DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1905.

Some New Men Who Will Wear the Senatorial Toga

OST of the men recently elected to the United States senate have never before gone to the national capital the privilege of receiving their mail in the senate chamber, and some of them are new to Washington. Thomas Henry Carter of Montana is a notable exception, and his senatorial record from 1896 to 1901 has not been emitted to grow dim on account of nactivity on the senator's part during the interim. James A. Hemenway and Elmer J. Burkett are well known at George Sutherland of the capitol, is not a stranger in the nation's legislative halls. He was conessman from his state from 1901 to Two of the new senators are comparatively unknown in the political feld. Neither Frank P. Flint of California nor George S. Nixon of Nevada has had any especial prominence in affairs of state. That circumstance, how-ever, is not to their discredit, for many a clever statesman has been similarly a ciever state his proper sphere. Mor-injected into his proper sphere. Mor-an Gardner Bulkeley, Connecticut's new senator, who has been chosen to assume the toga worn by General Hawsucceeded long ago in extracting good deal of reputation out of state politics, and he needs no herald to proim his entrance into the national

arena. Thomas H. Carter has long been regarded as a political phenomenon. Mr. Carter was born in Scioto county, O., in 1854. He received a common school education only, not having an opportunity to go to college. After several years of struggling for a mere existence, during which he was engaged in turn at farming, railroading, schoolteaching and as book agent, he managed with great effort to become quali-fied to practice law. He labored professionally for awhile at Burlington, and in 1882 removed to Helena,

Mont In 1889, even then a successful lawyer an active local politician, Carter was elected delegate in congress from the territory. When Montana was ad-mitted into the Union he was made the new state's first congressman. From that period his rise was rapid. In 1891 he became United States land commissloner and the next year was made chairman of the Republican national ommittee. In this position he became known to the country at large as a man of unusual political sagacity. He was elected senator in 1895, but was retired at the close of his six year term. Senstor Carter applied himself to the management of his large business interests with unabated vigor and was subse-

GEO. SUTHERLAND quently appointed United States commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase

exposition and afterward served as president of the association. His reelection to the United States senate followed a short time ago. Morgan Gardner Bulkeley was born

at East Haddam, Conn. When he was a small boy his parents removed to Hartford, and his father eventually became president of the Ætna Life Insurance company. Senator Elect Bulkeley obtained his education in the Hartforpublic schools, at the age of fourteen choosing a business career. He went to Brooklyn and embarked in the mercantile trade with his uncle. He was very prosperous and at the breaking out of the civil war was a partner in the concern. He enlisted as a private

in the Thirteenth New York volunteer: and served with distinction. In 1872 Mr. Bulkeley's father died, and the son returned to Hartford to assume his largely increased business responsibili-ties. He succeeded to the presidency of the Ætna and was one of the founders of the United States bank of Hartford. He soon became prominent in munici pal affairs, serving as alderman and mayor. He was elected governor of Connecticut in 1889. Senator elect Bulkeley is sixty-seven years of age and a man of great wealth and high social standing.

George Sutherland, who will succeed

OUTLOOK FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

Opinion General that There is Little Chance for the Bill This Session.

ACHESON IS ON THE WARPATH.

a false weather prediction as a "Dol-liver lecture." "When the good people of Youn"s-town," said Dolliver, "advertise a lec-ture, no matter by whom to be de-livered, why don't they advise the lec-turer that he is expected to be pres-ent? Not being apprised of the fact that I was expected to be present, I was not there."

DAYS OF LITTLE THINGS.

Occasionally the senate devotes an en-tire day to matters of no public im-portance whatever, and yet they are of a character to excite considerable de-bate, which develops into personalities and interesting dialogues. It might be supposed that in view of all pressing business before congress that the time of the senate would be occupied in of the senate would be occupied in grave matters of public concern. Re-cently a whole day was consumed over two or three small bills. The senators debated bills to pension the familes



tries from Utah and emigrated to Salt Lake City when the future senator was a baby. George was educated in the

and supplemented his studies there with a course in law at the University of Michigan. He practiced his profession at Salt Lake City and was successful from the beginning. Mr. Suth-erland was a member of the first state legislature in 1896 and was sent to congress in 1901.

Frank P. Flint, elected by the California legislature to succeed Thomas H. Bard in the senate, was born at North Reading, Mass., in 1862. When he was three years of age his parents removed to San Francisco, and their son was educated in the public school In 1886 Mr. Flint settled in Los An-geles and began the practice of law He is a member of the firm of Flint & Barker, leading attorneys in southern California. He served as United States attorney for four years and has been active in Republican politics. Flint is a member of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, vice president of the Los Angeles National bank and a director in most of the leading financial enterprises of the city. He was married in 1890 to Katherine J. Bloss of Los Angeles, and they have two children-Katherine, aged thirteen, and William aged eleven

Elmer Jacob Burkett, succeeding Charles Henry Dietrich, is a native of Iowa, born in 1867. He will be the youngest man in the senate. He is an dumnus of Tabor college, Tabor, Ia. and for two years after graduation was principal of a public school at Leigh. Ia. Mr. Burkett chose law for a profession and has practiced at Lincoln Neb., since 1893. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fiftyeighth congresses.

James A. Hemenway, who will have the place in the senate vacated by Vice President Fairbanks, was born at Boonville, Ind., in 1860. Like so many of the newest batch of senators, he is not college bred. He read law privately and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He rose to distinction in his profession. He was sent to congress in 1895 and has remained there until now.

James S. Nixon, who has been given the opportunity to follow so noted a statesman as the veteran William Mor ris Stewart, is a banker at Winnemucca, Nev. Mr. Nixon took an active part in the recent political upheaval in Ne-

converted to Mormonism by mission- state.

vised by the Russians for the repair of ships when large dry docks are not available. The Muscovites found it very serviceable in the repair of some of their battleships damaged by the Japanese. Such a makeshift may be con-

The picture illustrates a method de-

A RUSSIAN SUBSTITUTE



structed of sufficient size to permit vessels of any tonnage to be repaired. Be-low three tall sheer poles a staging somewhat like a lateral section of one side of a graving dock is erected. When the damaged vessel is brought alongside she is heeled over until the defect is exposed, and the workmen have access by the staging to the part needing attention.

THE CZAR'S HUNDRED PALACES. The czar owns 100 palaces and chateaux scattered all over Russia. It vada, and his present elevation is due to his efforts in bringing about the triumph of his party. He is a man of \$4,000,000 a year. In the stables are is an Englishman, born in Bucking-hamshire in 1862. His family was great service in the development of his converted to Mormonism by mission-state, JAMES L. TREVATHAN. In the service i



N ORDER TO BOOM the usually dull month of February, we offer saving inducements rarely if ever before quoted. To get rid of all winter garments they are priced at terrific loss; to stimulate the sale of all new spring goods they are offered at a great deal less than they will be bought for 30 days hence. The savings that can be made from this week's offerings present the strongest arguments in favor of purchasing all your remain-

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FOR A DRY DOCK.

Says Navy Bill Will be Cut if Rivers And Harbors Bill is Sidetracked.

Special Correspondence. Washington, Feb. 1,-Evidence is

accumulating to show that there is little prospect of the new ship subsidy measure becoming a law at this session of congress. In fact, the easy manner in which its friends have allowed it to move indicate that they do not have much hope of doing anything with it. The commission which formulated the bill was to report the first day of the session. It did not report until a month later, and it was then two weeks before the bill got out of the committes. Perhaps the ship subsidy advocates have received the same intimation that has been given some of the balance of us, that ship subsidies are not for this Congress.

ACHESON IS CONFIDENT.

Rrepresentative Acheson of Pennsyl-Rrepresentative Acheson of Pennsyl-vanina is a member of the committe on fivers and harbors and from the be-ginning of the session has been busy working on the bill which that com-mittee prepares. Acheson has unlim-mittee confidence that the house will pass a bill and can give any number of rea-sons why it should pass. "If we don't set a river and harbor bill," he said, "we will cut the naval bill, for if there is need of economy in rivers and har-bors there certainly is some necessity of reducing naval expenditures."

WHERE THE DIVIDE WOULD END.

During a discussion of the railroad duestion, in which government owner-ship was involved, a member of the house suggested that the inevitable consequence would be socialism and a redistribution of wealth. Then some redistribution of wealth. Then some one told this story: Two Irishmen were discussing socialism, and one agreed that an equalization of the wealth of the country would be a good thing, the other having some doubts. "If you had two horses would you "Yes."

"It you had two cows would you "Yes."

"If you had two goats would you give

"Why not ?"

Because I have got two goats."

THE SENATE IS HELPING

THE SENATE IS HELPING For many years when the house make great efforts to practise economy the senate did not take kindly to the program and increased the appro-priation bills, sometimes very material-transformer in the senate shows a disposition to help the house in its efforts to keep down the expenditiones. These who want malaries increased and more offices created have received and more offices created have received and more offices created have received atom but so far the hands of the sen-tion, but so far they have shown a dis-position to join the representatives in the economy efforts.

AN ABSENCE EXPLAINED.

Judge Robert W. Tayler met Senator Dolliver in the corridor of the senate recently and, referring to the fallure of Dolliver to appear at an advertised lecture in Youngstown, O., said that the people of that althe people of the talk the people of that city now referred to

of the Indian police who were killed in the capture of Sitting Bill and to pay damages to a workman who lost pay damages to a workman who lost an eye while engaged on government work. After several roll calls the last named bill was passed by a majority of two. Later it was discovered that the claim had been allowed in the om-nibus claims bill, much to the disgust of the stenographers who character-ized it as the "worst debate to report of the session."

HAS GIVEN IT UP.

Delegate Elect Andrews of New Mex. Ico has gone home, concluding that there is little prospect of the joint statehood bill passing. He doen't weep much over it, though, for he prefers that New Mexico should come in as a separate state.

A CAMPAIGNER'S STORY.

A CAMPATCAER'S STORT: Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department tells a story of the late campaign in which he fished for com-pliment and failed. He had made the best speech he could and thought that he had made an impression, but the chairman of the meeting did not seem to enthuse very much. As they were passing out of the hall the secretary remarked, "Well, I hope I haven't done you any harm up here." you any harm up here." "I hope not," dolefully answered the

chairman.

A WONDER WORKER How a Marvelous Lung Cure

Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption.

Do not take a cough syrup for your cough or cold. You must cure your ungs-weakened, inflamed, sore from

the strain upon them. A remedy that goes straight to the lungs, gives you the comforting glow of healthy lung action at once, and at the same time soothes and heals the lungs—that is the remedy to protect you from the deadly pneumonia and conjumption. Be not lured aside by sugary words and sugary liquids. Your lungs cry out to you. Pneumonia and consumption threaten

Dr. Acker's English Remedy, the best prescription of a famous English physician, used for half a century, has cured consumption and pneumonia hundreds The soonest taken the quickof times. est cured! There is no remedy like Dr. Acker's. Thousands testify to its wonderful cures. With the very first spoonful you feel the lungs working again with their old-time vigor and healthy warmth. Not a cough cyrup-lung cure, remember, A cure that cures at once and leaves stronger lungs. To-day's cold is tomorrow's pneumonia, next week's death. Of the thousands

who will die next week more than half said once-"Pshaw! it is only a cold!" Take no cough syrups! Take a lung cure. Dr. Acker's is sold on a positive guarantee of cure or money back by all druggists.

A free bottle of Dr. Acker's English A free botte of Dr. Acker's English Remedy will be sent to any reader of this paper who will send name and ad-dress to W. H. Hooker & Co., Buffalo, New York, Toronto and London.



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