

President Boosevelt Withdraws Invitation FOUR NEW JUDGES FOR TEXAS to Dine with Prince Henry.

SENATOR REGARDS IT AS DIRECT INSULT

Refuses to Withdraw His Acceptance of the Courtesy and Forces President Roosevelt to Take the Step.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- The president has withdrawn his invitation extended to Senator Tillman of South Carolina to attend the dinner to be given tonight in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House. It is stated that this action on the part of the president was made necessary from the fact that owing to occurrences on the floor of the senate last Saturday the senator from South Carolina was declared in contempt of the senate. Senator Martin of Virginia, a member of the committee on naval affairs, has accepted an invitation in Mr. Tillman's place. The invitation was extended originally to Mr. Tillman, owing to the fact that he is the ranking minority member of the naval

affairs committee. There was a sensational sequel to the decision of the president to eliminate Sen-ator Tillman from the list of dinner guests. The president sent for Senator Cockrell of Missouri and asked him as a friend and democratic colleague of Mr. Tillman to suggest to the latter the propriety of with-drawing his acceptance of the dinner invitation. The president explained his attitude in the matter and said that in view of the contempt proceedings Mr. Tillman's presence would not only be an affront to the

senate, but a discourtesy to Prince Henry. Mr. Cockrell accepted the commission and telephoned to the president that Mr. Tillman absolutely refused to withdraw his acceptance in response to the president's suggestion. The president immediately canceled the invitation in a note, which he dis-patched directly to Mr. Tillman shortly before neon today. In this note, which was very brief and formal, the president stated he regretted that he was obliged to with-draw the invitation. Simultaneously Sen-ator Martie of Virginia was invited to take Mr. Tillian and the disner as the next ranking democratic member of the senate naval affairs committee.

Text of President's Letter.

The following is the letter from the White House withdrawing Mr. Tillman's invitation to dine there tonight: WHITE HOUSE, Feb. 24.—The president regrets that he is compelled to withdraw the invitation to you to dine tonight at the White Heuse. Very truly yours, TEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Becretary to the President.

Commenting on the letter, Mr. Tillman,

Commenting on the letter, Mr. Tiliman, said:

The president, of course, has the right to invite anyone he chooses of dine with him officially withdraw such invitation. As a six of conscious of having done anything personal or official which gives the president the right to insult. I am surprised at his action. The invitation to the dinner came to me unaccupit and unexpectedly, and so far as the withdrawal is concerned it is a matter of absolute hid it which seeks to gut me he president and it which seeks to gut me he president and it which seeks to gut me he president and it which seeks to gut me he president and it which seeks to gut me he president and his guests before final action by the senate. Prince Henry, the president's guest, comes from a country where custom makes it obligatory, then any man wan regards himself as a gentleman to promptly resent an insult, and the method is by challenge to a duel. That was once the custom, but it is now obsolets in the United States and wo have been forced as acron when the contract was once the country of the circuit court today gave judgment for \$222,551 in favor of the Louisville Bridge company and the Pittsburg. Chicago, Chickinati & St. Louis road, the great to be give it.

Prince Henry, the president he dustom, but it is now obsolets in the United States and wo have been forced as a the first blow and no man could hold up his head in decent society should he, belong near enough to answer the lie with a blow, not to give it.

As for my being in contempt of the senate, which I presume is the excuse for this insult at the hands of the president has the right to expel me if it sees fit and I am ready to abide its judgment and action, it has the right to average me, and the president has no right to give it.

As the remaining the president has no right to give it.

As the right of several Hundrade and the hold me in custody until it makes disposition of my ease; but it has no right to give the remaining the president has no right to give the president has no right to

CUTS TILLMAN OFF LIST the unsought invitation to the dinner at the White House, and its indecent with drawal, I am willing to abide by the judgment of all brave and self-respecting men.

Bill Passed by House of Representa-

tives Divides State Into Judicial Districts. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- The house to

day passed a bill to divide Texas into four judicial districts and also the Tawney reso lution, calling on the secretary of interior for information as to the transfer of sugar lands in Cubs. It then transacted some business pertaining to the District of Columbia and later took up the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of \$1,931,673, an increase of 82,950 over last year. It was made the vehicle for speeches on trusts, coinage and other irrelevant matters. Dr. Irwin of Kentucky delivered his first

speech in the house and denounced the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. Wheeler) regarding the visit of Prince Henry. Mr. Gilbert of Kentucky opposed the republican policy in the Philippines.

At this juncture Prince Henry entered the gallery of the house and was loudly applauded, some venturing to give vent to Prince Henry gracefully bowed and was then shown to his seat by Mr. Hitt of Illinois. He remained for fifteen min utes, during which time he evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. Without disposing of the pending bill the house, at 4:20, adjourned.

Affirms Lower Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-In passing upon the case of Clement Studebaker against John Perry, receiver of the National bank of Kaneas City, the United States supreme court today affirmed the opinion of the court below. The question involved in the case was whether the comptroller of the currency, acting under the national banking laws, can validly make more than one assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent national banking association, two assessments having been made against Mr. Studebaker in this case. The courts held that several assessments could be legitimately made if necessary.

Washington Patients Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The condition of Judge Gray of the supreme court con-tinues favorable. He had a comfortable day and is said to be doing very nicely. sicians expect that he will be able about the house in a few days.

For a clear complexion, bright sparkling eye and a vigorous digestion, take Prickly Ash Pitters. It puts the system in pertect order.

RAILROAD WINS THE CASE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 24 .- Judge Ster- party, but was interrupted by Mr. Wellinging B. Toney of the circuit court today ton. Louisville Bridge company and the Pitts- from the republican party. burg, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis road. McComas Contradicts

SLUGGISH BLOOD

Causes Nine-Tenths of All Sickness, Indigestion, Followed by Headache, Despondency, Listlessness, Enfeebled Action of the Mind and Body, and Can be Cured by

BETTER THAN ANY REMEDY Gentlemen: I have been using Duffy's Mait Whiskey slice last winter, and find it does me more goed than any other remedy. I have also permanded several of my neighbors to use it. I think we all can speak a good word in your favor.

Ap'1 8, 1901, 221 Nicholson St., Richmond, Va.

CURES STOMACH TROUBLE

Gentlemen: I have used Duffy's Pure tait Whiskey for indigestion, and from the enefit derived from it, I can eafely recomend it to any one suffering from stomach couble. R. M. JOHNSON, Elko, Va.

oct. 30, 1901.

Oct. 30, 1901.

Oct. 30, 1901.

Oct. 30, 1901.

Gentlemen: I have never found anything o equal your whickey as a restorative to a run-down system. CHAS PIERCE.

Dec. 7, 1901.

A tempoonful three times a day in a wineglassful of milk or water will make you strong and healthy, it enriches the blood, sfimulates the circulation and tones up the entire system; all doctors prescribe it.

Gentlemen: After having used about 8 bottles of your Malt Whiskey. I cannot help telling the wonderful good it has done for me. I feel just about 100 per cent better now than I did when I first started to take your medicine the early part of the winter. It has kept me in _ood health all whister, and I am gaining right along in weight, having gained about 10 pounds. I have excommended your Malt Whiskey to several friends of mine, and they all have the same praise for it as I have.

C. G. K. EVLER, 1901 Madison. Ave., March 20, 1901.

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C. G. K. EVLER, 1901 Madison. Ave., Duffy's Pure Malt. Whiskey is sold. If offered in bulk or in flasks it is a fraud.



PASSES THE TARIFF

Senate Casts Favorable Vote on the Philippine Measure.

Engage in Acrimonious Debate Over Charges of Broken Promises Made

(Continued from First Page.)

by Wellington Against Late

President McKinley.

ular order" on the republican side and the chair directed the call to proceed. When the roll call was completed Mr. Turner asked for a ruling as to whether the South Carolina senators were entitled to vote. Mr. Frye said in his opinion they were not. Mr. Turner appealed and was discussing the subject when Mr. Lodge made the point of order that the discussion was not in order. The chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Turner continued to discuss the matter, although noveral points of order were sustained, Mr. Turner appealing each time and insisting upon his right to be heard. proceeding. Finally Mr. Turner rose to question of privilege and Mr. Frye said he felt bound to recognize any senator who rose to a question of privilege, and Mr. Turner proceded questioning the right of the senate or the president pro tem to deprive a senator of the right to vote.

Echo of the Fight.

An echo of the sensational fight of Saturday was heard at the conclusion of routine business. Mr. Pritchard (republican) of North Carolina submitted the following letter, which was read at the clerk's desk:

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—To Hon. John Pritchard, United States Senate—My Dear Sir: I was prevented, as you know, from offering the resolution which I wrote, demanding an investigation of the charges made by my colleague, by being adjudged in contempt of the senate. I am debarred the privilege and request you to introduce the resolution, for the reason that if the charges are true I am unit to remain a member of the senate, and if they are untrue, the man who made them is unfit to remain a member of this honorable body. In any event, I feel that I am entitled to a vindication by the same body that makes investigation in the proceedings for contempt. I herewith enclose the resolution. Yours very truly.

JOHN L. M'LAURIN.

Mr. Pritchard then offered the following

Mr. Pritchard then offered the following

Whereas, The senior senator from the state of South Carolina charged in a speech on the floor of the senate that the junior senator from the same state had been improperly influenced in casting his vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain; and, Whereas, The said charge was emphatically denied by the junior senator.

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be directed to investigate and report as to the truth of the said charges, with full power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the resolution Resolution of Pritchard.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The Philippine tariff bill was then taken

up, speeches being limited to fifteen minutes Mr. Hoar said that he intended to for the measure unless something was presented that did not seem to be there. Mr. Foraker declared that the work of

this government in the archipelago had been an uninterrupted success and not the 'miserable failure' which had been charged by the minority. He denied that the officers and men of the American army had been guilty of atroclous cruelty and be insusted that his

amendment fixing the duties at 25 per cent Theodore Roosevelt, jr., is also convales- instead of 75 per cent of the Dingley rates the repeal of the sedition acts passed by class very rapidly and the attending phy- should be adopteed. Mr. Turner of Washington resented Mr. cooner's criticisms upon the democratic party for what he said were the strictures upon the army of the United States. He believed it was unjust to the dead and cowardly to the living to inject the late

President McKinley's name into the de-Mr. McComas of Maryland said his colleague (Mr. Wellington) had said that he (Wellington) had been given assurances by President McKinley that the United States did not propose to hold the Philippines as colonies. He referred to Mr. Wellington's desertion from the republican

"I object," said the latter, "to my colleague's words concerning my desertion

McComas Contradicts Wellington, Mr. McComas said he accepted that obection and continued. He said he had been present at the conference between the president and Mr. Wellington and he denied emphatically that the president's promise had not been kept. It was absurd in his colleague, he asserted, for him to make such a charge. He regretted, he said, sareastically, that Mr. Wellington had forgot-

ten the details of the conference. Mr. Berry of Arkansas said the Philippine trouble had cost \$500,000,000, 5,000 American lives and millions in property burned and otherwise destroyed. Mr. Dolliver of lows declared that it was not possible to make an attack on the government's Philippine policy without staining the monument the American people were raising to William McKinley. He had little respect for a man who thought the cause of liberty had a better chance under a Malay chief than under the American

Mr. Vest of Missouri gave notice of an smendment that by the pending bill it should not be held that the United States intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines into citizenship of the United States nor to retain the islands permanently as an integral portion of the United States, but that it is the intention to establish in the Philippine archipelago a government suitable to the wants of the

Position of Democrats.

Mr. Culberson of Texas said the the democratic party maintained that trade between United States and the Philippines should be free and that ultimately independence should be granted to the Filipinos. He asserted that the pelicy of the republican party was dictated by the trusts. Mr. Lodge said that too much acrimony had developed by the incident that had no-

curred on Saturday, which all deeply deplored. That incident had grown, he said out of the fact that the ordinary decencies of debate had been brushed aside. The time had come for the senate to restore its debates to a high plane. He felt it was possible to discuss the Philippine questions without calling each other robbers and thieves and scroundrels. "Within a week be added, "we have heard a dead president charged with being guilty of deceiving one senator and bribing another, and of treating

the Filipinos inhumaniy."
Mr. Dubois of Idaho said he had left the republican party, not so much on account of the money question, as because the "great corporations and trusts" has gotten control of the republican councils.

Wellington Returns the Fire. Mr. Wellington evidently laboring under excitement, angrily replied to some statements made during today's debate by his colleague, Mr. McComas. These statements he said, had cast doubt upon his (Wellington's) truth and veracity, but he insisted that Mr. McComas' recollection did not serve him well. "He is," said Mr. Wellington, "so ignor-

to speak upon it, or his statements were mony of two witnesses

He explained that while Mr. McComas of the conversation and did not know what to unanimously. had been said. He asserted that the presi-

had made. fluences he was forced to abandon them, and Mr. Foraker of Ohio offered an amend to drift-to drift."

my colleague in so assailing my veracity the Philippine islands should be 50 per cent assails that of another sepator. The same of the Dingley rates, instead of 75 per cent. promises were made to him as were made It was rejected 29 to 43. to me. He is on the floor new" declared Mr. Wellington, pounding his desk, "or was doned, the roll call being as follows: a few minutes ago. I was not mistaken."

Arraigus His Colleague.

He demanded of his colleague that there should be no equivocation on his part and declared that Mr. McComas, refraining from making the charge against him in the last campaign, had waited until he could hide behind the rules of the senate before casting the imputation of such a charge upon him.

After referring to a visit to President McKinley by General Agus of Paltimore, Efforts were made to prevent him from and himself, Mr. Wellington, speaking with deliberation and emphasis, said:

I desire to be within the rules of the senate. I will say this: If my colleague at any time will reflerate outside of this chamber what he has said in this chamber, then I will tell him that he is not correct and tell him what I will not say in this chamber—because of senatorial dignity, because of parliamentary rules—that he utters cowardly and malicious falsehood. Mr. Frye, the president pro tem, ordered Mr. Wellington to take his seat. The Maryland senator complied,

Mr. Hoar made the point of erder that Mr. Wellington was out of order in using the language he had used. Mr. Frye sustained the point of order and the incident seemed to close at that point.

Allison Defends Government.

serted that such a government was being all the people there to participate in it. democratic secator.

Mr. Hanna said that with the personal difference of the two senators from Mary- of the minority for the entire bill. It was land he had nothing to do, but when rejected, 25 to 46. statements were made involving the acion of a president whose lips now were closed in death, he felt it was time for him to speak.

"The statement made," said he, "that a with respect to the disposition of the Philppine islands a promise that was not kept I resent that statement in the name of The amendment was rejected, 23 to 42. he American people" (applause).

He was willing to admit there might have been a misunderstanding, but if any refutation of the charge were needed the character of President McKinley ought to afford a sufficient refutation of it. It was not possible to entertain such a charge and in the name of the American people he entered his protest against it.

Lodge Offers Amendment.

Four o'clock having arrived Mr. Ledge offered the amendments of which he had given notice an hour before and both were adopted. The amendments were:

To provide for the right of appealing to the board of general appraisers and to fix July 1, 1904, as the time when the navigation laws of the United States should be extended absolutely to the Philipping

Mr. Patterson, democraty of Colorado, then offered his amendment providing for the Philippines commission and a vote At this point the guest of the nation,

Prince Henry of Germany, was escorted into the chamber to a seat by the side of the president pro tem, Mr. Frye. As the prince ascended the president's platform, the senate rose as a body, and hearty applause swept over the floor and thronged galleries. Mr. Balley, democrat, of Texas, expressed the opinion that senators could not be prevented from exercising their right to vote, even though they were under actual arrest. While Mr. Bailey was speaking, Prince Henry, who had occupied his seat besides Senator Frye for twenty minutes, withdrew from the chamber, accompanied by his escort and amid applause from both the floor and the gallery.

Regards it Not So Bad.

Proceeding, Mr. Bailey said that any senator would have been likely under the same circumstances to do what the senators from South Carolina had done on Saturday, and he did not consider their offense so serious as to warrant the deprivation of a state of its representation on the floor of the senate.

Finally the chair recognized Mr. Aldrich and he made the point that as the senate was proceeding under a unanimous consent to vote on the Philippine bill no discussion was in order on any other subject, and the discussion was declared out of order by vote of 45 to 25.

On this question Senator Wellington voted with the republicans to sustain the point of order, while Senator Jones Nevada and Senator Mason voted with the

Mr. Turner then sought to secure recognition in order to have spread on the records a protest of Mr. Tillman, but the privilege was denied at the time and the senate proceeded to the consideration of amendments to the Philippine bill.

The first of the amendments taken up was that offered by Mr. Teller, declaring that the constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force in

ant upon this question that he ought not civil or military, except upon the testi-

Mr. Lodge volunteered to accept this accompanied him in his call upon the late amendment, but Mr. Hoar insisted upon a president, he was not within hearing of all roll call and the amendment was agreed Mr. Hear offered another amendment pro M'COMAS AND WELLINGTON HAVE A TILT dent (McKinley) did make the promise to viding that there should be no punishmen

him, which he had stated previously, he by any tribunal of the United States, civic or military, of any person who should fail "I believe," said he, "that the president to give information of the treason of a meant at that time to carry out these promises, but because of sinster and malign in-

ment providing that the rate of duties upon "I do not stand alone in this matter and articles coming into the United States from Upon this vote party lines were aban-

Nays:

Ayes:

loar, lones (Nev.) Proctor, Rawlins, lark (Mont), Kittredge, Spooner, Taliferro, Teller, Turner, Mallory, Vest, Warren, Wetmore. -Total, 43.

Penrose, Pettus, Platt (N. T.), Quarles, oster (Wash.), Gallinger Gambie, lapp, lark (Wyo.) Cullom, Mason, —Total, 20 Dryden, Millard, Fairbanks, Mitchell, Defeat Teller's Amendment.

Mr. Teller of Colorado offered an amendment providing in brief that the United States did not intend permanently to annex the Philippines, but to establish a government in the islands suitable to their inhabitants; that the United States had ne purpose to deprive the Filipinos of their libertles or to subjugate, but to insure Mr. Allison defended the policy of the them a free government of their own administration in the Philippines and as- choice, and that to the end that peace and order should prevail in the islands, the established in the islands as would enable United States would co-operate with the peaceably disposed inhabitants in the form-Mr. Clay challenged any senator to in- atlon of a free government and would prodicate a single instance of disloyalty to tect it against interference from any forthe American army on the part of any eiga power. The amendment was rejected, 20 to 44.

Mr. Rawlins then offered the substitute

Mr. Mallory (dem.) of Florida offered his amendment relating to the levying of tonnage duties on vessels coming into the United States from the Philippines and suspending the coastwise navigation laws romise was given by our dead president as between the United States and the Philippines until July 1, 1903, after which they should be applicable on Philippine trade. Bill Finally Passed.

Mr. Vest (dem.) of Missouri offered as an amendment a declaration that the bill should not mean that the Philippines should ever be incorporated into citizenship of the United States or permanently be held as an integral part of this country. The amendment was rejected, 24 to 43.

The bill was then passed, 46 to 26. Mr. Turner renewed his request that the protest of Mr. Tillman against not being allowed to vote should be spread upon the records and be published in the Congressional Record, as he did not ask for unanimous consent for its publication, he said, but demanded it as a constitutional right. Mr. Platt of Connecticut objected.

Further discussion of the subject was out off by the senate, at 6:05, going into executive session and adjourning at 6:50

Tillman's Protest.

endeavored, through Senator Turner, to present to the senate is in part as follows: The undersigned, holding a commission in this body from the sovereign state of South Carolina as one of its senators and having been in the full and undisputed exercise of that high office for seven years past, selemnly protests against depriving him of the right of such senator to vote on the pending measure and to take part in the proceedings of the senate and he respectfully asks that this, his protest, may be spread on the journals of the senate.

while it is true that the undersigned has been adjudged in contempt of the senate for disorder committed in its presence on the last legislative day before this, committed in the heat of blood and which he regrets and has applogized for, that that incident has passed and gone and he is now in his place as a senator, desirous of proceeding in order and in acordance with the rules of the senate in the performance of his high duties entrusted to him by the authority and under the seal of the state of South Carolina.

Not Restive Under Discipline. In making this protest the undersigned is not moved by considerations personal to himself. He is not restive under the just discipline of this body. He is ready to cheerfully accept such order as it may make for the vindication of its rules and its disnity.

make for the vindication of its rules and its dignity.

But until that order shall have been made, and until it shall have adjurged his expulsion, if the senate thinks his offense merits that punishment, he cannot silently permit his state to be deprived of its full constitutional representation on the floor of this chamber, which is most notably exemplified in its right through its senators to vote and speak upon every measure before it.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the senate.

Smooth Salling for Oleo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-Senator Proctor today reported favorably the house pleomargarine bill. He announced that report in opposition would be submitted the minority. The committee amended the bill by striking out the section relating to renovated butter and the proviso which authorized the manufacturer of oleomargarine under any regulation which s state might provide.

Managers Get Together. the Philippine archipelago as elsewhere in the United States. The amendment was voted down, 26 to 47.

Mr. Hoar then offered an amendment providing that no person shall be convicted of treason in the Philippines by a tribunal,

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Some people wonder why pepsin preparations don't help their dyspepsia. They probably suffer because they can't digest foods that pepsin does not affect. The reason is, pepsin digests only nitrogenous foods. while different substances are required to digest the variety of other foods necessary for proper nourishment. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure contains all the digestants, and

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efforts in nursing the wounded after the the main symptoms of a diseased liver. thousand nurses who have testified to the great nerve centers. Paine's Celery Comhausted patients.

manity than any other discovery in the The best physicians openly endorse it, is the one true nerve tonic: If taken fagged-out or diseased nervous system. The body has been made foul and un-pound and by newspapers and medical healthy with impure blood and bile that journals from men and women in every orginate in a diseased liver. Cirrhosia, jaundice, fatty degeneration, cancer and dropsy often result from a diseased liver. The appetite is impaired, the blood is filled with poisonous principles, the skin becomes

Miss Teresa Cartel, the beautiful Sister | dition arises, emaciation sets in, followed who won so much credit by her untiring by a general feeling of debility. These are Maine explosion, is one of more than a The liver, stomach and kidneys are the wonderful results of Paine's Celery Com- pound never fails to restore them to pound among their sick, debilitated and ex- healthy and vigorous action. It purifies the blood, tones up the system, eradicates all Sister Carter herself was cured of one of poisons, nourishes and invigorates muscle the most serious affections of the liver by tissues and keeps the body healthy and only two bottles of this marvelous restora- free from foul impurities. Paine's Celery Compound gives immediate and permanent Paine's Celery Compound has accom- relief to all who suffer from a disordered plished more in behalf of suffering hu- liver.

history of medical science. It has rescued use it, recommend it and authorize the from a sick bed thousands of despairing public use of their statements that Paine's victims of disease. Men and women in all | Celery Compound, in case after case, cures walks of life have been permanently cured | rheumatism and kindred diseases, purifies by its use. Old and young, the feeble and the blood, regulates the stomach, liver, the infirm, praise its curative powers. It bowels and kidneys and rejuvenates the in time, it never fails to restore to activity | Thousands of letters have been received weakened kidneys and a sluggish liver. by the proprietors of Paine's Celery Com-

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