

WANTS FREE SHIPS

Vest's Speech on the Subsidy Bill.

MEASURE BEFORE THE SENATE

Rawlins of Utah Alleged That a Deal Had Been Made Between Republicans and the Church to Secure Kearns' Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Consideration of the shipping bill was resumed this afternoon in the Senate.

At the instance of Mr. Frye, who relinquished the chair temporarily to make charge of the measure on the floor, it was made the unfinished business of the Senate, thus restoring it to its privileged position. West took the floor immediately in a brilliant, forceful and interesting speech lasting nearly three hours.

He advocated free ships and vigorously attacked the navigation laws of the United States, holding that they were responsible for the decadence of the merchant marine of America.

He was accorded a close attention by his colleagues on both sides of the chamber.

Early in the session (Dec. 18, 1900, Utah), precipitated a lively colloquy by holding that a deal had been entered into by the Republican members of the Utah Legislature and the office of the Mormon Church to secure the election of Thomas Kearns to the Senate from that state.

He argued Hale and Chandler, who charged that the statements of Rawlins ought not to be made in the Senate at this stage of the proceedings in Utah, as the Senate could not consider any phase in the absence of election.

At the conclusion of his address, consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Jones, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Attorney-General to represent the Government in all matters of claims pending before Congress.

Chandler, who opposed the amendment, offered an amendment providing that the Assistant Attorney-General should have an office in the Capitol, an assistant at a salary of \$5,000 a year, and be assigned two clerks, who should assist him in the work of his office.

Chandler ridiculed Jones' proposition, and indicated that he had no objection to the amendment, which would provide for the appointment of a similar attorney for other departments of the Government.

Jones called attention to the Indian appropriation bill, which had been reported and which remained for the Senate to consider, and which contained much debatable matter.

Rawlins, who had endeavored vainly to discuss the Senatorial situation in Utah, under a question of personal privilege, at the opening of the session, recognized and within the latitude afforded by the Senate rules read some articles from Salt Lake and Washington, D. C., newspapers which had been published in the Utah Senatorial situation and discussed them.

The article in the Salt Lake newspaper, Republican in political affiliation, was in effect that a deal had been entered into between certain Republicans and the Mormon church to bring about the election of Thomas Kearns.

The dispatch in the Washington newspaper reported that the Republican caucus for the Senatorial election, which had been nominated by the Republican caucus for the Senatorial election, had been convened to convey the idea that a "deal" had been entered into between certain Republicans and the Mormon church to bring about the election of Thomas Kearns.

Rawlins said he had directed attention to the matter because he wanted the Legislature of Utah to know that they were on trial before the American people.

NAVAL BILL TAKEN UP

HOUSE ENTERS UPON CONSIDERATION OF THE MEASURE.

Several Minor Provisions Knocked Out on Point of Order—McBride Supports Simon's Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House today passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Several provisions were knocked out on points of order, including that to give warrant officers the same pay as captains in the Marine Corps.

The blind chaplain of the House in his invocation referred feelingly to the death of Queen Victoria.

Without intervening business, the House immediately resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

After the passage of the bill, the Senate resolution for the celebration of John Marshall day, February 4, was adopted.

The House then took up the naval appropriation bill. Foss (Rep. Ill.), chairman of the naval committee, explained its salient features.

He said that our Navy was larger than the German Navy, and was keeping a little ahead of it.

Mr. Foss said he considered this a remarkable achievement, especially in view of the fact that our Navy was being built on a conservative basis.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, called attention to the fact that the bill carries an increase of \$13,000,000 in this time of profound peace.

"This bill carries \$3,000,000 for carrying on work previously authorized," he said, "and \$10,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the naval academy."

"That may be," answered Richardson, "but last year the bill carried \$13,000,000 more than the bill of the previous year. Last year the size of the bill was apologized for. What I desire to emphasize is that year by year the subsidy is increasing for the Navy. The present bill is \$30,000,000 larger than the bill of two years ago."

The provision of the bill giving warrant officers the commutation of quarters allowed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps was stricken out on a point of order made by Cannon (Rep. Ill.), and the same fate befell the bill of the House of Representatives (Rep. N. Y.) to increase the number of chaplains from 24 to 34.

After completing five pages of the 56 pages of the bill, the House, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Fourth Infantry, promotions: First Lieutenant C. C. Pullen, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant J. B. Mitchell, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy Ensign Edward E. Hayden, retired, to be Lieutenant in the active list; Lieutenant J. H. Gienson, to be Lieutenant-Commander; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold, to be a Surgeon; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Discoe, to be a Paymaster.

Supports Simon's Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Chairman Frye, of the commerce committee, has received a telegram from Senator McBride announcing his hearty support of Senator Simon's two amendments to the river and harbor bill for improving the Columbia at the dailies, and asks that when the committee act on the bill, his vote be counted in support of the amendments as if he were here.

UTAH'S NEW SENATOR.

Thomas Kearns Elected by the Joint Assembly.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 23.—Hon. Thomas Kearns was today elected United States Senator by the Joint Assembly.

He received the unanimous support of the Republican members. The Democrats voted for A. W. McCune.

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Sewell's Election Confirmed.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The New Jersey Legislature in joint session today confirmed the re-election of United States Senator William J. Sewell by the House and Senate in separate sessions yesterday.

Re-election of Elkins.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—The Legislature met in joint session at noon today and declared the election of Stephen B. Elkins to the United States Senate, he having received 61 votes, and Colonel McGraw 25.

To Remove Kinyoun.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—By a vote of 36 to 10 the State Senate today passed a resolution asking the President of the United States to remove Federal Quarantine Officer J. J. Kinyoun from the port of San Francisco.

Pettigrew's Successor.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 23.—In joint session of the Legislature, Lieutenant-Governor Snow, as the presiding officer, declared Robert J. Gamble to have been duly selected as United States Senator.

Election of Warren.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 23.—The re-election of United States Senator Francis E. Warren was ratified at a joint session of the two houses of the Legislature, which convened at noon today.

Callom's Fourth Term.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23.—In joint session at noon today, the Legislature formally re-elected James H. Berry to the United States Senate.

Princeton Students Will Not Parade.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The university will not send a body of students to Washington to represent it at the inaugural exercises on March 4.

At a meeting of the faculty it was unanimously decided to send the following letter to the committee on arrangements:

"The faculty of Princeton University acknowledges with thanks the invitation to send a body of students to represent this university in the inaugural parade and ball at Washington on March 4, 1901.

We feel obliged to decline the invitation, not on any political grounds, nor from any feeling of hostility, but because, in our opinion, it lies outside the functions of the university to send its students away at a very busy time in the year to participate in the parade and ball.

The amount of time in each year which students actually spend in college is already too short. In our judgment their intelligent patriotism will be better served by their devoting their attention to their present duties and by mastering the studies which will enable them to understand the principles upon which our institutions are conducted."

Dispute Over Carrying Corpses.

The question as to whether or not the railroads shall stop carrying corpses in baggage cars and give the express companies a monopoly of this greivous business has been referred by the members of the Transcontinental Passenger Association, at New Orleans, to a committee composed of the general baggage agents of three of the largest eastern systems.

The chief officers of some of the Western roads have declared that they will not relinquish to express companies the transportation of corpses, not because of the health of the passengers, but because they are anxious to turn this traffic over to the express companies in order to avoid the trouble arising from the delivery of the wrong corpse by the railway company. This mistake has occurred on several railroads during the past year.

Rounding Up the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—General Kitchener is disposing great forces semicircularly, his extreme left resting on the sea, to encircle the Boers. The columns are moving steadily forward, each against the other.

The greatest danger of the situation is the possibility of General De Wet's appearance in Cape Colony. It is believed that not only the Dutch would resist his personal call to arms, they think the fame of Napoleon and Wellington pales in the presence of his military genius.

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British Embassy at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The British Embassy was shrouded in gloom today as the heavy hangings of black within and without the stately old mansion give tribute to the memory of the departed Queen.

All the curtains of the Embassy were drawn, and the entire place presented a gloomy and depressing appearance. Lord Pauncefote remains in retirement with his family and staff most of the time, only occasionally seeing some distinguished caller who comes to pay a tribute of respect and condolence.

These condolences have come in the most abundant form, and testify to the widespread feeling which the death of the Queen has awakened in all classes. The sentiment of the Government was first to express itself in the case of the former membership of President McKinley's cabinet.

The British officials throughout the country also have taken occasion to send their expressions of grief.

Utah's New Senator.

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PRINCIPLE

Nominal Fee System in Vogue at the Copeland Institute the Strongest Standing Indictment of the Boodle Spirit in Medicines--\$5 a Month, Treatment and Medicines Included, the Limit of Expense Allowed by Dr. Copeland.

STEER CLEAR

Steer clear of the boodler in medical practice. Do not stand in awe of the doctor who feigns a pulse and then shakes his head to frighten you over your condition and make you pay 10 times over what his services are worth.

PROTECT THE WEAK

The fame of the Copeland medical system is based on the two-fold service it has rendered to society.

Ends the Nonsense of Life-long Doctoring.

First, in the evolution of more enlightened methods of disease treatment, it has added chronic catarrh, deafness, epidemic grippe, asthma, bronchitis, kidney trouble and incipient consumption to the medical list of curable infirmities.

Second, the Copeland system has given the public its first great lesson in medical economy. By limiting the expense upon patients to \$5 a month, it has become included, and cured (and no patient is ever permitted to pay more), it has bared the public eye of the devilish iniquity and crime of bleeding the unfortunate sick with preposterous fees.

And, while exposing the boodler in medicine to the angry suspicion of the world, it saves the invalid from becoming their victim because there is no statistic preventing a dishonest doctor from charging a dishonest fee, neither is there law or necessity for the sufferer, with the Copeland system before him, to become a dupe and pay the fee. He don't have to.

THE QUEEN'S FORTUNE

HER WEALTH NOT SO GREAT AS GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

Reading of Her Last Will and Testament May Involve One of the Surprises of Her Reign.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The Queen has been a general belief that the Queen was one of the richest of sovereigns, and that she would leave an immense estate to her heirs. It is stated that there will be much astonishment when the amount of her estate is shown by the provisions of her will. Instead of being very great, it will prove to be of moderate value. All estimates of her private fortune will be found fallacious. The truth seems to be that the Queen, like other rich persons, had a great number of relatives dependent upon her, and that she was compelled from time to time to pay their debts and extricate them from embarrassment."

THE KING A BUSINESS MAN.

Views of Alfred Harmsworth, Editor of London Daily Mail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Alfred Harmsworth, editor of the London Daily Mail, in a dispatch from St. Augustine, Fla., to the Herald, says: "As one deeply interested in the binding together of our King as a diplomatist, I cannot but realize that we have lost in our Queen a center of imperial sympathy that did much for cohesion and unity. Could any more potent spell be devised for the union of the various races that form our empire than the personality of a good woman? With you it has been your beautiful flag; with us the noblest of women."

"But the future has good in store for us. The world has passed from the reign of sentiment to the age of business, and in Edward VII we have one who is above all a man of affairs. Not enough is known on this side of the Atlantic of the marked aptitude of our King as a diplomatist, a negotiator and a hard-working business man. His only rival in this matter among the world's sovereigns is his nephew, William of Germany, and no one is more fit to be a diplomatist than the Emperor of Germany."

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

British Press Has Confidence in the New Ruler.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Telegraph publishes two editorials, under the captions, "The Queen" and "The King." In the latter it says: "Most happily for him, he has, with infinite credit to himself, passed through a period of probation in some ways more difficult and certainly more prolonged than that to which any successor to a throne in modern times has been subjected. He assumes the burden of his imperial task equipped with all the invaluable experience which the most painstaking discharge of great duties could secure him during the lifetime of his august mother."

The Times says: "If anything can in some measure console the nation for the irreparable loss it has sustained, it is the well-founded conviction that the Queen has left behind her a worthy successor who may be trusted to walk in her footsteps."

The Standard expresses regret that the Queen was not spared to see peace restored in South Africa.

THE COPELAND TREATMENT.

It cures. It is mild. It is soothing. It restores health. It is free from poisons. It is within the reach of all. It is given for a month for \$5. It is not necessary to quit your usual mode of life. It is taken at home successfully. It drives catarrh from the system. It demands no big physician's fee. It is both local and constitutional. It uses mild, antiseptic inhalations. It reaches distant patients by mail. It is not necessary to quit your usual mode of life. It costs but \$5 a month, medicine free.

HOME TREATMENT.

Doctor Copeland requests all who are ailing, all who feel a gradual weakening, or all who realize that their health is being undermined by some unknown complaint, to cut out the slip, mark the question that applies to your case, and he will diagnose your case for you.

"Is your nose stopped up?" "Do you sleep with mouth wide open?" "Is there pain in front of head?" "Do you cough worse at night?" "Is your tongue coated?" "Is your appetite falling?" "Is there pain after eating?" "Do you have hot flashes?" "When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?" "Do you have liver marks?" "Do your kidneys trouble you?" "Do you become dizzy in back or under shoulder-blades?" "Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?" "Are you losing flesh?" "Is your strength falling?"

It has been claimed that of expert medical services that has encouraged the sale of these patent cures. Under the nominal assessment system in force at the Copeland Institute, however, the patient is not directly against the evil. With expert individual treatment in each individual case, at a fee rate limited to \$5 a month, all medicines included, there is no longer either temptation or necessity to tamper with secret nostrums.

CONSULTATION FREE. DR. COPELAND'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

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THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS, OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. EVENINGS—Tuesdays and Fridays. SUNDAYS—From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

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STEER CLEAR

Steer clear of patent cure-alls! To try to attack a hidden disease by means of a secret cure-all nostrum is the same piece of insanity as for an invalid to go blindfold into a drugstore and eat medicine from the shelves, without guidance to what is good and without warning against what is bad. Nor is there any shame or folly against which the Copeland nominal fee system is not directly aimed. With expert individual treatment at \$5 a month, all medicines included, where is the temptation or necessity to tamper with secret cure-alls?

PATENT CURE-ALLS

Their Use Invariably Dangerous and Against Common Sense.

When any person uses a patent cure-all as a means of self-doctoring for any peculiar disease—in grippe, catarrh, lung trouble, for instance—he assumes the risk of firing at random through his whole body to take the chances of hitting the diseased spot. He is

Simply Going It Blindfold. He is taking medicine from an imaginary doctor who never saw him nor ever heard of him. He is driving at his heart when the lungs are in his bowels, or driving at his lungs when the disease is in his liver. Whether he commits suicide or not, he commits a blunder and a folly, and goes against common sense at his own risk and his own expense. It has been claimed that of expert medical services that has encouraged the sale of these patent cures. Under the nominal assessment system in force at the Copeland Institute, however, the patient is not directly against the evil. With expert individual treatment in each individual case, at a fee rate limited to \$5 a month, all medicines included, there is no longer either temptation or necessity to tamper with secret nostrums.

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Hard Coughs. No matter how hard your cough is or how long you have had it, you want to get rid of it, of course. It is too risky to wait until you have consumption, for sometimes it's impossible to cure this disease, even with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If you are coughing today, don't wait until tomorrow, but get a bottle of our Cherry Pectoral at once and be relieved. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you. All charges prepaid. We cure you in our nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.