

WINDING UP THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Appropriation Bills Will Have Undisputed Right-of-Way During Week.

SHIP SUBSIDIES MAY BE LEFT BY THE WAYSIDE

Every Day Will Be Crowded With Business, and Night Sessions the Rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Aside from appropriation bills and conference reports the ship subsidy bill is the only measure of general importance that is likely to receive the attention of the House and the Aldrich financial bill, the only one that probably will receive the attention of the Senate during the closing week of the last session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. It is Senator Aldrich's purpose to press his bill for consideration whenever opportunity offers, and he is still hopeful of success notwithstanding the opposition, the congestion of bills and the limited time left.

The House's friends of ship subsidy also profess themselves as hopeful, but they admit that every day that goes by without action lessens their chances. Some of them express confidence in getting some features of the bill incorporated in the postoffice appropriation bill, but if they fail in that programme they will make a last effort for independent action by the House after the passage of the general deficiency appropriation bill. They will ask to have two or three days set aside for the consideration of the subsidy bill, when the conference reports are not before the House and the inclination of the leaders is to grant this concession. Will Press Appropriations.

No other business will be permitted to interfere with appropriation bills and conference reports in either House but there will be times when other business may be interjected and much miscellaneous legislation may be expected. An order will be brought into the House by the committee on Rules early in the week, making certain classes of legislation of a minor character in order at any time under the suspension of rules and the members generally hope to get a number of bills passed under this order. As usual the Senate will make an effort to clean up the calendar and by the end of the week there will be few Senate measures left to which there is not insuperable objection. Of the appropriation bills, all except the general deficiency bill have passed the House, but there are still five of these measures to receive first consideration at the hands of the Senate. These are the agricultural bill, which is now under consideration; the postoffice bill and the pension bill; the sundry civil bill and the general deficiency bill. It is expected that the consideration of the agricultural bill will be concluded Monday and it will be followed by the postoffice bill. The grazing and forest reserve proposition in the agricultural bill will receive some attention and with those matters disposed of, the Senate will take up the Beveridge amendment regarding meat inspection and with that out of the way it is hoped that the bill will pass through without any further controversy.

Two Bills Disposed. The only two appropriation bills that have been completely disposed of by Congress are the light duty and the tariff bills. All the others that have passed both Houses have still to be acted upon in conference and as the Senate is not allowed any of them to get through without material additions, much additional debate may be expected on these matters. They will materially delay their sittings. They will begin at nearly hour in the morning and night sessions will be the rule rather than the exception. In addition to the appropriation bills the sixteen-hour railroad employees' bill and the original appeals are in conference and will call for attention from both Houses.

On Monday Senator Dewey will make a formal address in the Senate on the behalf of public lands and Senator Patterson another on Wednesday on the question of the Government ownership of railroads. There also will be made an effort during the week to secure the ratification of the Dominican treaty.

RECEPTION TO ADMIRAL

HONOLULU, Feb. 24.—A reception was held at the Japanese consul today in honor of Admiral Tomoki and officers of the Japanese training squadron now in this port. The affair was a brilliant one and many leading citizens of Hawaii were present.

TO SLEEP WELL

There's a Way and There's a Reason. Sleep is "Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer," it builds up and repairs the wear and tear of the day's work. Without sleep the human machine soon wears out. A New York city lady writes: "My husband and I were inveterate coffee drinkers, both of us being so fond of its beverage that we continued it long after we discovered that it was the cause of much suffering from sleepless nights and nervous exhaustion. We tried to give it up, first by reducing our allowances to one cup a day; then we managed to give it up altogether for a few days. But the craving returned and we went back to coffee and the sleeplessness and nervous trouble. Then, reading the advertisement of Postum Food Coffee, I bought a package and began to use it. My husband was skeptical and refused to try it. However, he noticed that I was sleeping better, and one morning declared that he would try my sound slumber. I told him I believed it was Postum that was helping me, and poured him out a cup to taste. He drank two cups and left his coffee untasted and from that time has used Postum exclusively, and he cannot praise the miraculous power of Postum Food Coffee too highly. It has not only brought us sound, refreshing sleep, and taken away our nervous exhaustion, but we have found that usually all the ailments we need can be made on Postum. We are following this simple Postum diet for some time and feel the best beneficial results from so doing. I shall be glad to verify these statements at any time, as we both feel that you are doing a lot of good in explaining to people the effects of coffee and how to easily be rid of them." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a Reason."

NEW SERIES OF STAMPS FOR JAMESTOWN FAIR

Strange Feature Is That Neither Pocahontas Nor John Smith Will Appear on Issue.

Special to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The bureau of engraving and printing in Washington is preparing to print the new series of postage stamps to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown, which is to be issued contemporaneously with the opening of the exposition at Norfolk, Va., May 1.

The striking feature of these stamps will be a negative one—none of the stamps will portray either Capt. John Smith, whose life was saved by the Indian maiden, Pocahontas, or Pocahontas, herself. Such a condition of affairs seems almost as incongruous to the half-million stamp collectors in the United States as would the omission of Hamlet in the Shakespearean tragedy of that name to the theater-goer, and yet it is true.

When the Postoffice department, after having previously turned down the Lewis and Clark people, who, in accordance with previous custom, asked for a special series of stamps for the Jamestown exposition, yielded to strong pressure, and finally agreed that the Jamestown show should have special stamps, it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that either Pocahontas or Capt. John Smith and probably both would be pictured on the stamps. The department officials charged with the issuance of stamps indicated to the public that sketches and ideas for the new stamps would be welcome and given consideration.

Received Many Suggestions. As a result of this announcement the department received great numbers of suggestions, and, as might be supposed, the great majority favored depicting Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas on the stamps. This was in harmony with previous ideas of the officials of the Postoffice department and confirmed them in their determination to picture the famous couple on a postage stamp, and they at once set about securing suitable photographs for that purpose. After searching the entire country for likenesses of Pocahontas, the officials were compelled absolutely to abandon the idea of portraying the Indian maiden upon a postage stamp that should circulate extensively among civilized people. Even the photograph of Pocahontas, which appeared to present her at her best, depicted a female so ugly that the stamp experts simply threw up their hands in despair and declared that Pocahontas was impossible.

Fairly good portraits of Capt. John Smith were found, but it was not deemed advisable to honor the gallant Captain without showing equal courtesy to the fashing redskin in petticoats who had saved his life at a time when his life was very dear to him. Thus the hero of Jamestown suffers because of the lack of personal charms of his dusky savior.

After eliminating Captain Smith and Pocahontas from the list of eligibles the department experts were completely at sea what to do. It was proposed by many that a picture of the first church erected in America at Jamestown, should adorn one of the stamps. This church was, in fact, simply four long poles stuck in the ground over which was spread a ship's sail as protection against sun and rain. The engravers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing did not seem to think this subject could be worked up into a satisfactory design and it also was abandoned.

Design Is Approved. It has, however, been decided that one of the stamps shall depict a water scene, a group of people standing by the sea, welcoming or bidding adieu a fleet of vessels near shore. This design has been approved and the engraving and printing work on the plate. The design for the other stamps has not been selected.

The series—if indeed it can be termed a series, will consist of but two stamps of the denomination of one and two cents. A strong effort was made to increase this number to three so as to include a five-cent value for foreign postage, but the department adhered to its original purpose to restrict the issue to two denominations. The Jamestown stamps will be the fifth commonest series issued by this Government. First came the Columbian stamps in 1893, comprising sixteen denominations from one cent to five dollars, generally regarded as among the most beautiful stamps ever printed. The Omaha or Transmississippi followed in 1898 with nine denominations from one cent to \$2. Next appeared the Buffalo of Pan-American series, famous because of their two colors and "errors" with the central picture upside down, a copy of the two-cent of which sells for about \$200. This series was issued in 1901 and consisted only of the 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10-cent denominations. In 1904 the department issued the Louisiana Purchase or St. Louis stamps, still further reducing the number of denominations to five, the 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cents.

The department was strongly opposed to giving the Jamestown people more than a single stamp, the two-cent denomination, but finally consented to include the one-cent. With only two values three stamps will be required to frank a letter to a foreign country and a parcel requiring 16 cents postage will need eight stamps.

The stamps for Jamestown will be about the size of the Pan-American; slightly smaller than the current stamps; longer horizontally than vertically, and will be printed in one color, only—red, for the two-cent and green for the one-cent. These stamps will be on sale during the life of the exposition only, but will be good for postage for all time as are all the commemorative stamps. They will be supplied to all postmasters making requisition for them but it is understood the regular issue will be supplied unless the special stamps are asked for.

Several millions of collectors throughout the world are eagerly awaiting the issue of the new stamps, and sufficient numbers will be sold to foreign collectors to pay for the entire cost of making the designs and plates.

Poor Show for The Dyspeptic

Poisoned Stomach, Clogged Brain, Wavering Ambition, Failure—Unless He Seizes His Opportunity.

There's no good reason for any man's remaining a dyspeptic—a burden to himself and family, when he should be a producer. There's only one reason why he has been a dyspeptic and that is because he has overworked his stomach so that it cannot secrete the juices and work the muscles necessary to digest the food.



Failure Staring Him in the Face.

What the dyspeptic must do is to help the stomach out. It is full of a poisonous pile of fermenting, nauseating food. Instead of being assimilated and carried by the blood to make nerve and muscle and rebuild the waste tissues, it lies there inactive.

First, take an unirritating cathartic and get rid of this food. Second, get a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets from any druggist and take one at each meal and at bed time. The tablet will do the digesting while the stomach is regaining its forces. Before the box is gone your stomach will be vastly relieved if not cured. Why? Because Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the very elements which your stomach possessed when it was healthy—pepsin, diastase, golden seal and others. It was because your stomach kept losing its supply of these digestive ferments that you became dyspeptic.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do the work simply, surely and without injury. They are not a medicine, but the working out of a scientific principle upon the food you eat.

Hundreds of sufferers in far worse condition than you have been positively cured of dyspepsia by these wonderful little tablets. Forty thousand physicians in the United States and Canada recommend them.

If you are uncertain and wish further proof, send us your name and address today for a free trial package, which we will gladly mail you at once. F. A. Stuart Co., 74 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

For sale at all druggists.

Glace French Maroons

Put up in Vanilla Syrup. Our latest confection importation meets the favoritism of our cultured customers.

They make most delicious dessert. Come in 75c and \$1.00 bottles.

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Be Prepared

For the visit of the firemen. You may be very careful yourself on your own premises. You may not allow smoking or the striking of matches, or the careless handling of combustibles, but how do you know whether your neighbors are equally as careful? Even with the greatest of precautions fire is apt to break out just where and when least expected, and that is why the wise should come and take out a ROYAL fire Insurance Policy with us. Why? Because it is the WORLD'S GREATEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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This Company Issues Non-Participating Policies on New York Standard Forms Low Rates of Premium Liberal Guarantees

Statement for the year ending December 31, 1906

Financial statement table with columns for INCOME, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS, and LIABILITIES. Total Income: \$3,439,947.02; Total Assets: \$18,524,511.64; Total Liabilities: \$18,524,511.64.

NEW INSURANCE (paid-for basis) - \$6,525,815 INSURANCE IN FORCE - \$61,032,283

State of New York Insurance Department

ALBANY, January 14, 1907. I, Otto Kelsey, Superintendent of Insurance, of the State of New York, do hereby certify that The Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, in the State of New York, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

Table comparing 1905 and 1904 data for Decrease, Increase in Assets, and Apportioned as follows. Total increase in assets: \$515,200.06.

Net Earnings for 1906: Dividends to Policy-holders - \$97,542.60; Increase in Surplus - \$9,957.16; Total - \$107,500.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Dumont Clarke, Samuel P. Colt, Charles F. Cutler, Charles D. Dickey, James A. Parker, William A. Street, Harry Payne Whitney, Richard Billings, Samuel B. Clarke, H. Ward Ford, Phil Fuller, George M. Hard, Henry S. Herrman, John Tatlock.

M. H. KRIEBEL, Manager, 611-612 McCormick Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE TRIBUNE'S DAILY COMICS---If you had a wife like this. R. W. Taylor.

