

When the Hair Falls

Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Died for over sixty years."
Sold by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
SARAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Against Her Better Judgment.
"Ain't you rather young to be left in charge of a drug store?"
"Perhaps so, ma'am; what can I do for you?"

"Don't your employers know it's dangerous to leave a mere boy like you in charge of such a place?"
"I am competent to serve you, madam, if you will make known your wants."

"Don't they know you might poison some one?"
"There is no danger of that, madam; what can I do for you?"

"I think I better go to the store down the street."
"I can serve you just as well as they can and as cheaply."

"Well, you can give me a 2-cent stamp, but it don't look right."—Houston Post.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

If 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 surface.

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.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Difference.

A. H. Kirkland of Boston is conducting a fight against the moth. He has imported from Zurich a great quantity of moth parasites, and with the help of the little creatures he and the people of Massachusetts hope to obliterate the moth completely.

"Our work may succeed," said Mr. Kirkland recently, "or we may err somewhere, and it may fail. It must succeed if we make no mistakes—but then, you know, mistakes are common."

"Mistakes are common everywhere. I heard a lawyer and a doctor taunting one another this afternoon about them."

"You make a good many mistakes, I suppose," the lawyer said.

"You too, no doubt," said the doctor.

"But doctors' mistakes are often buried deep under ground," said the lawyer.

"Yes," said the doctor, "and lawyers' mistakes often swing six feet in the air!"

Amending the Declaration.
Mrs. A. H. Kirkland, the candidate, in a fine burst of disinterested patriotism, "I don't want this office if you think I am unworthy to fill it!"

Here he stopped and took a drink of water.

"And I might add," he proceeded, "that my candidacy is not the result of any corrupt political bargain."

"Yes, you might," interrupted an old farmer in the audience; "but if you did you'd be lynin' like Sam Hill!"

Our Tendency to Worship Heroes.

The names of many heroes have been preserved for posterity in the nomenclature of places in the United States, evidence of our tendency to indulge in hero worship to quite an extent. We have postoffices bearing the name of every President down to and including Roosevelt. Only two of his predecessors are lacking in the list of counties. Naturally, the favorite in the naming of towns and counties is Washington, and he is the only President for whom a State has been named. But others than Presidents enjoy these honors. Successful soldiers, sailors, statesmen, editors, authors, inventors, the heroes of ancient history and mythology, and even popular actors and athletes share the same distinction.

Washington, May 28.—The senate today sent the railroad rate bill to conference, listened to a long defense by Kittredge of a sea level canal and three Democratic speeches on the resolution in relation to the purchase of canal supplies in foreign markets, and devoted the remainder of its time to the postoffice appropriation bill.

No objection was made to the appointment of ranking members of the interstate commerce committee as conferees on the rate bill, and they were not instructed in any manner. They are Elkins, Cullom and Tillman.

Washington, May 28.—Early in the session of the house today Williams, Miss., the floor leader of the minority, made the point that there was no quorum present, and it took a call of the house to start the wheels of legislation. After the appearance of a quorum, the house concurred in amendments made by the senate to a number of house bills. The house resolved itself into a "city council" for the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia.

The compulsory education bill for the district occupied most of the day, being finally placed on its passage. On a division, the absence of a quorum was disclosed. Williams made the point of no quorum, and a call of the house ensued, the yeas and nays being called on the passage of the bill.

Washington, May 26.—During the course of a listless day's legislation on the diplomatic and consular bill in the house today, Champ Clark, of Missouri, stated that he had heard whisperings that the Chinese exclusion law was to be modified to affect all classes of Chinese, with the exception of coolie labor. He gave notice that, if there was any such intention on the part of the majority, he would fight such a change to the last ditch; that he had been somewhat instrumental in putting the Chinese exclusion law on the statute books, and that for one he would not agree to its modification.

Under general debate, the house having met at 11 o'clock for further consideration of the diplomatic bill, speeches were made by a number of members and this subject took a wide range, from pensioning the Missouri militia to the rate bill.

Washington, May 25.—The senate today passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$7,800,000, and, without a word of debate or an objection from any source, added to it as an amendment the bill providing for an inspection of fresh meats intended for domestic consumption.

A number of other bills were passed. The sea level Panama canal bill was made the unfinished business.

The message of the house, declining to accept the senate amendments to the railroad rate bill was received, but the senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 25.—In the house of representatives today the question of veracity was raised between Cooper, of Wisconsin, and Hepburn, of Iowa, over a conversation in which the latter is alleged to have participated with a member of the senate and in which, Cooper asserted, the member of the house and the senator referred to agreed that the so-called express company amendment to the railroad rate bill should not remain in the bill.

The house was turbulent during the consideration of the rule sending the rate bill to conference, the fear of many members being that the rule, which disagreed to the senate amendments en bloc, might have an influence on the conferees and give them an opportunity, if they so desired, to vote out the express company amendment, the amendment relating to pipe lines and the sleeping-car amendment.

Washington, May 24.—The senate entered today upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Hale criticized the provision permitting the secretary of agriculture to extend to 30 days the fortnight's leave now allowed to employes outside the city of Washington, expressing the opinion that the practice is growing rapidly, and that it will soon extend to all the potencies of the country if not checked. He spoke of the general de-

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Washington, May 22.—There has been a revival of the question as to whether the bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as it passed the senate will be made a rider on an appropriation bill. This talk has been going on for some time, but was given more attention today because the proposition was broached by one of the close friends of the president. But no suggestion of this kind was made by the president, so it was stated.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

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mand for government employment, saying that such employes became "a hungry, persistent band of mendicants," and that congress is dragged, importuned and browbeaten by the demands of this organized band of subordinates. Hale referred to the possibility of pensioning government employes.

The free alcohol bill was passed by the senate practically as it came from the house.

Washington, May 24.—Speaker Cannon, with the memory of yesterday's proceedings in his mind, took a new tack today when the house of representatives met, by sending word to Curtis, of Kansas, to raise the point of "no quorum" when a division was demanded by Williams, of Mississippi, on the vote to resume consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Mr. Curtis made the point of "no quorum," taking the wind out of Williams' sails, the "call of the house" proceeding under Republican demand instead of on the demand of the leader of the minority. A quorum was present, the vote being. Yeas 232, nays 21, present 19.

Washington, May 23.—In addition to passing a half dozen bills to which no objection was made, the senate devoted its entire session today to the immigration bill, which was passed just before the hour of adjournment. The major portion of the discussion was devoted to the provision for supplying information concerning the different sections of the country to newly arrived immigrants.

The bill consists of a series of amendments to the existing law, all of them intended to permit stricter regulations for keeping out the defective classes of aliens. The head tax is increased from \$2 to \$5.

An amendment requiring an educational test for immigrants and also requiring that no immigrant carrying less than \$25 should be admitted was presented by Simmons, who spoke in support of it. Lodge offered a substitute confining the test to an educational requirement and providing that no alien more than 16 years of age who cannot read in some language shall be admitted except members of the families of male adults now residing in the United States. Simmons accepted the substitute and it was adopted.

Washington, May 23.—When the house met today an unusual scene occurred. Williams, the minority leader, demanded the yeas and nays on a motion of Adams, of Pennsylvania, to go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. This was refused, the speaker holding that one-fifth of the members present had not risen to demand the yeas and nays.

"I demand that the other side be taken," called out Williams.

The speaker refused to take the negative on a rising vote, stating that but a short time before it had been demonstrated that a quorum was present, 195.

Then Williams thundered out a protest against the speaker's ruling.

An attempt to secure order was in vain, and, leaving Williams standing, the speaker left the desk, and Curtis, of Kansas, took his place, as chairman of the committee of the whole, and in a general debate the bill was discussed.

Washington, May 22.—The senate today devoted the greater part of the session to consideration of the immigration bill, but before it was taken up by McComber made a personal statement, contradicting an article printed in the New York Tribune that the railroad rate bill had been so amended at his instance as to render it ineffective.

Previous to that time also the senate adopted a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to consider the course to be pursued in the case of Burton.

Speeches on the immigration bill were made by Dillingham, McCreaty, Bacon, Scott, Patterson and others. The bill was still under consideration when the senate adjourned.

Washington, May 22.—For an hour or more today the house of representatives could not decide whether to go into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular bill, or to follow the lead of Gardner of Massachusetts to take up consideration of the immigration bill.

The senate bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the Pend d'Oreille river in the state of Washington was passed.

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TAKES FIRM STAND.

President Will Allow No Changes in Beveridge Bill.

Washington, May 28.—Representatives Lorimer and Madden and Speaker Cannon and Senator Cullom called at the White House today to ascertain to what extent the president would permit the Beveridge meat inspection bill to be amended in conference. Representatives Madden and Lorimer did most of the talking and before they left the White House were given to understand while the president does not insist upon the dotting of i's and the crossing of t's in the bill as it stands, if it is amended materially in a manner not to his liking, he will consider that the packers want a fight and will give it to them.

Several points in the controversy over sanitation have roused the president to unusual activity. One is the hesitancy with which the packers have submitted to regulations that will require them to furnish domestic meats of a standard of excellence required for their foreign shipments.

The explicit laws governing the packing industry have not been abolished by the Beveridge bill for the reason they are already satisfactory to foreign nations. The Beveridge bill requires that meats and meat products for domestic consumption shall have the same standard, and while the law is admitted to be somewhat stringent, it is said that it is no more so than would be the case if ordinary sanitation precautions without government inspection were required at all times.

The investigation of their sanitary arrangements was conducted by two experts appointed by the president with secret instructions to visit the Chicago stockyards and report to him. When they arrived in Chicago on April 9 one of them said they found contamination reigning and an enemy engaged in wielding the washing and polisher. The president, therefore, is not disposed to give an inch on the Beveridge bill. All the influence of the administration will be thrown to pass it at this session.

On leaving the White House today Senator Cullom said that while he regarded the Beveridge bill somewhat strong in some lines, at the same time he thought a measure on these lines should be made into law.

RATES WILL INCREASE.

Underwriters of the Pacific Coast Take Definite Action.

Oakland, May 28.—The board of underwriters of the Pacific coast, which organization fixes the insurance rates for the states of California, Nevada, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Utah and the territories of Alaska and Arizona, has decided to increase rates and the 5,000 insurance agents of the board companies in California will be notified thereof.

The rules existing before the catastrophe of April 18, under which a board company was allowed permission in certain cases to meet the cut rate made by a nonboard company, have been abrogated, and so board company will, until further notice, be permitted to vary from the rates to be fixed by the board of underwriters.

The matter of fixing increased and special rates for San Francisco has been discussed by the board of underwriters, but so far no schedule has been adopted. The insurance men say that the crippled condition of the San Francisco fire department and the lack of water supply makes the risks more hazardous and justifies them in raising the rate.

The return of H. F. Atwood, chairman of the general adjusting committee from the east, is awaited with interest. Atwood, who came here from Rochester, N. Y., was summoned last two weeks ago to lay before the home office of the big United States companies the conditions as he found them in San Francisco.

Upon the report that he makes to the home office, will depend in a great measure, it is said, the course to be followed by the insurance companies in settling the claims in San Francisco and other places that suffered from fire following the earthquake.

Navy Bill Ready for Senate.

Washington, May 28.—The naval appropriation bill will be reported to the senate on Tuesday, the committee having practically completed consideration. The appropriation for a battleship of the type of the Dreadnaught, now being constructed for the British navy, was accepted by the senate committee as it passed the house. The battleship will carry as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any warship afloat. One million dollars was appropriated for the purchase of submarine torpedo-boats.

Nogi to Stoessel's Defense.

London, May 28.—A special dispatch to the Telegram from Tokyo says: In an interview with General Nogi in reference to the report that General Stoessel had been sentenced to death by court-martial for surrendering Port Arthur, the general declared he doubted if the report was true, but he was convinced, if it were so, that Stoessel would accept the sentence with soldierly alacrity. Nogi warmly defended Stoessel against the attacks that had been made upon his conduct at Port Arthur.

Prepares for Another War.

Victoria, B. C., May 28.—M. D. Aigneaux, who arrived here this morning by the steamer Montegale, after a tour in Siberia, said in an interview that Russia is making preparations in Siberia for another war. While troops are being sent home, others are being transported from Russia over the Trans-Siberian line. The garrisons are being strengthened, particularly Harbin and Khabarovsk. The defense of Vladivostok was recently strengthened.

Heyburn Now Improving.

Washington, May 23.—Senator Heyburn is improving rapidly today. His appetite is returning, and he has been put on an egg and toast diet. When sufficiently strong he will go to Atlantic City. Heyburn will not be able actively to participate in the work of the senate this session, though he hopes to go back to his seat before adjournment.

CASH FOR SECRECY

Chicago Packers Offer Bribe to Investigators of Conditions.

PRESIDENT SECURES EVIDENCE

Meat Condemned by Inspectors as Unfit for Export Trade is Retained in Chicago.

Washington, May 29.—Meat condemned on the hoof as unfit for exportation is retained in Chicago and consumed there by the unsuspecting public. This is one of the most sensational features of the report which Commissioner of Labor Neill and Mr. Reynolds, a New York philanthropist, have made to the president of their observations of the packing industry. They assert that meat from condemned live stock denied interstate and foreign transportation, because the government inspectors have pronounced it unwholesome, is carted about Chicago, and, because of the negligence of the health officials there, is sold openly for human food.

To meet this condition, the president insists that the health of the people shall be guarded, and not only those living in Chicago, but also those living in the neighborhood of packing establishments located elsewhere be protected from such practices by requiring in the Beveridge bill that the government inspectors shall personally supervise the destruction of such unwholesome food.

Mr. Sinclair confirmed today that Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds, the president's investigators, had been approached by a representative of the packers on the day they left Chicago and that they had been told that, if they would eliminate from the report the damaging facts they had obtained, the packers would pledge themselves to remedy the evils discovered.

"O. E. Dyson, the \$5,000 a year lobbyist of the beef trust," said Mr. Sinclair, "was the man who approached Reynolds and Neill and who attempted to have them kill the report they were to make to the president. He did this an hour before they left Chicago and after having come directly from a consultation of the packers affected by the report."

Mr. Sinclair said that an employe of the Armour's in Chicago had been bought off after having offered to sell him for \$2,500 documents and letters dealing with the conditions in Packingtown.

"I learned," said Mr. Sinclair, "that he had been paid exactly \$11,000 for the data he offered to me for \$2,500."

OPEN IRRIGATED TOWNSHIPS.

Ankeny's Bill for Minidoka and To Relieve Desert Claimants.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Ankeny today favorably reported to the senate the bill opening the Minidoka townsite in Idaho. Several features were added, one permitting the secretary of the interior to fix farm units as low as 20 acres, another permitting "sooners" on government land at Rupert, Idaho, to acquire the lots they now occupy at the appraised value.

The third is for the relief of desert land entrymen in Eastern Washington whose land was brought within the limits of the withdrawal made for the Palouse project, since abandoned. As to these settlers, the bill provides that, when any bona fide desert entry may be embraced within the limits of a withdrawal for irrigation purposes and the entryman has been hindered from making improvements or reclaiming the land, because of its withdrawal, the time during which he has been hindered shall not be computed in determining the time within which he must make improvements. If, in the case of the Palouse, the project is abandoned, the time for compliance with the desert land law shall begin to run from