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 Repub-Beans and the Church to Secure Kearns' Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-Consideration of the shipping bill was resumed this afternoon in the Schate. At the instance of Frye, who relinquished the chair temporarily to take charge of the measure on the floor, it was made the unfinished business of the Senate, thus according to the provided postthe measure the unfinished business of the Senate, thus restoring it to its privileged position. West took the fice: immediately in a brilliant, forceful and interesting speech lasting nearly three hours. He speech fire ships and vigorously atin 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, Rawlins (Dem., Utah), precipitated a lively colloquy by holding that a deal had been entered into by the Republican members of the Utah Legislature and certain officials of the Mormon Church to secure the election of Thomas Kearus to the Senate from that state. He aroused Hale and Chanthard and contains the security of the sec

of Thomas Kearns to the Senate from that state. He aroused Hale and Chan-dler, who contended 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 advance of election

At the conclusion of routine business

consideration was resumed of the legis-lative, executive and judicial appropria-tion bill, the pending question being the amendment of Jones (Ark.) providing for the appointment of an Assistant Attorney-General to represent the Governmen in all matters of claims pending before

idler, who opposed the amendment offered an amendment providing that the Assistant Attorney-General should have Assistant Attorney-General should have an office in the Capitol, an assistant at a salary of \$250 per annum, and be assigned two clerks, who should assist him in the work of his office. Chandler ridiculed Jones' proposition, and indicated that he held in reserve another amendment, which would provide for the appointment of a similar attorney for other pointment 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. Jones thought the Indian bill should therefore be con-

Rawlins, who had endeavored vainly to discuss the Senatorial situation in Utah, under a question of personal priv-ilege, at the opening of the Senate, was recognized and within the latitude af-forded by the Senate rules read some articles from Sait Lake and Washington, D. C., newspapers dealing with the Utah Senatorial situation and discussed 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 Mr. Kearns had been nominated by the Hepublican caucus for the Senatorship. This, Rawlins said, seemed to convey the idea that a "deal" had been carried out, but he always had been reluctant to believe the charges had been made and ignored them. He thought that a voice ought to go from Washington admonishing the Legi-fature of Utah that the eyes of the people

Hale inquired what the Senate could do. Rawlins replied that the Senate Itself could do nothing. He had not asked that any action be taken by the Senate.

Hale insisted that there would be no end of the controversy invited by Rawlins. No such question had ever been brought to the Senate's attention before and be ped none such ever would be brought nto the Senate again. Rawlins said he had directed attention

to the matter because he wanted the Legislature of Utah and the people of Utah to know that they were on trial before the American people. "I bring this matter up now," said Raw-

line: "in order to call the aftention of my people to it, that they may thwart the conspiracy, if such a conspiracy exists. Temerrow it may be too late."

He urged that he was justified in call-ing attention to this question, if it were true that such "deal" had been made, as it would east infamy and disgrace upon his state. He would not sit in the Senate under the charge that the Mormon church was dominating the politics of his Hale maintained that it was not in ac-

cord with the traditions that it should inquire into Senatorial contests in the various states before an election was ef-fected. Quoting Rawlins' words, Hale said there ought to be no "voice from that might influence the election of a Senator one way or another. The states needed no monitions from Washington as to their conduct on the Senatorial election. He declared that Rawlins was forcing this matter before the Senate in an endeavor to influence the He declared that Senatorial electors of Utah, for what rea-

son he did not know.

Chandler dealt briefly with the question which had been raised by Rawlins. referring facetiously to his own defeat in New Hampshire 10 days ago. He main-tained it would be highly unbecoming in the Senate to take the alightest notice of the developments in the Senatorial contest in Utah, and intimated that Rawline with merely advertising personal views regarding the contest.

In reply, Rawlins adverted sarcastically to the recent New Hampshire Senatorial election, which resulted in the defeat of Chandler, indicating that Chandler had en caught in the cogs of a conspiracy milar to that which seemed to be operating in Utah at the present time.

"I have to confirm what the Senator has said about the recent New Hamp shire election," said Chandler, good-na "It was a horrible result (laughter), but during the contest my colleagues did not rise in this body and advert to the atroclous character of the proceed-ings. (Great laughter.) If the condions are as wicked as the Senator paints sem in Utah, and as I believe they were them in Utah, and as I believe they was in New Hampshire, they are very bad, but they are not at this stage a proper subject of consideration by this Senate." In conclusion, Rawlins, after disclaiming any intention of committing the Senupon the Utah Senatorial election

said:

If there has been such a bargain as
If hope to God what has has been charged. I hope to God what has

occurred here will defeat it."
After an extended discussion of the amendment offered by Jones, Chandler withdrew his amendment to the amendment and offered as a substitute a pro-vision enabling the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the In-

ther debate. The bill was passed and the

shipping bill taken up.

Vest addressed the Benate in opposition
to the measure in favor of free ships. which he has advocated consistently for years. He said the pending measure came before the Senate ostensibly from the committee on commerce, but had come really from a committee of promotion composed of 25 prominent and intelligent men, appointed by the junior Senator from

Maine, Frye.
"The chairman of this committee of promotion," said the Missouri Senator, "in Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company, a man of high character, of great intelligence and of indefatigable energy. The company which he represents is by far the largest beneficiary under the bill. I must express my summing and reserve that not express my susprise and regret that not one member of that committee of promo-tion is ir favor of an American buying his ships where he can buy them cheap cet, and then sailing them under the flag of his country. In other words, to use the lang age of the Senator from Maine (Frye), the members of that committee are ununimously in favor of the obsolete, mous and outrageous navigation laws of the United States, which are a stain upon the statutes of the United States, and which for 50 years have been riding to death the merchant marine of this country, as the old man of the son rode to exhaustion Sinbad the sailor."

Vest sharply criticised Mr. Chamberjain the present Commissioner of Navigation, who was appointed first by Mr. Cleveland, and then favored free ships, for drifting with the Republican current, and now ad-vocating subsidies. Vest ridiculed the claim that the bill is intended to provide auxiliary cruisers in time of war.

"All this talk of auxiliary cruisers is a subterfuge, a mere glamour, and an ap-peal to patriotism and the old flag. This is not a question of rhetoric, it is not a question of sentiment."

Vest said that the vessels of what is snown as the American line (the International Navigation Company), in the-pourse of the 25 years the subsidy was to sourse of the 25 years the subsidy was to run, would receive at least \$42,000,000 of the total which would be paid out. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he said, would be the next beneficiary under the bill. With its present ships and the two vessels it was building, it would receive \$500,000 a year of the subsidy.

'The next poor, emachated, starving cor-poration which will receive a subsidy un-

poration which will receive a subsidy un-der this bill," said Vest, sarcastically, "is the Standard Oll Company."

It was, he said, trembling with emaciation and hungry for the necessaries of life, its shares of stock being only worth \$30 each. He had endeavored to ascertain how much of the subsidy the Stand-ard Oil Company would receive, but the company declined to supply any information as to its ships.

Frye interjected a statement that near-y all oil-tank steamers were built abroad. They would receive only one-quarter of

the regular subsidy, as they could bring no returning freight. It was not likely, therefore, that they would be brought under the American Rag.

Vest hoped they would not be brought under the Stars and Stripes. They did not contribute, he maintained, any of the subsidy, and their owners ought not to have any of the tax money of the United. have any of the tax money of the United States. Vest referred to the reported formation of syndicates to control the vessels on the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast, and expressed the belief that a trust would be formed for the control of all this American shipping—a trust that would get every dollar of the subsidy. "Everything in the country is under a trust," said the Missouri Senator, "from the cradle to the grave." He de-"from the cradle to the grave." He de-clared that the anti-trust bill passed by the House last session was sleeping the sleep of death in a piegon hole of the committee on judiciary of the Senate. The Republicans, he asserted, dared not raise the black flag against the trust be fore the last campaign, and now, in grati-tude for their financial assistance, they would not raise their hands against them. "This bill," continued Vest; "will pass the Sennte. It is a part of the protective system sacred to the Republican party, especialy to New England. Drunk with victory, the Republican party will now

stop at nothing."
Vest closed with the following quota-tion from Tennyson, which he said should be taken to heart by the Republicans. The wind blew east and the wind blow west, And the blue eggs in the robin's nes

Will soon have wings and beak and breast And futter and fly away. As Vest concluded, he was congratulated by numerous Senators from both sides of

the chamber.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE. Loomis Instructed Not to Make Any

Threats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State De-partment has decided to maintain an at-titude of exact neutrality as between the claims of the two asphalt companies in Venezuela. Accordingly, Mr. Loomis has been instructed not to adopt any threatning tone in his representations to the Venezuelan Government on this subject. not to indicate a purpose to employ mili-iary or naval forces in the interests of either party to the controversy, but simply to ask, in the usual diplomatic manner, that they be allowed to settle their quarrels before the judicial tribunals of Venezuela. He will protest, by direction of the State Department, against any abridgement by the Venezuelan executive of the rights of these American claimants, but this protest simply will be for the purpose of basing future reclam-

THE CREEK TROUBLE.

Snake Party Still Terrorising the Whites.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Jan. 28.-The Creek MUSACORRE, I. P., Jan. 22.—The Creek trouble continues the same as yesterday. The fullbloods are still in arms, terrorizing the whites and are posting notices threatening lives. Two fullblood members of the Snake party were arrested this afternoon at Checotah and brought to Muskogee. They were going through the country posting notices. The Snake the country posting notices. The Snake party sent word to Marshal Bennett that if the men arrested were not released in 24 hours they would burn Checotah. The town fears an attack, and the citizens

Pitshugh Lee Advised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the Instance of the Attorney-General, the War De-partment today took steps for the presevation of law and order at Muskogee The War Department has telegraphed General Fitzhugh Lee, authorising him to act in his own discretion in the matter

of sending troops.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from Indian Agent Shoenfelt, of Muskogee, I. T., advising him of the serious trouble among the Creeks, and urging immediate assistance to quell the outbreak. The telegrem has been the outbreak. The telegram has been forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the request that the troops be dispatched to the scene of the trouble.

British Hospital Scandal. LONDON, Jan. B.-The report of the South African Hospital Commission, pub-

lished today, says: "The evils are serious, and ought not to be minimized, but reviewing the cam-paign as a whole, it cannot be said that Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior each to appoint a competent law-per to represent the United States before committees of Congress, when requested by the committee to do so, concerning claims against the Government the sales ary of each to be \$200. The substitute amendment was agreed to without fur-

NAVAL BILL TAKEN

HOUSE ENTERS UPON CONSIDERA-TION OF THE MEASURE.

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.-The House to day passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of the paval appropriation bill.
Several provisions were knocked out on points of order, including that to give warrant officers the commutation for quarters allowed Second Lieutenants of the Marine Corps. A point of order was sustained sgainst an amendment to in-crease the number of chaplains in the Navy from M to M. The blind chaplain of the House in his avocation referred feelingly to the death of Queen Victoria.

Without intervening business, the House immediately resumed the consideration of the Dietrict 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 ap-

The House then took up the naval appropriation bill. Foss (Rep. Ili.), chairman of the naval committee, explained its salient featuren. He said that our Navy was larger than the German Navy, and was keeping a little ahead of it. Grosvenor (Rep. O.) said he considered this remark unfortunate and capable of misconstruction. We were friendly with Germany and there was no reason who that many and there was no reason why that country should be singled out for the pur-chase of comparison. Foss disclaimed any fice that we were directing out energies oward keeping ahead of Germany. He had simply stated a fact. He believed in a strong and efficient Navy, not so large as England's, but of moderate size. built on conservative lines, and capable of upholding the honor of the country and the fing.
Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority

eader, called attention to the fact that the bill "carries an increase of \$12,000,000 in this time of profound peace." "This bill carries \$9,000,000 for carrying on work previously authorized," inter-posed Dayton (Rep. W. V.), "and \$3,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the naval aca-

"That may be," answered Richards but last year the bill carried \$12,000,000 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 there come these great increases 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 al-lowed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps was stricken out on a point of order made by Cannon (Rep. Ill.), and he same fate befell an amendment by Fitzgerald (Dem. N. Y.) to increase the number of chaplains from 24 to 34. After completing five pages of the 55 pages of the bill, the House, at 5:16 P.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 33.—The President oday sent the following nominations to the Senate: Var-Fourth Infantry, promotions: Firs Lieutenant C. C. Puliss, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant J. B. Mitchell, to be

Pirst Lieutenant.

Nevy-Ensign Edward E. Hayden, re-tired to be a Lieutenant on the active list; Lieutenant J. H. Giennon, to be Lieu-tenant-Commander; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold, to be a Surgeon; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Bisoe, to be a Paymaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Chairman Prye, of the commerce committee, has re-cived a telegram from Senator McBride innouncing his hearty support of Senator Simon's two amendments to the river and harbor bill for improving the Columbia at the dalles, and asks that when the ommittee acts on this provision, his vote be counted in support of the amendments as if he were here. His request will be compiled with.

Substitute for Overstreet Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A subcommit-tee of the House committee on banking and currency reported favorably, as a substitute for the Overstreet currency bill, a bill providing that the Treasury shall pay gold on demand for silver or ses of money in sums not less than \$50, and the silver and other forms of money thus received by the Treasury shall be placed in the reserve fund. The mittee considered the report, but did not have time to reach a conclusion

For an Irrigation Project.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Representa-tive Barham, of California, has introduced bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for surveys of the arid land regions and providing for a report to Congress within 10 years of plans for putting irrigation into practices

Agreement on Army Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The conferens in the Army bill reached a final agreeent on the bill late tonight, but the measure is so complicated and the amendwill probably not be reported before Fri-

BRITISH SUPPRESSED PIRATES Which Action Brought Out a Strong Protest from the Russians.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.-(Delayed transmission.)—As a result of the sending of the British gunboat Plover to the Blonde Islands, castward to Lio Tung, to suppress the pirates whose depreda-tions upon native craft were becoming serious, the expedition succeeded in de-stroying the offending piratical junks. In connection with this matter, Vice-Admiral Alexieff, the Russian, had written to Vice-Admiral Seymour, in charge of the English naval forces, stating that masmuch as the islands are in Russian territory, the British action was un-warranted. He expressed a hope that Admiral Seymour would view the matter in the same light. Admiral Seymour re-plied to the effect that, though he knew that Port Arthur and Ta lien Wan were in Russian territory, he did not know that this was the case regarding these islands, and that he was, therefore, un-able to coincide with Vice-Admiral Alexieff's views and that he could only refer the question to his government. Ad-miral Seymour thinks that the Russian pretensions to islands many miles from rt Arthur nught not to be allowed. If admitted, it is the opinion of the Brit-ish naval commander, it would almost naturally follow that Russia would claim the Nia Tao group, lying much nearer and extending across the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, thus giving Russia complete control of the navigation of the gulf.

British Embassy at Washington, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The British Embassy was shrouded in gloom today and the heavy hangings of black within Embassy was shrouded in gloom today and the beavy hangings of black within and without the stately old mandon give tribute to the memory of the departed Queen. All the curtains of the Embassy were drawn, and the entire place presented an aspect of silence and mourning. Lord Pauncefote remains in retirement with his family and staff most of the lime, only occasionally seeing some distinguished caller who comes to pay a tribute of respect and condoience. These condoiences have come in the most abundant form, and teetify 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 calls of the entire membership of President McKniny's cabinet. The British official theoretics. officials throughout the country also have taken occasion to send their expressions

UTAH'S NEW SENATOR.

Thomas Kenras Elected by the Joint Assembly.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 23. 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. Only one ballot was taken, which resulted: Kearns, in; McCune, 25. Senator-elect Kearns has received numerous messages of congratulations, several of which were from United States Senators. He will leave for Washington Tuesday.

Ballots Without Result.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—The vote on United States Senators today resulted as follows: Allen (Fus.) 54, Thompson (Fus.) 50, Crounse 7, Currie 20, Hainer 5, Hin-shaw 5, Meiklejohn 28, Rosewater 16, Mar-tin 7, Harrington (Fus.) 5, scattering 15, Necessary to a choice 65. Necessary to a choice, 65.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 28.-The eighth day's joint session of the Legislature falled to elect two United States Senators for Dela-ware. The vote showed little change.

Beveridge for President.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 33 .- The Republican members of the Tennessee Legslature in caucus today adopted a resolu-tion favoring Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, for the Presidential nominee in 1904, The Legislature, in joint session, elected E. W. Carmack to the office of United States Senator, made vacant by the yoluntary retirement of Senator Thomas B.

Minnesota Election Ratified. ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23. - The two seion at noon, when Speaker Dowling formally declared Knute Neison elected to the United States Senate for the six years beginning March 4 next, and Moses E. Clapp elected for the four years re-maining of the term made vacant by the death of Cushman K. Davis, both having received a majority in each house.

Sympathy Resolutions in Colorado. DENVER Colo. Jan. 28 - The lower house of the Colorado Legislature today dopted resolutions deptoring the death of Queen Victoria, "the noble woman and wise and gracious Queen," and extending condolence to her bereaved subjects.

Promotion of Bailey.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 22.—Congressman J. W. Balley was elected United States Senator today by the two houses of the Legislature, in joint session, to succeed Horace Chilton, whose term will expire March 4 next.

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

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 having received 61 votes, and

Senate, he having a Colonel McGraw 23. To Remove Kinyoun SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 21.-By a vote 36 to 8, the State Senate today passed resolution asking the President of the United States to remove Federal Quarantine Officer J. J. Kinyoun from the port

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 se-lected as United States Senator.

Election of Warren. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 23.—The re-election of United States Senator Francis Warran was ratified at a toint

which convened at noon today, Senator Berry Re-elected. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23.-In joint

ession at noon today, the Legislature

formally re-elected James H. Berry to the

Cullom's Fourth Term SPRINGFIELD, Il., Jan. 23.—Shelby M. Cullom was today re-elected to the United States Senate by the Senate and House

in joint session 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 lack of pairiotism, but solely because, in ur opinion, it lies outside the functions of the university to send its students away at a very busy time in the year to par-ticipate in public parades and social festivities. The amount of time in each year which students actually spend in col-lege is already too short. In our judg-ment their intelligent patriotism will be best nourished and strengthened by 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 com-panies a monopoly of this grewsome busi-ness has been referred by the members of the Transcontinental Passenger Associa-tion, at New Orleans, to a committee com-posed of the general baggage agents of three of the largest Western systems. The higher 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 profit in the case, but to maintain the power to carry bodies without charge whenever they might wish to do so. Some railroads are anxious to turn this traffic over to the express companies in order to avoid the trouble arising from the deliv-ery 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 Kitch-mer is disposing great forces semicircularly, his extreme left resting on the

HUMANITARIAN 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 awa of the doctor who feels your pulse and then shakes his head to frighten you over your snakes his head to frighten you over your condition and make you pay 10 times over what his services are worth. The medi-cal profession, like every other profession, has its pretenders, its mountebanks, its merciless impostors. The nominal assessment system in vogue at the Copeland In-stitute is the invalid's protection from the wolf and the boodler in medicine. Five dollars a month, medicines included, for the most effective treatment known.

PROTECT THE WEAK

The fame of the Copeland medical system is based on the two-fold service it has rendered to society. First, in the evolution of more enlight-ened methods of disease treatment, it has added chronic catarrh, deafness, epidemic la grippe, asthma, bronchitis, kid-ney trouble and incipient consumption to the medical list of curable infirmities, while in less virulent a i l-ments it has

Ends the Nonsense of Life-long Doctering.

perceptibly reod of profes-ional attention requisite to their cure. It has ended the nonsense of the life-long doctoring for diseases that promptly yield to correct diagnosis, followed by correct treatment.

Second, the Copeland system has given Second, the Copeland system has given the public its first great lesson in medical economy. By limiting the expense outlay of patients to \$\mathbb{E}\$ a month, medicines included, until cured (and no patient is ever permitted \$\mathbb{D}\$ pay more), it has bared the public eye of the devillsh iniquity and crime of bleeding the unfortunate sick with preposterous fees.

And, while expessing the boodler in medicine to the sarry suspicion of the world.

icine to the angry suspicion of the world, it saves the invalid from becoming their prey, because, if there is no statute law 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

THE COPELAND TREATMENT.

It is mild.
It is soothing.
It restores health.
Its cost is triffing. It is praised by thousands It is within the reach of all. It is given for a month for \$5. It is given tor a month for 30.
Its cured patients recommend it.
It is taken at home successfully.
It drives catarrh from the system.
It demands no big-physician's fee.
It is taken by rich and poor alike.
It is both local and constitutional.
It was ruled antiserts the hadrone

It stops innumerable aches and pains It costs but \$5 a month, medicine fr HOME TREATMENT.

It uses mild, antiseptic inhalations

It reaches distant patients by mail.

It makes a radical and lasting

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 this slip, mark the question that applies to your case, and he will diag-

"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Do you sleep with mouth wide

"Is there pain in front of head?" "Is your throat dry or core?"
"Have you a bad taste in the

"Do you cough?"
"Do you cough worse at night?"
"Is your tongue coated?"

"Is your appetite failing?" "Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"When you get up suddenly are

you dizzy? "Do you have hot flashes?"
"Do you have liver marks?"
"Do your kidneys trouble you?"

"Do you have pain in back or under shoulder-blades?" "Do you wake up tired and out of sorts?" 'Are you losing flesh?"

"Is your strength falling?"

Their Use Invariably Dangerous and Agninst Common Sense. When any person uses a patent cure-all as a means of self-doctring for any particular disease—is grippe, catarrh, lung trouble, for instance—he assumes tha risk of firing at random through his whole

body to take the chances of hitting the

PATENT CURE-ALLS

STEER CLEAR

Steer clear of patent cure-alls! To try

Steer clear of patent cure-alis! 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 bilndfold 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 abuse or folly against which the Copeiand nominal fee system is more directly aimed. With expert individual treatment at & a month, all medicines included, where is the temptation or pecessity to tamper with secret cure-alis?

Taking Medicine Blindfold from an Imaginary Doctor

It Blindfold. He is taking medicine from an imaginary er saw him nor ever heard of him. He

is driving at his heart when the dis is 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 felly, and goes against common sense at his own risk and his wn expense. It has been claimed that

It In the Great Cost

of expert medical services that has en-couraged the sale of these patent curealls. Under the nominal assessment system in force at the Copeland Institute however, invalids are fully protected 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

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

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE

THE DEKUM, THIRD AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

W. H. COPELAND, M. D. J. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D. OFFICE HOURS-From 9 A, M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 5 P. M. SUNDAYS-From 10 A. M. to 12 M.

EVENINGS-Tuesdays and Fridays.

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: There has been a general belief that the Queen was one of the richest of sovereigns, and that she would leave an im-mense estate to her heirs. It is stated that there will be much astoniahment 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 pri-vate 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 reading of the Queen's last will and testament may in-

volve one of the surprises of her reign. One of her executors is Lord Cross, whom she honored with her friendship, and in whose business ability she had confidence, NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-Queen Victoria was the owner in fee simple of much real estate in this city below Grand street. At one time she owned the Bowling Green

THE KING A BUSINESS MAN. Views of Alfred Harmsworth, Editor

offices, 11 Broadway.

of London Dally Mail. NEW YORK, Jan. M .- Alfred Harms worth, editor of the London Daily Mail in a dispatch from St. Augustine, Fla., o the Herald, says:
"As one deeply interested in the binding

together of the 400,000,000 of British people, 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 divined for the union of the divergent races that form our empire than the personality of a good woman? With you it has been your beau-tiful flag; with us the noblest of women. "But the future has good in store for us. The world has passed from the realm of sentiment to the age of business, and in Edward VII we have one who is above all man of affairs. Not enough is known 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 will gainsay the fact that for discretion and savoir faire Edward VII is more than a match for William II. It bodes well for the world's peace that the friendship that has always existed between our King and many of our statesmen will, as the result of the Emperor's visit, now be firm

twixt him and his German nephew.
'The three nations do not always see eye and eye; no treaty will ever link them, perhaps. But there will be that between them, it is to be hoped, which we of the workaday world know as a business under

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR. British Press Has Confidence in the

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Telegraph publishes two editorials, under the cap-tions, "The Queen" and "The King." In

well-founded conviction that the Queen has left behind her a worthy successor who may be trusted to walk in her foot-

The Standard expresses regret that the Queen was not spared to see peace re-stored in South Africa. The Daily News says that Queen Vicoria was always a peacemaker. It refers

to the incident of her modifying in a pa-cific sense Lord Russell's dispatch in the Trent case.

The press comment this afternoon is in the same tenor as this morning. Many references are made to the American expressions of sympathy. The St. James's Gazette says: "The honor paid to the Gazette says: "The honor paid to the memory of the Queen by the President of the United States is one which should live in the memories of us all when ques-tions arise between the two great Englishspeaking countries. There are hidden

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN, All the Royalty of Europe Will Be

There. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-A dispatch to the World from London says: All the royalty of Europe will gather at the funeral of Queen Victoria. semblage will be unprecedented, because Her Majesty was closely related to the European courts, big and little. The Queen's body will, in all probability, be occived within 10 days at Frogmore mau-cleum, which she erected over the Prince Consort, in Windsor Park. In former between the death and the burial of the days, a month would be allowed to elapse sovereign. For one day the body of the Queen will lie in state in Waterloo Cham-

ber, Windsor Castle. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock at night, with the utmost pemp and ceremony, in St. George's Chapel. In addition to the Emperor of Germany, it is expected that the Kings of Denmark, Greece, Belgium, Servia, Saxony and Portugal will attend, together with many lesser rulers. All England will participate in the funeral of the Queen. From the time the sad ceremonies begin at Osborne House until the body is buried at Frogmore, there will be funeral and memorial

services throughout the English-speaking world. In the grounds of Frogmore, not far from Windsor Castle, on the left-hand side of the long walk, is the magnificent mauscleum containing all that is mortal of the Prince Consort. The building, cruciform in shape, and Romanesque in style, cost \$1,000,000, the amount having been provided by Her Majesty herself. It was consecrated in 1862, a year after the Prince's death. He was at first laid to rest in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In the ornate octagonal chamber of the Frogmore mausoleum, 13 feet in diamote and 85 feet high, is a double sarcophagu of dark gray granite, resting on polished black marble. It bears a recumbent statu-of Prince Albert in white marble, by Marchotti, and at each corner is the bronz figure of a kneeling angel. The Queer will be buried here, beside the dust o her "great and good husband," whose loss she never ceased to mourn,

been made by the British Consul at Chi-cago, William Wyndham, and the Rev. James S. Stone, D. D., for a funeral serv-lee in St. James' Episcopas Church, to be held at the same hour and in the same manner as the actual funeral in England of Queen Victoria. All the Consuls in Chicago, all the city and county officials and the bishop and rectors of the various churches will be asked to attend the service. Dr. Stone will make an address. The regular funeral service in the Epis-copal prayer-book will be employed. If pal prayer-book will be employed. I the names of the hymns to be sung at the funeral are cabled to Chicago, they will be sung at St. James' Church.

Funeral Service in Chicago

OHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Arrangements have seen made by the British Consul at Chi-

Van Wyck's Lack of Respect, NEW YORK, Jan. 23.-While many flags throughout the city were lowered to must out of respect for Queen Victo rience 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 "I know that the flag has not been low-

irreparable loss it has sustained, it is the ered. This city takes no notice of the death of foreign monarchs."

Corporation Counsel Whalen said that

he knew of no ordinance prohibiting the

Mayor from showing official respect to

foreign nations upon the death of their

BRYAN'S NEW PAPER.

First Number of the Commoner Issued at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.-The first numbar of the Commoner, the weekly paper published by William J. Bryan, was issued this afternoon. It is a neat-appearing sheet, typographically. The salutatory

BRYS!

"Webster defines a commoner as one of the common people." The name has been selected for this paper because the Cumblessings, perhaps, even in so great a moner will endeavor to aid the common sorrow as ours." ple in the protection of their rights the advancement of their interests and the realization of their aspirations. It is not necessary for the use of a term which distinguishes the great body of the population from a comparatively few who, for one reason or another, withdraw themselves from sympathetic connection with their fellows. . . . The common people do not constitute an exclusive so-ciety—they are not of the four hundred; any one can become a member if he is willing to contribute by brain or muscle to the Nation's strength and greatness.

Only those are barred—and they are
barred by their own choice—who imagine themselves made of a superior kind of clay, and who deny the equality of all before the law. A rich man who has bonestly acquired his wealth, and who is not afraid to intrust its care to the laws made by his fellows, can count himself among the common people, while a poor nan is really not one of them if he fawns before a plutocrat and has no higher ambition than to be a courtier or a syco-The Commoner will be satisfied if, by fidelity to the common people, it proves its right to the name which it has

Burton's Election Batified.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—The election of J. R. Burton as United States Senator was formally ratified by the Legislature Senator Burton made an address

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,

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.