GONE INTO HISTORY

Fifty-Eighth Congress Adjourns Without Day.

LOVING CUP FOR SPEAKER

Whole House Unites in Expression of Regard for Cannon—Hemenway Announces That 1906 Will Show a Surplus.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The last remaining hour of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth Congress began at 10 o'clock this morning, although it was still the legislative day of March 2. When Speaker Cannon called the body to order, few members were in their seats, but soon after it took on the usual appearance of a session.

A prolonged discussion was precipitated of the conference report on a bill prohibiting the selection of timber lands in lieu of lands in forest reserves. The report was agreed to and the bill was passed.

At 10:40 o'clock the House took a recess for 15 minutes. At its conclusion Hemenway (Ind.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, in accordance with custom, gave a resume of appropriations made during the present Congress. The total permanent and annual appropriations, he explained, were $697,648,104, while the estimates for the next fiscal year were $725,590,515. If there were no additional expenditures there would be a surplus at the close of the next fiscal year of $28,542,410.

Will Be No Deficit.

"It now looks clear, beyond question," he said, amid loud Republican applause, "that there will be no deficit."

The usual committee of three was appointed to join a similar committee from the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that the House had completed its business and was ready to adjourn. The Speaker appointed Payne (Rep., N. Y.), Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) and De Armond (Dem., Mo.).

At 11:10 a recess for 20 minutes was taken. Immediately thereafter Payne announced there would be a "joint caucus." Hepburn, mounting the rostrum, said there were occasions when a mild Republican like himself could be permitted to preside over a "Democratic" caucus and when a distinguished Democrat could preside over a "Republican" caucus.

Hay (Dem., Va.), chairman of the regular Democratic caucus, then took the chair and in humorous vein said the occasion was the most unique in the political history of the country. A pleasing incident, said to be without precedent, then followed. Speaker Cannon was presented with a handsome loving-cup, the tribute of affection and esteem of the members, regardless of party. The presentation speech was made by Boutell (Rep., Ill.) and was punctuated throughout with applause, the members several times rising en masse and cheering. He was followed by Williams (Dem., Miss.), the minority leader, who also delivered a most feeling and appropriate address. Amid deafening applause Speaker Cannon rose to respond. He spoke as follows:

Cannon's Thanks for Loving Cup.

"A gift from master to servant humbles the recipient. A gift from servant to master embarrasses the master. A gift from equal to equal, when prompted by confidence and esteem, is 'like unto apples of gold in pictures of silver.' The men who compose the National House of Representatives, with their warrant of attorney from a great people, have no superiors. They are all equals. I am proud that I am one of you. I am more gratified to receive this gift than words can express. I receive it as a token of your respect for me, as one of you.

"This loving cup, notwithstanding its magnificent proportions, is not large enough to contain my thanks, my confidence in, respect for and love of you, one and all."

When the enthusiasm had subsided, Clark (Dem. Mo.) produced a second demonstration by presenting to John Sharp Williams (Dem. Miss.), the minority leader, a loving cup, the gift of his Democratic colleagues. When Williams rose to respond he was accorded the same spontaneous and general applause given to the Speaker. He said in part:

"I have been touched by the words of my friend from Missouri. My colleagues, I have felt at times the burden of apprehended, even approaching, failure, in attending to the duties which you have laid on me. I will, therefore, only say now that it affords me, and will afford me hereafter, unceasing pleasure to know that you are pleased to say that I have measurably well succeeded. It affords me the same degree of pleasure to know that you are pleased to say or that you are pleased to applaud the gentleman from Missouri when he said that in whatever measure I might have succeeded or failed I had tried to do my work, and had succeeded thus far, at any rate, in indulging in no sort of enmity, no sort of animosity and no sort of malice."

The House then resumed its session, and the Speaker recommended the following appointments:

Visitors to the Military Academy—Gardner, Michigan; Esch, Wisconsin; Slayden, Texas.

Visitors to the Naval Academy—Vreeland, New York; Brandegee, Connecticut, and Jones, Virginia.

Temporary committee on accounts—Cassell, Pennsylvania; Hughes, West Virginia, and Bartlett, Georgia.

Commission to examine into the public printing—C. B. Landis, Indiana; Perkins, New York, and Griggs, Georgia.

Committee to Lewis and Clark Fair.

Committee to attend the opening exercises of the Lewis and Clark Exposition—Tawney, Minnesota; Bartlett, Georgia; Sherman, New York; Hemenway, Indiana; Hamlin, Missouri; Littauer, New York; Boutell, Illinois; Babcock, Wisconsin; McAndrews, Illinois; Rodenberg, Illinois; Sibley, Pennsylvania; Loudenslager, New Jersey; Henry, Texas; Legare, South Carolina, and Small, North Carolina.

It was exactly 10 minutes to 12 o'clock when, in response to a suggestion from Williams, Speaker Cannon surrendered the gavel to James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, during the reading of the customary resolutions of thanks to the Speaker of the House. The resolution was adopted with a rousing cheer. The Speaker then resumed his seat and bade farewell to the members in a brief and affecting speech.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that it had performed that duty, and the President had no further communications to transmit, and then, on motion of Payne, New York, the House, at 11:55 A. M., adjourned sine die.

SENATE HOLDS FINAL SESSION

Allison Presents Summary of Appropriations and Revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate convened at 10 o'clock today in continuation of yesterday's session. The Senators were located on the Republican side of the chamber in order to make room for later arrivals, and comparatively few of them were present at the hour of meeting. Other arrangements had been made over night for the reception of invited guests. The change consisted principally in placing as many extra chairs on the floor as space would permit. Many ex-Senators and most of the newly-elected proximate amount appropriated this ses-

The Senate soon found itself in the predicament of being in a position to work, but without having anything to do. As a consequence, it sat much of the two hours between the time of meeting and the beginning of the inaugural ceremonies in an informal manner. Business began with the adoption of a resolution making provision for the payment of expenses attendant upon the inaugural.

Allison then made his annual statement concerning the appropriations made during the session. He said that, while accurate figures could not be given, the approximate amount appropriated this session was $818,000,000, as against $781,000,000 last year. The estimated revenues for next year were $726,000,000. Allison expressed the opinion that the deficit for the fiscal year beginning next July would be no greater than that for the year which will end on that date.

For some time thereafter the business consisted in receiving members from the House and in the announcement by the presiding officer of his signature to bills. At 10:45 a recess was taken for 20 minutes.

About 11 o'clock the members of President Roosevelt's household and the friends and kinsfolk he had invited to be of his family party to witness the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol arrived and were shown to the seats reserved for them. Soon afterward the members of Senator Fairbanks' party arrived. They were Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Mrs. J. W. Timmons, Mrs. Mary A. Fairbanks, Miss Lulu Fairbanks, Mrs. J. L. Griffiths, J. L. Griffiths (Consul at Liverpool) and Warren, Frederick, Richard and Robert, sons of Mr. Fairbanks.

As soon as the Senate was called to order after recess Bacon took the chair and Gorman presented the usual formal resolution of thanks to President Pro Tem Frye. He said that, while it was the usual expression, it conveyed the sincere feeling of the Senate. It was unanimously adopted.

The House resolution providing for a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress had completed its labors and was prepared to adjourn, was then announced by the clerk of the House and immediately adopted. Allison and Bath were appointed members of the committee on behalf of the Senate. At 11:50 the committee to wait on the President announced that the President had no further communications to make.

Immediately after Senator Fairbanks had entered the chamber and had been announced as the Vice-President-elect, he took his seat at the right of President Pro Tem. Frye, who administered the oath to him, following up the ceremony by his own address to the Senate, returning thanks for its resolution. He closed his remarks with the formal announcement that the Senate was adjourned sine die.

When Dr. Hale concluded his prayer, which immediately followed the announcement of the final adjournment of the Senate for the Fifty-eighth Congress, he requested that all join him in the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, and several responded, including most of the members of the Cabinet.

After the prayer came the ceremony of swearing in the new Senators and those of the old Senators who had been re-elected. When the last of the Senators had taken their seats after being sworn, the Vice-President directed the sergeant-at-arms to "execute the order of the Senate for the inauguration of the President," and immediately afterward, at 12:25 P. M., the Senators and visitors began to file out of the chamber and make their way to the outside platform.

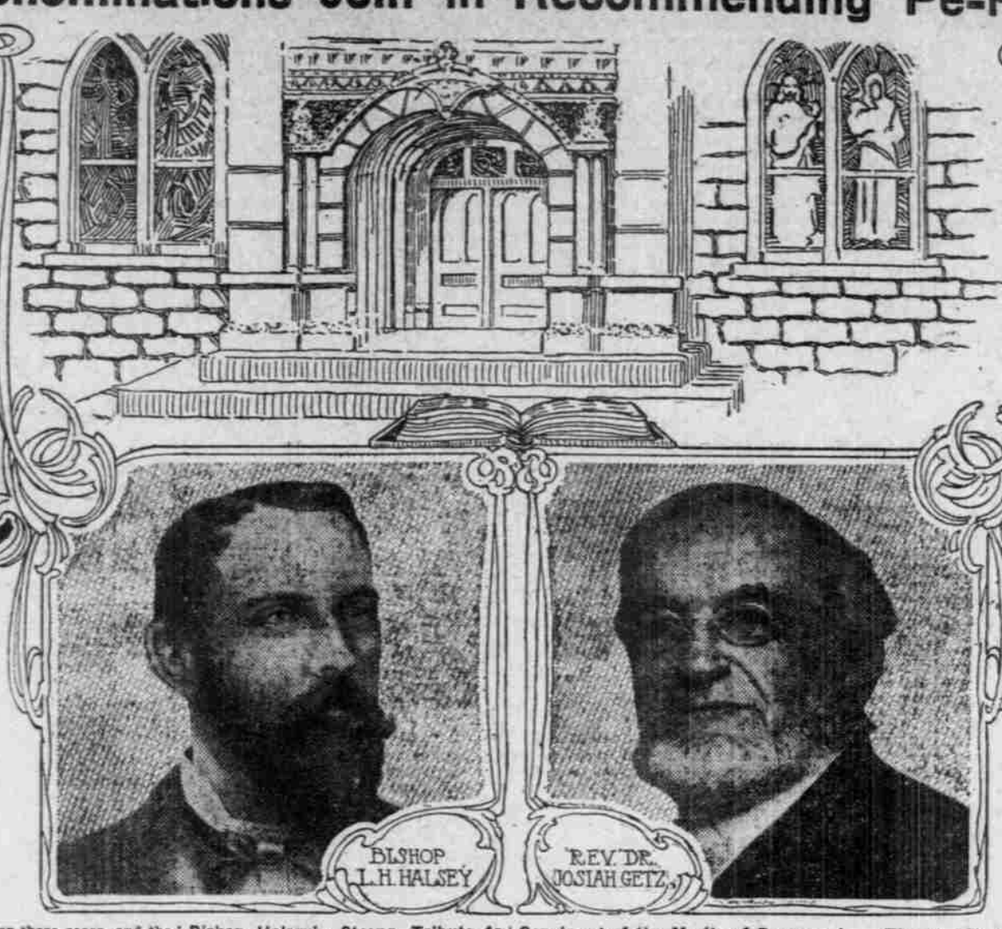
The Senators returned to their chamber at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremony, but no business was transacted beyond fixing the hour of meeting for the extra session at 12 o'clock each day. The Senate then, at 1:22 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

Senator Frye presided during the brief session, as Vice-President Fairbanks accompanied the President to the White House.

THE CLERGY SPEAK OUT CONCERNING PE-RU-NA.

Ministers of All Denominations Join in Recommending Pe-ru-na to the People.

REV. P. E. SWANSTROM



REV. H. STUBENVOLL

BISHOP L. H. HALSEY

REV. DR. JOSIAH GETZ

Entirely Cured by Pe-ru-na After Three Years Suffering With Chronic Catarrh.

Rev. P. E. Swanstrom, Swedish Baptist Pastor, box 228, Grantsburg, Wis., writes:

"I feel that it is my duty as well as pleasure to let you know that I am perfectly well, entirely cured of chronic diarrhoea and catarrh. I thank you for your directions how to use Peruna, and for your kindness to me.

"I have used Peruna according to your personal directions and I am very glad that I found a medicine which would cure me after three years' suffering."

Jacob F. Ramsey, D. D., Bishop Union A. M. E. Connection, writes from 1934 Annin St., Philadelphia, Pa., as follows:

"Having heard much of the great curative power of your Peruna, we concluded to try it. For colds and dyspepsia, we have found it to be an excellent remedy."

FOR many years the clergy have been praising Peruna. By the humblest pastor and the most exalted bishop, Peruna is held in high esteem.

These professional gentlemen come in contact with the facts of society. They are acquainted with the homes and know the real life of the people.

They have seen Peruna in thousands of households. They know of its beneficial results. They hear it discussed by their parishioners and praised by all classes.

It is therefore no wonder that the clergymen almost unanimously believe in Peruna.

Remarkable Cures Effected.

Many remarkable cures have been made among the clergy themselves by Peruna. The vocation of preaching is a constant strain to the voice.

Diseases of the larynx and the lungs are common among the preachers. Peruna is a specific for these cases, and the preachers have long since found it out.

In all parts of the United States, the warmest praise that Peruna can boast is to be found among the clergy of all denominations and creeds.

Cold Settled on Lungs.

H. M. Turner, D. D., L. L. D., 30 Young St., Atlanta, Ga., writes:

"I contracted a dreadful cold which settled on my lungs. I tried several remedies recommended by the doctors, but my condition grew worse until I was alarmed.

"I finally resorted to Peruna, and after I had taken two bottles, I found that the whizzing and tightness from which I had suffered, had entirely disappeared, and I find myself well again.

"I take pleasure in recommending this wonderful medicine to the many other sufferers who are looking for a tonic that will do them good, and doubly pay them for its price."

Bishop Halsey's Strong Tribute to Pe-ru-na.

L. H. Halsey, Bishop, C. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga., writes:

"I have found Peruna to be a great remedy for catarrh. I have suffered with this terrible disease for more than 20 years, until since I have been using Peruna, which has relieved me of the trouble.

"I have tried many remedies and spent a great deal of hard earned money for them, but I found nothing so effectual in the cure of catarrh as the great medicine, Peruna.

"I feel sure that Peruna is not only a triumph of medical science, but it is a blessing to suffering humanity.

"Every individual who suffers with respiratory diseases will find Peruna to be a magnificent and sovereign remedy."

Convinced of the Merits of Pe-ru-na.

Rev. Dr. Josiah Getz, 47 Park Ave., Albany, N. Y., for years a Rabbi of the Hebrew Synagogue, but now retired, writes:

"I am fully convinced of the merits of Peruna in cases of colds and catarrh, and as a general tonic.

"I have taken it off and on now for several years and always find that it is very effective in restoring lost strength and appetite, and very effective in ridding the system of cold. I gladly indorse it."

Rev. James Poindexter, of Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"My attention was called some time ago to your medicine, and take pleasure in saying I have tried it and found it good. In my opinion, Peruna is justly entitled to the fame which it has throughout the United States."

Many Would Be Saved From Death if Pe-ru-na Were Kept in the House.

Rev. H. Stubenvoll, of Elkhorn, Wis., is pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of that place. Rev. Stubenvoll is the possessor of two Bibles presented to him by Emperor William of Germany. Upon the fly leaf of one of the Bibles the Emperor has written in his own handwriting a text.

This honored pastor, in a recent letter to The Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., of Columbus, Ohio, says:

"I had hemorrhages of the lungs for a long time, and all despaired of me. I took Peruna and was cured. It gave me strength and courage, and made healthy, pure blood. It increased my weight, gave me a healthy color, and I feel well. It is the best medicine in the world. If everyone kept Peruna in the house it would save many from death every year."

Throat Affected by Catarrh.

Rev. H. W. Tate, 471 S. 11th Street, Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"For several years I have been troubled with a peculiar spasmodic affection of the throat. It would seize me suddenly, and for a few minutes I would be unable to speak audibly, and my breath would be greatly interfered with. I would be obliged to gasp for breath.

"I finally concluded that it was some catarrhal affection which probably excited the spasm. It interfered with my vocation as a preacher, attacking me occasionally in the pulpit.

"I had heard so much about Peruna as a catarrh remedy that I determined to try it. After taking two bottles my trouble has disappeared. I feel sure that Peruna has greatly benefited me."

For catarrh of the respiratory organs, no remedy has ever been found to equal Peruna.

Pe-ru-na for Coughs and Colds.

E. Cottrell, D. D., Presiding Bishop of Fifth Episcopal District, C. M. E. Church in America, writes from Holly Springs, Miss., as follows:

"I have used Peruna in severe cases of neuralgia, colds and coughs, and find it to be one of the most valuable remedies on the market.

"I unhesitatingly recommend it to all sufferers from the above troubles."

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ARGUMENT ON CONTEST

CASE FOR PEABODY SUBMITTED TO JOINT ASSEMBLY.

Waldron Expounds Methods of Ballot-Box Stuffing, and Says There Were 6000 "Phantoms."

DENVER, March 4.—John M. Waldron, chief counsel for James H. Peabody in his contest for the office of Governor, continued his argument before the joint convention of the General Assembly today in favor of ousting Governor Alva Adams and seating the contestor. Having spoken one hour yesterday, Mr. Waldron had four hours remaining of the allotted time for his opening address. Representatives Hall, in which the joint committee meets, was not crowded, but nearly all the seats were occupied. Only persons holding tickets are admitted, and the number of tickets for the public is limited to 500. The two contestants were in the audience at times, and gave close attention to Mr. Waldron's argument.

Having laid down and elaborated on the proposition that the Legislature is not sitting as a judicial body or in a judicial capacity, but as a legislative body "to exercise a political function," Mr. Waldron today proceeded to discuss the law and the evidence in the case, though he declared that he was undertaking a method he was not called upon to assume merely because there were Republicans who had "such a lofty conception of their duty as to require a preponderence of evidence in deciding the case."

Mr. Waldron dwelt on the alleged illegality of the practice of assisting illiterate voters without first having them swear to their inability to read or write the English language. In nearly all of the 104 precincts in this city which Governor Peabody asks to have thrown out, he said the law was not obeyed in this respect. As no record was kept of the illiterates, as the law requires, it was impossible to separate the good from the bad ballots.

Mr. Waldron also touched on what he called the conspiracy on the part of Democratic officeholders to carry the election in Denver for Adams.

On the question of the recheck of voters, which the Democrats say was worthless, he said that every obstacle was put in the way of the Republicans to prevent them from getting correct lists of voters. Notwithstanding the incomplete lists furnished the Republicans, he said, a recheck showed that 6000 names were "phantom voters," and no persons corresponding to those names could be found. He maintained that the Democrats were able to bring only 81 out of this list of 6000 persons to swear that a mistake had been made.

In regard to the testimony of Supreme Court watchers, who testified as to the regularity of the election, he said, they knew no more of the manner in which crooked elections were conducted than they knew of Sanscrit, and, therefore, their testimony was worthless.

The testimony taken before notaries public, contradicting the rechecker, was ridiculed by Mr. Waldron, who said it was worthless, as it was easy to produce a man to swear he had qualified and voted at the place alleged, as it was to have men vote under assumed names. He defended the handwriting experts, declaring that their testimony was correct in practically every case.

He ridiculed the method in which the Democrats had witnesses identify their ballots before the committee, and said that the witnesses were mistaken in their identifications. He said that, in stuffing ballot boxes, the Democrats would make a false return for Adams, and before the boxes were sent to the Courthouse, a number of Republican ballots would be extracted and Democratic ballots substituted. These ballots, he said, were numbered with the numbers on the ballots of well-known Democrats, so that in the box there would be a number of genuine Democratic ballots, and the same number of spurious Democratic ballots bearing duplicate numbers. When the spurious ballots were opened, Democratic witnesses, seeing the same number on the ballot and in the pollbook, were willing to swear the ballots were all written by them.

Mr. Waldron touched on the alleged frauds in Adams, Conejos, Las Animas and Pueblo Counties, which, he contended, were all in favor of the Democrats. If the precincts in these counties where illiterate voters were allowed to vote without being sworn be thrown out, as he said they should be under the law, Mr. Peabody's plurality, he said, would be increased by nearly 3000.

Mr. Waldron elected to take up the entire day in his presentation of the case of his client, and to reserve but two hours for his closing speech. He closed his argument with an eloquent appeal to the Assembly to seat Peabody.

The attorneys for Governor Adams will have eight hours, beginning Monday, and continuing until 3 P. M. Tuesday, to present their case. Mr. Waldron will make his closing address Tuesday afternoon.

On Wednesday the discussion will be open to the members of the Legislature, each member being limited to ten minutes. If all the members avail themselves of this privilege or transfer their time to fellow-members, voting will not begin before next Friday.

GRAFT ON THE GAS MONOPOLY

New York State Senators Accused of Negotiating for Bribes.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Evening World today says that "it is charged, without the slightest equivocation, that a Democratic States Senator, representing the gas combine of this city, has paid to several Republicans of the State Senate $7500 each to influence them in joining with the forces that are working to prevent the passage of bills that might hurt the lighting monopoly in New York City." According to the paper, it is further asserted that at least two other Senators are in negotiation for bribe money, but have not yet accepted it. The bills in question are measures pending in the Legislature looking to a reduction of the price of gas in this city.

WON'T LET UP ON BEEF TRUST

Grand Jury Will Go on in Spite of Garfield's Report.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The grand jury investigation of the beef trust will go ahead, regardless of the report made by Commissioner Garfield to President Roosevelt and transmitted to Congress. When asked if it was not a peculiar condition when one department of the Government asserted the existence of a beef trust and another seemingly discredited it, Assistant District Attorney Morrison today said:

"It does not make any difference what the Department of Commerce and Labor does, we will go on and conduct our investigation as intended. Mr. Garfield's men were sent out to gather facts and figures and not to look into the business methods of these concerns. They were not sent out to find violations of the Sherman act. The report has nothing to do with the grand jury investigation.

Texas Indorses War on Trusts.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 4.—The Texas Legislature has gone on record in both houses in an indorsement of President Roosevelt's policy in regard to the Standard Oil Company and the alleged beef trust.

Turned Over to Its Creditors.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Bankruptcy proceedings brought by three creditors on February 9 against Sullivan, Drew & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery, have been dismissed. There were about 200 creditors. The liabilities were $441,000 and assets $349,000. A settlement was made on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar in stock of a new corporation, composed of the creditors.

Striking Carriagemakers in Trouble.

PARIS, March 4.—The striking carriagemakers made a demonstration today on the Place de la Concorde. Fifteen arrests were made, but no one was injured.

FIT FOR ANY KING

(Continued from First Page.)

President's escort, and the President's rate of progress to the Capitol was reduced to the pathetic pace of men who were fast approaching the scriptural limit of life. But the delay had its compensations. Many thousands had opportunity to see and greet the President as his cortege slowly passed along the mile from the White House to Capitol Hill, where Congress was concluding its labors.

Vice-President Inaugurated.

The five minutes remaining at the close of the session were given to inaugurating the Vice-President, who was escorted to a seat near the presiding officer, Senator Frye, where he delivered brief inaugural remarks and took the oath of office.

Then began the formal organization of the new session in the Senate chamber. Packed like sardines in the restricted space of the little chamber were the official visitors, the President and Cabinet in plain clothes; the ambassadors and Ministers, gorgeous in gilt braid and decorations; the Supreme Court in deep black, the Army and Navy in silver and gold and swords; and last of all the members of a dead House of Representatives banked about the walls or crowded into cloakrooms. Each of these grand divisions of official life or official death was announced and saluted by the Senate rising. All this prolonged form with its solemn progress and weighty dignity was preliminary to the ceremonies outside, and the march at once began to the immense platform where the President was to deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office. Here the great pageant for the benefit of the public began to unfold itself.

The windows of the Capitol were crowded; there was a deep fringe of spectators along the roofs of Senate and House and the dome. The trees of the park were loaded with boys and men; the broad acres of the park itself were crowded with thousands upon thousands. Back of this, the windows, roofs and porches of the Library of Congress accommodated a multitude and every residence fronting on the park added to the imposing scene. Surrounding the plaza in front of the President's platform were the forming lines of the main parade, while from the adjacent streets everywhere projected heads of columns, military and civic, waiting to fall in their places in the line.

With the appearance of the President from the Senate chamber the shouting began, swelling into a roar like Niagara, rising to cyclonic effects, and continuing while the Senate and members of the House, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the heads of the Army and Navy, Ambassadors and Ministers, representatives of every subordinate branch of the Government and a great company of guests filed out of the Senate doors and filled the immense platform.

Oath and Speech, Then Parade.

At length all was ready for the crowning ceremony. The sea of humanity was stilled. The President advanced to take the oath of office. With his hand upon the Bible held by the Chief Justice, he reverently repeated the oath, kissed the book at the end, and Theodore Roosevelt again became President. He then delivered his inaugural address, which surprised his hearers by its brevity. As the ceremony closed he was again greeted by the roaring cheers of the immense throng. Accompanied by his escort and followed by troops and civilian paraders, he started for the White House. It was the most perfect column that ever marched in an inaugural parade, though its numbers were less than former ones. General Chaffee had insisted that a brigade of the National Guard from each state should be the maximum representation. Never had there been so perfect a regular army column in any previous National pageant.

While the whole military column was a marvel and a delight, as indicated by the continuing tornado of cheers where it passed, there were elements of special interest. The Ninth Cavalry, that splendid colored regiment, received marked attention. The crowds went wild over the section of Rough Riders. The scouts and the Porto Rico battalion excited intense interest. The brigade of cadet battalions from many states, organized by General Chaffee, attracted universal attention and received unbounded applause. The civic grand division of eight brigades in three divisions, made up of over 50 organizations, was in every respect better organized than ever before.

Gorgeous Scenes at Night.

Turning from the pageant of the day, the doubled population of the city disposed itself from the three imposing spectacles of the night, the promenade at the Pension Office, mismamed a ball; the fireworks on the White House lot, and the dazzling street decorations. The attendance at the ball was limited to 12,000 or 15,000. The street decorations were viewed by a solid marching column filling the wide pavements of the avenue and the street itself, and reaching for 2½ miles.

No such brilliant scheme of decoration and illumination was ever witnessed before in this country, or in any other. The dome of the Capitol stood white against the darkness, the illuminations of searchlights in the top of the Washington Monument being made visible for many miles. The fireworks exceeded all previous displays. There were no ordinary pieces. Rockets were discarded. The set pieces were of large dimensions—such as a wheel more than 100 feet in diameter, a Presidential piece 200 feet in length, and a National flag 300 feet long, carried up 1000 feet by balloons and there developed in the sight of the city and beyond.

The decorations of the ballroom successfully conformed to the agreement that every inauguration should excel all previous efforts. All was accomplished that could be effected by extended masses of color, spreading about and over the immense room and its galleries, with miles of evergreen vines, carloads of cut flowers, flags in artistic combination, electric lights by thousands upon thousands, and electric pieces large and small, were of unrivaled proportions, carrying 6000 lights of varied colors woven into a most beautiful design.

The instrumental music and the trained chorus of 500 voices filled the vast building to its remotest recesses with the perfection of musical attainment. In deference to Sunday, all ceremonies stopped at midnight, but it was well toward morning before the lights were turned down on the most brilliant spectacle that Washington has seen in its long line of notable occasions. Till long after midnight the gathered thousands walked, wandering and enthusiastic, on Pennsylvania avenue through long reaches of fairyland. With the wee sma' hours the lights faded and the citizens rested after their months of labor.

Grandly had the District of Columbia entertained the Nation.

Steel Trust Will Raise Wages.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A high official of the United States Steel Corporation said today that a general increase in wages of the employes of that company is under consideration. The announcement will be made officially about April 1.

MRS. DAVIS ATTACKS MILES.

Repeats Charge That He Maltreated Her Husband.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has written a letter attacking General Miles and saying that, if she wrote the letter which he recently published thanking him for his courtesy to Mr. Davis, it was written when she was unaware of the maltreatment of her husband.

BOSTON, March 4.—After reading Mrs. Davis' letter tonight, General Miles said:

"I will not reply to any insolent letter of that kind."

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of the heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard-boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle they will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the over-worked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures Dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health to every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full-sized package in every drugstore in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.