STATUE OF GRANT

Gift of the Grand Army Accepted by the Nation.

IT IS PLACED IN THE CAPITOL

Elaborate Ceremonies Held in the House of Representatives Commemorative of the Event.

WASHINGTON, May 19.-The statue of General Grant, presented by the G. A. R. to the Nation, was unveiled in the great retunds of the Capitol today, and elaborate ceremonies commemorative of the event were held in the Hall of Representatives in the presence of a vast concourse of people, who included the widow, daughter and descendants of the hero of Appomattox, hundreds of his comrades arms, the officers and committee of the G. A. R., and many men distinguished in military, political and social circles. The statue of the pre-eminent chief of the Union forces in the Civil War repre-

the Union forces in the Civil war repre-sents the contributions of thousands of his comrades of the G. A. R., none of whom was allowed to subscribe more than 15 cents, and is the result of a movement started shortly after General Grant's death at McGregor, in July, 1895. It is the work of Franklin Simmons, an Ameri-can sculptor.

Of marble, of heroic size, it stands on a granite pedestal embiazoned with a bronze seal of the G. A. R., representing the grim old hero in the full uniform of a General equipped for the field with top boots and gauntlets, his cloak over his left arm and his right hand resting on the hilt of his sword. The counterfeits of statesman, soldiers and pioneers in marble and bronze adorn the old House of Representatives chamber of the Capitol, now Statu-ary Hall, but these are gifts of the indi-vidual states. Grant's statue was un-veiled in the rotunda, as befitted the statue of one whose vallant service was for the whole Nation. There it will re-main with the statues of Jefferson, Ham-liton and Lincoln, which are also in the rotunda, an example and an inspiration to future generations. The hero of Appo-matter stands near the western entrance, flanked on either side by the famous paintings of the "Surrender of Cornwai-lis" and the "Surrender of Burgoyne." Unveiling of the Statue.

The unveiling took place shortly before noon, in the presence of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, the officers of the G. A. R., Speaker Henderson and Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate. The fact of the unveiling was kept secret, and few people witnessed it. There were no ceremonies. Miss Sartoris, attired in white, pulled the lanyard that uncovered the statue. Mrs. Grant inspected it care-fully and smiled her approval. The party then repaired to the hall of the House, where the ceremonies occurred.

The ceremonies in the House were pro-foundly impressive. They consisted of ad-dresses by McCleary, Grosvenor, Richard-son, Warner, Linney, Gardner, Brosius

The gallery opposite the Speaker's ros-trum had been reserved for the members of the G. A. R., and was crowded with grizzled veterans who came to pay tribute to the mamory of their loved comrade. In the area in front of the Speaker's desk sat members of the Grand Army and the committee appointed by the Grand Army encampment at Philiadelphia, who had been granted the privilege of the floor for the affair by a special resolution in the House. In the gallery reserved for Mrs. Grant and her family were Mrs. Grant, her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris; Lieutenant Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, and Miss Grant, a daughter of Colonel Fred

Exactly at 12 o'clock, Speaker Hender-son's gavel fell. After an impressive prayer by the blind chaplain, the committee of the G. A. R., among whom were Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw, Gen-eral S. S. Burdette, General R. B. Heath, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veierans Irvin Robbins and Chaplain-it Chief J. L. Grim, were unbered into the House. After the Speaker had announced the order of the day, McCleary, chairman of the committee on library, sent to the clerk's desk and had read, a letter adstatue. McCleary then offered the follow-

"Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring. That the thanks of Congress be given to the Grand Army for the statue of General U. S. Grant. Resolved That the statue he accented

and placed in the Capitol, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presid-ing officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, be forwarded to the Eulogies in the House.

The eloquent eulogies of General Grant

which followed were listened to attentively, and several times wrung round after round of applease from the floor and galleries. McCleary said: "In the Spring of 1885 more men moved obedient to the command of General Grant than were commanded by Napoleon in all his campaigns from the beginning of his

meteoric career on the plains of Italy and before the pyramids of Egypt until his sun set at Waterioo, and the area of Grant's operations exceeded the area covered by Napoleon from the vine-clad hills ered by Napoleon from the vine-clad hills of France to the snow steppes of Russia.

"But to appreciate the real dignity and worth of General Grant's services to mankind they must be considered in the light of universal history. His gentus was exercised to save to the world its most secular possession. I measure my words when I say the most valuable secular possesof the world today is the union of the American States. Hundreds of lives and hundreds of millions of treasure have been expended to preserve it, but in its potency for good to the world it is worth infinitely more than it has cost"

nfinitely more than it has cost."

McCleary closed by saying:
"Every man who had any part, however humble, in the preservation of the Union is entitled to the gratitude of the world. Hence the propriety of eishrin-ing within this Capital, the temple of the great pacific principle of representation, the building in which the representatives of the commonwealths meet, a statue of the great commander, through whose gen-tus the Union was preserved. The statue, worthy alike of the genius which it com-memorates and the brave men whose cheerful contributions produced it, will be accepted, and it will be preserved in honor through the coming centuries. Congressman Warner, who cerved under General Grant during the Civil War, clos-ing a review of Grant's record, said:

"Within five years he was in command of all the armies of the United States, the army under his immediate command had moved by the left flank down through the wilderness. General Lee had tendered him his sword and surrendered to him the gallant army of Northern Virginia and our country was saved and united forever. Within eight years he was Precident of the United States, and but a short time thereafter all the potentates of the world felt honored in standing uncovered before the modest, unassuming American, the former woodchopper and country clerk. Today his statue honors the Capitol of the greatest Nation on earth."

General Grosvenor's Speech.

General Grosvenor said in part: Thirty-five years have passed over our heads since Grant achieved the culmina-tion of his great fame as a soldler. Dur-ing that time there have been wars in the world. During that time there have been great changes in military tactics, in mil-tary organization, in military supplies and munitions and all that appertains to the military arm of the Government, but I venture to say that among those who founders of have come and gone, among those who in 1650, con have led armies in Egypt, in Germany, in served as

France, there has been no man who has France, there has been no man who has any pretense of compelition with Grant as a soldier. He has been criticized somewhat by one of the great Generals of Europe, great in the amount of pay that he draws, great in the high rank that he holds, great in the splendid decorations that he has, but I ask my countrymen here today, when we are considering something of Grant in the light of 35 years, whether we may not with a pride that is whether we may not, with a pride that is enjoyable, contrast the career of Grant and all his mistakes, if he ever made any -compare them, with the most critical eye, with the best thing that has been done by the British army in its great campaign against the Boers, and tell me whether Grant does not shine like a meteor. I think the strategy of Grant that centered in the Wilderness and in front of Richmond the magnificent organization of the Army of the Potomac, will live as an exemplar of military strategy and peran exemplar of military strategy and per-fection long after Woiseley, his critic, long after Woiseley, the man who had deprecated him; long after Wolseley, the hero of Tel-El-Kebir in Egypt, and the planner of the strategy of South Africa will have been relegated to his proper position among the great Generals of the world." (Applause.)

An Ex-Confederate's Tribute. Richardson, the minority leader, who fought in the Confederate army against Grant, said, in part:

"The most extravagant and fulsome eulogy that can possibly be bestowed by human lips upon General Grant does not in the slightest degree derogate from the pure and matchless fame of the hero and dol of those who fought against him, and of all true Confederates in that bloody period during which his marvelous char-acter was developed, and which gave him the opportunity to win everlasting renown. But for the indomitable courage and valor of the Confederate soldier there would have been no opportunity for his develop-ment and for the proof of his giant strength. As an ex-Conference soldier, I revere his memory and demand and have a just right to demand to share in the a just right to demand to share in the honor and glory which cluster like jeweled diadems around his name, and render him conspictious above his contemporaries as an American soldier and citizen. Confec-orates can and do honor him, because in battle he was a forman worthy of their steel."

Dolliver concluded his eloquent tribute Dolliver concluded his eloquent tributs as follows:

"I count it also a part of General Grant's achievements that he gave his name and the influence of his Administration to the most beneficent treaty that ever was drawn between two nations—the treaty of Washington, which was followed by the Genera award extiling a loop. by the Geneva award, settling a longby the Geneva awara, setting a long-standing difference, more than once threatening war between the two nations of the world that ought to stand side by side for the freedom and progress of man-kind. It was an absolute confidence in the igment and patriotism of the American ople that when the treaty of Santo Dongo went down in the Senate, in a olse of vituperation in which even the

President did not escape, to turn away from the clamor of the hour and in the special message appeal from that decision to the American people 'whose judgment,' he said, 'eo seldom erre, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. In the midst of our new National responsibilities, I think American statesmen could gather a great deal of strength and encourage. ment by going over again the messages papers, letters and biography of Ulysses S. Grant." At 3 o'clock, as a further mark of r spect to the widow of General Grant, his daughter and grandchildren and the Grand. Artuy of the Republic, the House ad-

COMMANDER TODD RELIEVED Ocean and Lake Survey Work Taker From the Navy.

NEW YORK, May 19 .- A special to the Herald from Washington eays:
Secretary Long has relieved Commander C. C. Todd from dutyas Hyprographer of the Navy, from the Navy. It is confidentially ex-pected by Commander Todd and his friends that when the facts receive further consideration he will be restored to duty and proper steps taken to relieve his record of the stigma now resting upon it. Commander Todd has been zealously la-boring to keep the survey work under the Navy, because he believes with his brother officers that the Navy and the merchant marine can obtain better charts and be more efficiently served than if the Coast and Geodetic Survey had the work in charge. Arguments advanced by the Navy undoubtedly had much to do with Navy undoubtedly had much to do with the action of the Senate in restoring the prevision appropriating \$100,000 for carry-ing on the surveys under the Navy. This action was extremely distasteful to the Const and Geodetic Survey. Representa-tive Cannon wrote to Secretary Long asking him if the Hydrographer had sent any etters to "individuals, corporations, coards of trade or chambers of com-merce," in relation to the action of the House in connection with the ocean and lake surveys, Commander Todd responding that he had not. Then Mr. Cannon asked for a copy of a

letter sent the Hydrographic office. mander Todd sent the communication, but It was shown to be addressed to the "Branch Hydrographic Office, New York," "Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago," and so on, and Commander Todd's friends insist that We was entirely correct in stat-ing that no letters had been sent to "in-dividuals, corporations, boards of trade or chambers of commerce.

Secretary Long decided to relieve Comnander Todd as hydrographer pending a horough consideration of the matter.

SALT LAKE TO LOS ANGELES Salt Lake and Southern Jointly Interested in New Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19 .- The Exam-Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Company, in speaking about the proposed railroad from Salt Lake to

Los Angeles, said:
"Yes, it is true the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe are jointly interested in a new route between Sait Lake and Los Angeles. It will require the building of 400 miles of new road from Salt Lake couthwest to a point on the Santa Fe, in the Mojave Desert. Goff, a station just west of the Needles, will probably be the connecting point. I have had surveys made from Sait Lake to four points on the Santa Fe. The best of these routes will soon be selected. When President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe, was here several weeks ago, I had a conference with him on the subject. We practically settled the necessary details. A company will soon be organized. It will be financially backed by the Southern Pa-

cific and Sarita Fe.
"The new line will run a little to the
east of the Union Pacific's line from Salt
Lake southwest via Milford to the Nevada state line. It should and will develop a good local traffic in addition to hand overland business. The line will open up some valuable coal fields in Utah. the Southern Pacific's proposed cut-off between Los Angeles and Ogden and the East by the way of the Carson & Colorado Railroad. The latter route will be by the way of Mojave, Keeler and prob-

ably Woodworth on the Central Pacific. Will Revisit Her Old Home. Mrs. George H. Himes, a ploneer of 1858, who was born near New Haven, Conn., atarted for the place of her birth last Monday. This is her first visit to the state of her nativity. While absent she will visit relatives in Philadelphia, Pa.; Newark, Milburn and other places in New Jersey. Her ancestors were among the founder of Newark and force certifed there. founders of Newark, and first settled there n 1650, coming from England, where they served as soldiers in Cromwell's army.

DEFEAT OF THE PROPOSITION FOR A PNEUMATIC TURE SYSTEM.

Statues of Benton, Blair and Grant Accepted With Appropriate Ceremonies-The Clark Matter.

WASHINGTON, May 19.-After a spirited debate, the Senate today, by the de-claive vote of 32 to 16, laid on the table the whole proposition relating to the transportation of mail by pneumatic tube system. An effort was made to secure the adoption of an amendment to appropriate \$25,00 to carry out existing con-tracts for the service of New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, but no action was taken upon it, special orders superseding the appropriating bill. The closing hours of the session were occupied in accepting from the State of Misuri statues of Fenton and Blair, located in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, and from the Grand Army of the Republic the statue of General U. S. Grant, located in the Capitol rotunda.

The Clark Case. At the opening of the session, Secretary pro tem, Fry laid before the Senate a dispatch from the Governor of Montana, Sispatch from the Governor of Montana, Robert B. Smith, asnouncing that he had revoked the appointment of W. A. Clark as Senator, made by Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs, and had appointed Martin Maginnis to fill the vacancy. At the request of Chandler (Rep. N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, the telegram was referred to his committee. Allen (Pop. Neb.) requested that the dispatch lie on the table, and to this Chandier agreed. ler agreed.

"Is this telegram," inquired Allen, "to be taken as construing that a vacancy exists in the Senatorial representation of

"I think the seat is vacant," said Chander. "How the vacancy was created is Morgan (Dem. Ala.), chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, gave

canal bill be taken up for consider-Perkins (Rep. Cal.) presented the report of the committee on conference upon the fortifications appropriation bill, and

it was agreed to. Allen offered a resolution that Messra. Pischer, Wessels and Wolmarens-the Boer delegates-be admitted to the floor of the Senate during their sojourn in

object," said Hawley (Rep. Conn.), and the discussion went over. The Senate then resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, the question pending being the committee amendment extending the pneumatic tube ervice. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) offered a sub-titute for this amendment as follows: "For execution of existing contracts for asportation of mail by pneumatic tube and such extension of such service as may be judged expedient by the Postmaster-General, and may in his judgment be plished at a reasonable cost, not ex-

accomplished at a reasonable cost, not exceeding in any event \$12,000 a mile, \$750,000."

Butler (Fop. N. C..) thought the Government ought to maintain the service
itself if it were to be maintained at all.

At 1 o'clock the resolution in the Montana Senatorial case was laid before the
Senate, and on motion of Chandler it went
over until 1 o'clock next Monday.

Caffery (Dem. La.) believed Hoar's
amendment was fair and conservative,
although there were circumstances in connection with the operation of the system,
as it existed now, that were suspicious.

Hoar contended that his amendment
committed the Government to nothing except to the continuation of existing contracts.

Teller (Sil. Colo.) thought if the scheme as Hyprographer of the Navy, and placed him under suspension. This action is the direct result of efforts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, supported by Mr. Cannon and other Representatives, to take the work of ocean and lake surveys that the committee's amendment and that from the Navy. It is confidentially exofoliated to the belief that the whole proposition ought to be rejected. Teller moved that the committee's amendment and that from the Navy. It is confidentially exofoliated to the belief that the whole proposition ought to be rejected. Teller moved that the committee's amendment and that from the Navy.

Hoar be agreed	to, 22 to 15, as AYES,	s follows:
son ter rd ry ter krell berson niel rbanks	Frye Hanna Hawley Jones, Ark. Kean Kyle Morgan Nelson Perkins Pettigrew Pettus	Quarles Rawlins Stewart Teller Thursto Tillman Turley Turner Vest Wolcott
ter	Lodge McBride	Proctor Ross

Mason Platt, Conn. Lodge (Rep. Mass.) offered an amend ment appropriating \$225,000 to carry out existing contracts for pneumatic tube service, the amendment containing a proision that there should be no exte of the service until it was authorized by

Wellington.

lallinger

lear Innsbrough

Acceptance of Statues.

Without action on the Lodge at ent, the postoffice appropriation bill was displaced by the special order, which was the ceremonies attending the reception of the statues of Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair, which have been placed in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, by the State of Missouri. A series of addresses were made, beginning with one by Vest (Dem. Mo.), who spoke eulogistically and doquently of both Benton and Blair, No event, he said, could go farther than the presentation of a statue of Francis P. Blair to the National Capitol by the State of Missouri to emphasize the fact that the memory of the War of the Rebellion. had been wiped out. Indeed, both Benton and Blair had devoted their lives to the

nume of free soil.

Vest's review of Colonel Benton's career was an interesting history of the days of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. He was, Vest said, not the equal of Clay as an orator, or of Webster as a lawyer, or Calhoun as an analytical debater, i he was the superior of any of them as an all-round legislator. He said that but for Blair's influence, Missouri would have given her solid military strength to the South, and if this had occurred, it were possible that the result of the war might have been different.

Vest was followed by Hoar, who de ered a glowing culogy of Thomas H. Benton, whom he characterized as the genius of Missouri, and of the West

A. R. statue of General Grant. By special order of the Senate, two of the galleries of the Senate had been reserved for members of the G. A. R. Both were filled, while, by further special order, the national officers of the G. A. R. were administrational officers of the G. A. R. were administrational officers of the Senate during the state of the filled of the filled of the Senate during the state of the senate had been reserved for members of the mitted to the floor of the Senate during from early morn till dewy eve.

was the brief speech of Hawley (Rep. Conn.). He congratulated his comrades of the G. A. R. upon the successful consummation of a great work, and said the hobic gift was accepted with sympathy and gratitude. After a handsome culogy by Harris (Pon. Kan). Turkey (Dem. Torn.)

College Games Postponed. Harris (Pop. Kan.), Turley (Dem. Tenn.) delivered a notable address from the view point of a private soldier in the ranks of delivered a notable address from the view point of a private soldier in the ranks of the Confederate army. He said the sentiments of the people of the South had in recent years changed toward Grant, and gradually had become those of cordinity poned on account of rain.

and esteem. He never could reach, he said, that inner chamber of the Southern pe ple's hearts. It was occupied alone by the "Immortal Lee," whom the people of the Southland loved because he was the very incarnation of their cause. Turley said he did not think of Grant as a commander or as a President so much as he thought of him as the gallant soldier, the friend of Lee and the protector of the private soldier of the Confederate army, and as such a soldier he paid tribute to the memory of Grant. Turner (Fus. Wash.) spoke of Grant as

the "great silent soldier, who lies upon the bank of the Hudson. As he struck the hardest blow, so was his hand first to pour the healing baim into the wound thus made." He considered him as combining the qualities of both Moltke and Wellington, for he planned with the precision of the former and carried forward his plans with the tenselix of the latter.

the former and carried forward his plans with the tenacity of the latter.

Carter (Rep. Mont.) paid a brief tribute "to the Nation's greatest military chieftain," and then Allen concluded the speechmaking with a view of General Grant from the view point of a "private soldier who served under him." The Senate then, at 5:45 P. M., ad-

THE MESSAGE FROM SMITH. Governor of Montana's Telegram to

Senator Chandler. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Senator Chandler has received the following message from Governor Smith, of Montana: "To Hon. W. E. Chandler, Chairman, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have this day regarded and revoked the appointment of Hon. W. A. Clark, made by the Lieutennon. W. A. Clark, made by the Lieuten-ant-Governor of this state on the 15th Inst., as being tainted with collusion and fraud, and I have this day appointed Hon. Martin Maginnia, of Montana, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. A. Clark. Credentials will follow in due course.

"ROBERT B. SMITH, "Governor of Montana Senator Chandler has also received a protest against Mr. Clark's being seated, signed by Speaker Stiff, of the Montana House of Representatives, and a number of county officials, dated at Missoula, nt., May 18.

The protest sets forth the proceedings in the Senate in the case of Senator Clark,

the Senate in the case and then says:
"Whereas, it is apparent from the facts and circumstances following that at the time Clark was delivering his speech in the United States Senate, notifying the Senate of the fact that he had tendered his resignation, his son and others who were associated with him during the contest before the Legislative Assembly in January, 1899, and who are shown to have been participants in the bribery and cor-ruption practices in his election, were in the capitol of Montana, his resignation having been so timed that it would reach the office of the Chief Executive of the State of Montana during the absence of the Governor of the State, and while the Lieutenant-Governor was Acting Governor and upon whom it is evident that they could confidently rely for the consumma-tion of a scheme for his appointment; and,

"Whereas, All the circumstances sur rounding the transaction indicate, and we believe there was a conspiracy laid or the part of W. A. Clark and those who were associated with him in the contest before the Legislative Assembly of Janu-ary, 1869, and who had, by false and fraud-ulent pretenses, induced the Governor of ulent pretenses, induced the Governor of the State of Montana to absent himself therefrom, that the Lieutenant-Governor (evidently a party to the scheme), might be the Acting Chief Executive for the purpose of accepting the tendered resig-nation and making the appointment, and the Lieutenant Governor, actions as Govthe Lieutenant-Governor, acting as Governor, in defiance of the will, not only of the people of the State of Montana, but of all decent and right-thinking people of the entire country as well, pursuant to the conspiracy and manifesting a contempt for the Senate of the United States and for the opinious of some of its most and for the opinions of some of its most eminest and distinguished members, ap-pointed Mr. Clark to the vacancy created by his own resignation.

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Montana, do most carnestly, emphatically and solemnly protest against the said W. A. Clark being allowed to take his seat in the Senate of the United take his seat in the Senate of the United States under and by virtue of the appointment already referred to, until the Senate, by its duly appointed committee of privileges and elections, may make such inquiry as may appear necessary and proper as to the methods employed in bringing about said appointment."

Another love resteat second by officially

Another long protest, signed by officials Another tong protest, signed sy omeists and citizens of Silver Bow County, the home both of Mr. Clark and of Mr. Daly, alleges that the appointment of Mr. Clark by the Lieutenant-Governor is fraudulent. The following statement is from this pro-

When the Governor left the state, the Lieutenant-Governor was also ab having left for the purpose of attending the Peoples Party National Convention, to be held at Sleux Falls, S. D. But by a singular coincidence, the latter official, who is Mr. Clark's personal friend and assistant, left the convention fore it had made its nominations or trans-acted any business, and hurried back to Montana, arriving in time to receive Mr. Clark's resignation from the hands of his son. Then, within a few hours after the resignation was received, and only about 4 hours before the Governor's return, the Lleutenant-Governor appointed Mr. Clark to fill the supposed vacancy. In this be-half, the undersigned allege, upon their information and belief, that the Governor of Montana was fraudulently and decep of Montana was fraudulently and decep-tively lured from the state by Mr. Clark, through Thomas Hinds, one of his recog-nized agents and political workers, for the express purpose of enabling Mr. Clark to resign in his absence and to be rein-stated by the appointment of the Lieu-tenant-Governor before the Governor could return."

Maginals' Commission Signed.

HELENA, Mont. May 19.—Governor Smith reached Helena today, and affixed his signature to the commission of Major Martin Maginnis, who left tonight for Washington. Concerning the appointment, overnor Smith said:
"If the Senate adopts the committee res

olution and decides that Clark was never egally elected, and had nothing to resign, then my appointment of Major Ma-ginnis may not be recognized."

To Feed Wild Birds.

Christian Work.

We have found a very simple way of providing board in Winter and lodging in Summer for a great number of birds. You have only to buy a few coacoanuts, cut off the ends, like taking the top off an genius of Missouri, and of the West. He said the whole country approved Missouri's choice for the Senate gallery.

At the conclusion of the speeches the resolution accepting the statues of Benton and Blair were adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution accepting the Grant Barton of General Grant Barton of General Grant Barton of the senate which was a string through the senate was a string through and knot it, and then hang the coconnic from a creeper or bough. Thus for a few cents, you can provide food for these lively little birds for weeks, or rather months. the exercises attendant upon the consideration of the resolution.

Hansbrough (Rep. N. D.) presented a concurrent resolution similar to the one that hollow them out, if the shells are offered earlier in the day in the House by left out through the Summer. In this way, McCleary, and it was adopted.

"A Soldiers' Tribute to a Great Soldier" most reasonable terms, with no extras.

THE NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA OF SPRINGTIME



MAJOR M. W. LANG.

Major M. W. Lang, Assistant Paymaster U. S. V., of 1802 S street, N. W., Washn. D. C., says the following in regard to Perun

"I have used Peruna for nervous dyspepsia for the last three weeks. I can cordially recommend it to any one suffering from a similar complaint; especially do I feel pleased to speak a good word for it in this particular because dyspepsia or indigestion is guite too common a malady among Americans. It has distinctly benefited me, restoring me to a normal condition of good health when I was utterly incapacitated by a disorder so easily cured by a few doses of really good medicine." Major Lang's home address is Wellington, O.

S. B. Coates, Muncie, Ind., INC East Washington street, writes: "I have just recovered from a very bad case of dyspepela, and owe my recovery to Peruna. I have been troubled with dyspepaia for five years. Doctors did me little or no good. One bottle of Peruna gave me relief, and after using two bottles the dyspepsia has all disappeared. I can eat and sleep, and feel like a new man."

Mr. H. D. Carew, Brockton, Mass., 1946
Main street, writes: "About 10 years ago
I was greatly distremed by dyspepsia, and
took no comfort day or night. I tried
overything that physicians prescribed,
with no relief whatsoever. A friend insiated on my using Peruna. It worked
wonders, and entirely gured me of the
disagreeahle disease. I cannot speak too
highly of Peruna."

The symptoms of catarrhal dyspepsia are coated tongue, pain or heavy feeling in the stomach, sour stomach, belching of gas, dizzy head, sometimes headache, despondent feelings, loss of appetite, pul-plication of heart and irregularity of the

For this condition Peruna is found to be an admirable remedy. In all cases it brings prompt relief to the painful symp-toms, and in a large per cent of the cases it makes a permanent curs. Peruna soothes the inflamed mucous surface and thus strikes at the root of the disease.



cure for catarrh.

Hartman's books entitled "Winter Catarrh," I dis-covered that Peruna was good for catarrh. At-ter I had taken only three bottles of Peruna I was cured of the catarrh. I now advise everybody troubled with catarrh to take Dr. Hartman's Peruna, as it is a sure

"Friends to whom I recommended Peruns, tell me that it is also good for head-ache, dizziness and pain in the stomach."

In cases where the inflammation has been so severe and continued as to pro-duce extreme irritability of the stomach, the remedy may be taken in small doses at first, diluted in water, but as soon as the improvement is sufficient to permit the whole dose to be taken undiluted, it is a better way and the cure is much more

Charles W.
Campbell.

John F. Carter, 336 Nicholson street.
Richmond, Va., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Peruna for all who are suffering with catarrh of the shighest terms, Mr. Campbell says:
"I have used Peruna, and after the use of one bottle I find that it is all you claim for k. It is a fine tonic and II take pleasar it to fellow sufferers."

Major Lang's home address is Weilington, O.

Charles W.
Campbell, Washington correspondent for the philadelphia industry pleasure in recommending peruna for all the improvement is sufficient to permit the whole dose to be taken undituted, it is a better way and the cure is much more rapid.

Peruna is also a spring medicine which at once removes the cause of all affections peruna, and after taking eight bottles I consider myself a well man. I told several friends about it, and all of them feel better since taking it. I was down two or three months at a time, unable to do anything; haven't had a spell since taking your medicine.

"Any one suffering with stomach trouble that will take your medicines regularly will be cured, My druggist told me that it is a fine tonic and I take pleasar it to fellow sufferers."

The campbell is a better way and the cure is much more rapid.

Peruna is also a spring medicine which at once removes the cause of all affections peculiar to the spring season, by purifying the blood of all contamination and invigorating the whole system.

For a free book on catarrh address The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

EUROPE NOT BEHIND THE UNITED STATES IN THE ART.

Many of the Most Common Articles of Consumption Are Rendered Unwholesome by Poisons.

whose duty it is to protect this interest are assuming great activity against the prevailing tendency to adulterate and decase the food supply of the world. But in the face of all this activity on the part of the authorities, the adulterators are waxing boider, and the field for the debasement of human food is extending its boundaries every year with a rapidity that is as startling as it is discouraging. According to the report of James T. Du United States Consul-General at Gall, the following are a few of the articles of food that are adulterated in the Old World, to an extent that is attracting the serious attention of the auespecially in Switzerland, where the laws against the debasement of any kind of human food are very strictly enforced.

Chocolate and Cacao. Chocolate and cacao are coming more drink coffee or tea use chocolate and cacao as a beverage. The slot machines have extended the consumption of chocolate, and altogether its use has greatly increased during the past 10 years. This advance in demand forced an increased supply; the adulterator saw his opportunity, and commenced operations, and at once there was noticeable an increase in the trade in mutton tallow, lowest grade sugar, shells of the cacao bean, sawdust, tato meal, and the ochers containing the proper colors.

Honey. This delicious and, in its natural state,

very wholesome breakfast dish is coming into general use on the continent of Eu rope; and the bees, be they never so busy, cannot supply one-third of the honey that is consumed, so some one must naturally make enough to supply the deficit. Through a series of manipulations of al-most everything containing saccharine, this is now being successfully and very profitably accomplished; and, of course, this industry flourishes best in those years when the bees have but little success in manufacturing the real article, which very often occurs. The "dishonoring of honey," as it is called, is a growing art, and several successful establishments are now in operation, producing large quantities of this artificial honey for the market, and the product is in popular demand. The people seem to like it. It is cheap and the sales are large. All sorts of ingredients enter into its manufacture, among which may be mentioned syrups, malt extracts of the lowest grades, meal of different kinds, and cornstarch. From a pound of bee honey, 5 to 10 pounds of "dishonest honey" are made so successfully that it sometimes requires an expert to discover the deception.

It is a well-established fact that some of the wine that is consumed has never entained a drop of grape julce, and many of the liquors contain hardly a drop of the genuine article. Much of the wine on the market is from pressings several removes from the first, and is amplified by the sap of plums, cherries, apples, ber-ries of different kinds, and water. Potato syrup dissolved in rain water and mixed with the refuse of the wine and cider press makes a very salable beverage, and some sonle are satisfied with the aroma and lating qualities of this artificial wine. The destred color and bouquet may be obtained by mixing wine acids with cream

Although the production of this beverage

ADULTERATION

Is very carefully controlled by the authorities in many of the Continental countries, especially in Germany and Switzerland, the adulteration is carried on to such an extent that its quality is not what it would be if the laws against its dehasement could be rigidly enforced.

Chemical analysis proves that, aside from mait, hops and water, some beer contains chicory, pine sprouts, camomile, hembane, wild cherries, poppy heads, guinea grains, boxwood, potash, vitriol of iron, alum, licorice, solution of tartar, Hisseed and Poland, and mixed with the genuine saile the manufacturers to produce beer coffee berry its sale was quite lively in other parts of Europe. As the food supply has always been the first problem to solve among the nations, and as a wholesome food supply is of the utmost importance for the health of the human race it is natural that those

In Switzerland, bread seems to play a more prominent part as food than in any other country, except France. It furnishes 70 per cent of the nourishment of 2,000,000 inhabitants in the Swiss Repub ent of the and that the nourishment is wholesome and adequate is proven by the sturdy health for which most of the Swiss are noted. I doubt, owing to the careful epforcement of the anti-adulteration law of Switzerland and the prompt and vigorous protest of the people themselves when an infraction is discovered, whether there is any country in Europe that has, as a rule, purer, more wholesome bread than thorities in the different countries, and this republic. But rigorous enforcement of laws and prompt resentment of the breadcaters have not, thus far, prevented adulteration taking place. Being the chief article of food, it has the widest market, and consequently offers the best oppor-tunity for debasement. To increase the and more into general use as articles of weight of bread is becoming quite an art food. Many people who are unable to on the continent of Europe. Some bakers soak the dough heavily with water and by quickly baking succeed in holding much of its weight. Others mix potato meal with the flour. This system does not necessarily make unwholesome bread though it lessens it nourishing power. The most unwholesome bread is made out of low-grade flour, in which slum or blue vitriol is used to improve its appearance. Sometimes the admixture of these ingredients is too generous, and these poisons become so pronounced as severely to af-fect the health of the consumers. Milk.

Milk also has its troubles. The nump is not its only source of increase. If water is added to milk, the dilution will always be apparent, unless some ingredi-ent is applied to cover the deception and restore the color, and sometimes certain kinds of soap are successfully used for this purpose. Butter.

Butter has not escaped the wiles of the adulterator, and the different ways in which it is debased are many, and some are past finding out. All kinds of cheap fatty substances are employed and good oleomargarine is the least objectionable of them all, according to experts. Most people like yellow butter and demand it at the market place. It is not difficult to understand, therefore, that when the sea son and fodder are unfavorable to the making of yellow butter, art should step in to satisfy the wishes of the buyer; and the juice of the carrot is used to give the butter a golden hue. But this can hardly be called deleterious adulteration,

this fact to escape their notice. Cheese. The door to adulteration is wide ope in the cheese industry. Natural and some chemical fats find their way readily into cheese vats. Milk of all qualities and in all stages is used, and potatoes that are worthless for marketing purposes are ground exceedingly fine for cheeseming, and it is said that even the bi from the slaughter-house sometimes plays

provided pure carrot juice is employed

Water left in butter increases the weight, and some butter-makers have not allowed

a part in this manufacture. Coffee

If all the substances that pass through a Continental coffee-grinding machine dur-ing the year should be written in alpha betical order. A would begin the list with scorns and W would end it with worm-wood, sprouts of which are sometimes used to give the debased coffee a slight aromatic bitter taste. Adulterat

maintain their shape by some ad substance. The test usually employed to discover this deception is to place the beans in a receptuele containing warm water: this will dissolve them in a few

The debasement of tea is a growing industry. Twenty-five years ago the tdrinking habit was confined largely Holland, Russia and England; but the beverage is now popular in almost every Continental country. This new condition increases the demand, and the adulterators thus have the opportunity to ply their nefarious trade with success. Take handful of ordinary tea, place it in luke warm water, and when the leaves are thoroughly saturated, open and spread them out, and, three chances in six, you will find a quantity of strawberry, linden, sage and other leaves in the collection. But should it be found that all the leaves belong to the tea plant, that will be no proof that adulteration has not taken place, for the clever Chinese have a trick of using the off leaves of brewed tea for the export frade, and some of the tea-dealers of Europe have discovered the deception and are utilizing the trick by

preparing these leaves themselves. Thus, at a time when American meats and dried fruits are having a struggle for existence on the markets of Germany and Switzerland and some other European countries, owing founded and false ideas of the someness—ideas created by an inoppor-competition alone—it is not an inopporsomeness-ideas created by the spirit of founded belief among the breadwinners of Europe that our meats and fruits are far cheaper and more wholesome and nourishing than tons of other food sup-piles which they are purchasing every day without thought or protest, and at prices high enough to satisfy the most eager profit-taker in the land

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