THETIME TOO SHORT

Little Hope for the River and Harbor Bill.

OTHERS HAVE RIGHT OF WAY

Wood Making a Persistent Fight for the Indian War Veterans Bill-No Public Buildings Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-With but five little hope that the river and harbor bill can pass. It certainly cannot be consid-ered in conference, and the Senate bill would have to be accepted by the House if it should get through the Senate. Ir-rigation provisions make it very doubtful rigation provisions make it very doubtful if the House would agree to the Senate amendments. The sundry civil bill and deficiency bill must yet pass the Senate, making it very doubtful about getting the river and harbor bill through the Sen-ate. Senators interested in the measure are still hoping that time will be found for consideration, but a determined fight is to be made by other Senators as soon as the bill is brought up.

T. A. Wood is still very persistent in his efforts to get the Indian war veterans' bill through. He sought another conference with the speaker, hoping to secure his consent to recognize the bill, but the speaker flatly refused, saying that he could not allow the bill to be considered. A movement is now on foot to have the bill made a rider to one of the appropria-tion bills to the constitution of the saying the tion bills in the Senate, but this cannot be done. It would be ruled out on a point of order, besides causing additional trouble in the House.

It looks as if public building appropria-tions of all sorts will fail at this session. The Senate committee today revised the House omnibus bill, trimming it down considerably, but Senator Allison says he will absolutely refuse to allow it to be made a part of any of the appropriation bills. As a separate measure it cannot possibly pass. The final bill increases the possibly pass. The linal bill increases the appropriation for Seattle from \$500,000 to \$11,000,000. All efforts to have the Portland postoffice recognized have failed, and this provision for this session is dead.

WAR TAX REDUCTION.

Republican Conferees Reach an Agreement on the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. - A complete agreement has been reached by the Re-publican conferees on the most important Items of the war revenue reduction bill. On beer the House wins its contention, and the Senate yields. The House fixed a rate of \$1 00 per barrel, without any discount, while the Senate retained the old rate of \$2 per barrel, with a 25 per cent discount. The difference between the two rates is about 10 cents on the barrel. The tobacco tax is compromised. The House left the tax standing at 12 cents per pound, as in the existing law, willie the Senate reduced it 25 per cent, or to 9 cents per pound. The compromise provides for a reduction of 240 cents per pound, leaving the rate 9.60. The House also comes out ahead on bank cheeks. The House repealed the entire tax on checks, but the Senate did not accept this action. The House provision entirely repealing the tax on proprietary medicines is also accepted.

The Hazing Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The conferces of the Senate and House have reached an agreement on the hazing amendment to the Military Academy bill. Yielding to the demands of the Senate, they have eliminated the provision inserted by the first conference at the instance of the Dick investigating committee, and the House conferees have agreed to accept the amendment as originally made by the Senate with modifications and one addition. The modification limits the time during which offenders may be kent out of ent on the hazing amendment to ing which offenders may be kept out of the Army or Navy to two years, the Senste making it perpetual, and the Marine Corps is added to the organizations, ap-pointment to which they are rendered ineligible. The provision as agreed upon

The superintendent of the Military Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing; and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or counte-nancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from the academy and shall not thereafter be appointed to the Corps of Cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was

The St. Louis Fair Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Speaker Henderson today referred the St. Louis exssition bill, with the Schate amendments appropriating \$250,000 for the Charleston exposition and providing for the closing of the exposition on Sunday, to the spe-cial committee which reported the bill. The bill has been on the speaker's table for several days in the hope that it could be gotten into conference by unanimous consent. The request made by Tawney at the close of the session last night to non-concur and send the bill to conference having been met with an objection from Shepherd, the speaker, under the rules, sent the bill to committee. One of the friends of the bill said the only chance for the bill seemed to depend upon the Senate's recalling the bill and striking out the amendments.

The House committee on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition met this afternoon and instructed Chairman Tawney to re-port a disagreement on the Senate amend-ments and ask for a conference. Mr Tawney will report at once, but as there is no assurance that he can secure recog-nition for immediate action, the subject may have to go on the House calendar

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President sent these nominations to the Senate to-

Marine Corps-First Licutenants, to be Captains, Smedley D. Butler, George C. Thorpe, Charles S. Hill, Robert M. Gli-son, Frederick L. Brad, George C. Reid, Robert Dunian, R. C. Berkley, Charles G. Anderson, Charles S. Hatch, Hiram I. Beards and Robert F. Wynne; Second Lieutenants, to be First Lieutenants, Frank M. Evans, Witt McCreary, Wade L. Jolly John N. Wright, Stephen Elliott, James Huey, Rush R. Wallace, Jr., Samuel A. Patterson, and William G. Samuel A. Patterson, and William C.

The Senate, in executive session tonight, confirmed all the Naval nominations promotions sent in, except those of Admirals Sampson and Schley. Daniel McCann. of Montana, Register of the land office at Rampart City, Alaska, was con-

Defent for Salzer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The ways and neans committee of the House today means committee of the House today voted to report adversiy the resolution of Suizer calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for correspondence with firms, corporations, etc., in connection with the imposition of duty on Russian sugar. The vote was on party lnes, the lution. Richardson, the minority leader,

ng the duties on many articles of the steel and iron schedules of the Dingley act, but before a vote was taken, a motion to

adjourn prevalled. Extending Bank Charters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate committee on finance today authorized a favorable report on the House bill extending for 29 years the charter of National Committee of Senate Charter of

BRANDED AS AN IMPOSTER.

tional banks.

Montana Labor Man Who Says He Will Meke a Fight Against Clark. BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 26.-Interviews wer out at various points in the East by H. P. Knapp, formerly of this state, saying he was going to Washington as representative of the labor party of Mon-tana to fight against the seating of Senator Clark. The ground was that Senator Clark has not kept faith regarding his

party's pledge to labor legislation. Labor leaders are very indignant at Knapp's pretensions, and say they have no fight with Senator Clark. James Maher, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, says Knapp's story that the labor party is opposed to the scating of Clark is all rot. Alex Mackel, principal legal adviser of the labor party, says he does not even know Knapp, and is positive he has no standing with the labor organizations of the state, politically or otherwise. J. E. McNally, chairman of the Silver Bow County Committee of the labor party, in which capacity he is the official head of at least 75 per cent of the labor party of the state, says that if Knapp claims to represent the labor par. ty, and goes before any Senstorial com-mittee with such pretenses, he is an im-poster. He never heard of Knapp until he read of the wild yarms he has been circulating in the East.

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP.

Indiana May Be the Battleground In 1904. CHICAGO, Feb. %.-A special to the

Post from Washington says: Mention of the name of Tom Johnson, of Ohio, in connection with the next Demo-cratic nomination for the Presidency, has revived Presidential gossip here, and just at present Indiana is receiving a great amount of attention from the prophets. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks has been much talked of as the Republican nomfnee, and a goodly sized rumor credits him with having sufficient strength to land him safely in almost any party position he may seek. As a companion plece to the Fairbanks gossip comes the story that Indiana is likely to be made the 1904 battleground through the nomina-tion by the Democrats of Samuel E. Morss, publisher of the Indianapolis Sen-

Already Indiana newspapers are gossiping about the possibility of two Presidential candidates from the state. At the Kansas City Convention last year, as the Indiana member of the resolutions committee. Mr. Morss formed the 16-to-1 opposition. But despite his open opposition to the sliver element, he supported the nominee and the ticket personally and with his newspaper, and because of this heat the committee of the this he is regarded by many Democrats as a hapy ciedium between the sliver men and the gold men who refused to support

Mr. Morss was Consul-General to Paris during Cleveland's second term. He is a man of much culture and wide experience. a strong writer and an orator of more than ordinary ability. Aside from his for-eign appointment, he has never held a politteal office, and has refused nominations

by his party many times.

Just now Mr. Morss is in Mexico or Central America, and numerous attempts to secure from him an expression of opin-ion as to his possible Presidential candiconferees now concede the House pro-vision. The reduction in the revenue will be \$7,000,000 on account of this action. The are anxious to know what he will have to

UNION OF DEMOCRACY.

Ex-Senator Hill's Letter to the Ala-

buma Legislature. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 25. - The Legislature of Alabama, has received a letter from ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, tendering his thanks for

tained in the resolution leads me to say that the Democratic party, as the conservative force of the country, is more than ever essential to the well being and safety of the Republic. The Nation is confronted at home by corruption and plute mcy, and it is threatened abroad by the machinations of the enemies of Constitu-It becomes our party as patriots and Democrats to strengthen our party organization, to unite all elements of oppcsition to radicalism, to organize for fu-ture contests upon right lines, so as to make National victories again possible; all selfish and personal considerations in the exhibition of a widespread National and party pairiotism.

"We should stand as a solid phalanx in favor of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, for the preservation of the reserved rights of the states, for the maintenance of the Constitutional currency of our fathers, for a system of public taxation imposed for public purpose only, for ecenomy in all public expenditures and for the premacy of the Constitution with all its guarantees over every portion of our Na-tional jurisdiction, and we should resist by every honorable means in our power the Republican efforts to fasten upon our country the evils of militarism the wrongs involved in the diversion of public moneys in the shape of Congressional subsidies, the tendencies toward centraligation of power and the substitution of imperialism for the plain and simple the ories of Democratic government. Upon all these issues the Democratic party is right, and sooner of later the right will surely prevail."

Senatorial Deadlocks. HELENA, Mont., Feb. 26.-The Repub licans today voted for Thomas H. Carter for the short-term Senatorship, in place of Lee Mantle, the former choice of the Republican caucus. The vote follows:

.....28/Conrad . LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 26.-The ballot on United States Senator today resulted:

21 Currie 2 Rosewater 5 Martin 37 W. E. Wetherell... 28 Scattering Bill to Prevent Pusion. TOPEKA Kan., Feb. 26.—Senator Pes-tana's election bill, which prevents fusion, passed the House today, and was sent to the Governor for his signature. The bill revents the name of any candidate ap-

pearing more than once BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

ure and use that old and well-tried remed; Winslow's Southing Syrup, for childre-ing, It southes the child, softens the gum seething. It soothes the child, softens the gu At the first intimation of an attack of

begin at once to regulate the with Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill after each meal, You cannot be too cautious, in this epi-

emic of "grippe." Keep your system ortified with Carter's Little Liver Pills. sugar. The vote was on party lnes, the Democratic members supporting the resolution. Richardson, the minority leader, moved to seport the Babcock bill repeal- Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SENATE MAY VOTE TODAY

ON ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL AND AMENDMENTS.

Philippine Question Vigorously Debated During the Long Session-Question of Leasing Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. M .- An important amendment to the Philippine amendment to the Army appropriation bill was agreed to in the Senate today. It was an amplification of the amendment previously offered by Hoar, laying restrictions upon the sale of public lands and the granting of franchises and concessions in the Philippines. It was accepted by the commit-tee in charge of the measure and is now a part of the committee amendment. Morgan continued his speech begun yesterday and occupied the floor during the greater part of the day. He concluded his ad-dress just before the afternoon recess, after having discussed comprehensively both the Philippine and Cuban amend-ments. He appealed to the committee to withdraw both propositions, maintaining that Congress was treading upon danger-ous ground, and triffing with edged tools in acting upon them without ample consideration. During the afternoon Allen obtained the floor from Morgan and severely arraigned Rear-Admiral Sampson for some indorsements he is alleged to have made upon an application of Chief Gunner Morgan of the Navy for promo-tion to the grade of Ensign. Allen's de-nunciation of Admiral Sampson was sensational. During the day the conference report upon the District of Columbia ap-propriation bill was agreed to, as was also a partial report of the conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill. Soon after the Senate convened a bill

to supplement the existing law as to the disposition of public lands was passed. It provides for the division of lands in Oklahema into counties for the establishment of county scats, for the erection of Courtuses and for the appointment of tem-

Allison called up the conference report to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The report was agreed to.

A resolution, offered by Fairbanks, calling upon the Secretary of War for an English translation of the Cuban constiution, was adopted.

Pettigrew's resolution coming over from previous day, calling upon the President o inform the Senate whether all telegrams from Manila prior to February 4, 1859, were subjected to consorship; and also to send to the Senate a copy of the telegram of General Otis announcing the commencement of hostilities, the hour it was filed in Manila and some other col-lateral information, was agreed to without comment.

The resolution of Morgan, coming over from yesterday, declaring the Nicarau-guan Canal bill the unfinished business of the Senate, was called up. After Morgan had made a brief statement regarding the parliamentary phases of the question, in the course of which he said he knew the enemies of the Nicaragua bill would em-ploy every device to kill the measure, the solution, on his motion, was referred to committee on rules.

The early part of the session was devoted largely to an effort on the part of the leading Senators on both sides to secure a modification of the Philippine amendment to the Army appropriation bill which would render it possible to secure a vote upon it. After several conferences, an agreement was reached which was found to be satisfactory to a large majority of Senators. The amendment to the original provision yesterday introduced by Hoar was used as the basis of discussion, but various additions were made to it so that when he again offered it in the Senate, it was presented as a proviso and

read as follows:

"Provided, that no sale or lease or other disposition of the Philippine Islands or the timber thereon or the mining rights therein shall be made; and provided further, that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the Provider. which is not approved by the President of the United States and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary to the Islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof and which cannot, without great public mischief, be placed until the

Morgan, Rawlins, Tillman and Bacon, who had been among the most determined opponents of the original provision, were all consulted concerning the amendment and all of them, except Morgan, indicated a willingness to let the amendment go through after reasonable debate. Morgan did not commit himself. The Democratic acquiescence does not go to the extent of agreeing to support the entire Philippine provision, but only to the point of allowing it to reach the voting stage. The Republicans, without excep-tion, accept the modification of the

Pettigrew directed attention to the fact that the document containing the instructions and papers sent to the Paris Peace Commission did not contain the one telegram to the commission that he considered important and remarkable. The tele-gram instructed the commission not to lose sight of the fact that the war wih Spain was waged in obedience to the dic-tates of humanity and with no design of aggrandizement or ambition of conquest, Pettigrew read the document containing the instructions, saying that the instructions were "of a high-toned order," but he desired to illustrate the complete mental somersault of the President on the Phil-

ippine questition.

The resolution offered by Pettigrew to reprint the document with the telegram he had read was referred to the committee on the Philippines.

A bill was passed for the relief of per-

sons for property taken from them by the military forces of the United States. The bill provides for the payment for horses taken from Confederate soldiers after the surrender of General Lee.

Consideration of the Army appropriation bill was resumed, Morgan being entitled to the floor to continue his speech titled to the floor to continue his speech begun yesterday. Hoar asked Morgan to yield briefly to him, that he might present a draft of the amendment offered relating to the restriction upon the sale of public lands in the Philippines and the granting of franchises that were not in-dispensable to the proper development of the islands. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine committee, on behalf of the

Bacon said he could see no reason why the Senate should not go as far as it went in the Porto Rican bill and provide

committee, accepted it.

Morgan, after the amendment had been on the pending proposition before March 4. This statement he denied, emphatic-ally. He did not know why such a fabrication had been indulged in, as there not only had been no agreement of the kind, but there had not been even a suggestion that the vote be postponed. Per-sonally, he would not occupy a minute's time that he did not deem necessary to a

proper elucidation of the question. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Porto Rico, interrupted Morgan to present a conference re-port upon "an act to carry into effect the stipulations of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain." The report went over until tomorrow, Wolcott presented a conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. He explained that the conference committee had agreed upon the II points of difference

between the two branches, with the ex-ception of two. Both of these amend-ments were offered by Butler. The first 'No matter what the San Francisco court of Murphy is a good

was a provision appropriating \$20,000 to make the experiment of establishing re-positories or mail boxes in which mail matter may be placed in towns or vil-lages which do not enjoy the privilege of free delivery of mail, duplicate keys to the repositories being held by the resi-dents. The second point of difference was the Senate amendment directing the Post-master-General to investigate the quee naster-General to investigate the ques tion of establishing a postal telegraph system. Welcott inquired whether the conferees should recede from the amend-ments or further insist upon them. The Senate further insisted and they were re-

turned to conference. When consideration of the Army ap-propriation bill was resumed, Morgan yielded the floor temporarily to Allen, After saying that he was satisfied the Philip-pine amendment and the Cuban amend-ment to the pending bill were unconstitutional, and objecting to the conferring of such extraordinary power upon the Presi-dent, Allen read a letter purporting to have been sent by Chief Gunner Charles Morgan, of the Navy, to Rear Admiral William T. Bampson, requesting him to forward to the Navy Department his application for promotion to the rank of En-sign, under a provision of the pending naval appropriation bill. He also read the indorsement of Admiral Sampson upon the application of Gunner Morgan, in the course of which the Admiral is reported as saying, in brief, that while he recog-nized Gunner Morgan's technical and professional ability, he was opposed to ap-pointing warrant officers to the grade of Ensign because they had not enjoyed the social advantage which Admiral Samp-son held a commissioned officer of the Navy should have enjoyed so that he might represent properly his country in foreign countries particularly. The in-dorsement of Admiral Sampson expressed

the Admiral's hope that the Secretary of the Navy would not find it necessary to recommend the promotion of warrant officers of the Navy to the rank of com-missioned officers. He said the inderse-ment proved beyond a shadow of doubt that there was "a snobbish aristocracy in the Navy that is detrimental to the country and a disgrace to the country, represented by this officer and other like

officers."
"If Admiral Sampson is the author of those indorsements," declared Alien, with vehemence, "he is a conceited ass, and he ought to be marked down as such. We are not bringing up in this country a race of snobs. If I am correctly informed, of snobs. If I am correctly informed, there was a time when Sampson was no better than Charles Morgan, the gunner, He came from no better stock. I am glad to repeat that we are not raising in the United States a class of bejeweled aristo-crats. If this rank and arrant coward is to be believed the time may never come in this country when a poor boy may at-tain to such a position as his abilities warrant him hobiling."

As Morgan rose to resume his speech, Al-len remarked: "I want to say to Sampson

and to his friends that I am responsible

for what I say."

Chandler appealed to Morgan to yield briefly to him that he might reply to Al-ien, but as several Senators, among them Teller, Pettigrew and Stewart, announced their desire to reply to Chandler, Morgan declined to accede to Chandler's appeal, Continuing his address, Morgan reached the Cuban amendment, which he declared was a "legislative ultimatum." Morgan insisted that Cuba never could and never would accept the terms imposed by the Government, and this Government had no right to demand that she should accept them, since she "cannot accept them and preserve at the same time her dignity as a govereign and independent nation.

Morgan referred to what he said was the popular feeling in Cuba against the United States. He had communications from Cuban officials as early as February, 1899, indicating a feeling against the Government and the people of the United States of absolute irreconcilibility, unless this Government should withdraw from the Island. He said he had in his pos-session papers which he would be glad to present to the Senate at some time in secret legislative session. He desired to secret legislative session. He desired to preserve the secrecy of the documents, be-cause he did not think the time ripe for their publication. They showed the situa-tion to be as he had indicated it. We were deceiving ourselves, he said, if we should expect to find in Cuba a set of men not determined woon having their men not determined upon having their own way and their own independence. In conclusion Morgan said the solution of the present difficulty was to arrange for absolute free trade between the United States and Cuba and enable the Cubans to states and Cuba and enable the Cubans to state the control of their testimonials. believed they would realize that their best home for liberty and independence after all was in the United States.

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Representative Frank G. Clark, of New Hampshire, and then, at 6:22 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock, At the night session consideration of the Army appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question being Vest's amend-ment to the Philippine amendment, providing that 'no judgment, order or act, by any of said officials so appointed, shall conflict with the constitution and laws of

the United States." Stewart addressed the Senate in support of his amendment to create a Supreme Court in the Philippines, with a Chief Justice, at a salary of \$25,000 a year, and four associate justices at \$20,000 a year claiming that only through such a councould justice be secured in the islands. At the conclusion of Stewart's speech Foraker called up the conference report of the bill creating a commission for the adjustment of Cuban claims under article 7 of the treaty of Paris. After a prolonged discussion upon a constitutional

question involved in the report, it went ver until tomorrow. In the course of his remarks upon the establishment of the Philippine judiciary Stewart referred to the "scandal" attaching to the judiciary in the Nome district in Alaska. Referring to this statement. Hansbrough said that some of Stewart's remarks had applied to Judge Arthur H. Noyes, of the Cape Nome district. Hansbrough read a letter from Judge Noyes in which the latter said that all the gold dust which had ever been in Receiver McKenzie's hands had been safely deposited to be held until the final disposition of the case against MacKenzie, Judge Noyes also said that he had received many offers of money, but that the "only offers I have received have been offers to do something in favor of the gang that is trying to destroy me." Continuing, Hansbrough said there had been strenuous efforts to have Judge Noyes removed, but that these efforts were all in the interest of the corrupt element. He had statements read showing that bribes of various sums ranging as high as \$25,000 had been offered to the Judge and that his life had been threat-

Replying, Stewart said that he did not speech, saying it was evident that the Senators disagreed as to the wisdom of the adoption of the amendment at the present time. He said his attention had been directed to a statement in a morning newspaper to the effect that Democratic members of the Senate had reached an agreement that no vote should be had pointment. The Judge had even made the appointment before the papers in the case had been filed, and injunctions had been granted without bonds. Stewart said he considered the record a terrible one and his offense deserving of impeachment. He did not think anyone should

apologize for Judge Noyes.

While Stewart was talking, there were numerous calls for the regular or-der, but Stewart declared that he would not be taken off his feet. "I listen to no appeal," he said, "to conceal the in-famy of Nome."

Pettigrew defended Judge Noyes as the peer of any man on the bench and as capable and honest. He had known Noyes for many years, as he had also MacKenzie. He also declared that Mac-Kenzie was a man of character. He believed that his prosecution had been the result of bribery. The proceeding he characterized as one unheard of and one

WONDERFUL CURES BY PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

This Greatest of All Remedies Endorsed by the Bishop of Burlington.



much to the sick and suffering as Paine's Celery Compound,

for their fellowmen, and the hope that

tion which is put within the reach of every man and woman in the civilized world—the prescription of the greatest of American physicians the result of his years of study and experience. It is the wonderful prescription of Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College.

says, the good character of those men could not be destroyed. Shoup, in charge of the bill, made an effort to get a time fixed for taking a vote tonight upon the army appropria-tion bill, but Teller declared that to be

Impossible Turner then entered upon an extended iscussion of the Philippine amendment, He declared, after protesting against bringing into the Senate such a propo-sition at so late an hour in the session, that if he possessed the physical and mental power to discuss the question until the advocates of the amendment should withdraw it in order that the usual iners of the country might be t acted, he would do so, but he had not he said, and, therefore, would discuss some phases of the question as sufficiently as possible. He particularly attacked the delegation of power, which, to his was purely Congressional, upon the Pres-

speaking for an hour and 19 minutes, he rielded to Heitfeld, who moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was reject ed, 6 to 47, Allen, Bate, Culberson, Harris, Pettus and Turley only voting in the affirmative. Aldrich, in order, as he said, that the session should not be pro-longed unduly, appealed to the Senator on the Democratic side of the chamber to permit an hour to be fixed for a final vote upon the amendments and the pending bill. He suggested 2 o'clock tomor Jones of Arkansas said he knew of two

or three Senators who desired to speak, and did not think it would be desirable now to set a time for a final vote. He thought there would be no difficulty in getting a vote some time tomorrow, but he doubted whether consent now could be obtained to vote at any particular hour. Hale and Aldrich deemed Jones' statement entirely reasonable. Petti-grew thought the Senate ought to con-tinue the debate. He declared that the minority ought not to grant to the President the imperial power which was conferred upon him by the Philippine amend ment. Personally he did not feel physically able to debate the measure along for any great length of time, but he be lieved it ought to be debated, let the consequences be what they might. At 11:15 o'clock, on motion of Carter the Senate went into executive and at 11:30 P. M. adjourned. close of the night session, the indications were that a vote might be reached upon the Army appropriation bill and amend ments tomorrow. It seems likely that no further serious opposition will be countered, although no definite ag agree ment for a vote had been reached.

Croker's View of It. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Richard Croker, according to a Wantage, England, dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser, has lictated and revised a statement in which не наув:

"The operation of the police department from a nominal head is very likely to prove a burdensome task. It is all right

No remedy in the world means so Michaud, one of the ablest priests in the rely upon Paine's Celery Compound as Roman Catholic Church of this country, tells on its face of his kind-hearted desire to be of service to the people, and mestics has taken Paine's Celery Com-No remedy in the world has been in-dorsed and recommended by men and doubt in any one's mind of the greatest ing, and says: "It has a women whose only matter love superiority of Palme's Celery Compound than any other medicine." over all the so-called remedies that have recently been clamoring for attention by

adroit and showy advertisements:
Wells & Richardson Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have been asked why I tution in which I am deeply interested Paine's Celery Compound has been used

The Sisters of Mercy at Mount St.

one; his connections have not been distant from the police force. The

appointment of Devery is a vindi-cation of his administration of his office

some, and while it is true that Devery and Murphy both have been rivals, every

office-seeker cannot be accommodated

There is no reason for changing Devery from a superior to an inferior position,

The New Star.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Feb. 26 .-

Astronomer W. W. Campbell furnishes

n brightness about one-lifth of a magni ude in the past 24 hours. A careful study

of the red, orange, yellow and green re-gions of its spectrum has been made leading to many results of great technica

interest of which a few may be mer

tioned. Pressure of hydrogen in the sta

that element. The orange line of helium is dark. The orange sodium lines are dark and extremely narrow and the fact

that they occupy this usual position shows that the star's distance from the earth

Stranger-You must find it very lonely of hese hills. Shepherd-Lonely? No. I don't

Why, there was a man an' a 'oss passed ye terday, an' there's you today.—Punch.

To assist digestion, relieve distress

after eating or drinking too heartly, to prevent constipation, take

After Dinner

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Buckwheat

old-fashioned sort,

with

modern

science

in

is the good

The H-O Co's

is not changing rapidly."

"The new star in Perseus has diminished

except to appears public clamor."

This is bound to displeas

while chief.

a tonic and strength-giver.
In my own household, one of the dopound for liver trouble of long stand-ing, and says: "It has done more good Several priests have spoken to me in praise of this remedy, and I believe it has the confidence of my associates,

of New York, tendering his thanks for its request for an address from him, and expressing his regret at being unable to comply. In part he wrote:

"The reference to political matters con"The referenc Co., a firm whose members I have known for nearly a quarter of a cen-tury, and in whom I have perfect confidence. Very truly, JOHN S. MICHAUD,

Coadjutor Bishop of Burlington.

There is no household in the land that can honestly afford to be without this remedy. It is a simple matter to test The following letter from Bishop Mary's Academy, on Mansfield Ave., its astorishing efficacy,



Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Twenty Years Proof. Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bow-

els in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them" R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

EVERY WOMAN

