it is to be completely overshadowed by the close proximity of flourishing Che Foo. The province of Shan-Tung, it is added, is entirely agricultural and hardly able to support its population, while the strategic value of Kiao-Chou bay can be inferred by the fact of Russia, in spite of the Cassini treaty, allowing Germany to occupy it Altogether, Kiao-Chou bay is not likely to prove a bed of roses.

A conclusive illustration of the attitude of the British government is furnished by the presence of warships of Great Britain at Cemulpo and at Port Arthur, and it is likely to be further demonstrated by the sending of ships to Kiao-Chou bay.

In well-informed circles it is asserted that it is not likely Great Britain will formally protest against the lease of in the movements of her fleet, that she intends to claim an equal share of all China's concessions in regard to all seaports, "leased or looted," as being additional treaty ports.

As a leading diplomat remarked to a representative of the Associated Press: "The statesmen of Berlin and St. Petersburg must be strangely unobservant if they imagine that either Great Britain, the United States or Japan will allow

them the monopoly of the plums." The Spectator revels in the statement that the United States is inclined to support the British demand that no exclusive privileges be granted to any individual power in China, and says: "Nothing short of a direct menace of aggresstandard; he knows that the senate and sion would tempt any combination of continental powers to face the whole Anglo-Saxon race united and resolved. It is amusing to notice Russia and France courting Japan. Both of them are in deadly fear of her forming an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain. As a matter of fact, there are things much more unlikely than the eventual alliance of Great Britain, China and Japan, and the contingency would acquire still more probability should Great Britain, as it now seems certain,

guaranteed a Chinese loan.' A suggestive piece of news is that Japan has purchased two cruisers of 9,000 tons each, which have been building in England for China.

It is not believed the Chinese loan, if completed, will effect the market for silver. As the money is required to pay the Japanese war indemnity and would not be sent to China, silver could not be

utilized. The official statement that the military tactics in Egypt are purely defensive is not credited. The greatest activity is manifested in all quarters. Immense supplies of ammunition and food are being forwarded to the front and it is whispered in military circles that this means that the ministers desire to meet parliament with Khartoum in their hands, so that a triumph in Africa may offset the blunders in India. Even with the liveliest effort, however, the time intervening will hardly suffice for a coup in the Soudan

A letter has been received from a British officer serving in the Soudan, who says since July the Deverishes have killed over 2,000 of the Jaalin tribe and he adds that the women and children homeless and starving number 5,000. They have dragged themselves to Berber, he continues, "where we have scarcely sufficient food for our own people." tinuing, the officer writes: "A charity committee of the officers has been formed and is doing good work with the £300 subscribed. But the refugees are increasing in number.

The Statist expresses the opinion that the fact that a resolution has been introduced in congress to pay the interest on the United States debt either in gold or silver indicates that there is little chance of any reform of the currency by the present congress, "in spite of Secretary Gage's confidence," and regrets that under the circumstances, it is obliged to continue cautioning Britishers against investing in America until the currency question is settled.

The foreign trade of Great Britain during 1897 was the largest in history. The exports, imports and re-exports amounted to £745,423,000. The increase was entirely on imports and re-exports, the de cline in exports amounting to £5,795,000. The case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick will perhaps be re-opened shortly in an-

The Swedes seem inclined to take ad vantage of Russian pre-occupation in the far east to re-open hostilities with Norway. When the relations between the two countries were strained, in 1896, it became evident that Rissia was inclined to aid Norway, in exchange for tession if Finmark, including the port of Ham-

merfest. The appointment of ex-King Milan as commander-in-chief of the Servian army has caused a sensation. In well-informed circles the opinion is expressed that the appointment was necessary as the Servian army, which has great admiration for the former king, is assuming an independent attitude. The course of affairs in Servia indicates that King Aiexander may ere long retire in favor of

War Between England and France Predieted

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.) Berlin, January 8.-The diplomats of Berlin expect serious trouble between France and Great Britain as the outcome of the race to Khartoum. They say that if France arrives there first there is bound to be war. Great Britain could not submit to it as lower Egypt is valueless without the key of inner Africa. It is learned from a member of the exchancellor's household that Prince Bismarck was much shocked and annoyed at the recent rept ts of his death.

abusive articles from the American pasoftly." Continuing. The Zeitung calls upon the government to fight the United States tariff, "tooth for tooth," and to quaintances have used it with excellent prohibit the importation of American results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave. meats and cereals.



TELEPHONE RATES REDUCED.

Schedule of Charges Fixed by the Railway Commission The Commission Investigating Granting Special Freight Rates to Otho Wilson-The District Attorneyship.

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., January 7 .- Though the new members of the railway commissioners said yesterday only minor matters regarding overcharges would be taken up and so told their associate, Dr. Abbott; yet this afternoon they made a sweeping reduction of yearty rates of rental by ordering the following, in effect on and after February 1st_ Business telephones-special wire \$38; two and three party wife, each \$34; four and five party wire, each \$18; residence telephones-special wire \$18; two and three party wire each \$16; four and Kiao-Chou bay to Germany, but will con- five party wire, each \$14. These rates do not apply to service outside the corporate limits of any town.

Commissioner Abbott says he believes the question of reduction of tailway passenger rates will be taken up at a very early date, possibly tomorrow.

The new railway commissioners this afternoon consulted with MacRae and Day, their attorneys, about their summons to appear in the contemp' matter January 17th, before the Luited

States supreme court. The new railway commissioners this afternoon jumped right into the middle of the old Round-Knob-Otho-Wilson alleged special freight rate matter. They had before them John B. Munson and Agent Potts of the Southern railway and asked them whether any special freight rates were given Otho Wilson or his mother from Raleigh to Round Knob last year. They said they could not answer until they examined the books. They were then ordered to produce the books. A lot of questions were asked them. They did not answer. They were notified to appear at 10 o'clock tomorrow and produce the

Dr. Abbott says tonight: "I presume the new commissioners contemplate making a large reduction of passenger

It is learned tonight that Joseph J. Martin has for some time been the compromise man for district attorney as between Bernard and Cook.

The House of Representatives

Washington, January 7.-The house devoted two hours of the session today to the civil service debate.

Mr. Corliss, republican, of Michigan, was the first speaker today. He favored radical modifications of the law. Mr. Hepburn, republican, of lowa, spoke for an hour against what he termed the popular impression of the socalled merit system. The public, he argued, had been utterly misled by the high sounding phrases of the "reformers." He believed the appointive power and the power of removal should be lodged in the same hands and should be unlimited. Amid a burst of applause from the galleries and floor, he insisted that the political workers were entitled to and should be accorded recognition. If there were to be no reward for the workers, the workers in the future would be more and more loyal to rich contributors instead of to their party and their country. If the present system continued the influence of rich men in politics would grow steadily. He said he knew his frank expressions would earn criticism for him and it would probably be said that he placed himself on a low political plane, but these were his convictions and he would utter them.

Mr. Clarke, republican, of New Hampshire, closed the debate for the day with some remarks in favor of modification of the law. He did not care to specify the modifications he would make. He was willing to leave that to the judgment of the civil service committee. But "any old thing" was better than the present law. (Laughter.)

At 2 o'clock the debate gave way to the special order and the remainder of the day was devoted to tributes to the life and public services of the late Representative Wright, of Massachusetts. At 3 o'clock the house adjourned.

Hearings on the Anti-Scalping Bill Washington, January 7 .- The senateinter-state commerce committee continued its hearing today upon the antiscalping bill. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, supported the measure. He said the railroad companies would not make any effort to reply to the ticket brokers, but for the fact that the representations made by the ticket brokers

Millford Spohn, of Washington, representing the building trades council and the central labor union, appeared in co-

position to the bill. Paul E. Morton, of Chicago, third vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, said that if the discrimination now allowable in passenger business continued, it would naturally be allowable in freight business. Now, how-ever, there are few, if any, violations of the inter-state commerce law so far as

it relates to freight business. George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania raffroad, spoke in favor of the measure.

Who can fall to take advantage of

this offer. Send 10 cents to us for a generous trial size or ask your druggist Ask for Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive catarrh cure. Full size 50 cents. The Kreuz Zei g reproduces alleged ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. I suffered from cattarrh of the worst pers, and remarks: "It is not wise to kind ever since a boy, and I never handle these overbearing yankees too hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balton seems to do even that. Many