A 25c. Toilet Soap for 10c.
Transparent because of its purity.
Made of vegetable oil and glycerin.
Perfumed with roses.
Kirk's latest and finest soap.

Jap Rose [TRADE MARK] Soap

Money cannot buy better materials. No skill can make a soap less harmful or more delicate.

Not a soap in the world has a penny more of value.

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Law and Policy of Annexation as Viewed by Member of New York Bar.

QUAINT STORY OF LIFE IN VERMONT

St. Joseph Teacher Writes of Life in the Far North—Reprint of an Old Book of Adventure.

Very few new books are appearing at this present time, though all the publishing houses are promising a number for the near future. Attention has already been caleld to many of the attractive titles announced. During the present week a few new volumes have put in an appearance.

Carman F. Randolph of the New York bar, and author of "The Law of Eminent Domain," has written a new work which he calls "The Law and Policy of Annexation." The annexation of the Philippines is the immediate reason for this book, which, in dealing with the event itself, advocates withdrawal of our sovereignty from the islands and suggests a method for its accomplishment. In the larger and permanent purpose of the book the Philippine question is but the text for a general discussion of annexation with regard to the policies proper for the guidance of the United States in the matter of enlarging its territory, and to the obligations that go with their sovereignty. The author believes that in theory of law the constitution is supreme throughout the jurisdiction of congress, and he further holds that it is the true policy of the republic to discourage any assumption of sovereignty over land and people that tends to weaken American institutions or lower the quality of our civic body, or dull our sense of justice. The volume is one that must prove of value to every person interested in the Philippine question, or in the broader questions of territorial expansion. The author being a lawyer, has written from the legal standpoint, and what he has to say on the subject is certainly worth hearing, even if the reader does not entirely agree in all cases with conclusions reached. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. Price, $3.

Rowland E. Robinson is above all a lover of nature, as evidenced by his previous works, such as "In New England Fields and Woods" and "Uncle Lisha's Outing." Another peculiarity of his books is that they are all strictly Vermont stories. In his "A Danvis Pioneer" he tells the story of the early days of Vermont and again in "Danvis Folks" he describes the life of the people of Vermont forty or fifty years ago. He has now published another volume, the scene of which is also located at Danvis, and has named it "Sam Lovel's Boy." It is the story of a boy brought up in the school of out-of-doors, and under the teachings of his father and Uncle Lisha he becomes a hunter, fisher and woodsman. The boy is the hero of the story, which begins with his naming and continues to the time of his entering the union army as a youth. The home life of the Danvis folks is a background of gentle humor, quaint dialect and human sympathy, while throughout the book is a fund of nature-love and sympathy that has all the freshness and fondness of the author's love for nature and her small creatures. It is a book that can be recommended without reserve to all readers desirous of knowing something of life among the simple country folk of the Green Mountain state. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price, $1.25.

The Abbey Press has brought out a volume that is something out of the ordinary, in that it is a reprint of a book published in Connecticut in 1828. It tells the story of a mutiny on board the ship Globe of Nantucket, in the Pacific ocean, in 1824. The captain and all the officers were killed by the mutineers, who took command of the ship, steering it to the Mulgrave islands, where stores were landed and preparations made to abandon and burn the ship. Some of the sailors who were not concerned in the mutiny had no notion of remaining on the islands forever, away from their homes, and succeeded in escaping with the ship, leaving the ringleaders and the balance of the crew on the islands. The mutineers treated the natives with great cruelty, provoking them to such an extent that they massacred the whole party, with the exception of two sailors, who were protected by natives whom they had at different times befriended. These two sailors were eventually picked up by an American war vessel, which was sent out as soon as the Globe reached the United States and reported the circumstances of the mutiny. The two young men rescued wrote out the story of their adventures, publishing the same in 1828, as noted above. They told their story simply and modestly and with a certain Robinson Crusoe flavor, making an entertaining narrative. The Abbey Press, New York.

"Glimpses of Sunshine and Shade in the Far North, or My Travels in the Land of the Midnight Sun," by Lulu Alice Craig, is, as the title would indicate, a story of travel. The author was a teacher in the schools of St. Joseph, and in 1898 obtained a leave of absence to go to the Klondike with a brother and his family. The present volume is a narrative of the trip to and from that far-off country, as well as a description of life in Dawson City, where the author remained for a whole year. The author throws a great deal of light upon conditions of life and travel in the far north and her book will be read with interest by those who enjoy stories of travel, as well as by the numerous class interested in the gold fields of the north. The volume is handsomely illustrated by a number of plates showing the character of the scenery. There are also several colored plates of the beautiful Klondike flowers. It may be said in conclusion that the author has made a worthy contribution to the literature of the Klondike. The Editor Publishing company, Cincinnati.

Laird & Lee are issuing a new, entirely revised edition of Edison's Handy Cyclopedia and Universal Atlas. The figures from the census of 1900 are given in full, together with all details concerning the presidential election; exhaustive notices of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines with latest statistics are also included. The reapportionment bill for the United States house of representatives is given a page, and the articles concerning every state and territory have been carefully corrected up to date. These are only a few of the hundreds of subjects that render this book, with its fifty maps in colors, a valuable reference work for all classes. Flexible cloth, 25 cents; stiff cloth, library style, 50 cents.

"Elements of Latin," by William R. Harper, president of Chicago university, and Isaac B. Burgess of the Academy of the University of Chicago, is a text book that cannot fail to attract the attention of educators. The arrangement, grading, scope and typography are all excellent. In the introductory lessons there are given carefully selected forms and rules, so that when the text of Caesar is taken up no large number of new forms or syntactical rules will meet the pupil. The pupil is early introduced to the connected text of Caesar which accords with the practice of the best Latin instructors of the present day. The text covers the invasions of Britain and other historical parts of Caesar and has been selected especially for its simplicity and interest. American Book company, Chicago. Price, $1.

Literary Notes.

G. W. Dillingham company will publish in March "Norman Holt," by Captain Charles King. It will be issued in cloth binding and will contain six striking military illustrations. Advance orders already received call for a large edition.

In connection with Messrs. Chatto & Windus, London, the A. Wessels company will publish early in March "Robert Louis Stevenson, A Life Study in Criticism," by Mr. H. B. Baildon, at present lecturer on English literature in the University of Vienna, and who was an old schoolmate of Stevenson.

In his recent report President Schurman of the Philippine commission called "Noli Me Tangere," the bible of the Filipinos, and its author, Dr. Jose Rizal, the greatest Filipino who ever lived. "Noli Me Tangere" has been translated into English under the title, "An Eagle Flight," and is published by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Dr. Barry, the author of that clever novel, "Arden Massiter," is writing a book on the papal monarchy, from Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII. He proposes to describe therein "the rise and fall of the papacy as a visible world power," as displayed within that period of 700 years. The volume is to be included in the "Story of the Nations" series.

Who is to bring out the authoritative "life" of Beaconsfield, which the death of the queen now releases from the limbo of waiting? The London Athenaeum says that the work was practically brought to a conclusion by Lord Rowton some time since and the materials so far as they can be utilized, are complete. Elsewhere it is still held that "John Oliver Hobbes" is to write the "life."

Cornhill is coming to be an interesting place to visit. It is now the home of the Craftsman's Guild, which issues books hand-lettered and illuminated in gold and color. Two of Rev. Father Tabb's lyrics, lettered and decorated by Mr. Theodore Brown Hapgood, make up one of its books. Another is the Thirty-first Chapter of Proverbs, issued under the title of "The Perfect Woman," and intended for a valentine, and Gray's "Elegy" is in preparation. All of these editions are signed, both by the artist and by the illuminator, and are published in very small editions. There is no more significant evidence of the country's growing wealth than the appearance of such books as these.

The above books are for sale by the Megeath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam St.

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Megeath Stationery Co.
1308 FARNAM STREET

EXPEDITION MAY NOT START

Chinese Acquiescence in Demands Renders it Unnecessary.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA OPPOSED TO IT

Take the Same Ground as the United States—No Reprisals Upon Chinese Except Where Necessary.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has excellent authority for the statement that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's expedition will not start, as it is believed a decree will be published in Pekin today accepting the demands of the ministers. The expedition, therefore, will not be necessary. Should the above information prove untrue it can be said upon the same authority it is most certain France and Russia will not participate in any punitive expeditions, as those nations have consistently, with the United States, opposed any military reprisals beyond those necessary to relieve the legations. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, is strongly opposed to the proposed military expedition.

China Accedes to Demands.

PEKIN, Feb. 21.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have received telegraphic instructions from the court to notify the ministers of the powers that an edict has been issued regarding the punishment of Chinese officials, confirmatory of the demands made by the ministers, as follows:

General Tung Fuh Sian, to be degraded and deprived of his rank.

Prince Tuan and Lan to be disgraced and exiled.

Prince Chuang, Ying Nien and Chao Shu Chiao, to commit suicide.

Hsu Chen Yu, Yu Hsien and Ki Hain, to be beheaded.

This is not exactly what the ministers demanded, but it is considered advisable to agree to it, as the demand for lives has been agreed to except in the case of General Tung Fuh Sian, whom the court is powerless to molest. There is a private understanding that his life will be claimed when it is possible.

Think China Has Gained Victory.

The European and Chinese secretaries of legations and others who have lived in China for years consider that China has gained a victory, as the only man the court has to behead is Yu Hsien. The other two are in the hands of the Japanese and could be beheaded when their execution is wanted. Suicide is no disgrace whatever in the eyes of the Chinese. No one believes General Tung Fuh Sian will ever suffer punishment.

People here say Chinese imperial edicts are very unstable documents, especially when private edicts to the executive officials accompany the public edicts. A recent decree ordered all indicted officials to commit suicide, yet it is evident a secret edict was sent instructing the persons implicated not to obey. What proof, it is asked, is there now that the terms of the decree will be carried out?

Prince Ching is Alarmed.

Prince Ching is greatly alarmed at the preparations for the military expedition into the interior. He asks why they are not countermanded, now that China has agreed to the demands of the powers, instead of which the preparations continue.

Mr. J. Fowler, the United States consul at Che Foo, has sent Minister Conger a proclamation issued by Yuen Shi Kai, the governor of the province of Shan Tung, giving protection to the missionaries and offering a reward of 200 taels for the capture of any of the ringleaders of the recent disturbances, and offering a reward of 100 taels for the capture of others than those actually committing outrages. The civil and military authorities will be held strictly accountable for the good order of their districts. When outrages are committed they will be disgraced and reported to the throne. Where no outrages occur for three years the civil and military authorities will be rewarded by a merit tablet and button.

The merchants of Tien Tsin have sent a memorial to General Chaffee asking him to resume the occupation of the Formosian concession, long ago given up and unoccupied, though both the German and the British commanders talk of annexing it. The merchants point out that they will be badly handicapped without the concession, as they would have to pay wharfage to a foreign power, as well as to the Chinese officials. The general desire is that the matter be referred to Minister Conger for decision.

Punishment Prescribed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A cablegram has been received at the State department from Minister Conger stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have informed the foreign ministers that the emperor has agreed to all the punishments named in his (Conger's) telegram of February 6 last.

The persons named in the telegram referred to, with the punishment prescribed, were as follows:

For Princes Tuan and Lan, degradation and exile. The death penalty for Yu Hsien, Chih Liu and Hsu Sheng Yu, the two latter being prisoners of the Japanese. Posthumous honors for the four members of the Tsung Li Yamen who were executed last summer by the Chinese because of their intercession for the foreigners. The great difficulty in the way of executing General Tung Fu Siang being recognized by the ministers, it was agreed that some punishment, to be determined later, should be administered to him when it was possible to do so.

A subsequent message from Minister Conger includes in the punishment list (and it is understood here that they are also included in the emperor's promise just given) Chuang, who is to be executed; Chaio Shu Chaio, Ying Nien, Chi Hsu and Hsu Cheng Yu, who are to be punished in some method yet to be determined.

Question of Indemnity.

It is still uncertain whether Mr. Conger's message marks the passage of this important phase of the Chinese question relative to punishments, and the taking up of the questions of indemnity and guaranties. All depends upon whether the foreign ministers at Pekin have determined that the sentences above described must be executed as a preliminary to further progress in the negotiations. It is surmised here that such is the case, though it is regarded as an unnecessary delay in the negotiations, which it is apparent to the official mind, must consume many weeks before the single question of indemnities can be cleared away. Apprehension on this score is based upon reports, unofficial, but credible, indicating the purpose of the Germans to claim indemnities, which both in amount and in the method of payment would be far beyond the ability of the Chinese to meet, unless the just claims of the other powers are ignored.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons Lord Cranborne, the parliamentary secretary for the Foreign office, said the British minister at Pekin had never consented to any intimation to China that an edict requiring Chinese officials to commit suicide would be approved by foreign ministers.

"I was in bed five weeks with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

WEEKLY CLEARING TABLE

Aggregate of Business Transacted by the Associated Banks of Chief Cities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at all the principal cities for the week ended February 21, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,511,961,124	72.6	
Boston	137,672,224	31.2	
Chicago	137,558,129	28.1	
Philadelphia	104,757,449	60.3	
St. Louis	41,873,643	60.1	
Pittsburg	40,976,168	41.0	
Baltimore	22,521,707	42.2	
San Francisco	23,113,236	62.0	
Cincinnati	20,480,150	52.9	
Kansas City	15,303,465	54.9	
Minneapolis	9,064,390	21.9	
Detroit	8,356,675	30.4	
Cleveland	13,191,291	60.5	
Louisville	9,646,730	23.5	
Providence	6,846,100	28.7	
Milwaukee	6,198,444	19.8	
St. Paul	4,465,836	37.3	
Buffalo	7,610,195	39.2	
OMAHA	5,803,396	24.1	
Indianapolis	7,602,594	56.2	
Columbus, O.	5,628,300	49.1	
Savannah	4,435,550		12.8
Denver	4,396,433	35.3	
Hartford	2,927,121	9.0	
Richmond	8,548,832	14.3	
Memphis	3,104,562		11.3
Washington	2,770,307	46.0	
Peoria	2,762,390	57.1	
Rochester	1,690,272	24.2	
New Haven	1,498,966	31.5	
Worcester	1,520,249	51.3	
Atlanta	2,252,109	49.6	
Salt Lake City	2,546,248	38.5	
Springfield, Mass.	1,321,010	71.1	
Fort Worth	2,115,894	99.7	
Portland, Me.	1,078,326	31.4	
Portland, Ore.	2,023,562	45.8	
St. Joseph	4,352,154	49.4	
Los Angeles	2,071,824	66.8	
Norfolk	1,366,987	9.8	
Syracuse	1,043,840		4.0
Des Moines	1,329,087	41.4	
Nashville	1,632,698	107.6	
Wilmington, Del.	912,924	26.3	
Fall River	775,168		7.0
Scranton	1,214,818		21.0
Grand Rapids	1,217,066	25.3	
Augusta, Ga.	1,010,262		4.5
Lowell	575,878	41.6	
Dayton, O.	1,111,826		14.8
Seattle	2,141,649	58.2	
Tacoma	1,031,773	29.9	
Spokane	862,040		6.6
Sioux City	1,123,352	47.2	
New Bedford	496,170	17.4	
Knoxville, Tenn.	491,147		19.5
Topeka	1,287,052	118.1	
Birmingham	895,284	21.7	
Wichita	499,482	5.9	
Binghamton	597,400	49.4	
Lexington, Ky.	492,150	82.4	
Jacksonville, Fla.	820,728	29.3	
Kalamazoo	372,024		4.1
Akron	503,400	50.4	
Chattanooga	527,149	69.4	
Rockford, Ill.	317,872		
Canton, O.	336,000	16.6	
Springfield, O.	322,985		7.4
Fargo, N. D.	284,231	174.1	
Sioux Falls, S. D.	162,953	48.6	
Fremont, Neb.	146,271	40.3	
Davenport	759,436	32.6	
Toledo	2,001,045	29.0	
Houston	5,837,019	37.3	
Evansville	773,694		19.0
Macon	707,000	26.9	
Little Rock	694,721	50.9	
Helena	563,516	21.1	
Youngstown	399,667	26.8	
Springfield, Ill.	483,847	124.9	
Totals, U. S.	$2,224,671,276	60.0	
Totals outside N. Y.	712,890,086	40.0	
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 13,258,380		2.7
Toronto	10,586,000	7.2	
Winnipeg	1,856,064		6.1
Halifax	1,413,168	10.2	
Hamilton	717,839		4.0
St. John, N. B.	713,941	28.3	
Vancouver	627,976	13.5	
Victoria	488,353		11.2
Totals	$ 29,429,661	1.0	

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Trade Shows Further Expansion This Week Despite Weather Conditions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Bradstreet's of February 23 will say:

Trade as a whole has shown further expansion this week, despite severe weather tending to check trade at some northern and western markets in the face of very unsatisfactory conditions in the cotton manufacturing trade, brought about by dullness in cotton goods at first hands. The position of retailers with large stocks has been really improved by the continued cold weather. Foremost among the lines noting improvement this week is the dry goods trade, which is reported active on spring account by jobbers. The boot and shoe industry has likewise continued in a satisfactory shape, and some varieties of leather reflect recent activity in advances at eastern markets. Iron and steel in the cruder forms have been very strong at central and eastern markets, and considerable advances are reported in pig iron and steel billets. Heavy sales are reported from Pittsburg, Birmingham and other markets. Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is now selling at $14.75, the highest price for months, while a premium of $1.50 a ton is exacted on immediate deliveries of steel billets, although the official quotation of $19.75 still maintains. Finished products are reported on good demand. Merchant bars were advanced $2 a ton late last week and 1.25c is now the minimum price of these goods. Structural material is reported steadily active. In some respects, in fact, the state of this trade as a whole is the strongest since before the collapse last spring. Export trade is slack, foreign iron and steel are steadily going lower and the fear of discriminating duties against American iron and steel is evident, although the first manifestation, that in the case of Russia, involves a small amount of business.

The strength of building materials of all kinds, particularly white pine and builders' hardware, is notable and from any cities comes the report that a large amount of building will be done the coming spring. Coffee strengthened on better demand. Tea has met with better sale, as the prospects for any immediate change in the present tariff by congress becomes less probable. Tin is higher, in sympathy with speculative activity abroad.

The cereals show little definite movement, taking the week as a whole, except in flour, which is 10@25c a barrel higher. Wheat is fractionally higher and corn and oats are unchanged, but the corn situation is notable in view of this being a season of increasing stocks. Chief support comes from the active foreign and home demand for this cereal, consumptive requirements for which seem to have definitely overtaken production.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for five days, aggregate 3,424,202 bu., against 4,814,878 last week, 3,660,850 in the corresponding week of 1900, 3,844,339 in 1899 and 3,722,469 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 129,214,676 bu., against 136,317,211 last season and 162,900,283 in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,267,668 bu., against 4,780,423 last week, 2,896,175 in this week a year ago, 2,871,057 in 1899 and 3,692,796 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 121,721,974 bu., against 159,082,284 last season and 107,711,132 in 1898-99.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 219, as against 226 last week, 168 in this week a year ago, 220 in 1900, 182 in 1899 and 256 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 24, as against 39 last week, 28 in this week a year ago, 39 in 1899, 45 in 1898 and 50 in 1897.

BRADSTREET'S FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Activity of Market Falls Off and Reactionary Tendencies Set In.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Bradstreet's Financial Review of February 23 will say:

Not only did the activity of the stock market fall off this week, but reactionary tendencies asserted themselves in the movement of prices. Speculation was more professional than had been the case in the preceding fortnight and the traders, under the lead of some heavy operations, showed a willingness to act on the short side of the account. While the street received some little knowledge of the form which the pending amalgamation of steel manufacturing interests is to take and was assured that the negotiations are progressing smoothly, it was nevertheless unsettled by the absence of definite announcement in that connection and by the intimations that the financiers who had the matter in charge were disposed to curtail any chance for inflation in the capitalization of the expected $800,000,000 steel company. At the beginning of the week the steel stocks were all very strong on the prospect that Mr. Morgan would soon bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. The preferred stocks of the steel industrial organizations were responding with particular readiness to these influences when it was brought to the notice of the street that, however well the preferred shares of these organizations would be treated, there was a desire on the part of the managers to make the terms regarding the exchange of the old stocks for the new ones on a basis which should have a regard for actual value and earning capacity.

Money market conditions also contributed toward creating a reactionary feeling in speculative circles.

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SENSATIONAL HOUSE SESSION

Hepburn Scores Navy Officers and Dinsmore Exposes Employe's Double Role.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL PASSES

Last of the Present Session's Appropriation Measures is Finally Disposed of After Some Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—This was another field day in the house. Two distinct sensations occurred. Early in the day, during the consideration of an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill to prevent hazing at the naval academy, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa used exceedingly strong language while inveighing against the practice of hazing, declaring that the large number of desertions from the army and the lack of men in the navy were due to the fact that American citizens refuse to serve under men "schooled in tyranny and oppression." Mr. Hepburn said he had a list of twenty-five vessels of the United States wrecked by incompetent officers since the close of the civil war. He declared that officers stood by each other and with but a solitary exception the commanders of these vessels were let off with slight punishment. He denounced hazing in unmeasured terms and said he wanted to see a fixed and certain punishment for it.

Dinsmore Starts a Row.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Dayton of West Virginia warmly defended the navy.

The stir caused by Mr. Hepburn's speech, however, was mild compared with the row which was kicked up later over some items in the bill for extra compensation to employes of the house. Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas exposed the fact that one of the employes of the house while occupying one position was drawing salary for another, and that the difference between the salaries was to be made up in one of the items in the bill.

This led to a general ventilation of the domestic affairs of the house, during which Mr. Bailey of Texas declared that the situation was a scandal upon the integrity of the house. He charged that there were employes of the house who were dividing their salaries with others who performed no work and challenged anyone on the other side to deny his allegations. He offered to produce sworn testimony in substantiation of his charge if an investigating committee were appointed.

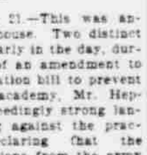
It was explained by Mr. Joy of Missouri and others that there was no law concerning employes of the house. Mr. Cannon contented himself with saying it was evident matters were "very much mixed." At the close of the session, Mr. Bailey offered a resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee, which was referred to the committee on rules, upon the assurance of Mr. Paine, the majority leader, that it would be reported at once.

The general deficiency appropriation bill—the last of the appropriation bills—was passed.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Keil, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having it filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health.



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RENOVATOR

For Grip aches use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

SENATE TO WORK OVERTIME

Decides to Begin Night Sessions at Once—Pneumatic Tube Service Hard Hit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—For nearly two hours today the senate had under discussion a resolution by Mr. Jones of Arkansas to discharge the judiciary committee from further consideration of the anti-trust bill passed by the house at the last session and to bring it before the senate for consideration. To some extent the merits of the measure were discussed, Mr. Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee; Mr. Platt of Connecticut, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Teller and others taking part in the debate. The majority maintained that the house measure clearly was unconstitutional. They protested, too, against taking up so great a question in the closing hours of the session. The resolution finally went to the calendar.

During the remainder of the afternoon the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion. After a prolonged contest the appropriation for pneumatic tubes service was eliminated entirely, so that as the bill stands now the service will have to be discontinued after the first of next July. The old controversy over the special appropriations for fast mail service engaged attention the rest of the day.

It was decided to begin holding night sessions tomorrow night.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

FORM A MIMIC LEGISLATURE

Students of Bellevue College to Daily with a Kangaroo Caucus and Play Politics.

The students of Bellevue college have organized a temporary political club, and beginning Saturday, will hold a three days' convention. Each student will represent a member of the Nebraska legislature and the senatorial candidates will be represented by members of the faculty. In the meantime it is arranged to hold caucuses.

CONDEMNS MORE COLLEGIANS

Russia Still Sentencing Refractory 'Varsity Boys to Serve Time in Army.

TWO HUNDRED ARRESTS IN TEN DAYS

Among the Prisoners is Professor of Mining Academy—Police Become Fearful of a Rebellious Strike.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The process of railroading the refractory students into the army continues. By a verdict of the special court, posted in the St. Petersburg university, three students have been sentenced to three years, six to two years and nineteen to one year's service in the army.

It is reported that sixty-one students, in addition to those already sentenced, have been condemned at Kieff. The arrests continue here. Two hundred men have been arrested within the last ten days; they are partly students, but mostly workingmen.

The police here are fearing strikes. Among those arrested is a professor of the mining academy, charged with holding meetings in a private house.

Piles of People

testify to the merit of Banner Salve in curing piles. It is guaranteed. Myers-Dillon Drug Co., Omaha; Dillon's drug store, South Omaha.

No Salary No Work.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The Turkish minister at Madrid, Izzet Pasha, has again tendered his resignation to the Porte, owing to the non-payment of his salary.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

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