

## P. O. DEPARTMENT UNDER DISCUSSION

Mr. Heath Comes in for a Very  
Large Share of Senators'  
Attention.

### AN INVESTIGATION IS WANTED.

Senator Lodge Says That Congressional  
Ones for Discovery of Crime Are  
Worthless.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Alleged irregularities in the postoffice department constituted the only theme in the senate today. The question came up on a motion first made by Mr. Lodge and afterward by Mr. Penrose to refer the Carmack resolution looking to a senatorial investigation of the postoffice department to the committee on postoffices and post roads. The Democratic senators resisted the motion and contended that the country would not be satisfied with an investigation of a department made by the department itself. The debate continued for almost two and a half hours and was extremely spirited from start to finish. Further consideration of the subject was deferred until Friday.

When the senate met today Mr. Morgan's resolution providing that the president has no power to declare war was read, but at the request of Mr. Morgan it went over for the day.

The resolution of Mr. Carmack, directing the postmaster general to send to the senate the papers connected with the postoffice department irregularities and providing for a senatorial investigation, was taken up and Mr. Lodge moved its reference to the committee on postoffices and post roads.

Mr. Carmack resisted this motion, declaring that if departmental irregularities were to be investigated only by the departments themselves, it would not be long until they would be a stench in the nostrils of the people. The only safeguard was in congressional investigation, he said.

#### THE BRISTOW REPORT.

Mr. Clay expressed surprise that there should be opposition to the resolution and he called attention to the declarations by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Counselors Bonaparte and Conrad that the investigation should be carried further. He declared that the Bristow report "demonstrates the absolute guilt of the late first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Heath. He (Bristow) says himself that this leading high official was guilty and the proof overwhelming. If this is true, Mr. Heath should have been indicted. I will do Mr. Bristow the credit to say that his report shows that the frauds of the postoffice department originated in Heath's office. If so, he must have had cognizance of them. Then why should the subordinates in that office be indicted and the principal be allowed to escape?"

Mr. Clay quoted extracts from the Bristow report to substantiate his argument.

#### ORIGINATOR OF FRAUDS.

"If," he said, "this report speaks the truth, Purdy S. Heath originated all the frauds in the office."

"If," he continued, "the report is not correct, the facts should be known and Mr. Heath vindicated. If the charges are well founded Mr. Heath should be indicted and punished."

As for himself, he did not want to do any injustice to Mr. Heath, or any others, and for this reason he desired the investigation.

Reference also was made to the negotiations with D. S. Richardson concerning the Montana indicator which Mr. Clay said there were many suspicious features pointing to Mr. Heath.

#### GUILTIEST PARTY OF ALL.

Mr. Clay declared his conviction from a thorough reading of the Bristow report that Mr. Bristow had been satisfied beyond a doubt that the guilty party of all was the retired first assistant postmaster general, yet he had never been indicted or arrested.

"In the interest of fair play, in the interest of justice, in the interest of good government and clean administration," he said, "there should be an inquiry, and I am surprised that my friend, the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge), should object."

Mr. Clay also declared that the president reflected seriously upon Heath and desired the retirement of Mr. Heath from the secretaryship of the Republican national committee.

Mr. Penrose, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, expressed his wish that there should be an investigation, but added that inasmuch as there was disagreement as to the phraseology, he preferred to let the entire question referred to the committee on postoffices, pledging himself to call an early meeting for the purpose of taking the question up.

#### TELLER TAKES A HAND.

Mr. Teller said that if for no other reason than that criminal charges were made against senators and members of the house of representatives an investigation should be made. Later he spoke of the newspaper reports that a lease of a postoffice building was owned by a United States senator and also quoted the newspaper reports saying that the postoffice department had explained that the lease in this case had been made because the senator's building could be secured at a lower price than any other. "That," he said, "is the most astounding. When did the postmaster general or the president, for that matter, get the right to suspend the statute forbidding this practice?"

Mr. Foraker intervened and Mr. Teller to say that it was his understanding that the lease of the building under consideration had been made before the property had come into the possession of the senator who now owns it, that the senator did not know of the lease when he acquired the building, and that he had been trying to get rid of it since he had made the discovery.

"If that is true," he asked Mr. Teller, "the representations to which I have referred are a gross slander."

Mr. Foraker admitted the correctness of this inference.

#### FOR SENATORIAL INQUIRY.

Mr. Carmack made a general plea for a senatorial inquiry, and quoted the newspaper reports to the effect that the postmaster general had not been in sympathy with the postoffice department inquiry when undertaken and that he had pronounced the Toloch charges to be "hot air."

#### SPOONER AROUSED.

This statement aroused Mr. Spooner, who said that the charge did great injustice to the postmaster general. So far as the Bristow inquiry was concerned Mr. Payne had been in thorough sympathy with it and had placed the entire machinery of the department at the command of the official who had made a most remorseless inquiry.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

One dose of this standard cough medicine at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. They escape the croup. Run no risk from bronchitis. A doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Ask your own doctor about it.

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gestion was that of indifference to the wrong and the natural inference was that if the inquiry had been left to him there would have been none.

"In other words," said Mr. Spooner, "the charge is that he had no sympathy with the wrong, but with the wrongdoers?"

"I did not say that," responded Mr. Carmack.

"Practically," commented Mr. Spooner, "that is what you said."

"Not even practically that," Mr. Carmack insisted.

WORTHLESS INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Lodge said that congressional investigations conducted for the purpose of discovering crime are pretty worthless. He called attention to the congressional inquiries into the official conduct of Mr. Machen, while he was superintendent of free delivery.

"Both the senate and house investigated Machen," he said, "at the very time in which he was indicted as a result of the department inquiry and both cleared him of the charges upon which the inquiry was predicated."

Mr. Carmack explicitly denied any intention on his part to reflect on the postmaster general, but contended that all that had been brought out, emphasized the necessity for investigation.

Mr. Gorman said he was willing to have all the resolutions calling for investigations of the postoffice department referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads, as he had received assurances from the chairman that prompt action would be taken.

GORMAN'S PURPOSE.

In this connection, however, he said he wanted to call attention to the fact that all of the debate on his subject had but emphasized the necessity of an investigation of the postoffice department.

He said he had no desire to investigate any particular officer, that he believed the investigation should be much broader than that, as the irregularities had crept in by degrees and the corruption possibly had been a part of three or more administrations. It now has reached a point, he said, where men who are corrupt themselves have disclosed the corruption of others. "My purpose," he added, "is not so much to expose this corruption as by the action of Congress in making protective laws to eliminate the chance of such corruption in the future in the postoffice department."

SPOONER ASKS QUESTION.

Mr. Spooner asked if Mr. Gorman would not be willing to supplement that suggestion by calling on Congress for a thorough investigation of all departments at stated periods. Mr. Gorman answered that he would be willing, but for the present he was content to deal with the question in hand. Continuing, he declared that the corruption was not a party matter; that the present postmaster general could not have been responsible for the state of affairs in his department as it started before he entered upon his duties as the head of the department. He declared it had been the policy of the president to ignore his cabinet ministers in this matter and give the credit for the exposures in the postoffice department to Mr. G. Seckendorf and William Allen White, newspaper men of sagacity.

The senator expressed a willingness to do justice to the president, "in this time of trouble in his official household," but said he could not understand why the Republicans in the senate had persistently refused to give to the minority official information concerning the department. He declared that the determination to ignore the wishes of the minority had been manifested at this session for the first time since he had been a member of the senate. He called attention to the resolutions introduced by himself, Mr. Carmack and by Penrose for the investigation and declared that every effort to get this information had been thwarted by the Republicans.

LODGE'S DENUNCIATION.

A severe denunciation of the charge of suppression of information was made by Mr. Lodge, who said that he was thoroughly tired of that old, weakened story which had been made over and over again by senators on the other side of the chamber. He said it is quite true that the Republicans had nearly two-thirds of the members of the senate and he wanted to inform the other side that they were thoroughly responsible for the conduct of affairs, and that as they were responsible they proposed to conduct their affairs in their own way. Continuing, he said:

"We are not afraid of daylight; we are not afraid of the senators from Maryland, and of all, we are not afraid of that old-time-worn story of suppression of public information."

TELLER ARRAYS LODGE.

Mr. Teller arraigned Mr. Lodge for the statement that the Republicans were responsible for the government by saying that he wanted to place his caveat on the boast that the Republican caucus would do the business for the senate. Mr. Spooner denied the Republicans had a caucus.

Mr. Teller said that perhaps it was merely that the Republicans had a leader so suave and persuasive that he was able to control the Republican votes and he was responsible for the solid front offered by the Republicans in the vote on the Cuban bill.

Mr. Spooner wanted to know if the Democrats who voted for the Cuban bill were controlled by the Republicans and Mr. Teller answered that the Democrats were divided according to their individual beliefs.

Mr. Spooner said that Republican caucuses do not bind the consciences of senators any more now than they did when Mr. Teller was a member of that party. The duty of senators, Mr. Spooner continued, was to serve the interests of the whole country and for himself he would not consent to hold a seat in the senate if he was to be controlled by others.

Mr. Teller recalled that Mr. Spooner had cast many independent votes, but he thought that in late years there had been a growing tendency on the Republican side of the chamber to consolidate. He spoke of the duty of senators to act in accordance with their own convictions, when Mr. Burton interrupted him to ask if he had reference to the recent decision of the Democratic caucus for party solidarity on questions coming before the senate. Mr. Teller replied by saying that personally he knew nothing of such a conclusion.

"I do know this, however," he said, "that while I sat on the Republican side of this chamber I never yielded my personal judgment to a majority and I never expect to do so as long as I sit here."

An agreement was reached to post-

pone further discussion of the subject until Friday next, and at 2:34 the senate adjourned.

#### Pacific Ocean Rates Advanced.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The freight tariffs on general merchandise shipped out of this port to the orient have again been advanced and are now on the same basis that existed before the rate war, which commenced in this city. The rate on flour is \$3 a ton and the officials are now deliberating whether or not to advance the rate to \$3.5 a ton.

The announcement that the vessels of the China Commercial Steamship company's line will no longer call at this port is the cause of the advance in rates.

The China company has allied itself with the Portland and Asiatic Steamship company, and in future the steamers of the line will proceed direct from Manila to Portland and thence to the orient.

Nordica Will Go to Europe.

New York, Jan. 6.—Mme. Nordica has decided to forego further concert engagements in this country this season, and will sail for Europe on Friday. The change in Mme. Nordica's plans is said to be due to alleged receipt of threatening letters which caused her to believe her life in danger. A detective has been guarding her home in Madison avenue since last Sunday. Mme. Nordica will spend the remainder of the winter in the Riviera.

Zoltan Doeme, her husband, against whom divorce proceedings were recently instituted, is at a private sanitarium here under treatment for neurasthenia.

Judge Advocate Lemly Sued.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Robert Burton Rodney, a paymaster with the rank of lieutenant commander on the retired list of the navy, today brought suit for \$50,000 damages against Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy, for alleged long continued "pecuniary and naval grade losses" and indignities. The complainant alleges that Capt. Lemly has usurped practical supremacy in the navy department and is depriving the complainant of legal rights under his commission.

Palma Vetoes Lottery Bill.

Havana, Jan. 6.—President Palma today signed his veto of the lottery bill, which veto, as announced in these dispatches, he had prepared last month in expectation of the passage of the bill. The president, in stating the reasons for his veto, holds that a lottery is a low, vulgar and corrupting device, and that the government would be culpable in taking money of the people obtained through such a scheme, no matter what the end at which the lottery aimed.

President Palma has been assured that the bill would be passed over his veto. At all events there will be little time for any discussion over the bill, as congress purposes to adjourn this week until March next.

Bogus Count Brown in Jail.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 7.—An inmate of the Toronto jail under the name of Archibald Edward Stewart, has been partially identified as William Brown, the coachman who, while posing as a foreign prince in England not long ago, married the Countess Russell. He is charged with vagrancy owing to failure to pay bills incurred while living here as a pretended nobleman in Inverminto. The countess divorced the coachman upon learning his true character. Stuart has been in Toronto a month.

Idaho Republican Committee.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 6.—Frank R. Gooding, chairman of the Republican state central committee, has issued a call for the committee to meet in Boise on Jan. 28 to fix the time and place for holding the early convention that will select delegates to the national convention.

Record Price for Whalebone.

New York, Jan. 7.—A new record price of \$15,000 a ton has been established for whalebone, says a Times' dispatch from London. Two and one-quarter tons brought that price in sale at Dundee. The previous high mark was \$12,000. Experts say the visible supply is now only four tons in the England and America.

Hundreds of Lives Imperilled.

New York, Jan. 7.—Two incendiary fires early today imperilled the lives of hundreds of persons living in tenement houses at Seventh avenue and Thirty-first street. In one of the crowded buildings, the tenants extinguished the blaze in the basement with snow, but the flames in the other places got such headway that the firemen had to carry 50 half frozen women and children down the fire escape.

A man said to have been seen emerging from the basement was captured by the police and is alleged to have fired both buildings. He was arrested two weeks ago at the scene of a tenement fire in another quarter, but was released after an examination as to his sanity.

Insurance Co's. Will be Liberal.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Life insurance companies which had policy holders that lost their lives in the fire in the settlement of the losses. The announcement is made by the managers of most of the high class companies that there will be no quibbling over technicalities. Without exception, the managers of the large companies said that any reasonable proof of death, and the receipt for the amount of the policy from the beneficiaries would be all that would be required.

The president that will be followed by the substantial companies in the Galveston flood, where no corner's verdict was required. In this case only reasonable proof of death and identity was demanded. Checks for the amounts of insurance carried by some of the victims have already been given to the beneficiaries.

MICHAEL DAVITT MINE.

Investigation Develops Little as To Cause of Accident.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 6.—At the inquest this afternoon over the remains of Samuel Isen and Frederick Divil, who were killed by an explosion in the workings of the Michael Davitt mine Jan.

1, County Atty. Breen declared that he had today received a threatening postal card. The message was unsigned, but it threatened him for his part in the inquest in which he had endeavored to bring out all the facts, the says.

Little of importance developed at the inquest. One witness testified that the relations between the miners in the Barus, a Heinze property, and in the Davitt, where the federal inspectors were at work when the explosion occurred, had been friendly. The inquest will last some days yet. So far, nothing to incriminate any one has been elicited.

Detectives started to work this afternoon on the postal received by Mr. Breen. It is believed to have been sent by a fanatic.

NEW THEATER CURTAINS.

Will Show Seating Arrangements And Every Exit.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—The Chronicle today says: Maps of the seating arrangement in several of the Chicago theaters will appear on the asbestos curtains when the theaters open. Several managers have decided on this scheme of making the patrons familiar with the location of the exits.

Every seat, including those on the first floor, the first and second balconies, will be indicated on the fireproof curtain. Every exit will be shown and the aisles by which they may be reached outlined. The asbestos curtain will be dropped once in a performance at least and the theatergoers will have time to study the map.

Hats of the Best Makers, \$1.00.

Regular \$5.00, \$1.00 and \$2.00 values. BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO.

SALOON ROW.

Lively Times Result in Arrests and a Night in Jail.

George Condie and J. E. Treagle are in duance view for creating trouble in the Antler saloon on that part of Second South street known as Kentucky avenue last evening. Condie had been in the resort a short time previously boasting of his prowess as a company guard at Scofield, when several parties present expressed their contempt for the fuel company's guards in general and Condie in particular. Proprietor Kelley asked Condie to withdraw, as apparently trouble was brewing. The latter went out and found a croup and fellow ex-guard, in Treagle, and the two returned to the saloon to express their feelings in union and "knock Kelley's head off." Kelley had expressions to this summary process, and successfully dodged the Condie drive, when a looker-on named Joe Ardinski suddenly landed his fist on Condie, sending him through the saloon door, glass and all. Policeman Williams was sauntering by at the time, and arrested Condie and Treagle.

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will try and preserve her beauty. A fine head of hair is one of the highest charms.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

restores Gray or Bleached hair any natural color or shade. It is clean, durable, and OXYGEN APPLICATION WILL LAST FOR MONTHS. Sample of hair colored free. Send for Pamphlet.

Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 135 W. 23d St., N.Y.

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are used more than any others by the largest consumers in the country,—the U.S. Gov't Dept's and the great railway systems.

Doesn't that speak well for their quality and reliability?

Carter's goods cost no more than the poorest.

AT ALL STATIONERS.

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That of the Substitute druggist vs. the people. We started in the drug business with the idea of keeping faith with our customers, and somehow that system seems to have won out. There isn't much sentiment in business, but there's a heap of injury in poor drugs.

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Where the cars stop.

The Plumb-Line of Sacrifice Has Been Sunk  
Away Below Cost.

THERE is no parallel elsewhere to the opportunities this great SEMI-ANNUAL SALE affords to supply the immediate and future needs of the people way below wholesale prices. As fast as goods are sold the shelves are replenished from our immense reserve stocks, and the fresh, crisp merchandise is offered at the same

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restores Gray or Bleached hair any natural color or shade. It is clean, durable, and OXYGEN APPLICATION WILL LAST FOR MONTHS. Sample of hair colored free. Send for Pamphlet.

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