

profession, and I have never, since I last took the oath of office, wavered in the determination to retire from public life on the expiration of my present term, March 3, 1907. I might well content myself with a public declaration of my purpose to retire if it were not for a like declaration made on a former and similar occasion, and what followed it. In the year 1890 I announced through the press over my signature to the Republicans of Wisconsin that I had "unequivocally determined to retire from public life at the expiration of the term ending March 3, 1903, unless I should deem it my duty to resign at an earlier date. I justified the announcement so long in advance upon the ground that the people, and those who might aspire to an office, were entitled reasonably to know from me that I would not accept a re-election. Despite that declaration, circumstances with which the people of the state are familiar, and which, therefore, need not here be recounted, seemed to make it my duty to accept a re-election, proffered as it was, in a manner which rendered it at once a command and a finer honor than any which I had ever dreamed would come to me—indeed, which ought to satisfy the pride and ambition of any man. A similar declaration by me at this time, however strongly phrased (and it could not be more strongly phrased), would, I am persuaded, prove as unavailing to withdraw my name from consideration during the next two years as did that which I so publicly and unreservedly made in 1890.

As my purpose to retire from public life is and has been irrevocable, I am unwilling to be further considered in connection with an office which I could not in the circumstance accept. A Senator will be chosen for the term beginning on March 4, 1907. There will be an election, during the next two years, grave and wide consideration among the people as to the person upon whom the honor shall be bestowed. After much thought, I deem it to be my duty, and to the party to whose partiality I am indebted for the highest honors within its gift to take myself out of the race, and to leave the field to the party which I am not permitted to see as a possible choice. I am, therefore, impelled, not only for the reasons suggested, but also that I may be free to devote to the discharge of private duty, too long neglected, the remainder of my term, to resign the office at this time, while the Legislature is in session to choose a Senator for the unexpired portion thereof. I avail myself of this opportunity to say, albeit I am sure it is not needed, that I am inexpressibly grateful to the Republicans of Wisconsin for the generous and abiding confidence which has led them to choose me to elect me to the high office of Senator of the United States. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, JOHN C. SPOONER.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE.

On being informed of Senator Spooner's resignation, the President made the following statement: I cannot sufficiently express my regret at Senator Spooner's resignation. We lose one of the ablest, most efficient, most fearless and most upright public servants in the nation. Four years ago I knew of his extreme reluctance with which Senator Spooner finally consented to serve in the Senate, and year by year since I have feared that he would resign, as he finally has resigned. For I know how the public life of his stay in public life has been to him a direct financial loss, which he could not ill afford. I understand fully the Senator's feeling that he cannot longer afford to be in the field at such cost, not only to himself, but to his family, and much as I regret his resignation I am most sincerely grateful that he has been willing to serve to the end of his term. He has been a gallant soldier, a trained public servant of the highest standard of ability and faithfulness, and at all times an American citizen who did his whole duty.

Secretary Taft said: The country suffers a great loss in Senator Spooner's withdrawal from public life. He is undoubtedly the greatest parliamentary debater of his day, and really deserves the title, so much misapplied, of a great constitutional lawyer. Every great act of Congressional legislation in the sixteen years of his service has been made better and more lucid and more clearly within the constitutional limits of Congressional authority by amendments and suggestions of his, which did not bear his name, but which were prompted by his sense of responsibility for the body of which he was a distinguished member. His power as a lawyer and debater is not alone in his keenness of intellect, his lucidity and aptness of speech, his great logical faculty and his power of application to the subject matter, but also in the judicial quality of his mind, which forces him to weigh and consider the arguments of his opponents, and to meet them on the ground they select without flinching. He has sacrificed much of comfort and wealth in order that he might serve his country with an eye single to the public interest. He has not thereby escaped the darts of malicious calumny, but he has seen them fall harmless and forgotten. His unanimous return to the Senate after a denunciation to stand against the will of persistent enemies, was a remarkable evidence of the position his great ability and integrity had won for him. The good he has done entitles him to retire, but we must all regret that he feels compelled to withdraw from public life after sixteen years of such a genuine personal sorrow that he is to leave Washington.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Root, said: I think the resignation of Senator Spooner is a public misfortune. Every one of whatever party who is familiar with the operations of our government and who wishes for wise and effective government, must regret it deeply. There are no conditions in the world under which leadership is dependent more absolutely on personal qualities than in our Senate and House of Representatives. Mere membership in one of these bodies does not make a small man great, but it affords opportunities to a man of great qualities to exercise power and render public service unequalled in any place except the Presidency. Our history shows a succession of a small number of very able men with great force of character and devotion to the public service who have been predominant in moulding the legislative policy of the country. Mr. Spooner belongs to this succession. The nation owes a debt of gratitude to the State of Wisconsin for contributing him to the work of national government. He will be sadly missed by Congress, reconvened and his old associates feel the loss of his wisdom and strength, his courage and magnanimity.

COLLEAGUES EXPRESS REGRET. The Vice-President, when informed of Senator Spooner's resignation, said: "The retirement of Senator Spooner from the United States Senate is greatly to be regretted, for he is one of the best men in the nation's service. He is a statesman in the fullest and best sense, able and fearless, conscientious and indefatigable in the discharge of his great public duties. He has been a distinct power in the Senate, and the determination of many great questions. I never felt so lonely in my life," Mr. Depew said. "The resignation of Mr. Spooner is the greatest loss I can possibly think of happening to this body or to good legislation. His long experience, wonderful ability as a constitutional lawyer, his eloquence and readiness in debate and his prompt grasp of all questions, his indefatigable industry in public affairs and his

Lenten Recitals on the Orchestrelle every afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock. Admission free. How much would you be willing to pay for the privilege of hearing your favorite selections from the opera every evening you choose during the whole year? Do you know that if you buy an ORCHESTRELLE You can not only hear but actually play yourself practically any operatic selection ever composed? PADEREWSKI says: "The Orchestrelle combines all the effects which can be produced by the most skillful manipulation of a grand organ, combined with those of an orchestra." Special bargains in discontinued styles The Aeolian Co., Acolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

courage, make him invaluable as a Senator. No Senator, in my close study of this body covering nearly half a century, has been capable of doing or doing a higher and better service than Senator Spooner."

SURPRISE IN WISCONSIN.

Several Candidates for Senate Expected to Enter the Field Soon.

Milwaukee, March 3.—The announcement from Washington that Senator Spooner had sent his resignation to Governor James O. Davidson, to take effect on May 1, next, came as a complete surprise throughout Wisconsin. Governor Davidson, when communicated with over the long-distance telephone this afternoon, said he had not yet received the resignation and could hardly believe the report to be true. As to Senator Spooner's successor, Governor Davidson said that it would be left to the present Legislature, which was now in session and probably would be on May 1, to elect a successor to fill the unexpired term, which would end with March 4, 1907. Governor Davidson would not talk for publication at this time as to Senator Spooner's successor further than to say he presumed that some of the Wisconsin Congressmen, possibly Messrs. Cooper and Esch, who were candidates for the Senate at the time Senator La Follette was elected to succeed Senator Quarles, would again enter the field. Governor Davidson said he would not be a candidate for the office at this time. Lieutenant Governor W. D. Connor, of whom mention has been made at various times as a possible successor to Senator Spooner when his term expired, expressed surprise at the news of the resignation, but was not prepared at the time to make a statement. Isaac Stephenson, a lumber dealer of Marinette, who also was a candidate when Senator La Follette was chosen two years ago, said that while he was not prepared to make a statement at this time as to Senator Spooner's successor, he knew of no one who would refuse such a high office as was tendered him. Further than this Mr. Stephenson would not be quoted. A year before Senator Spooner's previous term expired he had written a letter stating that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for reelection. However, in spite of this, he was elected by unanimous choice of his party, and was compelled to again serve in the upper house of Congress. Lately times are expected in the Wisconsin Legislature from now on, and it is believed that before many hours elapse there will be many candidates in the field. It is expected that Senator La Follette will bring his influence to bear among his adherents in the Legislature to elect some one of his choice. Mr. Stephenson, of Marinette, and ex-Speaker Irvine J. Lenroot, of Superior, are among Mr. La Follette's chief supporters, and it is believed not unlikely that the junior Senator will favor one of these. Mr. Lenroot's chances would not be as good as those of Mr. Stephenson, as Mr. Lenroot was overwhelmingly defeated by Governor Davidson in the race at the primaries last September for the Republican nomination for Governor. Governor Davidson, it is expected, will also be able to control considerable strength among the Legislature.

HOURS' BILL REPORT.

Both Houses Recede in La Follette Railway Measure.

Washington, March 3.—Conferees on the part of the Senate and House reported to-night an agreement on the bill limiting the hours of labor for railway employees, the petition affecting telegraph operators being as follows: That no operator, train dispatcher or other employe who by the use of the telegraph or the telephone dispatches reports, transmits, receives or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements shall be required or permitted to be, or remain, on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any twenty-four hours period in all towers, offices, places and stations continuously operated night and day, nor for a longer period than thirteen hours in all offices, places and stations operated only during the daytime, except in case of emergency, when the employe named in this proviso may be permitted to be, and remain on duty, for a longer period than the twenty-four hour period, for not exceeding three consecutive days in any week. Provided further, that the Interstate Commission, after a full hearing in particular cases, may for good cause shown extend the period within which a common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this proviso as to such case. Mr. Hepburn explained the conditions which actuated the conferees in accepting the proviso, the Senate conferees yielding the point regarding the hours that telegraphers should work, but the House conferees agreed to the provision giving the Interstate Commission power of review. The report was agreed to, yeas 23, nays none.

DOES NOT WANT DANGEROUS SPEED.

Mr. Cortelyou Issues Instructions Regarding Fast Mail Trains.

Washington, March 3.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has issued instructions defining the attitude of the Postoffice Department regarding fast mail trains. He states that while the department should insist upon the most expeditious service feasible it should not exert its authority to such an extent as to compel the establishment of railroad schedules inconsistent with the entire safety of all persons carried on these trains. The Postmaster General thinks that there is danger of some of the roads being overtaxed in the matter of speed.

POSTAL CONFERENCE WITH CANADA.

Washington, March 3.—Postmaster General Cortelyou has directed Mr. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and H. N. Bacon, of the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office, to proceed to Ottawa, Canada, and confer with the postal administration of that country with reference to questions which have arisen between the two administrations covered by postal treaty, with a view to a satisfactory adjustment. They will leave Washington on Monday night, spend one day in New York, and reach Ottawa on Wednesday.

BOSTON DEMOCRATS TO HONOR BRYAN.

Boston, March 3.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee here yesterday a committee of six, headed by George Fred Williams, was appointed to arrange a dinner on March 14 in honor of William J. Bryan's visit to Boston. John P. Leahy, of Milford, resigned as secretary, and John A. Coulthurst, of Boston, was appointed to succeed him.

THE NEW JERSEY LEAVES NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., March 3.—The battleship New Jersey sailed this afternoon for Tompkinsville, where she will take on board the board of inspection and then proceed to sea. Afterward she will go to Hampton Roads to await further orders.

ACTS OF THE 59TH CONGRESS.

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE MEASURES ENACTED.

Rate, Pure Food, Meat Inspection and Service Pension Bills Passed—Immigration and Banking Laws Revised—Four Treaties Approved.

Washington, March 3.—The 59th Congress, which will end at noon tomorrow, places to the credit of the Republican party, which has controlled both houses, a remarkable record of good legislation. Following a long session noteworthy in the history of the nation for the importance and value of its laws, the short session now closing has set a new pace for careful, expeditious enactment of necessary public measures, including all those general laws for which, throughout the country, there was a universal demand. This is evident from the following summary:

ENACTMENTS OF THE SECOND SESSION, DECEMBER, 1906, TO MARCH 4, 1907.

- Santo Domingo, Morocco, Mexican Boundary and American Pecuniary Claims Arbitration treaties approved. Immigration law revised, providing means to exclude Asiatic coolies, increasing the head tax and steerage space, creating commission of inquiry and authorizing an international conference. Expatriation law, defining citizenship and status of Americans married to foreigners. General Service Pension law, embracing all soldiers sixty-two years of age. National banks and corporations prohibited from contributing to political campaign funds. Financial law authorizing deposits of customs receipts in national banks, adding elasticity to currency and increasing supply of small bills. Alcohol making extended to farmers. Salary increases: Fifty per cent to Vice-President, Speaker, Congressmen and Cabinet members; all salaries of ministers abroad formerly \$7,500 raised to \$10,000; postal clerks' and carriers' pay increased. Limited right of appeal in criminal cases given to government. Additional United States courts for Northern Alabama, Northern California, Southern Ohio and Nebraska created. Railway employes' working hours limited. "Shanghaiing" penalized. Unlawful steamboat whistling prohibited. Lights on fishing vessels at sea prohibited. Army: Military reorganized and enlarged; field batteries combined in six regiments and coast batteries constituted a corps; grade of lieutenant general abolished after retirement of present incumbent; adjutant general's office re-established; nearly \$100,000,000 appropriated for waterways improvement. Navy: Two 20,000-ton battleships; two destroyers; \$3,000,000 for submarines; 1,500 additional sailors; 1,000 more marines and major general's rank for commandant. Philippine Agricultural Bank authorized. Roosevelt Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace established. New spelling stopped. New Jersey-Delaware boundary fixed. Meat inspection law permanently re-enacted. Four new revenue cutters authorized. Registration of infectious diseases made compulsory in national capital. All postage stamps available for "Special Delivery." Fraternal emblems protected against advertising use. New York branch postoffice foundations, \$100,000 appropriated. Numerous lighthouses, light vessels and aids to navigation provided. Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves ordered surveyed. International congresses invited to Washington: Fisheries; 1908; hygiene, 1909. Investigation of women and child workers ordered. Title of Senator Smoot confirmed by vote of nearly two-thirds of Senate. Senate advises president regarding international inquiry into Congo conditions. Senate committee empowered to find facts about Brownville affair. Congressional commission of ten directed to report on revised statutes. Postal deficit investigation continued. Appropriated for maintenance of national government during year ended June 30, 1908, \$967,644,065 05.

IMPORTANT ACTS OF FIRST SESSION, DECEMBER 4, 1905, TO JUNE 30, 1906.

- The Railway Rate law. Canal at Panama; supplies to be domestic. Oklahoma (including Indian Territory) admitted to the Union. Pure food; label must tell the truth. Meat inspection, "from hoof to can." Alcohol, for use in the arts, freed of tax. Consular service reorganized on merit basis. Quarantine against yellow fever nationalized. Naturalization safeguarded. Steamboat inspection made more thorough. Philippines: Coastwise law postponed to April 11, 1909; Batan coal mines reserved to government; customs collections before 1902 legalized. National bank liabilities limited to 30 per cent of capital. Negligent common carriers made liable for damages to employes. Trademark law revised. Alaska: Delegate allowed; aliens prohibited fishing. Militia efficiency promoted by \$2,000,000 aid annually. President allowed \$25,000 traveling expenses annually. Embassy property at Constantinople purchased for \$150,000. Taxation of pure domestic sweet wines reduced. Immunity of witnesses in criminal cases restricted (Anti-"Immunity Bath"). United States District Court in China established. Affairs of the five civilized Indian tribes finally settled. Unlawful wearing of insignia of G. A. R. and other soldier organizations forbidden. Falsely marked gold or silver articles forbidden import and interstate transport. Sponges growing in American waters protected. Census office directed to collect and publish vital, social and other statistics. Waste in public printing cut down one-third. For District of Columbia: Juvenile court; compulsory education; sale of poisons restricted. Jamestown Exposition aided by loans, exhibits, etc. Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning incorporated. Thanks of Congress given General Horace Porter. Niagara Falls and historic antiquities preserved. National cemetery established around grave of Andrew Jackson. Graves of Confederate soldiers marked. Monuments authorized: King's Mountain battleground, South Carolina, \$30,000; landing of the Pilgrims, at Provincetown, Mass., \$40,000; Princeton battleground, New Jersey, \$30,000; John Paul Jones, in Washington, \$50,000; Commodore John Barry, in Washington, \$50,000; H. W. Longfellow, in Washington, \$4,000 for pedestal. Total appropriated for maintenance of national government one year from June 30, 1906, \$879,589,185 16.

MISCELLANY OF BOTH SESSIONS.

Vetoes: The President vetoed thirteen acts of the 59th Congress; four changing jurisdiction of courts, three Indian bills, two private pension bills on account of beneficiaries' deaths, a third because beneficiary was merely a camp follower not entitled to the benefits; another which was to pay pension which was clearly excessive; one to give to a claimant an island in the Mississippi on which there is a lighthouse necessary for navigation, and a bill allowing dangerous explosives on passenger vessels. Five hundred and twenty-two public laws were enacted altogether, of which 109 authorized bridges or dams across navigable rivers, and 83 were for the government of the District of Columbia. There were 6,627 invalid pension acts, 1,064 private pension acts. Bills introduced: House, 25,910; Senate, 8,555. Number of pages of Congressional Record, more than 17,000, a new record.

SUBJECTS LEFT TO FUTURE CONGRESSES.

- Tariff readjustment. Isle of Pines treaty. Ship subsidies. Publicity of campaign affairs. Citizenship for Porto Ricans. Reduction of tariff on products of Philippines. United States ownership of its embassies and legations. Government powder factory. Waterways improvements costing \$400,000,000 recommended by army engineers. Copyright revision. Restriction of interstate commerce in convict made goods. Regulation of punishments on high seas. Codification of revised statutes. Navy personnel. Removal of customs duties on works of art. Incorporation of the Indian wards of the nation. Swamp reclamation similar to irrigation statute. Coal and mineral lands to be reserved and leased. Cable to Guantanamo and Canal Zone. Punishment for improper use of the Stars and Stripes. Regulation of interstate traffic in intoxicants. Child labor products prohibition from interstate commerce. Anti-injection statute. Modification of Chinese Exclusion law. Army and navy dental surgeons' corps. Retirement of superannuated federal clerks. Postal savings banks. Domestic parcel post. Restoration of army canteen.

DETAILED APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1908.

Agriculture	\$9,176,500 00	Postoffice	\$212,129,393 00
Army	\$97,644,065 05	Rivers and harbors	86,963,432 00
Diplomatic and consular	3,092,333 72	Sundry civil	107,616,100 00
District of Columbia	10,350,948 63	Urgent deficiency	1,344,650 00
Fortifications	10,185,713 00	Additional urgent deficiency	61,500 00
General deficiency	10,185,713 00	Navy miscellaneous appropriations	3,500,000 00
Indian	10,702,068 23	Permanent annual (estimate)	149,886,320 00
Legislative	30,739,958 80	Total	\$967,644,065 05
Military Academy	1,029,703 42		
Navy	98,058,007 50		
Pensions	145,000,000 00		

THE RECORD OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ELEVEN CONGRESSES.

Congress	First Session.	Second Session.	Total.
59th, 1906-1907	\$879,589,185 16	\$1,847,233,450 21	\$2,726,822,635 37
58th, 1904-1905	781,172,375 18	826,184,634 86	1,607,357,010 04
57th, 1902-1903	796,633,264 79	736,578,404 76	1,533,211,669 55
56th, 1900-1901	719,278,286 89	757,607,464 72	1,476,885,751 61
55th, 1898-1899	862,682,487 06	690,667,188 54	1,553,349,675 60
54th, 1896-1897	469,494,010 41	485,002,044 72	954,496,055 13
53d, 1894-1895	459,925,178 62	457,088,344 72	917,013,523 34
52d, 1892-1893	423,684,385 20	479,932,667 08	903,617,052 28
51st, 1890-1891	509,368,345 36	514,242,019 49	1,023,610,364 85
50th, 1888-1899	408,624,057 37	385,522,367 61	794,146,424 98
49th, 1886-1887	387,330,971 99	359,011,593 52	746,342,565 51

FOR INDEPENDENT ICE PLANT.

A mass meeting of independent ice consumers will be held to-night at Schmitt & Schwannhaeuser's brewery, 57th street and the East River, under the auspices of the Central Consumers' Ice Company, to take final action on the proposition to turn the Thomas D. O'Connor vice-presidential campaign company was incorporated under the laws of this state, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. It bought the brewery above named some weeks ago, and purposes making it one of the finest ice plants in the city. According to the prospectus issued, the company is not a private corporation, but in fact as well as in name a consumers' co-operative enterprise. August Ludeman is president of the company. Thomas D. O'Connor vice-president, and Arthur J. Westermeyer secretary and counsel.

ANTIQUES. OUR Antique Shop is founded on the cornerstone of commercial valuations, and the resulting scale of prices will surprise anyone who has been accustomed solely to the fancy prices that prevail in other antique stores. Here, for instance, is a magnificently carved Flemish Oak Sideboard, from the collection of the late Duke of Cambridge, for \$390; and a beautiful Sheraton Table from the same collection, priced at \$125. Here, too, is a Reliquary, in carved wood and polychrome, an exquisite piece of work, for \$300; and a superb 17th Century carved Wood Pulpit, from the Munceas collection, for \$800. Our collection of Embroideries is very large, including two large pictures representing "Moses in the Wilderness" and "Pope Benedict Receiving Totila, King of the Ostrogoths," priced at \$1,500 each; and two Gothic Chasubles, Spanish work of the 16th Century, at \$250 and \$300. The Mirror here illustrated has a fragment from a "Rape of the Sabinas," after the manner of Boucher, and measures 54 x 115 inches. The price is \$500. Fifth floor, Stewart Building. JOHN WANAMAKER

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. FOUNDED 1840. "FLINT QUALITY". NEW SPRING DESIGNS. BED ROOM and DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Mahogany, Maple and Oak. From Europe and our own factories we have received the first instalments of our spring offering in old English, Dutch and French Furniture, in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, Maple, Natural Mahogany and Oak. The designs, the finish and the hardware are unique, including several ideas that have not been used previously, except for very expensive suites built to special order abroad. Many of the importations, and all of the furniture built by us is exclusive. GEO. C. FLINT CO. 43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET.

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FIREMEN IN HARD FIGHT. CALLS BIBLE STUDY HARD. McAdoo Terminal Excavation Hampered Work—Blaze Near Explosives. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Tells Class He Knows Little About It. It is not easy to study the Bible, according to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who told his Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday that he himself had a considerable difficulty in pursuing his study, and that at the present time he knew little about it. This candid admission caused some surprise among the members of the class, for it is Mr. Rockefeller's habit to narrate the Bible lesson of each week from memory, and the class has come to look upon its leader as a man who knows his Bible by heart. Mr. Rockefeller told his class that the uplifting influence of the Bible was never more needed than it is to-day. He said: "How much does the Bible mean to all of us? There is no such power to turn us from evil to righteousness as the study of this one book. If ever there was a time when men needed the uplifting influence of the Bible it is now. We know, perhaps, very little of what is in the Bible, but we all know enough to keep us fully occupied, if we conscientiously strive to fulfil the obligations such knowledge imposes." After the session Mr. Rockefeller expressed his regret because of the illness of Robert C. Ogden, who is an honorary member of the class. TO CURB GRIP IN TWO DAYS. LAXATIVE REMEDY. Calomel removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Groves.