

Senate.

TWENTIETH DAY.

This was the last day of the debate in the House on the Roberts case. Mr. Sims (Tenn.) was the first speaker. He made a legal argument in favor of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts. Other members followed in the discussion which occupied the entire day.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The case of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah, which has occupied so much of the attention of the house since the assembling of Congress, was decided today by the adoption of a resolution to exclude him, by a vote of 278 to 53. The exact language of the resolution is as follows: That under the facts and circumstances of the case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the State of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.

The urgent deficiency bill, carrying about \$9,000,000, was passed without division and practically without debate.

Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to create corporations for the purpose of commerce between the States, including railroad, telegraph, telephone, transportation, express and sleeping-car companies, and giving Congress power of control over such corporations, applicable to all territory over which the United States has sovereignty and jurisdiction.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

In response to the Senate's resolution calling for further information as to his dealings with the officials of the National City bank of New York, Secretary Gage quotes in full the Senate resolution and adds that it might be considered as fully answered by his communication of January 10.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Edwin N. Gurneal, of Ohio, to be consul at Pernambuco, Brazil; Samuel H. Hurst, postmaster at Chillicothe, O.

The Senate, in executive session, decided by a vote of 21 to 38 not to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The charges against Senator M. A. Clark, of Montana, were resumed for further investigation.

A resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, Republican, Massachusetts, was adopted directing the committee on rules to consider some plan for the enlargement of the Capitol. Mr. Bacon, Democrat, Georgia, spoke in behalf of his resolution declaring that the United States should guarantee independence to the Philippines.

The Senate passed a bill increasing the cost of the Cumberland, Md., public building from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

Representative Mahon has introduced a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Navy to have a thorough test made of the McAlister system of built-up armor plate.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, introduced the following joint resolution: That the rights of a citizen of the United States shall not be abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Debate in the Senate, ordinarily calm and dignified, burst into passionate utterances and bitter recriminations. Senators hurled denunciations at one another until the auditors quivered with excitement. The debate grew out of a phase of the Philippine question and no scene has been witnessed since the discussion of the war resolutions in the last Congress which, in sensational features, compared with that of to-day.

Pettigrew, who has precipitated nearly all the debate upon the Philippine question during the present session sought to have read a resolution embodying a document written by Emilio Aguinaldo upon the Filipino insurrection containing his version of the alleged recognition of the Filipino republic by Admiral Dewey.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, protested against printing the document in any form and read a letter from Admiral Dewey in which that portion of Aguinaldo's statement relating to the admiral was denounced as "a tissue of falsehoods."

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Representative Elkins created a big sensation among his Democratic friends by an out and out expansion speech, in which he not only deplored the administration's policy in the Philippines, but also declared that the islands must be held by the United States forever.

The Senators favoring action on the part of the United States to bring an end to the war in South Africa have agreed upon a new plan of action. They will insist upon an executive session every day until there is a vote on the Hague peace conference treaty. Senator Mason, of Illinois, is to make the necessary motion each day.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon the bill authorizing the removal of the charge of desertion from all soldiers of the Civil War who failed to secure an honorable discharge.

The Senate committee on commerce has practically decided upon a favorable report on the bill creating a department of commerce.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine Commission. It is a volume of 264 pages, including the appendix, and is signed by Professor Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby and Professor Worcester. The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the Commission, which includes a discussion of the Spanish government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Philippines, and the constitutions proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the Commission.

The defense in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to-day began the presentation of its side of the controversy.

Hours.

The House took up the Roberts case. The galleries were crowded and three-fourths of the spectators were women.

Mr. Taylor, Republican, Ohio, opened the proceedings with a speech in favor of the report of the majority of the committee that Roberts should not be sworn in as a member.

Senator Tillman, from the Senate committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to permit the repair of the old frigate Constitution and to recommission it.

The investigation directed by the House concerning the charges that certain Federal appointees in Utah were polygamists at the time of their appointment was resumed to-day before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

The river and harbor committee of the House has decided not to report a river and harbor bill at this session of Congress as a balance of \$30,000,000, approximately, was already available for river and harbor improvements.

Elections and lynching in the south were the subject of debate at one period in the House. Mr. Linney, of North Carolina saying that the lack of free elections is the only infirmity in our governmental system. He said that since 1870 there has been an average of 140 lynchings each year in the south.

Senator Morgan has offered a substitute for the Senate financial bill, providing that the fixed policy of the United States is to pay off the national debt as rapidly as possible; that the specie basis, consisting of gold or silver or both, is the only true basis of bank bills, and that it is unjust to change the present financial system.

LABOR WORLD.

Machine ore unloaders are doing the work of 100 men.

The railroads of New York City find toil for thousands of night workers.

A congress of international textile workers will be held in Berlin next July.

By the end of this year there will be 50,000 wage earners in South Carolina mills.

The United Miners decided at their Indianapolis Convention to take in coke workers.

The physicians in South Framingham, Mass., have agreed on a schedule of rates for their services.

Easton (Penn.) carpenters have decided to demand an increase of from \$2.70 to \$3.15 per day after April 1.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America reports that it is now more prosperous than ever before in its history.

The output of the Missouri Kansas mining district last year was nearly \$11,000,000, being \$3,000,000 greater than in 1908.

The scarcity of labor in England on account of the South African war has seriously inconvenienced the Atlantic Transport Line.

The war in South Africa has caused such a demand for laborers that two of London's shelters for the destitute have been temporarily closed.

Forty-one lives were lost in the Colorado coal mines in 1909, one for each 128 miners employed. There were also recorded ninety-seven accidents without fatal result.

The British Columbia government has decided to amend the coal-miners' act so as to prohibit the employment of any one underground who cannot read and write English.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, FLOUR, and other grain products.

Dairy Products.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes BUTTER, CHEESE, and other dairy items.

Poultry, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes HENS, TURKEYS, EGGS, and other poultry.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes BEANS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, and other produce.

BALTIMORE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, and other grain.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and other grain.

NEW YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and other grain.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, and other livestock.

CATTLE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Prime, Good, and other grades of cattle.

HOGS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Prime, Good, and other grades of hogs.

SHEEP.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Prime, Good, and other grades of sheep.

LAMBS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Springing, Extra, and other grades of lambs.

BURR FOUND THE ASSASSIN.

Famous Lawyer Once Cleared His Client of Murder.

"I was particularly interested," said an old Washington lawyer the other day, speaking of the Manhattan well crime, "in the paragraph that described Aaron Burr's dramatic act in holding a pair of lighted candles in the face of a spectator in the courtroom and shouting, 'Gentlemen, here is the real murderer.' I do not question this, but I remember that Jere Clemens, once a famous United States senator from Alabama, told of a trial in which Burr appeared for the defense of a man charged with murder. My recollection is that the trial was in the southwest. When Burr addressed the jury it was night. The guilty man was in the room. He had been the principal witness for the prosecution, but Burr had learned that this witness was the assassin, and in closing his address for his client he picked up two lighted candles from the table and holding them in the face of the witness referred to, he exclaimed: 'Gentlemen of the jury, there is nature's verdict. Now write yours.' At that moment the witness fled from the room. After Clemens told this story he wrote an historical novel called 'The Rivals; or, The Times of Hamilton and Burr.' In that book he wove the incident into one of the chapters. The book is out of print and has been for many years. But it had a great sale, particularly in the south, before the civil war, for Clemens was a typical southern orator, and a man of wonderful personal magnetism. The object of the novel was to make Burr a hero, and to besmirch Hamilton's character. In one chapter where Burr was high in the esteem of Washington, the latter is represented as reading a letter from Hamilton in which Hamilton detailed some scandalous gossip about Burr. Burr was standing behind Washington during the reading of the letter. Washington incensed at the contents of the letter, turned quickly and saw Burr, to whom he said: 'How dare you read my letter over my shoulder?' Burr, as Clemens represents, stung to the quick, drew himself up and replied with all the hauteur of his nature: 'When your majesty addresses such an inquiry to me in the manner you have, the only reply decency can prompt is, Aaron Burr dares to do anything.' This, Clemens avers, was the cause of the break between Washington and Burr."

Absent-Minded.

It was an electric car, and a man was sitting between two women. The man left the car, and as he passed out an umbrella slid from the seat toward the floor and woman No. 1. She caught it, rushed to the door, had the car stopped and told the conductor to call the man back. The man, however, declined to take what was not his, and so the good Samaritan, leaving the "watershed" in the conductor's hands, regained her seat. Meantime woman No. 2, who had seen and heard the whole performance, suddenly came out of her trance and exclaimed, "Where is my umbrella?" You can imagine the rest of the tale; but it was very funny to see it all.—Milford Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. in a bottle.

I am Past 80 and Not a Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."—Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md., Aug. 3, 1899.

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We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. But there is no need of mourning over it, for you can find it again. Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. We know exactly what we are saying when we use that word "always." It makes the hair grow heavy and long, too; takes out every bit of dandruff, and stops falling of the hair. Keep it on your dressing table and use it every day. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor. If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

WINSLOW'S GURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Compound for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LAKES FAR ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Mysterious Bodies of Water Found in the Cordilleras.

From Crucero Alto, the highest town in the world, the Southern railroad of Peru drops into Lake Lagunillas, or lake region of the Cordilleras, where, group of large lakes of very cold pure water without inlet or outlet, says the Boston Journal. They receive the drainage of the surrounding hills, and conceal it somewhere, but there is no visible means of its escape. A fringe of ice forms around the edges of the lakes every night the year round, yet they contain an excellent variety of fish called the pejerrey, which is caught near the shore and sold at Puma and in other neighboring towns. The two largest lakes, Barchocha and Cachpasana, with several smaller ones in the same neighborhood, are owned by the family of Mr. Romania of Arequipa, who has just been elected president of Peru. He owns immense tracts of land in this locality, with thousands of sheep, cattle, llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, which are herded upon it. A curious phenomenon about the lakes is that they keep at the same level all the time, regardless of dry and rainy seasons. No amount of rain will make any difference with their depth, while, however, in the center is unknown. And this adds to the awe and mystery with which they are regarded by the Indians. There are no boats upon the lakes except a few small balsas, or rafts, made of bundles of straw, which keep very close to the shore for fear of being drawn into the whirlpools that are said to exist in the center. There is some foundation for this fear, for only two or three years ago a balsa containing five men disappeared in the darkness, and it was never heard of again. Of course, it may have been tipped over and its occupants have been paralyzed by the cold water in an ordinary way, but their bodies were never recovered, nor did the balsa ever float to shore. Therefore the people think the whole party was lured into a maelstrom and swallowed up by the mysterious waters. The whirlpool near the center of Lake Popo, which receives the waters of Lake Titicaca, is well known, and hundreds of men have lost their lives by venturing too near it. Boats that are drawn into the current are whirled around swiftly a few times and then disappear. For the protection of navigators the government of Bolivia has anchored a lot of buoys in Lake Popo, and boatmen who observe them are in no danger. There is supposed to be an underground outflow from all these lakes. It is claimed that articles which have been thrown into their waters have afterwards been picked up on the seacoast near Africa, and careful observers say that on the beach in that locality are frequently found corn-stalks, reeds and other debris which do not grow on the coast, but are found in great abundance among the interior lakes.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ills., April 11, 1904.

Thirty-six foreign vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of \$7,556, met with disaster in American waters last year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. in a bottle.



Business men find that the profuse quick lather of Ivory Soap readily removes the dust and grime of the office. Ivory Soap is so pure that it can be used as often as necessary, without causing chapping or roughness. IT FLOATS.

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SPRING HUMORS Complete External and Internal Treatment \$1.25. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Forras D. & C. Co., Prop., Boston. How to Cure Spring Humors.