FIVE KILLED IN RAILROAD WRECK

Occurred on Auburn Branch of the New York Central.

WAS A HEAD-ON COLLISION.

A Passenger Train and a Wrecking Train Meet While Rounding a Curve At Full Speed.

Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Five men were killed and two fatally injured in a wreck early today on the Auburn branch of the New York Central, two and one half miles west of Aurelius. A passenger train and a wrecking train collided head-on while rounding a curve at full speed.

THE DEAD.

John Haseman, of Rochester, engineer of the passenger train.
Frank Hines, of Rochester, fireman of the passenger train.
Edward Vine, of Rochester, baggageman.
Engineer Durand, of Syracuse, crew of wrecking train.
Fireman Schuck, of Syracuse, of the wrecking train.

THE INJURED.

Trainman F. H. Renner, of Rochester.
—— Evan, member of wrecking crew.

Both engines and the baggage car of the passenger train were demolished.

St. Louis Glass Co. Formed.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.—The St. Louis Plate Glass company has been formed and will be incorporated under the laws of Missouri with a cash capital of $[illegible]. It is independent of the glass trust and will be a competitor of that organization.

Twelve hundred acres of land have just been purchased at Valley park, on the Meramec river, 17 miles from the city, the contracts have been let for buildings and machinery, the ground staked off and by the first of November it is expected to have the plant in operation with a capacity of 20,000 square feet of glass per day, giving employment to 600 men.

At Valley park it is proposed to found a model town of the Pullman, Illinois, type, with paved streets, electric lights, hotels, good houses, schools and churches.

To Study Hawaiian Fish.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, head of the zoology department of Standard university, will sail in a few days on the United States steamer Albatross on a six months scientific expedition to Hawaii, where he will take charge of the United States fish commission that was conducted last year by Dr. David Starr Jordan and Dr. Oliver P. Jenkins. Dr. Gilbert will be accompanied by Prof. C. C. Nutting, head of the zoology department at the University of Iowa, John W. Snyder, instructor in zoology at Stanford and Walter J. Fisher, a Stanford graduate from the same department. The party is to make investigation in all branches of natural history.

Union Stock Yards Report.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The annual report of the Union stockyards company, just completed, shows that 1901 was a record breaking year. The total receipts of livestock of all classes amounted to 15,667,192 head, the aggregate value being $285,853,239, an increase of 1,034,847 head and $26,540,516 in value over the receipts in 1900. This total of livestock received is the largest in the history of the yards, being 518,225 larger than the number of head received in any former year.

Iowa Legislative Doings.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 25.—The senate has passed a bill which had already passed the house, limiting fees paid by corporations filing articles with the secretary of state. Under the law, as changed $25 will be charged for the first $10,000 of capital stock and $1 for each additional $1,000.

The committee on federal relations of the Iowa house has unanimously decided to report for passage a resolution memorializing congress to pass the Hoar bill restricting the issuance of injunctions against strikers.

A Crazy Man's Confession.

New York, Feb. 25.—William Wild, an Englishman who came over on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and who surrendered to the police, saying he had robbed his Birmingham, Eng., employers of $20,000, has been arraigned in court. There he talked of being filed with X-rays and wireless telegrams. He was taken to Bellevue for observation by the alienists.

Royal BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

Finer food; saving of money; saving of the health of the family: the last is the greatest economy of all.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—over 800 practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send full address.

Some baking powder makers claim their powders are cheaper. They can be cheaper only if made from cheaper materials. To cheapen the cost of an article of food at the expense of its healthfulness, as is done in alum baking powders, is a crime.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

TIMBER SALE IN FOREST RESERVES

Circular Issued by Department of Interior Reaches Salt Lake Land Office—Will be of Marked Interest to Utah Timber Users.

The following circular which has just reached the local land office will be of the utmost importance to timber users in Utah, containing as it does, all of the recent changes in the timber cutting land law:

GENERAL.

1. Timber will be sold, both live and dead, wherever the removal of such material will be beneficial, or at least not detrimental, to the forest reserves.

2. In the disposition of this material the local demand will have preference, and, in localities where this local demand is so great that all available timber is likely to be needed, applications involving the export of the material to distant points will be refused.

HOW THE TIMBER MAY BE PURCHASED.

1. The applicant who wishes to purchase timber will apply, in person or in writing, to the supervisor of the reserve, stating—

(a) How much timber he wishes to buy;
(b) The kind of material desired;
(c) Where the timber is located.

2. As soon as practicable the supervisor or his assistant will go over the ground with the applicant, and determine whether the timber may be sold, under what conditions, and at what price.

3. After an agreement is reached the applicant should sign a definite application, prepared on the regular form with the assistance of the forest officer.

4. After this, the forest officer marks out the block or area where the timber may be cut, maps it, and estimates the amount of timber on the whole, and also the particular kind applied for. He also makes a general forest description of the tract, block, or quarter section.

5. Then the application, together with the officer's discription and recommendation, is sent to the department at Washington.

6. If approved, the timber will be advertised in a local paper for 30 days (60 days in California). This advertisement will be waived only in cases where the amount involved in the sale is of $100 stumpage value, or less.

7. Bids on this timber will then be in order. These bids, together with a deposit (insuring the good faith of the bidder), should be sent by the bidders to the receiver of the local land office, and the bid will be forwarded from that office to the department.

8. At the end of 30 days (60 in California), the timber will be awarded to the highest bidder; and if the applicant is the successful bidder, the deposit is credited on the sale; if not, the money will be refunded.

9. When the timber is awarded the applicant will sign a contract containing the specifications contained in the original application, as to manner of cutting, scaling and cleaning up, etc., and, if the case seems to justify it, he will be asked to give a bond, usually in an amount double the value of the timber, to secure the proper fulfillment of the contract.

10. Cutting may then begin.

11. The material will be skidded or piled in the customary manner, and the purchaser is required to mark the tops of the logs to facilitate scaling.

12. The scaling will be done in the customary way by the old Scribner rule, by which the contents of a 16-foot log are as follows:

Diameter inside of bark. Ins.	Contents in ft. b. m.	Diameter inside of bark. Ins.	Contents in ft. b. m.	Diameter inside of bark. Ins.	Contents in ft. b. m.
6	9	21	304	36	923
7	16	22	334	37	1,029
8	25	23	377	38	1,068
9	36	24	404	39	1,120
10	49	25	459	40	1,204
11	64	26	509	41	1,272
12	79	27	548	42	1,343
13	97	28	582	43	1,396
14	114	29	609	44	1,480
15	142	30	657	45	1,518
16	159	31	710	46	1,587
17	185	32	736	47	1,656
18	213	33	784	48	1,728
19	240	34	800		
20	280	35	876		

This rule applies to saw timber and mining timber. Logs of 24 feet and over in length are scaled at more than one point; so that a log 24 feet long, for instance, is scaled at 16 feet and at the top. In other words, long pieces are treated as 16-foot logs and fractions thereof.

Squarehewed goods are measured like sawed timber, as solid pieces. Thus, an 8 by 12 inch 16-foot timber contains 128 feet board measure.

Railway ties are simply counted, and 30 ties, 8 feet in length, equal 1,000 board measure.

40 ties, 6 feet in length, equal 1,000 feet board measure.

Cordwood is measured in the ordinary way. Where green timber 10 inches and over in diameter is cut into cordwood it is charged as timber, and two cords are considered equal to 1,000 feet board measure.

13. The scaling will be done according to the conditions of the case. If the cutting is on a sufficiently large scale, it will be done in such a way as to keep up with the work; otherwise, the scaling will be done at set times.

14. All timber must be marked with the U. S. stamp before it may be removed.

The following blank forms for application and contract filled in as samples will be used in all timber sales:

PUBLIC TIMBER SALE.

(Application.)

I hereby make application for the sale and purchase of timber located and described as follows: 100 M feet B. M., saw timber, green or dry; no M feet B. M., mining timber, green or dry; no railroad ties, —— green, —— dry; 250 cords cordwood, —— green, and dry ——; and is located SW. ¼, SW. ¼, S. 25, T. 3 N., R. 3 E. To be used at mines near Deadwood.

I promise to deposit with the receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Rapid City, S. Dak., such sum as may be required at the time of filing my bid for the above-described timber, and I further promise that in case my application is favorably considered I will deposit with the said receiver such sum as may be required to cover the cost of advertising for bids for the purchase of this timber, and in the event that the timber is awarded to me as the successful bidder I promise to pay to the said receiver the amount covered by my bid. [Here insert the condition of payment, whether full cash payment or one-third down and the balance in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, as the case may be.] Cash in advance, at price of: $2.50 per M ft. B. M. for timber; 30 cents per cord for cordwood of all kinds; credit being given for the sums heretofore deposited with the said receiver by me in connection with this sale and purchase; which, otherwise, will be refunded to me.

And I further agree and promise to conduct the work of cutting and removing said timber in accordance with the following specifications:

1. I will comply strictly with the laws and the regulations governing forest reserves.
2. Submit all timber and wood to measurement by the forest officer before the same is removed.
3. Pay in advance for all timber before cutting the same.
4. To cut only timber on the area agreed upon and blazed and marked, and not to cut any of the live trees bounding this area.
5. To leave no logs, ties, lagging, or other material in the woods, and to pay dbouble the agreed price for any material thus left in the woods.
6. To pay for all material used in shanties or buildings of any kind; also for material used in the construction of skidways, corduroy, log roads, bridges, and other improvements.
7. To cut only marked timber, and to cut all marked timber.
8. To leave no trees lodged in process of felling.
9. That all material is marked on skidway or in pile, the amount to be placed in plain figures at top or on blaze near by, and that no material will be piled on such skidway or pile after the scaling has been finished.
10. All felling and cutting with saw, except firewood.
11. Stumps —— high; none higher than 18 inches.
12. Shaft of tree to be used to diameter of 6 inches, ——.
13. Cordwood to be cut from all tops down to a diameter of 3 inches.
14. Tops to be dragged bodily into openings ready for burning. See 15.
15. Tops to be lopped and brush piled on entire area.
16. No hewing except at skidways in openings ——.
17. No cutting of timber in summer season between month of —— and ——. Waived in this case.
18. Cut all dead material sound enough for fuel ——.
19. Cut only standing dead material. See No. 18.
20. Cut only and all dead material. Dead and green allowed.
21. Build camps at place agreed upon, located ——, as per map ——. No camps allowed in this case.
22. Construct dam at point agreed upon, located at ——, as per map ——. No dams allowed in this case.
23. To pile or skid all material before measuring ——.
24. Scaling to be done [once a week or month, continuously, to keep up with cutting] once a week, the maximum to be not over 20 M feet B. M., and 25 cords, ——ties per day or week per week.

I further agree that in case my bid for this timber is accepted I will execute a contract embodying the above provisions for the purchase of said timber, and deliver therewith a bond which shall be satisfactory to the forest officers for the faithful performance of the conditions imposed in said contract; and I further agree that in case of failure on my part to fulfill, all and singular, the requirements of said contract I will forfeit the said bond and all moneys paid to the receiver of public moneys herein mentioned.

JNO. DOE.

Dated at —— Jan. 15, 1902.

No. 123.

PUBLIC TIMBER SALE.

CONTRACT.

This contract is hereby entered into by and between Jno. Doe, party of the first part, and the Secretary of the Interior for the United States of America, party of the second part, for the purchase of certain public timber in the Black Hills Forest Reserve, based upon the bid of the said Jno. Doe said timber, submitted in pursuance of a duly advertised proposal to sell said timber, which bid has been accepted by the secretary of the interior, said bid and advertisement being made a part of this contract.

Approximately 100 M feet B. M., saw timber, green or dry; no M feet B. M., mining timber, green or dry; no railroad ties, —— green, —— dry; 250 cords cordwood, ——green, and dry. All timber to be removed within one year from date of this contract, and is located SW. ¼, S. 25, T. 3 No., R. 2 E. To be used at mines near Deadwood.

In consideration of the sale of this timber to me I, Jno. Doe, promise to pay the receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Rapid City, South Dakota, the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars ($325), being at the rate of $2.50 per thousand for timber and 30 cents per cord for cordwood, entire sum cash in advance, credit being given for the sums heretofore deposited with the said receiver by me in connection with this sale and purchase.

And I further agree and promise to conduct the work of cutting and removing said timber in accordance with the following specifications:

1. I will comply strictly with the laws and the regulations governing forest reserves.
2. Submit all timber and wood to measurement by the forest officer before the same is removed.
3. Pay in advance for all timber before cutting the same.
4. To cut only timber on the area agreed upon and blazed and marked, and not to cut any of the live trees bounding this area.
5. To leave no logs, ties, lagging, or other material in the woods, and to pay double the agreed price for any material thus left in the woods.
6. To pay for all materials used in shanties or buildings of any kind; also for material used in the construction of skidways, corduroy, log roads, bridges, and other improvements.
7. To cut only marked timber, and to cut all marked timber.
8. To leave no trees lodged in process of felling.
9. That all material is marked on skidway or in pile, the amount to be placed in plain figures at the top or on the blaze near by, and that no material will be piled on such skidway or pile after the scaling has been finished.
10. All felling and cutting with saw, except firewood.
11. Stumps —— high; none higher than 18 inches.
12. Shaft of tree to be used to diameter of 6 inches, ——.
13. Cordwood to be cut from all tops down to a diameter of 3 inches.
14. Tops to be dragged bodily into openings ready for burning. See No. 15.
15. Tops to be loped and bursh piled on entire area.
16. No hewing except at skidways in openings, ——.
17. No cutting of timber in summer season between month of —— and —— Waived in this case.
18. Cut all dead material sound enough for fuel ——.
19. Cut only standing dead material. See No. 18.
20. Cut only and all dead material. Dead and green allowed.
21. Build camps at place agreed upon, located ——, as per map ——. No camps allowed in this case.
22. Construct dam at point agreed upon, located at ——, as per map ——. No dams allowed in this case.
23. To pile or skid all material before measureing ——.
24. Scaling to be done [once a week or month, continuously, to keep up with cutting] once a week, the maximum to be not over 20 M feet B. M., and 25 cords, —— ties per day or week per week.

And as a further guarantee of a faithful performance of the conditions of this contract, I have executed and deliver herewith a bond in twice the amount of the purchase price named in this contract, which bond shall be forfeited, together with all moneys paid or promised under this contract, upon failure upon my part to fulfill, all and singular, the conditions and requirements herein set forth or made a part hereof.

Given under my hand at Lead, South Dakota, this 20th day of Feb. 1902.

JNO. DOE.

Given under my hand at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of March, 1902.

Secretary of the Interior.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The following considerations are of special importance:

1. Applications will be considered and attended to in the order in which they are received; but exceptions to this rule will occur, with special local conditions, such as isolation of particular cutting, great distances, insufficient force of workers, etc.

2. All applications in any reserve will be held up and delayed whenever it becomes evident that the reserve force, for any reason whatever, fails to carry out the work according to the prescribed regulations.

3. In every case, the timber purchased is not the amount called for in the application, but the amount actually found on the cutting area as located and marked out by the forest officer. If there is less timber on this area than the applicant desires, he must make a new application, but is never allowed to cut over the original line as laid down for his case.

4. The following violations of the regulations will be regarded as trespass, and will lead to a suspension of all operations until the case is settled:

(a) Cutting across the line surrounding the cutting area;
(b) Cutting of unmarked timber;
(c) Removal of any material before it is properly scaled and stamped or marked.

5. Since a considerable time is necessarily required in attending to any case of timber sale, and the law positively forbids any short-cut methods, the public is earnestly requested not to delay applications of this kind.

6. When the applicant fails to hear of his application in a reasonable time, say 30 days, he should address letters both to the supervisor and to the honorable commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C.

7. Any incivilities, or evident neglect on the part of the forest officers which hinders the purchaser in his work or endangers his case by giving to it the appearance of wilful or negligent trespass, should be reported to the supervisor, and, if not promptly corrected, should be reported to the commissioner of the general land office.

8. Trespassers, in the absence of a proper settlement for the trespass, will not be awarded timber.

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

Approved, Jan. 22, 1902.
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior.

SLUGGISH BLOOD

Causes Nine-Tenths of All Sickness, Indigestion, Followed by Headache, Despondency, Listlessness, Enfeebled Action of the Mind and Body, and Can be Cured by

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

Gentlemen: After having used about 8 bottles of your Malt Whiskey, I cannot help telling the wonderful good it has done for me. I feel just about 100 per cent better now than I did when I first started to take your medicine the early part of the winter, it has kept me in good health all winter, and I am gaining right along in weight, having gained about 15 pounds. I have recommended your Malt Whiskey to several friends of mine, and they all have the same praise for it as I have.
C. G. KEYLER, 1901 Madison Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
March 20, 1901.

BETTER THAN ANY REMEDY.

Gentlemen: I have been using Duffy's Malt Whiskey since last winter, and find it does me more good than any other remedy. I have also persuaded several of my neighbors to use it. I think we all can speak a good word in your favor.
RICHARD C. TRUMAN,
321 Nicholson St., Richmond, Va.
April 8, 1901.

CURES STOMACH TROUBLE.

Gentlemen: I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for indigestion, and from the benefit derived from it, I can safely recommend it to any one suffering from stomach trouble.
Oct. 29, 1901. R. M. JOHNSON, Elko, Va.

Gentlemen: I have never found anything to equal your whiskey as a restorative to a run-down system. CHAS. PIERCE, Braggs, Ind. Ter.
Dec. 7, 1901.

A tablespoonful three times a day in a wineglassful of milk or water will make you strong and healthy, it enriches the blood, stimulates the circulation and tones up the entire system; all doctors prescribe it.

It is a blessing to the thousands who need a body builder, it rids the system of all disease germs, it aids digestion, and is a food for body and brain. If you feel tired and worn out, just try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. We will guarantee that inside of two weeks you will feel so much better that you will say it is the best medicine in the world. Do not fill your system with harmful drugs. Doctors prescribe and hospitals use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey whenever an absolutely pure stimulant and tonic is required.

Be careful and see that "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey" is on the label, and that it is in our own patent bottle, with the name blown in the bottle. This is the only way Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold. If offered in bulk or in flasks it is a fraud.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

Write Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., for two game counters for whist, euchre, etc., enclose 4 cents in stamps to cover postage. Valuable medical booklet free. Mention this paper. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists.

Nelden-Judson Drug Co., Salt Lake City, Wholesale Agents.

CANCER

Sufferers from this horrible malady nearly always inherit it—not necessarily from the parents, but may be from some remote ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for years, or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, gives the first warning.

To cure Cancer thoroughly and permanently all the poisonous virus must be eliminated from the blood—every vestage of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows:

A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It gave me no pain or inconvenience, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but would not heal. This continued for some time, when my jaw began to swell, becoming very painful. The Cancer began to eat and spread, until it was as large as a half dollar, when I heard of S. S. S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it was remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the very beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good.—MRS. R. SHIRER, La Plata, Mo.

SSS is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Cancer, containing valuable and interesting information about this disease, and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Beauty's Blood Deep

How untrue the old adage "Beauty's Skin Deep." How many women of beautiful features marred by impure blood try in vain to get a pure complexion by doctoring the skin. The quickest, surest, only way to beauty is to cleanse the blood.

"I have been taking Cascarets for pimples and have been greatly benefited."
—Miss Gertrude Grant, Cambridge, Mass.

"I am very well pleased with Cascarets. They are fine for the complexion."
—Miss Catherine C. Coffman, S. English, Ia.

"Cascarets will clear the complexion of boils, pimples and blackheads, caused by impure blood."—A. E. Griffin, M. D., Stubblefield, Texas.

"Cascarets have done a great deal of good for me and for all our family."
—Miss Florence Cook, Webster City, Ia.

"I must add my testimonial to your valuable medicine Cascarets for stomach trouble."
—Irene Ackerman (Dancing Singer), 20 West Fifteenth Street, New York.

"I was suffering with sick headaches a great deal, but after taking a box of Cascarets, am entirely cured."—Miss Clara Stimmel, 229 So. Sandusky Street, Delaware, Ohio.

"Cascarets did me a world of good. My liver was in bad condition for some time and one box cured me."
—Miss Mabel Allen, Clare, Michigan.

How many, many young women are anæmic, pale, sickly-looking, perhaps with pimples on face and neck, owing to poor, unhealthy blood. Perhaps womanhood is approaching, that serious time of life when irregularities are liable to break down a constitution. The first rule for purifying and enriching the blood is to keep the bowels free and natural, gently but positively, without nervous shock, and Cascarets Candy Cathartic is the only medicine to do it.

Cascarets — Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 206

Washington, Feb. 24.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate today the senate, shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26, a strictly party vote.

Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaurin, the two senators from South Carolina who on Saturday last were declared by the senate to be in contempt because of their fight in the chamber, were not permitted by voice or by vote to participate in the proceedings.

The question as to their right to vote precipitated a sharp debate, lasting nearly two hours. The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, held that the two senators could not vote, and he was sustained by a majority of the senate.

During the debate on the Philippine bill Mr. McComas and Mr. Wellington of Maryland became involved in a controversy, during the course of which the latter declared that if Mr. McComas should make his statements outside of the senate chamber he would brand them as a malicious falsehood. He was called to order promptly and resumed his seat amid considerable excitement.

An echo of the sensational fight of Saturday was heard at the conclusion of routine business. Mr. Prichard (N. C.) submitted the following letter, which was read at the clerk's desk:

Washington, Feb. 24, 1902.

To J. C. Pritchard, U. S. senator, Washington.

My Dear Senator: I was prevented, as you know, from offering the resolution which I wrote at my desk on Saturday, demanding an investigation of the charges made by my colleague, by being judged in contempt of the senate. I am now debarred the privilege, and request you to introduce the resolution, for the reason that if the charges are true I am unfit to remain in the senate, and if they are untrue, the man who made them is unfit to remain a member of this honorable body. In any event, I feel that I am entitled to a vindication by the same body that makes investigation in the proceedings for contempt. I herewith enclose the resolution. Yours very truly,

JOHN LOWNDES McLAURIN.

Mr. Pritchard then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the senior senator from the state of South Carolina charged in a speech on the floor of the senate that the junior senator from the same state had been improperly influenced in casting his vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and

Whereas, the said charge was emphatically denied by the junior senator.

Resolved, that the committee on privileges and elections be directed to investigate and report as to the truth of the said charges, with full power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Hale the resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. McComas (Md.) said his colleague (Mr. Wellington) had said that he (Wellington) had been given assurances by President McKinley that the United States did not propose to hold the Philippines as colonies. He referred to Mr. Wellington's desertion from the Republican party, but was interrupted by Mr. Wellington.

"I object," said the latter, "to my colleague's words concerning my desertion from the Republican party."

Mr. McComas said he accepted the objection and continued. He said he had been present at the conference between the president and Mr. Wellington, and denied emphatically that the president's promise had not been kept. It was absurd in his colleague, he asserted, for him to make such a charge.

Mr. Wellington, evidently laboring under some excitement, replied to some statements made during today's debate by his colleague, Mr. McComas. Those statements, he said, had cast doubt upon his (Wellington's) truth and veracity, but he insisted that Mr. McComas's recollection did not serve him well. "He is," said Mr. Wellington, "so ignorant upon this question that he ought not to speak upon it, or his statements were untrue."

He explained that while Mr. McComas accompanied him in his call upon the late president, he was not within hearing of all of the conversation and did not know what had been said. He asserted that the president (McKinley) did make the promises to him which he had stated previously he had made. "I believe," said he, "that the president meant at that time to carry out those promises, but because of sinister and malign influences he was forced to abandon them, and to drift—to drift."

"I do not stand alone in this matter, and my colleague in so assailing my veracity, assails that of another senator. The same promises were made to him as were made to me. He is on the floor now," declared Mr. Wellington, pounding his desk, emphatically, "or was a few minutes ago. I was not mistaken." He demanded of his colleague that there should be no equivocation upon his part and declared that Mr. McComas, refraining from making the charge against him in the last campaign, had waited until he could hide behind the rules of the senate before casting the imputation of such a charge upon him.

After referring to a visit to President McKinley by Gen. Agnus of Baltimore and himself, Mr. Wellington, speaking with deliberation and emphasis, said: "I desire to be within the rules of the senate. I will say this: If my colleague at any time will reiterate outside of this chamber what he has said in this chamber, then I will tell him that he is not correct, and tell him what I will not say in this chamber, because of senatorial dignity, because of parliamentary rules—that he utters a cowardly and malicious falsehood."

Mr. Frye, the president pro tem, ordered Mr. Wellington to take his seat. The Maryland senator complied.

Mr. Hoar made the point of order that Mr. Wellington was out of order in using the language he had used.

Mr. Frye sustained the point of order and the incident seemed to close at that point.

TILLMAN'S PROTEST.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The protest which Senator Tillman today endeavored through Senator Turner to present to the senate is in part as follows:

"The undersigned, holding a commission in this body from the sovereign state of South Carolina as one of its senators, and having been in full and undisputed exercise of that high office for seven years last past, solemnly protests against depriving him of the right as such senator to vote on the pending measure, and to take part in the proceedings of the senate, and he respectfully asks that this, his protest, may be spread on the journals of the senate.

"While it is true that the undersigned has been adjudged to be in contempt of the senate for disorder committed in its presence on the last legislative day before this, an act committed in the heat of blood and which he regrets and has apologized for, that incident has passed and gone, and he is now in his place as a senator, desirous of proceeding in order and in accordance with the rules of the senate in the performance of his high duties, entrusted to him by the authority and under the seal of the state of South Carolina.

"In making this protest the undersigned is not moved by consideration personal to himself. He is not restive under the just discipline of this body. He is ready to cheerfully accept such order as it may make for the vindication of its rules and its dignity. But until that order shall have been made and until it shall have adjudged his expulsion, if the senate thinks his offense merits that punishment, he cannot silently permit his state to be deprived of its full constitutional representation on the floor of this chamber, which is almost notably exemplified in its right through its senators to vote and speak upon every measure before it.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES.

Senator Pritchard Submits a Letter from Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina.

Mr. McComas and Mr. Wellington of Maryland Have a Very Lively Time Over Party Matters.

Inflammatory Rheumatism

CURED BY

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S

Favorite Remedy.

Theodore H. LeClair, who lives on Elizabeth street, Port Henry, N. Y., and who is one of the head men at Tromblee's Machine Shops, says:

"For a great number of years I have been troubled with **Inflammatory Rheumatism** and then too I was all run down and in poor shape. I went into Mr. Smith's drug store one day and he advised my taking **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and said he always recommended it as he knew it to be a good medicine.** I got a bottle; it helped me from the very start and I continued to use it till I was in splendid health again. If I ever get 'just a bit off,' a dose of **Favorite Remedy** straightens me up at once.

If you suffer from kidney, liver or bladder trouble in any form, diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, eczema or any form of blood disease, or, if a woman, from the sicknesses peculiar to your sex, and are not already convinced that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the medicine you need, you may have a trial bottle, absolutely free, with a valuable medical pamphlet, by sending your name, with post office address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., mentioning this paper.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is sold by all druggists at $1.00 a bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00.

Less than one cent a dose.

Dr. David Kennedy's Golden Plasters strengthen Muscles, removes pain anywhere. 15c each.

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Relieve these muscular strains and the sooner applied the better. We are on the alert for a defect undiscovered by your former Optician.

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500 YARDS WHITE UNDERWEAR CAMBRIC, Nainsook finish—none better, at 18 cents, THIS WEEK per yard—

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English Nainsook.

10 BOLTS WHITE ENGLISH NAINSOOK, soft finish, 36 inches wide, that usually sell at 16 2-3c the price this week, a yard—

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Fine India Linen.

A 40-inch wide Fine India Linen, that you cannot duplicate at 25 cents, the price this week only, a yard—

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