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### A Two-Billion-Dollar Congress.

Senator Allison, republican, says that the expenditures of the Fifty-seventh congress which recently adjourned, amounted to \$1,554,103,514. The total appropriations made by the Fifty-sixth congress amounted to \$1,440,489,438. Thus it will be seen that according to Senator Allison's figures, the appropriations made by the Fifty-seventh congress exceeded those of its predecessors by more than \$113,000,000.

But Congressman Livingston, one of the democratic members of the house committee on appropriations, says that Senator Allison has failed to include appropriations amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Mr. Livingston says that his figures show that the congress recently adjourned made appropriations amounting to \$2,000,000,000.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World sends to his paper an interesting statement under the head-line of "What Congress Accomplished and What Was Left Undone." The World's correspondent says:

The three months' session ending today shows a fairly good record in the number of important bills passed and general legislation enacted. A majority of the republicans regard the anti-trust legislation as the greatest achievement of the session. A comprehensive plan for controlling trusts and corporations was made operative by the passage of three bills, each dovetailing with the other. These provide for publicity, prevent the giving or receiving of rebates, prohibit discriminating rates and give suits against trusts precedence in federal courts over ordinary cases. Their value depends on how vigorously the president enforces them.

The ninth executive department of the government was created, being designated as that of commerce and labor. Efforts to secure this legislation have been made in many previous congresses without success.

An act was passed creating a general staff corps for the army, thereby placing it on the same footing as the European organizations. This has been one of Secretary Root's chief ambitions. The reorganization of the army will be made effective after the retirement of General Miles.

Provision was made for creating a militia service which will be of great utility in time of war.

A new immigration law was passed which will do much to restrain the incoming of objectionable aliens. It

will render the contract labor law more rigid, and puts into execution stringent regulations for the exclusion and control of anarchists.

The bankruptcy act was amended so as to remove the objections raised against the existing law and to prevent fraudulent transactions by debtors.

The duty on anthracite coal was removed, permitting large importations of fuel from Nova Scotia and Canada. This afforded some relief to the border states from the coal famine caused by the strike in the anthracite regions.

The sum of \$3,000,000 was given to relieve famine and suffering due to the recent hostilities.

Provision was made for redeeming the Hawaiian silver coin with United States money and extending the American financial system to that territory.

Authorization was given for constructing a new home for the department of agriculture, and \$1,500,000 was appropriated for that purpose.

The efficiency of the Philippine constabulary was increased, thereby removing the necessity for maintaining so many soldiers in the islands.

An act was passed to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States.

The safety of employes and travelers on railroads has been increased by additional legislation requiring the use of automatic couplers, continuous brakes and driving-wheel brakes.

The pension laws were amended to prevent the practice of young women marrying aged ex-soldiers for the purpose of receiving widow's pensions after their deaths.

A union railroad station was authorized for Washington which will cost several million dollars.

Persons accused of crime can hereafter be removed to and from the Philippine Islands for trial. This has heretofore been impossible, and many criminals escaped punishment for serious offenses.

An additional judge was allowed the district court for the southern district of New York, thereby relieving the congested condition existing in the metropolis.

A bill was passed establishing a coinage system for the Philippines.

**THINGS THAT WERE NOT DONE.**  
 Included in the work which failed of completion at the short session is the appropriation of \$2,000,000 necessary to secure the site for a new up-

town postoffice in New York city.

The bill to protect the president, vice president and cabinet officials, after passing both branches of congress and being agreed to in conference, failed to become a law.

The bill reducing the tariff on all importations from the Philippines to the United States to 25 per cent of the Dingley act rates, which passed the house, was talked to death in the senate. This measure was urgently desired by the president, who sent his last special message to congress on that subject.

The Fowler currency bill in the house and the Aldrich financial bill in the senate failed to pass either body.

The omnibus statehood bill, which passed the house last session, providing for the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as states, was filibustered against in the senate for nearly fourteen weeks and its passage prevented, although a pronounced majority of the senate favored it.

The Littlefield anti-trust bill, passed almost unanimously by the house and favorably reported by the senate judiciary committee, failed of action, the republicans maintaining that adequate anti-trust legislation had already been enacted.

The Panama canal treaty and the Cuban reciprocity treaty failed of ratification, and will be considered at the special session of the senate.

### The Aldrich Bill.

The defeat of the Aldrich bill cannot be regarded as a calamity. The bill provided that government funds could be deposited in the banks upon such deposits being secured by state, city and railroad bonds. Another feature of the bill was the provision that the bonds to be issued in the construction of the Panama canal should be used as a basis for the issue of additional bank currency.

The purpose of this bill is to get rid of the enormous surplus withdrawn from circulation and piled up in the treasury as the result of unnecessary and burdensome taxation. Instead of reducing the taxes and allowing this money to flow back in the channels of trade in a fair and normal way, the republicans desire to turn it over to a favored class to be operated upon by them to their profit. The Aldrich bill was a mere scheme to increase the power of the national banks and further entangle the government with the banking business. —Memphis News.

### What is Needed.

Jacob Miller, a pioneer Cape Nome who enjoys the soubriquet of "Tundra Jake," remarked to a friend in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel: "I have just been reading an interview with Colonel W. J. Sutherland upon the present needs of Alaska. The colonel is well posted in matters territorial. He touches upon the mining laws, the judiciary, homestead claims, transportation, etc., but he omits the great crying need Alaska has at present."

"What is that?" interrogated his friend.  
 "Warmer weather."—New York Times.

### A State of Mind.

In the state of Mass.  
 There lives a lass  
 I love to go N. C.;  
 No other Miss.  
 Can e'er I Wis.,  
 Be half so dear to Me.

R. I. is blue  
 And her cheeks the hue  
 Of shells where waters swash;  
 On her pink-white phiz  
 There Nev. Ariz.  
 The least complexion Wash.

La! could I win  
 The heart of Minn.,  
 I'd ask for nothing more,  
 But I only dream  
 Upon the theme,  
 And Conn. it o'er and Ore.

Why is it, pray,  
 I can't Ala.  
 This love that makes me ill?  
 N. Y., O., Wy.  
 Kan. Nev. Ver. I  
 Propose to her my will?

I shun the task  
 'Twould be to ask  
 This gentle maid to wed;  
 And so, to press  
 My suit, I guess  
 Alaska Pa. instead.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

### CATARRH CAN BE CURED

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable, and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Doctor Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Wages, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.