

Senate Gossip and Utah's "Ex" in That Body.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The inauguration is over, Congress is scattering, and the haunts of many senators will know them no more. Among those who have looked their last on their senatorial seats, is your own Thomas Kearns, who, all reports say, laid down his toga and took his farewell of the old chamber with greater reluctance and more genuine heart yearning than any other senator on the "called back" list.

It would be interesting, if it could be known, to learn just what took place when the ex-senator called at the White House to pay his farewell respects. The "ex" himself is somewhat reticent concerning the interview, and it may be that the rumors on the subject do him an injustice. But whatever took place, it is pretty well settled in the minds of the men up and down "newspaper row," whose facility

for getting on the inside of things is nowhere keener than in Washington, that the old familiar relations that once existed between "Tom" and "Teddy" are not what they were. As to what has disturbed the "entente cordiale," no two accounts agree, but most of them do agree on this, that the famous conversation that once occurred between the president and the senator on the Smoot case, which the former thought was confidential, and the latter gave to the four winds on emerging from the White House, was the starting point of the differences, if any exist.

That they do exist, your correspondent does not allege, but what is seen in various newspapers friendly and unfriendly to the president, is significant. Thus the following dispatch, printed in the New York Herald, in which ex-Senator Kearns' name figures, is interesting:

ADMINISTRATION DESIRES.

Jefferson City, Mo., Wednesday.—

Frank D. Ellis, formerly the confidential representative of the national committee, Thomas K. Akins, has resided before the senate investigating committee that Akins had told him that President Roosevelt had asserted to Akins that under no circumstances must R. C. Kerns be elected to the United States senate from Missouri. That portion of the testimony follows:

Mr. Ellis was asked: "Now, when Mr. Akins got back from Washington, what did he tell you that he had learned there?"

He told me that the administration did not want R. C. Kerns elected United States senator. That is what he told me. He said also in that conversation, I call to mind, that the president did not want any more like Elkins, Kearns of Utah, or Clark of Montana, in the senate, that he was having more trouble with them now than with the rest of the senate, and he did not want any large railroad corporation interested in a United States senator, that is what he said; that was published."

The New York Evening Post has this extended editorial on the same subject, many references to which undoubtedly

point to Mr. Kerns and senators of his class. As everyone knows, the Post is not an admirer of the president.

ROOSEVELT ON SENATORS.

Many stories, apocryphal or well-founded, have been told of President Roosevelt's private quips and gibes at the expense of senators, individually and collectively. It is known that his tongue runs away with him oftener than his horse, and some of his smart sayings, as well as sayings that cause others to smart, have no doubt reached august senatorial ears. It is even said that it is partly the senate's sense of spurned beauty which has led to its present somewhat strained relations with the executive.

These tidbits of Washington gossip it is not for us to retail; but yesterday, at Jefferson City, Mo., some public testimony was given respecting the president's senatorial standards. The Republican national committee from Missouri, Mr. Akins, had been at the White House sounding Mr. Roosevelt in respect to the Missouri senatorial deadlock, and brought back positive information concerning the president's wishes. "The administration did not

want R. C. Kerns elected United States senator," it was testified before the investigating committee yesterday. This was in line with evidence previously given under oath by Congressman Arthur Murphy of the Fifteenth district of Missouri. He said that he had been directly informed by Mr. Akins that "if any newly elected congressman in Missouri expected to have any influence in the distribution of patronage in our districts, he must line up against R. C. Kerns." That is a conclusive proof of presidential hostility.

Nor did the president stop with his highly commendable opposition to Kerns. He proceeded, with great frankness, and in the spirit of Sainte-Beuve's remark that an example is always the best definition, to define the type of man he wanted by specifying the individual senators whose doubles he did not desire to have under him. "The president did not want any more like Elkins, Kearns of Utah, or Clark of Montana in the senate," he was having more trouble with them now than with the rest of the senate, and he did not want any large railroad corporation interested in a United States senator." Thus we have, in addition to the Con-

sultation on the qualifications of a senator, and supplementing what Hamilton and Madison and Story wrote on that subject, the opinion of President Roosevelt on the type of man who should not be a senator.

NO HOME APPRECIATION.

The Post goes on to say that "Kearns is to leave the senate on account of a lack of appreciation at home," and concludes as follows:

"Yet we would not rob Mr. Roosevelt of a particle of the credit which he deserves for lifting up his voice in behalf of an able and better senate. It is not merely that the present composition gives the president 'trouble.' It gives us all trouble; hinders the dispatch of the public business; sets a bad example to aspiring young men; reverses our political tradition. The steady increase in the number of RICH NOBODIES in the senate points to and is a product of the decay of our old ideals, and the beginnings at least of political rottenness. It is one thing to say that the senate ought adequately to represent and safeguard property, but another to have it come about that itself should be a form of property. We may agree

with Story that senators should be 'beyond the reach of the sudden impulses of domestic factions,' but that is not to approve the type of senators whom none but their owners, the great corporations, can 'reach' at all. We know that senators of the older sort look with apprehension upon their invasion by men with heavy NOT A BRAIN, BUT A PURSE. It throws too great a burden upon the diminishing number of members who are competent; it lessens the respect due to the office of senator. How can you respect a man whose credentials as senator are IN THE FORM OF A CERTIFIED CHECK? The president is right. The senate needs an infusion of men INSTEAD OF MONEYBAGS. And if we can now and then send a man there whose speech, not his plate, shall be golden; who is able to give the signal to parties and watchwords to debate; who will be a model and inspiration to generous youth by showing how far character and unthought abilities may still go in this country, we shall be helping to save an institution now obviously threatened with an embarrasment of rich men in corporation leading-strings."

EXPLORING THE MYSTERIES OF DREAMS

PHYSICIANS and scientists generally have recently given much attention to the study of dreams, and the latest contribution to this interesting subject is contained in the researches of Dr. Arthur Jooss, a well known German physician. Dr. Jooss emphasizes the fact that there is nothing supernatural about our dreams, and the old Middle Age superstition of prophesying by dreams is dismissed by him as absurd.

Dr. Jooss says that children dream least of all and adults dream more between the ages of 20 and 30 than at other periods of life. Women are greater dreamers than men, and for every 50 dreams by a man a woman has 75.

Our dreams come mostly during the early morning hours, when dawn begins to break into the room. Every person has his own individual dreams. The dreams of intelligent and educated persons are altogether different from those of the uneducated, and the dreams of children are of subjects much simpler than those of adults. Generally we dream of past events and those ideas that have held our attention during our waking hours. It is seldom that our dreams are joyful or interspersed with real laughter. Occasionally the same dream repeats itself for several nights. Often we dream of odors so unpleasant that we awake with a nauseated feeling.

Our immediate surroundings have much to do with our dreams. A dream of falling into the water or walking about half clad when we have kicked the covers off our bed. A sick person with a bandage around his head often dreams of being scalped by Indians. And an attack of gout in sleep brings dreams of torture by the Inquisition, etc. Persons suffering from asthma usually have horrible dreams of choking.

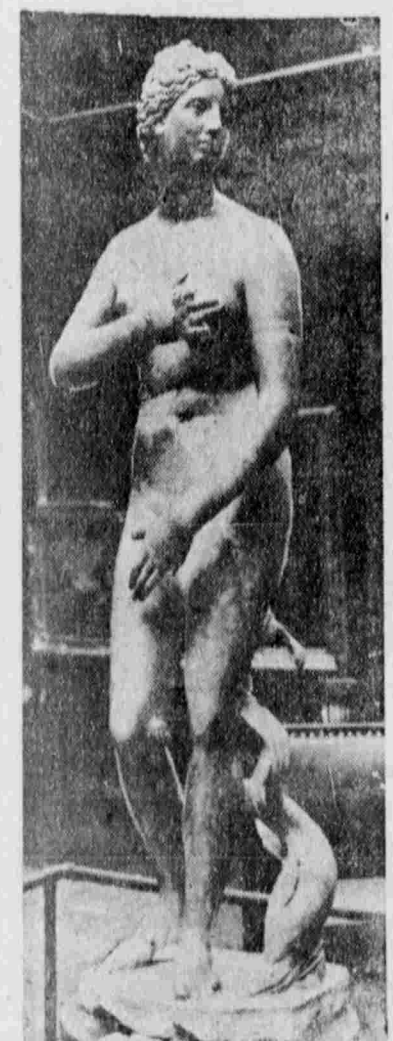
As was known by Aristotle, our dreams are indicative of our mental and physical condition, and the coming of disease can be easily detected thereby. These subjects to epilepsy dream of falling from heights, being consumed by fire, etc., and the awakening is accompanied by screams. Likewise persons afflicted for several months with rheumatism, and who are troubled with awful nightmares, especially of foul deeds and wild animals. Hysterical persons dream of black birds, skeletons and disgusting subjects, and the curious part of it is that persons so afflicted are unable to tell next day whether it was really a dream or an actual fact.

Idiot and insane persons dream little or not at all. Those who dream the most are persons who drink alcoholic liquors immoderately, and it is an indication of serious illness if one dreams of rats, mice and loathsome animals. When such dreams come to a drinker they are a warning that must be heeded at once.

Persons suffering from fever dream of falling into space, of being pursued, of running from pursuers without making any headway, of being confined, etc. Strange to say, criminals do not dream. The greater the crime a man has committed the less he dreams. Stories of murderers sleeping a dreamless sleep are not exaggerated, according to Dr. Jooss. This is due to the fact that most criminals have strong nervous constitutions and are not sensitive to outward influences.

There is nothing supernatural about

IS IT AUTHENTIC?

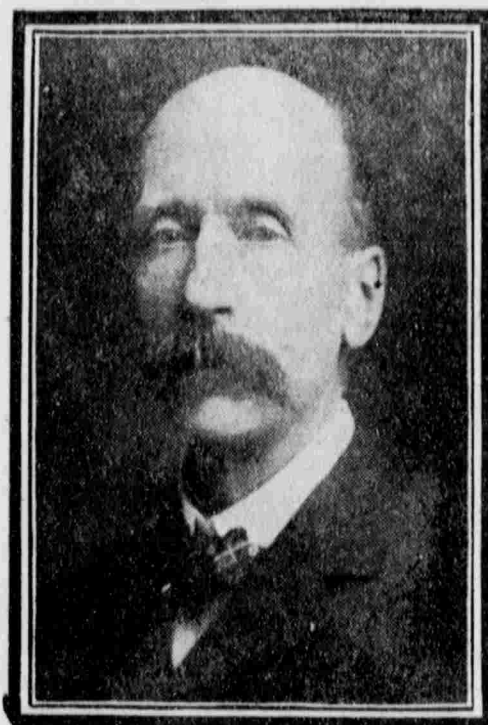


This beautiful piece of sculpture, known as the Aphrodite, is said to be authentic. It is possible that the famous Medici and Capitoline copies of Venus are but accurate copies of this. The New York art world is greatly excited over the discovery. It is the property of Mr. Frederick Linton, a globe trotter, who bought it in an out of the way seaport of Greece.

dreams. They are either due to outward influences, impressions or to physical conditions. Everything you dream can be traced to its source. We can only dream of things that have heretofore been in some measure impressed upon our brains. The food we

eat, the life we live has much to do with dreamland, and Goethe's well known phrase, "Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are," can in this instance be paraphrased to read, "Tell me what you dream and I will tell you what you are."

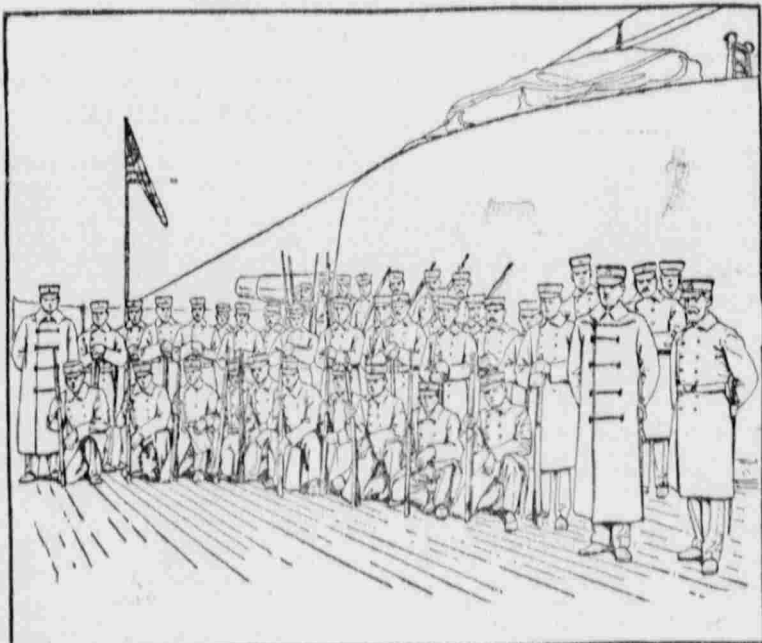
A MARRYING WESTERNER.



JUDGE LAURENS HAWN.

Judge Laurens Hawn retired from the office of probate judge of Leavenworth, Kas., a few days ago after a continuous service of 22 years. He will make a specialty of probate law, in which he is probably one of the best versed men in America. In his long career on the bench he issued marriage licenses to 8,540 couples and performed marriage ceremonies for 6,204 persons.

MARINES ON BOARD A BATTLESHIP.



The picture shows the company of marines attached to the United States battleship Illinois. Marines are a relic of the days when warships were manned by soldiers as their fighting complement. Nowadays, instead of forming the greater part of a ship's company, as they did formerly, the marines are usually about 15 per cent of it. At the present time the United States marine corps consists of 6,000 enlisted men and about 200 officers. Most of this force is used to man the naval stations, but the battleships are assigned a certain number for infantry service abroad, the allotment varying from fifteen to fifty, according to the size of the vessel.

PAIN IN THE BACK!

Indicates That Your Kidneys Are Diseased. Warner's Safe Cure Absolutely and Permanently Cures All Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, Blood, Urinary Organs, and Rheumatism and Diabetes.

It Is Kidney Disease!

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney and Bladder Disease and Do Not Know It Until It Is Too Late. If Any of Your Family Has Had Kidney Disease, or If You Have Pains in the Back, Test Your Urine and Find Out If Your Kidneys Are Diseased.

HENRY I. GOLDSTEIN 13 Barton St., Boston, Nov. 5, 1904, writes: "Gentlemen: I am taking the opportunity of recommending your kidney medicine. About six months ago I started to have trouble with my kidneys and had bad backache. I felt all run down, and was very weak from loss of sleep. Constipation had set in, and I was almost in despair. I consulted my family physician and other specialists without any improvement. I was getting worse every day, and was afraid that that dread disease, Bright's disease, had me in its clutches. I had just given up hope when Warner's Safe Cure came to my notice and I tried it. After taking the first bottle I felt a decided change for the better, and have taken it ever since. All my energy has returned and am now full of life and vigor. It makes me feel like a new man and I think it saved my life. I am now stronger and healthier and never felt so well, all of which I owe to your great remedy."

THIS TEST WILL TELL:

Put some urine in a glass or bottle. After it has stood 24 hours, if it is a reddish or brown color, if particles float about in it, or if it is cloudy, your kidneys are diseased and unable to do their work, and if not attended to immediately, Bright's disease, rheumatism, gout, uric acid, inflammation of the bladder, gall stones or urinary troubles will develop and prove fatal in a short time. ANALYSIS FREE. If, after making this test, you have any doubt as to the nature of the disease in your system, send a sample of your urine to the medical department, Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and our doctors will analyze it and send advice and interesting medical booklet, free. You can buy Safe Cure at any drug store or direct 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Beware of so-called kidney cures which are full of sediment and of bad odors—they are positively harmful and do not cure. Warner's Safe Pills move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

THE JEWS IN AGRICULTURE.

ALTHOUGH many centuries have passed since the Jews, as a nation, lost Palestine, and with it their agricultural life, still the lapse of so many years has not entirely eradicated from the Jewish mind the desire for tilling the soil. To that large majority of people who are accustomed to consider the industrial trades and mercantile pursuits as the only activities for the Hebrews in this country, it may come as a surprise to learn that there are at present in the United States over 2,000 Jewish farmers, men with families, representing more than 10,000 persons, who are profitably engaged in tilling American soil.

This fact was brought out by Cyrus L. Sulzberger, president of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid society, in a recent lecture before the students of the Jewish Theological seminary on "Agricultural and Rural Work." This lecture was the third in a course on practical philanthropy arranged for the students in order to acquaint them

with the various kinds of communal work which will come within their province when they have been graduated as rabbis and have become leaders in congregational life.

Prior to the formation of the Jewish Agricultural and Aid society five years ago the work it is now doing was done by the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund. The object of the society is to relieve the congestion in the Jewish quarters of large cities, particularly New York and Chicago, toward which cities Jewish immigration is mainly directed.

Two methods are being tried by the organization to accomplish its object; one is to encourage, by means of subsidies, various industries in country towns; and the other is to get the immigrants to take up farming for their livelihood. The second thus far proved the more successful of the two. Loans are made to farmers and to prospective farmers. The matter is a purely business proposition, and the society requires the amounts loaned to be repaid in installments together with interest, at 4 per cent—a low rate in comparison to the 12 per cent charged to farmers in the northwestern part of the country.

There is no hint of charity, nor is there any pauperization of the society's beneficiaries. In the vast majority of cases money is loaned only to those who have already saved a few hundred dollars, which, together with the loan, they will spend in buying a farm. Once having acquired the farm, they will stick to it and make it profitable, particularly since they feel that their own savings are bound up in the project.

Three hundred and thirty-four Jewish farmers, representing 1,583 persons all told, have taken up some of the "abandoned" farms of New England, and through sheer pluck, persistence and industry, have made them profitable. Naturally these farms are at some distance from each other; nevertheless, the religious life is not neglected, and neighboring farmers regularly meet at the house of one of their number to hold services. The society has helped very many families to settle on the farms in small towns all over country, and during the few years of its existence, it has made loans to the amount of \$267,000, the average single loan being \$500. Thus far there has been paid \$38,000, and \$15,000 interest. During the last year 150 loans were made.

The new project of the Agricultural and Aid society is the establishing of so-called "farm colonies." The organization has bought a large farm in Long Island, where houses are being erected, and men who desire to do farm

work will be taught the practical side of the work and paid daily wages for their labor. When they have learned enough to be able to handle all the necessary implements and to be good practical farmers, the society will loan them money enough, on the usual condition, to buy farms of their own. A similar plan has been begun in Wisconsin by the Milwaukee Agricultural association, a branch of the Agricultural and Aid society here.

The work that is being done by the Industrial Removal society is similar. It sends newly arrived Jewish immigrants to one of the cities where there is a Jewish community. Here the alienated agent of the committee proceeds to find employment for the new arrivals in any one of a number of industries. In the short time of the society's existence it has sent 16,000 Jews from New York, distributing them to every state in the union, with the exception of Nevada, and very few of them have ever returned.—New York Post.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

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1905

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