

ARMY BILL DEBATE.

Brilliant Speech by Senator Lodge.

OUR ECONOMIC SUPREMACY ASSURED

The House indulges in an animated discussion of reappointment. Hopkins confident his bill will pass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—A notable speech was delivered in the senate yesterday by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. Addressing the senate on the amendment of the military committee striking out the provision in the army reorganization bill for a veterinary corps, he discussed briefly and principally in the form of a colloquy with Senator Bacon of Georgia the Philippine question and the necessity for an army of 100,000 men. In conclusion he drew a brilliant word picture of the commercial future of the United States, declaring that the trade conflict with Europe already begun could result only in the commercial and economic supremacy of this country over the entire world. In this industrial conflict he apprehended no danger from a material contest with any nation of the world, but he urged the necessity for a strong and scientifically organized army and a powerful navy in order that the United States might be prepared to defend its rights against any possible foe. The speech created a profound impression. During the afternoon the senate ratified the committee proposition to eliminate the house provision for the establishment of a veterinary corps in the army. Senator Teller of Colorado gave notice of a substitution he will offer for the entire pending measure continuing in full force and effect the act of March 3, 1899, increasing the size of the army for three years from July 1, 1901.



SENATOR LODGE.

The animated debate in the house on the reappointment of representation from the various states is nearing its close. It being unanimously agreed that the final vote would be taken before the session closes today. It was expected there would be a sequel to the exciting clash of Saturday between Mr. Littlefield of Maine and Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, but the latter made no effort at rejoinder and contented himself with the direction of the measure toward the final vote. He expresses confidence that the bill bearing his name will be passed today, although there may be a slight change giving an additional member each to Florida, Colorado and North Dakota, bringing the total membership up to 360. The notable speeches yesterday were by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana dealing with alleged disfranchisement in the south, by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa severely arraigning the present rules as annihilating the constitutional prerogatives of the house and by Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania comparing the old system in the house with that of the present.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The collateral inheritance tax act has brought into the state treasury during the past three months over \$700,000, which is above the average for a period of that length. The bulk of that sum has come from New York city, which has always contributed the major part of the taxes collected under this statute. The estate of Emma S. Schley, late of New York city, paid the largest amount of taxes during the three months. Its contribution to the state cash was \$261,494. The second largest tax, \$73,908, was paid by the heirs of Wallace I. Andrews, late of New York city.

No More Smallpox in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Smallpox has been effectually stamped out in this city, according to the officials of the board of health. All danger of infection from the cases discovered during the last six weeks is declared to be past, and it is declared that New Yorkers may look on the situation with complacency. Although the disease was found in one of the most densely crowded blocks in the city, the energetic measures taken by the board of health, it is announced, completely stopped its spread. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 persons have been vaccinated since the first cases were discovered.

Bishop Potter Makes a Discovery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—By means of the X rays Bishop Potter has discovered that instead of having the gout in his right foot he has been going about for 25 years with two bones broken. It was at the annual meeting of the New York Orthopaedic hospital and dispensary that the bishop, in his address to the society women, who were present in large numbers, mentioned his injured foot to explain how thoroughly he was in sympathy with the work they were doing for crippled children.

Iron Works Company Incorporated.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Ames Iron Works company, organized in 1853, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The plant is one of the largest boiler manufacturing in the country and recently shipped a large order to the Russian government.

Hungarian Miners Killed.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Vienna, 7 miners were killed and 40 wounded Saturday in an affray at Altbirg, Hungary, between riotous miners and gendarmes.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

Nikola Tesla Believes He Has Had Signals From That Planet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—"I share the belief of other scientific men that the planet Mars is inhabited; that the inhabitants are intelligent and that they are trying to communicate with the inhabitants of other planets, including our earth." Nikola Tesla made the foregoing statement when seen in his laboratory at 46 East Houston street and asked about a machine he hopes to construct to aid Mars in her supposed efforts to send us a message.

What results he obtained from his experiments in Colorado in 1899 were not made public by the electrician until yesterday. They were far beyond his expectations. Indeed, he is firmly convinced that while conducting his investigations one day certain strange electrical disturbances affecting his instruments were nothing less than signals from another planet. Not only does Mr. Tesla believe with other scientific men that Mars is inhabited, but he believes it reasonable to consider the possibility of it or one of the score or more of planets in the solar system being even further advanced than us in telegraphy or other means of communication.

Mr. Tesla spent about eight months in Colorado from May, 1899. He wanted to conduct experiments in relation to the wireless transmission of energy at an altitude of several thousand feet. He built his laboratory about ten miles from Pike's peak and set out to ascertain the best conditions for transmitting power without wires and how to best develop apparatus for the transmission of messages across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, a problem with which he has labored for years.

SEVERE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Intense Cold and Tremendous Gales Cause Suffering and Death.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Severe cold has suddenly set in throughout Europe. In England it is accompanied by a northeasterly wind, amounting to a gale over the channel. At Dover a boat was capsized, four persons being drowned, and probably other accidents will be reported. On the continent the weather is still more severe. Snow has fallen as far south as Naples, and in St. Petersburg the cold is so intense that the police in the streets have had to be frequently relieved and the schools to be closed. At Moscow the temperature is 30 degrees below zero. Tremendous gales are blowing over the Adriatic. Terrible blizzards are reported from Austria and southern Russia, extinguishing signal lights and resulting in the derailing of the Orient express at Altpazna. The storm caused a collision between passenger trains at Mikola, near Sztatmar, Hungary, six persons being killed.

DEADLY FIREDAMP.

Several Lives Lost in a Colliery Accident at Miners Mills, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Pine Ridge colliery of the Algonquin Coal company at Miners Mills was the scene of a terrible accident yesterday. Three men entered the mine to make some repairs. They did not come to the surface at noon. A number of rescuers went down to investigate. They, too, failed to come back. Then another rescuing party went down.

Wire For India.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 8.—The largest foreign order ever filled in this city is now completed and awaiting shipment. It consists of 1,000,000 pounds of wire for a trolley road in India. A train of between 15 and 20 cars will be needed to ship it to New York to be placed aboard a steamer.

New York Markets.

WHEAT—Opened steady and was dull for a time, with no feature, advancing sharply toward middle, however, on renewed outside buying and a sudden scare of shorts; March, 84 1/2; May, 84 1/2.

Last of a Famous Class Dead.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—Former United States Senator James Ware Bradbury is dead at his home in this city of bronchitis. He was born in Parsonsfield in this state June 10, 1802. He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1825, the celebrated class in which were Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Jonathan Cilley, John S. C. Abbott, George B. Cheever and Horatio Bridge. He was the last survivor of his class and the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin college.

A Rare Fossil.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Announcement is made that during the Christmas vacation the Geological museum received from Germany a well preserved and extremely rare fossil of the extinct species of flying reptiles called pterodactyls. There is but one other specimen of the kind in the United States.

Strike Leads to a Shut Down.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 7.—The 800 employees of the Mount Pleasant colliery of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company are again on strike, the third time in a year. They decided to strike Saturday night because the superintendent refused to give a driver boy the rate of wages the boy claimed he was entitled to. The company anticipated the strike by posting a notice that the colliery from this date would be shut down. This will save the officials from any dealings with the union. The company will keep the colliery closed until the men rescind their strike order.

Eight Men Suffocated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Eight men lost their lives in a fire at 115 Washington avenue in an early morning fire which had its origin in the rear of the Standard Furniture company. The men were overtaken by an immense volume of smoke in the second, third and fourth floors of the building, and death in every instance was due to suffocation. When the men were found in various parts of the house, a man named Erickson was dead and the seven others unconscious.

Negroes Leave For Hawaii.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4.—Two carloads of negroes left here last night for the Hawaiian islands via San Francisco. They go to take employment on the sugar plantations there.

P. D. ARMOUR DEAD.

Chicago Millionaire Yielded to Long Illness.

FEVER RALLIED AFTER SON'S DEATH.

A Native of Madison County, N. Y., He Laid the Foundation of His Great Wealth in California in 1849.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Phillip D. Armour died at his residence in Prairie avenue in this city at 5:45 o'clock last evening. The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited German baths, passed the cold months in southern California and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken never to be regained.

For several weeks the millionaire had been living at the old family home in Prairie avenue, the usual trip to southern California not having been taken this winter. He came down to the office in the Home Insurance building but seldom, and as the cold increased he did not come at all. It was understood in the office that he had an incipient attack of pneumonia, but it was given out no later than a week ago that he was on the road to recovery. It was noted, however, that the constant attendance of Dr. Frank Billings, the family physician, at the bedside of the sick man did not corroborate the favorable reports at the downtown office. For several days death had been feared as the outcome by the close associates of the great captain of industry. They realized that the decline from day to day did not cease. When death came, his grandchildren, who had so close a place in his heart, were at the family residence, as was J. Ogden Armour, the surviving son.

The death of his son, Phillip D. Armour, Jr., in southern California on Jan. 29, 1900, was a great shock to the health broken man. The son had gone on a visit to his father and was taken suddenly with pneumonia. His death followed with scarcely a day's warning. The son had largely interested the father and inherited the business ability of the Armours and was closely following the footsteps of the head when he was stricken down.

So carefully had the plans for the future been made that the death of Mr. Armour will have little effect on the outward working of the great enterprise with which he had been so closely identified. It is believed all the Armour properties will be held intact until the grandchildren come into their own.

Estimates of Mr. Armour's own estate run from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This of course does not include the \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 owned by the younger members of his family. For years every enterprise he was interested in had been making immense profits. His holdings of stock have all advanced largely during the last three years.

Phillip D. Armour, who was in his sixty-ninth year, made his own life on lines unique and wholly original with himself. From a not overrich Madison county (N. Y.) farm to the position of paying more freight and controlling more provisions than any other man in the world were the two extremes of his life.

The California gold fever struck western New York in 1849, and young Armour was the first in Stockbridge to determine to visit the Pacific coast. He obtained the permission of his parents and at the age of 17 started, having three of four companions from the same neighborhood. The almost incredible part of it was that the party walked nearly the entire distance from New York to California.

The commercial sense, which always predominated in his life, indicated its presence as soon as he saw the goldfields of California. He made money from the start, and at the end of six years he returned home with a fortune. Becoming dissatisfied with the quiet life of his native town, he came west again and together with a brother-in-law established a large wholesale grocery house in Milwaukee. This venture was also successful, and in a year's time he purchased the largest grain elevator in Milwaukee. This led to more elevators and railroad stock. In 1869 he came to Chicago to take charge of the Chicago branch of a New York packing establishment. The result was that the Chicago house ceased to be a branch, and the west gained the largest packing and provision plant in the world.

The property interests for which Mr. Armour stood are estimated at \$150,000,000. In works of charity Mr. Armour's monument will be found in the Armour institute, to which but a short time ago he gave \$750,000 in one remembrance. Asked once what he considered his best paying investment, he replied, "The Armour institute."

The institute today represents an investment on the part of Mr. Armour and his brother Joseph of \$2,250,000 and a yearly expense for maintenance of \$100,000.

May Come to America. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—The Molokanen, a sect numbering 400,000, whose founders removed in 1840 from various parts of Russia to the Caucasus and whose delegates have just brought glowing reports from the Donkubors, or Russian Quakers, in Canada, contemplating emigrating to America. The sect secured state lands in the Caucasus almost rent free, but recently the Russian government announced that the rents would be increased threefold or fourfold. Now the Molokanen are petitioning the government to restore the former rentals or to permit emigration.

LOAN—State, 5 1/2; c. i. f., New York, car lots, No. 1 western, 5 1/2; c. o. b., 5 1/2.

COGNAC—Generally firm and a shade higher on good cables, pear trading and a liberal decrease on passage; May, 4 1/2.

GATS—Quiet, but steady; track, white, state, 3 1/2; track, white, western, 3 1/2.

PORK—Firm; mess, 11 1/2; family, 11 1/2.

LARD—Steady; prime western steam, 7 1/2.

BUTTER—Weak but unchanged; state dairy, 16 1/2; creamery, 16 1/2.

EGGS—Firm; fancy, large, fall made, 11 1/2; fancy, small, fall made, 11 1/2.

WHEAT—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 80 1/2; western, 79 1/2.

TURBENTINE—Steady at 6 1/2.

WAX—Firm; domestic, 35 1/2; Japan, 35 1/2.

YELLOW—Steady; city, 30; country, 29.

CHINESE COURT FICKLE.

Now Reported to Have Ordered Envoys Not to Sign Joint Note.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—The report that the Chinese court had instructed the Chinese peace envoys to refuse to sign the joint note of the powers to China is confirmed. The court referred to the objections of the southern viceroys, which are the same as the court has. Prince Ching, however, informed the court that it was too late, and a reply from the court is expected shortly.

Count von Walderssee says that China's request through her representatives at foreign courts that the expeditions should cease cannot be complied with at present. No expeditions, he asserts, are sent out without adequate cause. Where there are scenes of bloodshed or disorder troops are sent to interfere, this being the only means of preventing outrage. He declares that the expeditions are not for punitive purposes, but merely for police purposes, with a view of giving the necessary protection to life and property.

Proposed Commercial Treaty.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.—Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British minister to China, has proposed to the other foreign envoys the draft of a commercial treaty with China based upon the following conditions: First, freedom for all coasting vessels; second, freedom for all vessels on inland waters, especially the Yangtze River; third, permission to import foreign salt; fourth, adoption of regulations encouraging Chinese investments in foreign concerns; fifth, steps extending China's exports and imports; sixth, protection of trademarks, and, seventh, protection of treaty ports.

The draft has not been accepted by the powers, and discussion regarding it has been postponed. Bigoted court officials, it is reported, still raise objections to signing an acceptance of the joint demands.

THE WORLD'S MONEY.

An Increase of Over 100 Per Cent in Recent Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—An increase of more than 100 per cent in the money of the world within less than a generation will be one of the most interesting exhibits of the annual report of the director of the mint, which is now going through the press. Nearly the whole of this increase is in metallic money, and much the largest proportion is in gold. The collection of complete statistics regarding the money supply of the world was only begun at the mint bureau within the past decade, but careful research has brought together some interesting figures of the supply of money in the leading commercial countries in 1873.

The total stock then reported was about \$4,600,000,000, of which more than half was in paper money not fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total monetary stock of about \$11,600,000,000, of which but little more than one-fourth was in uncovered paper.

A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about \$4,250,000,000 at the beginning of 1896, has since been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver by Germany and its retirement in other countries. The conditions of 1893 showed a total monetary supply of about \$10,500,000,000, which has since been increased by about \$1,100,000,000. About \$940,000,000 of this increase has been in gold money.

TRANQUIL AND PROSPEROUS.

Cubans Have Little Desire to Try Independence.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Mr. R. B. Hawley, who has just returned here from the southern part of the island, reports that tranquility and prosperity exist there, that the people are satisfied with the American government of Cuba and that no desire is expressed for an experimental change. The crops of the section are large, the sugar crop now promising to reach 650,000 tons, the best known in many years.

The proposed constitution is not meeting with a favorable reception. The consensus of opinion is that it is too heavy, involving too many governments, assemblies, executives and other unnecessary officials. Moreover, it is believed that such a scheme as is proposed would mean an enormous expense. The feeling is that great confusion would inevitably follow the adoption of federalism. Business men fear the extortions of excessive government. Radical modification will be insisted upon, and if these are not made the commercial classes will urge the indefinite continuance of American intervention.

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The American Invasion Serious.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Express, which continues to publish instances of English and other European contracts for iron works and the like going to the United States, announces the probability that an American syndicate will provide a summer steamer service on the Thames. "This American invasion," it says, "is much more serious than the Boston invasion of Cape Colony, but it serves the Britishers right for their discouragement of inventors and their neglect of the opportunities to progress."

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WINGHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"Now Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"

Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

WILL BATTLE FOR REFORM

Regular Republicans Now Control Both Branches of the State Legislature.

THE FUSION GAME BLOCKED.

State Committee and County Chairmen Adopt Resolutions Demanding Adherence to the Principles of Republicanism From Candidates Elected by the Party.

Harrisburg, Jan. 8.—The stalwart Republicans of Pennsylvania, having succeeded in organizing both branches of the general assembly, now propose to carry into effect the several reforms to which the party organization stands committed. The so-called insurgents, whose whole stock in trade has been what they could make out of their cry of "reform," are absolutely helpless and must follow the lead of the regular Republicans, upon whom the voters of Pennsylvania have placed the responsibility of the conduct of the general assembly.

The election of Dr. William P. Snyder, stalwart Republican candidate for president pro tem. of the state senate, was the first victory for the regulars. His election followed his nomination by the Republican caucus and not a single insurgent senator had the temerity to vote against him. In turning down the Democratic candidate, Flinn, Martin and the other ring leaders of the fusion movement showed their cowardice. While they declined to vote for a Democrat, they wished the Democrats of the house to support an insurgent Republican candidate for speaker, Koontz, of Somerset.

MARSHALL ELECTED SPEAKER.

The regulars, after capturing the senate, directed their attention to the organization of the house. This was a very hard problem to tackle on account of the fusion deal made between the Guffey Democrats and the Flinn-Martin insurgents. The regular Republican caucus showed that owing to the absence of several of their number the stalwarts lacked a few votes of a majority. A number who had pledged themselves to vote with the regular Republicans had betrayed their trust and joined the insurgent alliance. When, however, the vote in the house was taken the candidate of the regulars, Marshall, of Allegheny, was elected speaker by a vote of 100 to 99.

The insurgents were wild with rage over the fact that five Democrats voted with the regular Republicans and one declined to vote for either candidate, but they apparently want people to overlook the fact that of the 99 votes for Koontz for speaker 43 were Democratic votes.

The stalwart Republicans propose to go right ahead with the program they have mapped out.

TO BATTLE FOR REFORM.

In the caucus of Republican members of the house for the selection of a candidate for speaker Former State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper, a member of the house from Delaware county, offered a resolution, which read:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the house of representatives in regular caucus assembled, in advance of other action, pledge every honest effort to the end that this session of the legislature shall pass just and complete apportionment bills, measures for the simplification of the ballot and reform of our election and primary election laws, the most adequate appropriation in aid of the common school system and in covering any past deficiency therein, from revenues now sufficiently increased to make this wholly practicable, liberal support to the public charities and to do all these things with such promptness that the session may be kept within the limits of proper economy as to public expenditures, so far as the general assembly is itself concerned.

These resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and the policy therein outlined will no doubt be rigidly adhered to by the Republican members.

TO ENFORCE PARTY REGULARITY.

The attitude of the members of the party organization toward those members of the legislature elected by Republican votes who bolted their party caucus was made manifest at meetings of the Republican state committee and of chairmen of the Republican county committees held here last week.

Chairman Billman, of the Berks county committee, at the meeting of the county chairmen offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted. The resolution read:

Resolved, That as the executive committee of the Republican organization in the counties and cities of the commonwealth we realize the necessity for the continued unity of the party, which unity can only be promoted by the cordial acceptance of the wishes of the majority of the party. Those wishes were clearly expressed at the recent greatest of all our elections in the nomination of senators and representatives to reflect the will of their respective localities, and where there is doubt, then the wishes of the party as a whole within the state. No other course can

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Eczema for Forty Years.

The Unqualified Statement of a Well Known Attorney, St. Ignace, Mich.

Some of the cures made by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment of stubborn and long continued eczema and skin diseases are causing much comment.

People are beginning to realize that this Ointment is a wonder worker with all kinds of skin trouble. Attorney Jas. J. Brown, St. Ignace, Michigan, writes as follows:

Dr. A. W. Chase Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents:—I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgment for the relief I have felt from Dr. Chase's Ointment. For 40 years I was afflicted with a skin disease which was located in one spot—on my leg. I have spent at a rough estimate five hundred dollars trying to effect a cure, and not until I applied this ointment did I get relief. You are strangers to me and this letter is prompted directly because I want to say and I feel as though I ought to say it. That Chase's Ointment has effected a complete cure of my affliction. Three boxes did the work on my leg. I was also suffering from itching piles and applied the ointment which gave the best of satisfaction by affording me rest at night and rapidly causing the disease to disappear. I have received such relief and comfort from the ointment that I was so long afflicted with the tortures of eczema I feel now that I am cured, a word of recommendation is due from me.

Yours truly,
JAS. J. BROWN.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is sold at 50 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SAFE THE KEELEY INSTITUTE SURE

PO BOX 594 HARRISBURG PA

CURES ALL DRINK AND DRUG ADDICTIONS NEWLY FURNISHED NEW MANAGEMENT

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarella Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.