RUPTURE

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

Sent on Trial

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only

C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting, and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads, and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and Its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 3544 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

A Plain, Truthful Statement of the Troubles in the San Francisco Schools and Streets.

Editor National Tribune: In the school matter Eastern sentiment may have been led to believe that San Francisco has excluded the Japs entirely from the public schools. We have done nothing of the kind. Even while not required to give him or any other alien an education at the cost of the city and State, and while receiving no State school money on Mongolian children (for they are excluded by statute from the census basis of calculating the State apportionment of school moneys to Counties) yet this city has generously provided Chinese and Japanese children with the same system of education as it is granting other children. A finely-equipped school, with the best of teachers and convenient to the Mongolian quarter, has been provided, and even delicately termed the Oriental School. It had long been left that, owing to the peculiar form of Mongolian language, expression, calculation, etc., he was slow to absorb the English idiom and likely to be discouraged by the aptness of Caucasian schoolmates and prone to retard the fullest progress of the class, and that he could be better taught in a school devoted exclusively to his race, in which a uniform and more suitable method of instruction could be employed by a corps of teachers especially prepared and experienced in the ways of instructing a mind so strangely different from ours in its view of the world. Consequently the State Legislature enacted a statute providing that the school age of all children should be from six to 21; that cities and districts may establish separate schools for Indian or Mongolian children, and in case of establishing such schools such pupils must attend said schools. Observe, the statute is permissive in the matter of creating the school, but mandatory in the matter of attendance; so our present city School Board was helpless in the matter, and could permit Japanese children to attend schools other than the Oriental only by disregarding or disobeying the law of the State—a poor example to set the youth that is being taught the nature of the law he is urged to uphold and respect.

The Oriental School.

Thus the Oriental school was established in 1887, finely equipped, effectively disciplined and taught by the best of teachers. For 19 years the Mongolian children have gathered there in happy association, undisturbed, unenvied and unencumbered by other influences. The Japs, however, began to appear, a handful in 1880, 1,000 in 1890, 10,000 in 1900, and now coming in at the rate of 1,000 per month (700 unloading from one steamship last week). The first that came were pretty, little, boyish fellows that slipt into our homes as domestics and became as kittens around the house. They were clean, neat and eager to learn. They were granted most of the day by their employers to attend school. They were well distributed over the city, and were allowed to enter the school most convenient to them, despite the mandatory statute of the State. They were tidy, docile, industrious and won an unjust share of attention in large classes, which they retarded exceedingly, prompting considerable complaint. All went well, however, until a rougher set of adult Japs began to invade the country and crowd into the schools. These were mostly uncouth peons of a coarse type, with the servility of generations stamped upon them. They settled in the congested districts of the city, overrenting the small habitations south of Market street from white tenants. They swarmed into schools already inadequate for the throngs of Caucasian children, and many of the latter were displaced by them. This, together with the time and attention the Japanese required, led to many complaints from white parents and later to strong criticism from the press, and doctors alarmed the public by arousing fears of trachoma, the terrible eye infection introduced into the country by Mongolians. The better class and wealthier class of Japanese sought and are seeking private schooling and tutorship, leaving the riff-raff of their countrymen mainly to mingle among our children. It was not racial prejudice or labor unions that prompted the segregation, but a strong, unanimous public clamor that the Board of Education was compelled to heed in October, 1905.

It is generally felt thruout the coast that the school question is only a wily Mongolian pretense, an initial step in a series of diplomatic movements premeditated by Japan, to entangle our Nation into strained relations upon which to justify some redress, either to check exclusion from lands she envies or to lend force to a claim for Pacific cessions desired, or to justify war and expected conquest. In all of these she must be foiled. If her policy is to secure better treatment for Japs here, her purpose has miserably failed, for she has made enemies of Californians who were her best friends. The Jap has been a popular being here. For years he and his ways and his goods have been fads. He has been as a pet cat about our homes. His curios have drained our purses, and we have aped his tea parties and tea gardens, and have robed ourselves in his kimonos. In trade we take some millions more of his products than the $20,000,000 he takes of us annually. In war we poured our produce into his commissary, our city banks floated $50,000,000 of his bonds, and 80 per cent of our people became his partisans. And all despite his injury to us, by his peon labor, by the money hoarded and remitted to Japan, and forever lost to the progress of our country, by his infectious diseases, by his moral and social degradation.

Loss of the President's Esteem.

But the loss of our President's esteem, the danger this little school complaint has incurred to our sacred State rights and to our rights as citizens and our voting franchise and the future possession of "the dear old hills of California" have awakened a united public sentiment against the brown men we have petted and have bestirred a resentment that courts, Presidents, fleets or armies will not suppress, until, by every peaceful means the people possess, the Jap and the yellow peril he carries with him is as securely checked as were his kinsmen, the Turks, some centuries ago in their attempt to subvert Europe. We want no more of him. If he is sensitive and proud, so are we. If he is full of fight, so are we, even tho we fully realize we would have to bear the brunt of war and possibly be blown to atoms before Uncle Sam is in fighting fettle. Let Congress strengthen the Pacific fleet, Army and defense as early as possible, for we are very likely to offend this supersensitive intruder in so many ways in the near future that war is inevitable unless he drops his martial swagger and removes the irritant chip from his shoulder. We have borne his elbowing on the sidewalk and his exclusion of our ladies from car seats and other social indignities as long as we intend to.

There is another factor with which we must hereafter reckon. It is the high-born spirit of the American school boy. The school boy here is very much of the same make-up as the Boston boy of Revolutionary days, that demanded of Gen. Gage protection for their snowslides against the intrusive soldiery. He is conscious of containing in himself the germ of future racial and National fruition and glory, and he has been whetted to the keenest edge by this incident. If the Jap is ordered into school with him he will worry the life out of the brown boy. This he will do effectively, despite all the reproving powers above him. Not even a cordon of troops around the school house will give relief to the object of his resentment and derision. And here is a civic danger. Any effort to enforce a respect he does not feel will make a rebel of him, and all the Japs of all the islands of the sea and all their wealth and trade and treasure are not worth one State or one city of rebellious American boyhood.

While the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man doctrine is a true one, yet it cannot be brought about by legislation, arms or coercion. It can be attained only thru the races themselves. Booker Washington has a glimpse of its attainment in his advice to the negro to shun the roads that lead to clash and riot with the Caucasian, and school himself in the trades and arts and sciences until the white man recognizes in him a capable and competent being, approaching equality with him in intellect and creative power. The Jap has done much to lift the Mongol to a plane of dignity and respect, but some generations must pass before he can rise from the depths of serfdom into which he fell to the hights of civilization attained by the Caucasian. Let the Mongol live to himself mainly, in the fertile valleys of Asia.

A Recapitulation.

But to recapitulate on the school question:

First. Japanese are not excluded from our public schools, but are provided with a school especially adapted to their instruction, finely equipped and directed by excellent teachers.

Second. In segregating Mongolian children the city has merely obeyed a State statute passed in the '80's, under which an Oriental school was established in 1887, and well and cheerfully attended since by Chinese children; that the Japs for many years were not held to the requirements of the statute, either in racial or age conditions; that there is no city ordinance in the matter, but the segregation was ordered pursuant to the State law by resolution of the Board of Education in October, 1905, and again in October, 1906.

Third. This segregation was prompted by the complaints of white parents and the voice of the press against Japanese, mainly coolie adults, crowding white children out of congested schools, and endangering the health and the morals of the Caucasian children, when the Japanese were contributing no taxes for school support nor could State money be granted the city for Mongolian children.

Fourth. Under a decision of the State Supreme Court the aforesaid statute does not prohibit the attendance of Mongolian children in grades of other schools (such as high, polytechnic, commercial, etc.) not operated in separate schools.

Fifth. All records of Japanese attendance before the calamity of April 18 has been destroyed, but since that time 93 pupils of that race, ranging from six to 20 years, have been enrolled a number very much less than that before the fire.—A San Francisco Teacher.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

A Delegation from the National Association Has a Hearing Before the Pension Committee of Both Houses of Congress.

Last week Col. James D. Walker, of Pittsburg, Pa., Commander of the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, came to Washington, accompanied by Comrades J. C. Palmer, Cleveland, O., and J. F. Holliger, Toledo, O., to advocate the passage of the bill which has been repeatedly recommended by the National Association. They were accompanied to the Capitol by Comrade John McElroy. The House Committee on Invalid Pensions, Hon. Cyrus Sulloway, Chairman, gave them a hearing on Tuesday, Jan. 17, when arguments in favor of the bill were made by Comrades Walker, Palmer, Holliger and McElroy. Most of the members of the Committee present expressed themselves in favor of reporting the bill. The bad weather interfered with the meeting of the Senate Pension Committee during the week, but an appointment was made for Monday, Jan. 21, when the full committee would be present and Comrade John McElroy was detailed to present the case of the Ex-Prisoners. Before leaving the city Commander Walker and the others assured the Committee that Comrade McElroy was fully authorized to speak for them, and would speak in the name of the whole Association. Col. Walker presented to the Committee the following petition, which was made part of the record of the Committee:

To the United States Senate Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Gentlemen: Our Committee, representing the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, respectfully petition you in behalf of House Bill No. 9, asking at your hands a favorable report and that it be placed on the Calendar of the Senate. In presenting our memorial we feel that it merits your attention and favor, because of the peculiar nature of service rendered by the prisoners of war, the sufferings endured and the extreme risk to health and life to which we were subjected. We enlisted in the service of our country with the expectation and desire to perform a soldier's duty on the march, in battle, or wherever we might be called. Even the contingency of being captured by the enemy was not unconsidered, but if captured, we expected, as we had a right to expect, that our Government would speedily release us and restore us to our commands for further service. That our Government failed to do this and were entirely responsible for our unusual length of imprisonment, is a matter of history and beyond a particle of doubt; the result of which was that our imprisonment was prolonged to a period almost beyond belief. The average imprisonment of our men was not less than six months, while it extended in some cases to nearly two years. The prisoners captured at Winchester, Gettysburg and Chickamauga in 1863 were retained, as many of them as survived, to the end of the war. The sufferings and privations endured from scarcity of rations, exposure to the elements, scantiness of clothing, diseases of all kinds without medical or surgical assistance fattened the cemeteries of the prisons, while they sapped the health and strength of those who survived, leaving them with broken constitutions and enfeebled minds. The horrors of those prison pens are attested by the thousands lying in them to-day. With total admissions of 45,000 in Andersonville in one year, 14,000 attested their devotion with their lives, and this was not the highest ratio; Florence, S. C., in which the stockade was opened on October 2, 1864, and abandoned in February, 1865, and which never had to exceed 11,000 admissions, has in its cemetery to-day 2,500 dead. That they were true and loyal soldiers of the Republic, and accepted "Death before Dishonor," cannot be denied, because the way of escape from all their torture stood wide open before them whenever they chose to avail themselves of it. The offer of release from prison if they would forswear their allegiance and join the army of the Confederacy was freely made and pressed upon them, but so few were those who took service that they were scarcely worth counting. Thru the hot days of the Summer, with scarcely any shelter, and even not enough water; thru the terrible days of Winter, without fires and scarcely any clothing, they suffered and died in squalor and extreme wretchedness; only the strongest survived. During the Summer of 1864 an appeal of the prisoners was sent thru to our Government from Andersonville, in the hands of a committee of intelligent men, who were prepared to tell of our condition and the fast increasing danger to health and life as the prison was being crowded full, and who did their duty well, as the records will show; appeals also came from the loyal North, East and West to our Government to exchange us, and the pressure became so great from all parts, and the feeling became so intense at the delay that our Government felt it could not with safety any longer delay the exchange, and one of the shrewdest and brightest officers in our Army was appointed Commissioner of Exchange, for the purpose of exchanging as fast as possible every prisoner on either side. Humanity demanded it, but the necessities of war denied it. The preliminaries had even been arranged and the exchange was ready to be put in operation, when all negotiations were stopped, and the doors of our hopes were closed. To Gen. Grant, the grandest General of any age, the country had assigned the task of ending the war, and every means in the gift of our Government was placed in his hands. His quick mind quickly grasped the consequences of releasing to the Confederacy 50,000 or more able-bodied soldiers ready to enter service the day they reached their own lines. It meant an indefinite prolongation of the war; the possible recognition on the part of England and France, of the Confederacy; the slaughter of thousands more of brave soldiers at the front, the expenditure of millions of treasure and the uncertainty of the result with all its consequences to our country and mankind. A peremptory order to Butler broke off all negotiations. The Confederacy was at the end of its resources; every man or boy capable of bearing arms was in the field. The 50,000 Union soldiers in the Southern prisons held by the throats the 50,000 Confederate soldiers in the prisons of the North, and the Confederacy was doomed. It was, however, a service never contemplated in our enlistment, and the long lines of dead grew longer as the Fall and Winter closed around us. We suffered and died through the terrible Winter of 1864 and 1865, until Sherman, having cut his way through to the sea, and turned to the North for his march through the Carolinas, made it no longer a question of our exchange, but compelled our release without giving a corresponding number to replenish the Confederate armies. This is the history of our service, and believing that the part placed by us thru tortures too terrible to be described was one of the most potent factors in ending the war, believing that our deaths and sufferings saved countless deaths on the battlefield and millions of treasure to our country, and believing that this act of justice to us cannot be injustice to any other class of soldiers, we ask that the few of us who still remain shall have the tardy acknowledgment of our services from the Government we sacrificed so much to save.

Catarrh Is Dangerous

Thousands of Common Cases of Catarrh Result in Consumption and Death Every Year.

Gauss Combined Treatment Quickly Cures Catarrh—You Can Try It Free And Prove It.

Catarrh is not only dangerous, but it causes bad breath, ulceration, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion,

Catarrh, Bad Breath, K'Hawking and Spitting Quickly Cured With Gauss Combined Treatment.

dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, idiocy and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it rids the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quicky, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial package by mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address to-day and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it! It will positively cure, so that you will be welcomed instead of shunned by your friends. C. E. GAUSS, 9179 Main St., Marshall, Mich. Fill out coupon below.

FREE

This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, mailed free in plain package. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to

C. E. GAUSS, 9179 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

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KEEP YOUR WALLET CLOSED

JUST SAY THE WORD

Don't spend a cent, just ask us to send it. Don't send any money for it—not a penny. Send for it today, then watch its action for 30 days. Be prompt in sending for it, in trying it—be slow in judging it, in paying for it. Wait until you know, until you see, until you are sure. We give you thirty days to try it, to use it, to test it, to make sure, to see for yourself whether it is not just the thing for you, the remedy for which you have long sought.

Don't Send A Penny

until you are sure—keep your wallet closed until you know. If you are not sure, you do not pay at any time—not a cent, for there is nothing to pay for. You pay for the benefit—not the medicine. You pay for results—not the treatment. If it does not help you the matter is ended. You have nothing to return, as you use all we send you. Your final judgment, Yes or No, closes the deal. We take all the risk, you have nothing to lose, not a penny. How can you refuse such a fair, plain spoken, liberal offer. Over a million people have already accepted it.

If You Don't Feel Right

If there is something wrong in the workings of your system, something wrong with your sleep, your digestion, your blood, your nerves and your vitality, you cannot afford to suffer another day when the thing that has set thousands right is offered you without a penny's risk, when it takes but a letter to start you on the treatment which has won international reputation by the work it has done for thousands. You cannot lose a penny—you win back health or pay nothing. Read our 30-day trial offer and judge for yourself. Then send today for that which thousands have used and are using with the success denied them in other treatments.

KIDNEY AND BOWEL DISORDERS

ALSO RHEUMATISM, STOMACH AND FEMALE TROUBLES

IS TODAY SOUND AND WELL

My kidneys were badly affected, my bowels were out of order and my stomach was in such a bad condition that I could not eat anything without its almost killing me. I also had rheumatism

and had gone down from 225 pounds to 175 pounds. I had been in this state for a year, but the first of October, 1903, I grew worse; my back and side pained me so much I could hardly go about, my kidneys acted continually, day and night, as did my bowels; there seemed to be a fire in my stomach and at times the suffering was so great it seemed I could not live. I took everything I knew of, including several kinds of patent medicines; some relieved me for a short time, but none cured me. My periods lasted from two to three weeks, and no one but a woman can know what I suffered. In February, 1905, I saw the Vitæ-Ore advertisement and I decided to see what it would do and sent for a package. It helped me right from the start. I kept on using it and today I am sound and well because of it and think it the grandest thing on earth. We now use it for every ailment in the family and it always helps. Too much cannot be paid of it.

MRS. J. B. MAHAFFEY, Cumby, Texas.

Our 30-Day Trial Offer

If You Are Sick we want to send you a full sized $1.00 package of Vitæ-Ore, enough for 30 days' continuous treatment, by mail, postpaid, and we want to send it to you on 30 days' trial. We don't want a penny—we just want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask is that you use V.-O. for 30 days and pay us $1.00 if it has helped you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than $1.00 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 100 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to take it, 5 minutes to properly prepare it upon its arrival, and 3 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 100 minutes time if it means new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness? You are to be the judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what V.-O. is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

WHAT VITAE-ORE IS.

Vitæ-Ore is a mineral remedy, a combination of substances from which many world's noted curative springs derive medicinal power and healing virtue. These properties of the springs come from the natural deposits of mineral in the earth through which water forces its way, only a very small proportion of the medicinal substances in these mineral deposits being thus taken up by the liquid. Vitæ-Ore consists of compounds of Iron, Sulphur and Magnesium, elements which are among the chief curative agents in nearly every healing mineral spring, and are necessary for the creation and retention of health. One package of this mineral substance, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and curative, healing value, many gallons of the world's powerful mineral waters, drunk fresh at the springs.

PERMANENT CURES.

Cures with Vitæ-Ore are like a house built on a rock, in their permanency, in their positiveness, in their completeness. First is created a structure of health in the blood, a substantial basis for all else to rest upon. Then the edifice is built naturally, stone after stone, day by day, nerve, tissue, muscle and ligament are placed in a normal, healthy, natural condition, the drains put in thorough working order, the parts cleansed, healed and purified, and the completed work is then turned over to the tenant's hands. The foundation is right, the work is right, and it lasts. Doing stops—there is nothing to require it. Suffering ends—there is nothing to cause it.

Vitæ-Ore strikes the disease at its root. Its cures are permanent and for this reason it itself is a permanent remedy, one that has come to stay, that is growing in popularity and selling more rapidly from year to year, curing with permanent cures, satisfying with permanent satisfaction.

Out of the Jaws of Death

Permanently Cured in One Month's Time of a Serious Kidney and Rheumatic Trouble.

Was Broken Down, Disheartened and Almost Helpless.

ATLANTA, GA.—When I look back on my condition and suffering during recent years, and think of the herbs, roots, barks, tinctures, powders and linaments I have taken and rubbed with, all to no purpose, and think that I was cured at last in one month with Vitæ-Ore, I stand dazed and amazed at the result. I feel that I have in truth been drawn out of the jaws of death.

Thirty years ago I contracted a disease of the kidneys and commenced passing gravel from them, the pain often throwing me into spasms, though only those who have passed through this ordeal can give an idea of the suffering connected with it. These spells continued at irregular but frequent intervals down to a month ago. During all this time my urine was highly colored, sometimes profuse and sometimes scant, but at all times charged with a yellowish, albuminous brick-dust deposit.

About three years ago I was attacked with Rheumatism in my right hip joint, knees and the muscles all over my body. Physicians told me I had Diabetes and marked symptoms of Bright's Disease and commenced to dope me with mercury, soda, lithia, salicylic acid, potash, etc., all of which were constantly constipating me, and nearly everything I ate disagreed with me. You can well imagine my condition and state of mind. I was broken down, disheartened and helpless.

By chance I had placed in my hand a paper containing an advertisement of Vitæ-Ore, and, like a drowning man, caught at it, sent for it, and it has proved to be the "Ore" that enabled me to paddle my frail barque into the haven of Health. I used it in hot water and it commenced to benefit from the first dose. In four days I saw a marked change for the better. My urine became cleared up and natural in color. In six days the brick-dust deposit was gone. My bowels became regular, I could eat what I wanted, and what I did eat did not hurt me and was perfectly digested. I slept soundly at night without those terrible hallucinations that had haunted my slumbers so long; but best of all, the pain was leaving my limbs. I could walk without crutch or stick.

Now, after taking a dollar package of Vitæ-Ore, I say I am better in health than I have been in thirty years. All this wonderful change in my condition is due to the virtue contained in one ounce of substance from Mother Earth. Would that I could impress on every one suffering with Kidneys, Stomach and Rheumatic Troubles, what I know of the virtues of Vitæ-Ore. Take it according to directions and you will not be long in joining with me in singing the praises of Vitæ-Ore and praising Theo. Noel for his efforts in introducing this grand boon to suffering humanity.

M. V. Estes

Re-affirmed Over One Year Later.

ATLANTA, GA.—My faith in Vitæ-Ore grows stronger every day. I suffered with Kidney Trouble for years and never got any relief until I used Vitæ-Ore, more than a year ago. That did the work, and I am still well. Can get insurance on my life in any company that accepts men of my age. M. V. ESTES.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

In all parts of the United States and Canada have testified to the efficacy of Vitæ-Ore in relieving and curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Stomach Disorders, Female Ailments, Functional Heart Trouble, Catarrh of any part, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia, Sores and Ulcers, and worn out, debilitated conditions.

Address, Theo. Noel Co. National Dept., Vitæ-Ore Bldg. **Chicago, Ill.**

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

Essence of the Week at the National Capitol.

Senate.

Monday, Jan. 14.—The Legislative appropriation bill was passed by the Senate.

The President's additional message on the Brownsville affair was read and speeches were made by Senators Spooner, Clay and Mallory.

House.

Several bills of minor importance were passed during the consideration of District legislation. Afterward the Fortification bill was taken up, and Gen. Keifer and Mr. Maynard advocated the further defense of Chesapeake Bay.

Senate.

Jan. 15.—Practically the entire time of the Senate was consumed in the delivery of the speech of Mr. Spooner in defense of the President's action in dismissing the colored troops of the 25th Inf.

A large number of unobjected pension bills were passed late in the afternoon.

In executive session the nominations of Messrs. Cortelyou, Garfield and Von Meyer, completing the readjusted Cabinet, were confirmed.

House.

The House continued debate on the Fortifications appropriation bill, completing six pages of it under the five-minute rule. An amendment providing for a survey of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay went out on a point of order.

Senate.

Jan. 16.—The chief speech on the Brownsville affair was made by Mr. Carmack (Tenn.). Other speeches were made by Messrs. Knox, Money, Heyburn and Stone.

Senator Foraker offered his modified resolution and began his concluding argument.

At 2 o'clock the Senate listened to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Senator Bate (Tenn.).

House.

The Fortifications appropriation bill was passed without amendment, and the District appropriation bill was taken up under general debate.

Representative Foster (Vt.) supported the President's position in regard to the Japanese in San Francisco, and Representative Sheppard (Tex.) attacked the protective tariff.

Senate.

Jan. 17.—Senator Foraker concluded his speech on the Brownsville affair.

Mr. Blackburn offered an amendment to the pending resolution that is antagonistic to the Republican agreement to support the Foraker modified resolution.

In the event the Democratic amendment is pressed the Republicans will vote to table it, and may support an amendment by Mr. Aldrich that will require an investigation of the general race question.

House.

The House resumed consideration of the District appropriation bill. On a point of order raised by Champ Clark, the appropriation of $75,000 for the purchase of sites for playgrounds was stricken out. Col. "Pete" Hepburn attacked the condition of the streets of Washington.

Senate.

Jan. 18.—Senator Kittredge addressed the Senate on his resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the lumber trust. The resolution was agreed to.

Senator Whyte spoke on his resolution in protest against any encroachment by the Federal Government on the powers of the States.

After passing the House bill for the relief of the Jamaica earthquake sufferers and a measure increasing the Artillery Corps of the Army, the Senate adourned until Monday at noon.

House.

By a vote of 133 to 92 the House amended the Legislative appropriation bill when sent back by the Senate by increasing the salaries of its members from $5,000 to $7,500 a year.

An urgent deficiency bill was passed, and the balance of the session was consumed in the consideration of private claims.

SENATORIAL HUMOR.

The Lid Off in the United States Senate and Things Doing—All Because of Brownsville.

A great many things have at one time or another happened in the United States Senate, most of them in antebellum days when blood ran hot and pistols were carried in hip pockets, but never such a scene as happened on last Monday. Never! There were men sitting in the Senate Chamber who have seen eight Presidents of the United States come and go, and they say that in the hey-day of slavery riots in the Senate nothing comparable to Monday's performance ever came under their eyes.

Of course it was the Brownsville business. The colored man has still power to stir the heart and accelerate the pulse of his Southern brother, and Monday the two of them held the center of the stage until the curtains were drawn by Senator Teller, who slid the whole business behind the closed doors of an Executive session, and put an end to the farce-comedy.

The riot was precipitated by Senator Tillman. One cannot quite blame him for the tack he took, perhaps, for he simply retaliated for the manner in which he has been basted, roasted, skinned, drawn and quartered over and over again in the 12 years he has been a member of the Senate. He has used a pitchfork, often, it is true, but no one can say that he has never ridiculed a United States Senator. When he has had occasion to speak of one he has exercised the right to do so in a perfectly parliamentary way. It cannot be said, however, that other members of that body have been so careful in their references to the Senator from South Carolina. So it was that Senator Tillman tackled several of those Senators who are vulnerable—at least he applied to them in a speech in the Senate Chamber the sobriquets they have applied to him in the public press, day after day.

But his application was not accepted in the pleasant manner in which he expected it would be. In fact the Senators thus designated by him got hot under the collar. Especially the red-headed youngster from Tennessee, Carmack, who had been elected to stay at home, despite the fact that he slings more vocabulary at the heads of United States Senators than Socrates ever thought of, and makes the poorest and most ineffectual reading in the Congressional Record. Mr. Carmack simply surcharged the air with vituperation, and made a direct assault on Senator Tillman with evident attempt to insult him.

About this time Senator Teller got busy, and despite the evident desire of many Senators to have the thing go on to a climax, which would have surely meant gun play, outside if not inside the Chamber, the Executive Session slid in with its barred doors.

Here is what Senator Tillman said, in brief, and he had it written out and read it from typed pages, a most unusual thing for him, so that the act was studied and deliberate:

"If I am entitled to a position among the burnt cork artists as Pitchfork Ben at one end of the line, Fire Alarm Joe Foraker ought to occupy the other end. We do the Orlando Furioso act admirably.

"Then in between we have the solemn and serious-minded Lone Star artist (Culberson), who has suddenly ceased to play the role of detective and performs a solo on the bones in praise of the President.

"Then in line we have the brilliant and courtly Senator from Virginia (Daniel), whose specialty is oratory, and who works his rhetoric overtime.

"Next we have the dying swan, Smiling Tom (Patterson), of Colorado, the State recently bought at auction by one Guggenheim. His act is very pathetic, indeed.

Next we have the redoubted Tennesseean (Carmack), who was once a knight, a very Hotspur in the lists. But his spear is broken off. He has been unhorsed. He joins the minstrels to sing a last song to the victor of Brownsville.

"Next, as the negro preacher and telephone artist in the show, a veritable chameleon in his accuracy of reproducing White House colors, we have a Senator (Lodge) hailing from Massachusetts, the home of the sacred cod, where the Adamses vote for Douglas, and Lodge walks with the Almighty.

"As a middleman we have the pompadour artist from Georgia (Clay), who depends upon his voice to carry conviction to his audience.

"Then comes the star of the troupe, Gum Shoe Bill (Stone), from old Missouri. He can dance the highland fling on top of a ten-rail fence and never touch the ground, but his greatest feat is walking on eggs without breaking the shells.

"Last we have the artist from the Badger State (Spooner), an acrobat and juggler of international reputation. He is supple, sly and foxy, and having once been a lawyer, is noted for his ability to get on either side of any question. He sings bass, alto, soprano, or tenor, and is superb in any role."

(All this has been expunged from the record of the United States Senate, with more of the same sort.)

Just what was said and done behind those closed doors has not been made public—in its entirety—but enough leaked out to let the public know that Senator Tillman got his dose, and so did the Tennesseean, for when the doors were opened Senator Tillman said that he had tried to be funny, and had failed, and Senator Carmack said that if it was meant for "humor" he was not mad, and they shook hands—yes they did, and there will be no pistols and coffee this trip. Senator Tillman said solemnly before the Senate that he would never try to be funny again, and the whole thing has been expunged from the Record, so if you don't read it here, you cannot hope to find it elsewhere.

And the United States Senate has come to this!

George Eliot says "A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections." It seems to be as great a strain upon "Senatorial courtesy."

Diseased Kidneys.

Thousands of people have said there is nothing like Vitæ-Ore for curing Kidney Troubles, people who knew what they were talking about from having used it. Read offer on last page.

RECENT LITERATURE.

In a clever story in The Popular Magazine for February, George Bronson-Howard has a novelette dealing with the cupidity and cunning of the Japanese. It is a timely story, coming as it does at the moment when the Japs are absorbing so much attention. It is not only an excellent story, well told and exciting, but it is a faithful picture of the Japanese at close range, and no one is more fitted to present such a picture than Mr. Bronson-Howard, who served as war-correspondent in the Far East, and was for some time a commissioned officer in the Chinese Army.

Ainslee's for February has, for its novelette, a story of the American Navy, entitled "Candace." Its author, Mrs. Anna A. Rogers, is the wife of the Paymaster-General of the Navy, and can, therefore, be depended upon for an intelligent and sympathetic treatment of her theme. Not only this, she has demonstrated in this story, as well as in her book, "Peace and the Vices," that she is a master of construction and literary style. "Candace" takes its place among the best novelettes that have ever been published in Ainslee's or elsewhere.