A DINNER TO HARLAN

Supreme Court Justice on the Bench Twenty-five Years.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Brilliant Assemblage Attends the Function-Three Sous and Daughter of the Kentucky Jurist Grace the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The dinser by the bar of the supreme court # the United States at the New Willard hotel to Mr. Justice John Marshall Harlan in recognition of the completion of twenty-five years of service on the bench of the supreme court was a brilliant function. The banquet hall was handsomely illuminated and the tables elaborately decorated with palms, American Beauty roses and inurel

In the absence of Attorney General Knox Mr. Wayne MacVeagh presided. When the guests had been scated,



JUSTICE HARLAN.

prace was said by the Rev. Richard D. Harlan of Lake Falls, Ill., the eldest son of the justice, who had come Washington especially for the occasion. Justice Harlan was in his happlest mood and gave every evidence of his appreciation of the honor bestowed on him. His two other sons, James S. Harlan, chief justice of Porto Rico, and John Maynard Harlan of Chicago, were also present, while Mrs. and Miss Harlan and a host of friends were interested spectators in the gallery. A hidden orchestra played popuiar airs throughout the evening.

Interest in the banquet outside of fustice Harlan centered in President Roosevelt. His arrival shortly after 3:30 o'clock was the signal for a great outburst of applause. The president warmly congratulated Justice Harlan, grasping him by both hands before taking his seat. Those at the banquet ncluded members of the cabinet, several senators and representatives, nembers of the supreme court of the end of the local courts and quite a aumber of eminent lawyers from outdde the city.

Speaker Nixon III.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 10.-Speaker S. Fred Nixon is ill at his home in Westfield. He has had an attack of heart trouble, to which he is subject. Mr. Nixon has not been well weeks Early in October he was confined to his bed for a week, but had grown better again and was in Albany most of last week, returning home Friday morning in a much weakened condition. Saturday he was confined to his bed and since then has not been permitted to receive callers. His physicians say that with absolute quiet for the present he will recover his strength. His condition has been brought on by overwork, and rest is necessary.

A Horrible Tale of Bacteria. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. - Twelve million bacteria inhabit the skins of half a pound of cherries, according to Dr. Ehrlich, a German scientist, who ins made extensive experiments in recard to the infection of fruit with baceria. Currants come next, with 11. 900,000 to every half pound, and grapes next, with \$,000,000. An account of these experiments has been transmitted to the state department by United States Consular Clerk Murphy, at Frankfort. Dr. Ehrlich urges that all fruit be cleaned by either peeling or washing before it is eaten.

Minister Buck Dies Suddenly. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The Japenese minister has notified the state separtment that while Alfred E. Buck, he United States minister to Japan, was on a hunting trip he was taken suddenly III and expired. The deceased minister was born in Maine, but was appointed to his post from Georgia on April 13, 1897. His service covered a critical and important chapter of Japanese history.

Bishop Donne Wends Regents. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5 .- At a meeting of the state board of regents the Right Rev. William Croswell Donne, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Albany. was elected chancellor, to succeed the ate Anson Judd Upson, and Regent Whitelaw Reid was elevated to the position of vice chancellor, to succeed Bishop Doane.

Women Carrying Mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- It has recently been brought to the attention of Postmaster General Payne that about twenty-five women are holding positions as carriers in the rural free delivery service.

"Mr. Dooley" Married.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Finley Peter Dunne, author of "Mr. Dooley," and Miss Margaret Abbot, daughter of Mrs. Mary Abbot, formerly of Chieago, have been married in this city.

Congressmen Are Tired of Being Bossed by the Speaker.

Col. Henderson's Successor Will Be Simply a Presiding Officer and Not the Autocrat of Congress.

[Special Washington Letter.] ND now, in accordance with the constitutional duty devolved upon me, I declare

this house adjourned without day." Exactly at noon on March 4, 1903, those words will be pronounced by Speaker Henderson, the heavy gavel will resound and the Fifty-seventh congress will come to a close. Speaker Henderson, who retires to private life, will be the last presiding officer of the national house of representatives who shall wield imperial powers over his colleagues.

The rules of the house of representatives, which have been known as the Reed rules, ever since they were promulgated in December, 1899, have given autocratic power to the speaker. Time and again efforts have been made to change those rules, but to no purpose. The republicans have always pointed with pride to the great advance made in national legislation while Reed was speaker; and both parties have agreed that Reed was right in declaring that "a visible quorum" was the constitutional quorum which could proceed "to do business."

But a majority of the house of representatives has been in favor of changing the rules, in some particulars, for at least six years. Congressman Hepburn, of Iowa, has been the leader in the attack upon the Reed rules, and he will continue to be the leader in the fight. It is well known that Col. Hepburn had a majority of the republicans in caucus assembled, in December, 1899, and he could have then forced important changes in the rules, but he forbore. His colleague and friend, Col. Henderson, had just been selected for the speakership, and it would have seemed exceedingly ungracious in a member from his own state to have insisted on curtailing his powers before he was inducted into his high office. If any other than Col. Henderson had been selected for the speakership in December, 1899, the rules would have been surely

There is a great deal of speculation already concerning the speakership of the next congress, but one thing may as well be regarded as settled, and that is, no matter who secures the prize of that exalted position, he will be simply a presiding officer, as the constitution intended him to be, and not a ruler of representatives selected by sovereign constituencies United States, of the court of claims precisely as he was himself selected. The rules will be carefully amended, the main point to be observed being that each representative shall really be a representative - one whose voice and vote shall command attention and respect.

> Speaker Reed was autocratic. Speaker Henderson has not been. No more conservative speaker ever occupied the chair than Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, for he was not autocratic. There is no complaint concerning the man who may have been, or who may be, speaker of the house of representatives. Criticism exists concerning the rules rather than con-



HON. WM. P. HEPBURN. (Iowa Congressman Who Will Lead Attack on Reed Rules).

cerning the man who enforces them. Tom Reed not only ruled the house, but rudely ruled it, at times. But his majority was slender, and he had to be a big boss, or no boss at all.

Whoever shall be chosen for the speakership when the new congress hall have convened on the first Monday of December, 1903, will in all probability be allowed the power of the appointment of the committees and committee chairmen; and that will be power enough for one man to wield over his fellow representatives. But he will not be allowed to command all legislation through the committee on rules. There is where the representatives will check the one-man power of which so many have complained during the past six

It is well remembered that Speaker Reed blandly smiled when a petition signed by a majority of the house of representatives was pre-sented to him, praying for consideration of the bill for the Nicaraguan canal. Remember, a majority of the members of the national house of representatives-think of it! That majority had elected, had created doubled.

REED RULES DOOMED the speaker, but under their rules those representatives were obliged to petition their creature, the speaker, and pray for permission to legis-late as a majority desired to represent. And what came of it? Speaker Reed said that he would "give it consideration." He was as good as his word. He did give the matter consideration until the close of the congress, but he did not permit the majority to rule. He never allowed the bill to come before the bouse at all.

Now it does not require a constitutional lawyer to explain that the constitution of this republic of the people never intended that one man should throttle the representatives of the people, and prevent them from legislating. That is the stand which is taken by Col. Hepburn and a majority of the house; and that is the reason that it is easy to fore-



HON, CHAS. E. LITTLEFIELD. (Maine Congressman Who Wants to Succeed Speaker Henderson).

see that the rules will be changed, so that no man who may occupy the chair of the speaker shall have such imperial power in this republic. It is barely possible that the house will name its own committees, as the senate does; but that reform is not so imminent.

So long as the speaker is permitted to name the committees and dole out the chairmanships there will be deals possible in contests for the speakership. For example, four years ago, a New York man was a candidate for the speakership, and, if he had succeeded, a Kansas man would have taken his place as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. Naturally enough the Kansas man supported the New York man for the speakership, and there-by consulted his own self interests.

Under existing rules no representative of the people is allowed to lift his voice in debate, no matter what outrages (according to his opinion) may be under contemplation. The speaker sits in his exalted position, and never sees nor hears any representative of the people who may clamor for recognition, unless the representative shall have previously called and stated his business and secured permission from the speaker to address the house. In that event, if the speaker fully understands the situation and agrees to "give recognition," as they term it, the representative of the sovereign people may be recognized and heard.

It will be news to a majority of readers that the representatives of the people do not present anything at all under existing rules in the house of representatives. The member of congress is regarded as a great man at home, but as he nears Washington he shrinks. When he gets here, he finds that he is only one of a small herd of individuals who have no rights whatever, except which are accorded charitably by the older members and the speaker.

Under existing rules every bill offered is referred to an appropriate committee for consideration. That looks well on paper. But the presiding officer scans the bills, and informs the chairman of each committee which bills shall be considered and which shall not be considered. To such an autocratic condition have the rules brought the house that not even before a committee of the house does a representative of the people bave any chance of success, without the consent of the speaker. For example, you or some friend may have a bill providing for the payment of a claim arising out of the civil war. A bill is introduced and referred to the committee-on war claims. Your bill may not amount to more than \$1,000, and it may be a just claim. But the speaker tells the chairman of the committee that the claims in all similar bills amount to upwards of \$9,000,000, and that none of those bills shall be reported. The chairman, who was appointed by the speaker, does as he is ordered; and your bill dies with all others by that peremptory orderno matter whether right and justice

are on your side. After the damnable outrage of the centuries, the villiany of all cycles of civilization, the explosion of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, while all of our people were clamoring for vengeance, determined upon war to drive from this continent the nation that had requited our friendly visit with assassination, Speaker Reed refused the petitioners of the house permission to consider resolutions for the declaration of war. On that occasion the people rode over the speaker and all rules, because the provocation was so great.

But, ordinarily, the speaker rules congress, and the time is not far distant when those rules must be SMITH D. FRY. changed.

Increase in Wages. Within 50 years the wages of American factory workers have

THOMAS NAST DEAD.

Our Consul at Gunyaquil Succumbs to Yellow Fever.

GUAYQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 8,-Consul General Nast is dead after a three days' illness with yellow fever. He was interred at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The funeral was attended by the governor, the consular corps, the American colony and by many friends, The coffin was wrapped in the stars and stripes. The British consul recited a prayer in the cometery.

The death of Mr. Nast is deeply inmented by the natives, who held him in high esteem.

Thomas Nast was nominated consul general at Guayquil May 1, 1902, and left New York for his post July 1. He arrived at Guayaquil the latter end of the same month, Consul Nast was born in Landau, Bayaria, Sept. 27, 1840, and came with his parents to the United States six years later. He early developed the artistic ability which made him famous as a caricaturist and cartoonist. For years he was traveling artist for British and American newspapers and in 1860 and 1861 was with Garibaldi in Italy. Afterward he was with Harper's Weekly as political car-

PRODUCES HEART BEATS.

Interesting Discovery Reported From the University of Chiengo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.-The discovery of a new means of causing rhythmic beats in a strip of heart muscle is announced from the University of Chicago. The stimulus is oxygen, and Dr. David J. Lingle is the discoverer. He has been working on the lines of Professor Loeb's announcement made two years ago that a solution of salt would start a heart to pulsating.

It has long been known that the heart is extremely sensitive to ogygen and to carbon dloxide, the gas produced in vitlated air, but heretofore the action of oxygen has been thought to be confined to the purification of the blood. Dr. Lingie shows that this gas has the power directly to sustain the beats of a strip of heart muscle removed from the body of a turtle and to keep it going for from twenty-four to seventy-two hours. Even then the muscle stopped only because dissolution set in, and, in fact, the strip continued to beat for twenty-four hours of the seventy-two with part of it already dead.

Santingo to Havana by Rail. SANTIAGO, Cuba, Dec. 9.-Two thousand persons, among them the American representatives of the Cuba company, witnessed the departure at 7 o'clock yesterday morning of the first regular train to Havana with 150 through passengers. The crowd gave the train an enthusiastic send off. The Cuba company publishes liberal freight and passenger rates, and it is anticipated that the opening of the railroad will lead to the rapid development of the interior of the island.

Shot While Playing Indian. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 9.-Ford L. Messinger, the fourteen-year-old son of Charles G. Messinger, a prominent contractor of this city, was shot by a companion, Arthur Morris, with whom he was playing Indians. The boy received the charge of a shotgun which was supposed to be unloaded, destroying his right eye and inflicting wounds which may prove fatal.

Actor Johnstone Dead. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. S .- After lingering for nearly a week Barry Johnstone, the actor who last Monday night shot himself after killing Kate Hassett, a member of Keith's Bijou theater stock company, is dead at the Hahnemann hospital.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Clesing Stock Quotations.

Money on call firm at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Sterling ex-change steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.8725 for demand and at \$4.8350(74.8302) for 60 days. Posted rates, \$4.841\(\frac{1}{2}\) and \$4.85. Commercial bills, \$4.8275\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.8325. Bar silver, 47%c. Mexican dollars, 37c. Government bonds steady, State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. Closing prices:

Missourt Pac... Union Pacific .. N. Y. Central ... 153% Wabash pref. .. 42%

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—Ruled quiet and firm at old prices; Minnesota patents, \$3.5064.15; winter straights, \$3.5063.55; winter extras, \$2.5063.10, winter patents, \$3.5063.20.

WHEAT—Firm and fairly active on higher cables, covering and small northwest receipts; May, \$9480 5-18c.

RYE—Steady; state, 546544c, c. i. f., New York; No. 2 western, \$5c., f. o. b., afloat; No. 2.540544c, track.

CORN—Advanced with wheat and on steady cables, coupled with light receipts and local covering; January, 554c.; May, 48649.c.

OATS—Dull, but firmer, with corn; track, white, state, 37642c.; track, white, western, 37642c.

PORK—Steady; mess, \$18618.50; family, \$18518.36.

LARD—Firm; prime western steam, LARD-Firm; prime western steam, BUTTER-Firm; state dairy, 20227c.;

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 20527c.; extra creamery, 30c.
CHEESE—Firm; state, full cream, fancy, smail, colored, September, 125c.; late made, 13c.; smail, white, September, 135c.; late made, 13c.; large, colored, September, 135c.; late made, 13c.; large, colored, September, 135c.; late made, 13c.; large, colored, September, 135c.; late made, 13c.; EGGS—Firm; state and Pennsylvania, average best, 30c.; western, fancy graded, 25fi25c.
SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 3.7-16g3 35c.; centrifugal, 56 test, 3.15-16g4c.; refined firm; crushed, 5.4c.; powdered, 4.53c.; TURPENTINE—Steady at 534-54c.
MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 305740c. 40c. RICE—Quiet; domestic, 44,665c.; Japan, 45,654c., nominal, TALLOW—Quiet; city, 6c.; country, 64 6640. HAY—Steady; shipping, 55070c.; good to choice, 95c.@\$1.

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Market steady; choice, 36@ 6.10; prime, 55.5095.75; good, 55.1245.40; veal calves \$7.78.25.
HOGS—Market lower; prime heavies, 53.3076.35; mediums, 56.1245.15; heavy Yorkers, 35.0506.15; hight Yorkers, 36.96.05; pigs, 35.9036; roughs, 36.36.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady; best wethers, 33.9034.10; culls and common, 31.5032; choice lambs, 35.4035.65.



Sickness steals more savings than the burgiar. Slowly, coin by coin, the money that has been so hardly earned is paid out for drugs and doctors. Sickness is the worst enemy of the working man, and the common cause of the working man's sickness is disease of the stomach often involving the heart, lungs,

liver, or kidneys. The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medthe use of Dr. Pierce's Golden acti-ical Discovery will stop the stealing of the savings by sickness. It cures dis-eases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures dis-eases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., when these diseases are caused by the diseased condition of the stomach and

diseased condition of the stomach and its allied organs,

"About ten years ago I began to have trouble with my stomach." writes Wm. Connolly, of as Walbut Street, Lorain, Ohio. "It got so bad I had to lay off quite often two and three days in a week, my stomach would bloat and I would belch up gas, and was in awful distress at such times. I have employed and been treated by the best doctors in the city but got no help whatever. By some way or ether I happened to get bold of a vial of your 'Pellets,' and I thought they helped me. It was then I wrote to you for advice. You told me that by my symptoms you thought I had liver complaint, and advised the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' in connection. These medicines I have taken as directed, and am very happy to state that I commenced to get better from the start and have not lost a day this summer on account of my stomach. I feel tip-top, and better than I have for ten years."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing else is "just ical Discovery." Nothing else is "just

as good."
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

McClure's for December-Ends the Year Better than Ever.

The Christmas McClure's is prim-

arily a holiday fiction number, but the four articles represent the very cream of the month's magazines writing. Two of them make more absorbing reading than ninety-nine stories in a hundred. That remarkable piece of pioneer investigation, Miss Tarbell's History of Standard Oil, has for its second installment "The Rise of the Standard Oil Company." It is virtually a biography of John D. Rockefeller from 1857, when his name first appeared in the Cleveland city directory, his occupation given as bookkeeper, to 1872, when the Standard, having absorbed or crushed all the independent refineries of Cleveland, was preparing to pounce down on the Oil Regions and secure its monopoly of the crude. The events of these years unfold in Miss Tarbell's narrative like the scenes of a great play. Another article which tells a true story more interestingly than fiction is Lincoln Steffens', "The American Man on Horseback." This is an account of the annual bronco busting contest at Denver for the championship of the world. The principal characters in it are the two best riders and the two worst horses the West-Thad Sowder and Frank Minor, Steamboat and Deadeasy. The illustrations, all taken from photographs, are hair-raising in their suggestion of broken necks. John Mitchell's article on the Coal Strike speaks for itself. Of great interest is the editorial announcement that it will be followed by two articles by Ray Stannard Baker presenting the non-union miners' side of the question. John La Farge's noble appreciation of Albrecht Durer completes his series of papers on old masters, the most notable contributions to art criticism of recent years. The reproductions of Durer's famous engravings are beautifully done. The fiction is of unusual merit even for a fiction number. There

are four love stories, all first-class and no two alike. "At the Ebb of the Tide," by Henry C. Rowland, introduces a band of castaways on a south sea island-a banker, an earl, a countess and a Yankee mate: "Mr. Potter's Vacation," by Herbert D. Ward, shows a twentieth century broker, with Marconi's aid, captaining a great commercial struggle across 1,000 miles of ocean; "Thursday at Three," by David Graham Phillips, tells how an enterprising reporter got a famous interview and his bride at the same time; and "Briner's Wheat," by Charles Fleming Embre, is a charming love tale of harvest time. Herminie Templeton contributes the best yet of her Irish folk lore tales, "Darby O'Gill and the Leprechaup. "The Last Choice of Crusty Dick," is the story of an Apache massacre in the desert, a piece of writing that grips you like steel hooks. Two stories of child life fully up to the Mc Clure standard are "A Christmas Present for a Lady," by Myra Kelly, and "A Speedway Sermon," by Empeigh Merwyn. The first is a sketch of an east side school delightfully droll and tender. Josephine Dodge Daskam also has a pretty poem of childhood called "Dreams." Altogether the December number makes a great finish to a great year for Me Clure's Magazine.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS WILL BEAR THE FLAG.

For The First Time in our History National Emblem is Used.

For the first time since 1869 and practically since the establishment of the United States postal system the people will have the privilege of using a postage stamp bearing the flag of the republic, with the issuance of the new series of postage stamps now in process of printing.

The stamp displaying prominently

the Stars and Stripes will be the two cent denomination, but it will bear no resemblance to the two cent stamp in use today. Washington's portrait, which has appeared upon the common letter postage stamp since the beginning of the use of postage stamps, except during the single year 1869, when the portrait of Washington was displaced to make room for a wild and woolly, wide-stacked, wood burning locomotive of the "Rocket" type, will again occupy the position of honor upon the label, but the bust of Washington, so long familiar to the public, will disappear, probably torever.

The portrait of Washington, drawn from Jean Atonie Houdon's profile cast, is abandoned, to be succeeded by a photo direct from Gilbert Stuart's famous painting, which now adorns the national Capitol building.

It is remarkable that considering the deference paid the flag by Americans that the flag has, hitherto, been practically ignored in the designing of postage stamps. Just one year, in 1859, and then upon a stamp the general public rarely if ever saw-the thirty-cent denomination-has the flag had a postal stratus. In the stamp mentioned there was an eig'e and a coat of arms with two flags.

The public has many times indi cated a desire that the flag should be accorded a place of prominence upon one of the much-used values, but until now the department has not responded to this desire. When the Columbian series, commemorating the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, was projected the department was flooded with letters requesting that one of the denominations be given to the flag. Later, when the trans-Mississippi set was contemplated, another avalanche of requests was hearled at the department; and two years ago at the time of the designing of the twocolored Pan American series the people clamored for a place for the Stars and Stripes.

The department has not been unmindful of the wishes of the people, but mechanical difficulties have seemed to preclude the possibility of producing a "flag" stamp that would meet the approval of the department, and no effort has been made to produce one.

A man's conscience will always tell him when somebody else is doing wrong.

A widow usually looks blacker than she feels.

"I feel as if I should fly to pieces." often these words are on a woman's lips. They express to the uttermost the nerve racked condition of the body, which makes life a daily martyrdom.

If this condition had come suddenly is

would have been unbearable. But the transition was gradual. A little more strain each day of the vitality. Any woman would be glad to be rid of such a condition. Every woman tries to be rid of it. Thousands of such women have been cured by Dr. Pierce's treatment with his " Favorite Prescription" when local doctors had entirely failed to

"Favorite Prescription" contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

The saloon presents a bar to many a man's

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER. - In spite of the fact that the word dyspepsia means literally bad cook, it will not be fair for many to lay the blame on the cook if they many to lay the blame on the begin the Christmas Dinner with little appetite and end it with distress or nausea. may not be fair for any to do that-let us hope so for the sake of the cook! The disease dyspepsia indicates a had stomach, that is a weak stomach, rather than a bad cook, and for a weak stomach there is nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the stomach vigor and tone, cures dyspepsia, creates appetite, and makes eating the pleasure it should be

Nothing succeeds like success, unless it is

DROPSY AND HEART DISEASE .- "For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, One dose gave great relief, one bottle cured me completely."-Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N. Y .- 54 sold by C. A. Kleim.

Gossip travels fast enough without wireless telegraphy.

CINNAMON-COATED PILLS .- Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for to cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience.-55

The dreamer seldom wakes up to find himself famous,

ECZEMA RELIEVED IN A DAY.-Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this disgusting skin disease without fail. It will also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. In from three to six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles. One application brings comfort to the most irritating cases, 35 cents, -56. Sold by C. A. Kleim,