For Blood and Nerves

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

An unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood or from weakened nervous system. Most remarkable cures have been made in cases where physicians have failed and hope of recovery was abandoned.

All druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid on receipt of price, 50c per box; six boxes, $2.50.

OFFERED TO SELL HIS BLOOD.

Young Married Man's Last Resort to Procure Food.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 1.—A person who signs himself J. W. K., who says that he is a young married man and is ill med, has offered to sell some of his blood in order to raise money.

Mr. O'Rourke, superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, received a letter to-day signed J. W. K., which said, in part:

"I am a young man, 25 years old, in excellent health, but unfortunately badly in need of money with which to purchase the necessaries of life for myself and wife until I can take a position promised me next week.

"I write to you (perhaps foolishly) to ascertain whether you have in some of your wards some aged or feeble persons that will pay $5 or $20 for a suitable amount of rich blood, by which they would be invigorated.

"I am temperate and vigorous, and am quite sure my blood is in good condition. I pawned my wife's wedding ring yesterday, so I trust you will presume the urgency of my condition."

Unfortunately, Superintendent O'Rourke could do nothing for the young man, though he said to-day that he believed the appeal was one of the few received there sincere. He refused to make public the writer's full name or address.

PLEDGED FOR BRYAN.

New York State Convention Will Depart From Precedent.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 1.—For the first time in its history the Democratic party of this State will this year send to a National Convention a delegation pledged to vote for the nomination of a presidential candidate who is a resident of another State.

That the State Convention to be held here next Tuesday will indorse the candidacy of Mr. Bryan is certain. There is scarcely the shadow of a doubt but that the resolutions, whether they indorse Bryan or instruct the delegates, the difference is only technical—to vote for him, will be unanimously adopted.

In a talk with Elliot Danforth in Albany to-day, ex-Senator David B. Hill made it clear that he would support the resolutions. Hill still believes it is unwise to bind the delegation, but he sees that the sentiment for Bryan throughout the State is overwhelming and that any opposition to a pledged delegation would be futile. Therefore he would interpose no objection.

Kings County has fallen naturally into line. James Shevlin, who speaks for Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader in Kings, said to-day:

"All the talk about the Kings County organization intending to make trouble in the State Convention is pure invention."

Corporation Counsel John Whalen described the situation to-day when he said that next Tuesday's convention would be a Democratic love feast.

"The platform adopted at Kansas City," he added, "will be heartily supported by all of the loyal Democrats in this State."

At New York Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 1.—Hotel arrivals to-day include the following:

St. Louis—N. Caron, Mrs. L. I. Capron, Miss Capron, Doctor N. Leacock, J. W. Brown, Waldorf; H. F. Williams, New Amsterdam; T. S. Mallitt, Manhattan; C. Treitsam, Broadway Central; J. Strauhe, Belvedere; C. Seitz, Sturtevant; J. P. Gazzam, Holland.

Kansas City—H. Reed, J. S. Harris, Imperial; H. Hicks, St. Denis, J. W. Kelly, Colonnade.

Dentist Ended His Life.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—Doctor H. L. Mundy, aged 45 years, a dentist, was found dead in his office in the Dawson building this afternoon. He had taken morphine. Mundy was unmarried. His father lives at Marvistee, Ia.

There are other Sunday papers, of course; but unless you read the The Sunday Republic you miss the best one

Two Foremost St. Louisans

Just now, nobody in St. Louis is more famous than Messrs. Samuel M. Cupples and Robert S. Brookings. To-morrow's Sunday Republic tells all about them, and presents a hitherto unpublished photograph of Mr. Cupples. The picture of Mr. Brookings is an excellent likeness of him as he is to-day.

Beautiful Half Tones

The Sunday Republic will to-morrow be unusually rich in illustrations. There will be excellent half-tone portraits of half a dozen lovely June brides, of the men who control the Public Library, of the newest and nobblest fashions, of Hosmer Hall Girls in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and many others.

Our Sultan of Mindanao

How Frank Carpenter interviewed his Majesty for The Sunday Republic, and interesting facts about the religious ruler of 150,000 Moros. * * * Then, too, there is an entertaining, graphically illustrated article concerning "The Thrice Bloody Feast of Hassan, Chief of Assassins." * * * Also William le Queux's story, "The Emperor's Savior."

Fashions From Paris

Written and illustrated by The Sunday Republic's own artist-correspondent; biography of Louis Joliet, first explorer of the Mississippi; Famous Poems; Little Classics; the celebrated Culver Black Horse Troop (half tone); many human interest stories; and dozens of other good special features, besides all the news of all the world.

Every section of The Sunday Republic is filled with the news, the best special articles and the handsomest Illustrations.

MR. PECK SAYS HE USED GREAT CARE,

He Has Vouchers for the Accounts That He Reported So Briefly.

HOUSE BILL IS INTRODUCED.

It Would Take the Disbursements Out of His Hands—An Exhibitor Charges That Space Was Sold.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, June 1.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.) United States Commissioner General Peck, replying to the criticisms of Senator Jones of Arkansas upon his vague report of the expenditures of the exposition funds, said to-night:

"The greatest care has been taken in expenditure and the most conscientious economy practiced at every turn. Vouchers have been filed for every dollar spent. On January 1 vouchers had been filed for $1,000,000, and $1,000,000 of the appropriation then remained in the treasury.

"The statements published are really too incoherent to require answering. Not a dollar has been unwisely expended. Money has been paid out by the treasury only when vouchers were filed with the disbursing officer of the Government and approved by the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury Department."

Mr. Peck said that he had not asked for, nor did he intend to ask for, any further appropriations.

"They were all made long since," he continued, "and no further appropriations are contemplated by Congress.

"Those persons named as receiving various amounts are the heads of various departments and their traveling expenses are for a long period.

Everything would bear the closest investigation, he said, adding that he need not say anything further than that it was an attack without any foundation in justice whatever."

TO PREVENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Washington, June 1.—Representative Levy of New York to-day introduced the following bill in the House:

"That on and after the passage of this act the power vested in the Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900 to employ experts and other necessary officers or clerks, and to disburse appropriations incident to the participation of the United States in said exposition is hereby transferred to the Secretary of State, who shall make such appointments and disburse such money as may be now or hereafter appropriated.

"The Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900 is hereby directed to render a monthly report to the Secretary of State of the number of employes, their occupation and salaries. That the report authorized under the act of June 30, 1899, giving the results of the exposition, shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State."

SAYS SPACE IS SOLD.

Washington, June 1.—The State Department has received a letter from Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma, transmitting a complaint from an American exhibitor at the Paris Exposition against the management of the American section, and alleging that space is being openly disposed of for a pecuniary consideration, through third parties in London. The charges have been referred to Ford Peck, the United States Commissioner General at Paris, for report.

Hog Cholera Cured.

Dr. J. H. Snoddy of Alton, Ill., has discovered a remedy for Hog Cholera that positively cures and prevents that disease. His remedy has been on trial for six years and has stood every test put on it. Well hogs can be kept in a lot with sick hogs in perfect safety. Any practical farmer can clear his herd of the worst outbreak of Cholera in a few days time and save every hog in the herd that is able to take the medicine.

The directions for the use of this remedy are plain and simple. Any farmer can use it with perfect success. Dr. Snoddy has published a Book on Hog Cholera, in which his cure is fully explained. He will send this book free to anyone who will write for it. Those interested should write at once for this free Booklet or cut out this article and preserve it for future use.

PECULIAR SUIT DECIDED.

Mrs. Moriarty's Body Will Be Buried Beside Her Father's.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 1.—After a two years' fight in the New Jersey Court of Chancery the body of Mrs. Margaret Moriarty, daughter of the late Nicolas Toppin of Jersey City, has been removed against the wishes of John Moriarty, the husband, from its original burial place and reburied beside her father's body.

This is in obedience to the Jersey law, as expounded by Vice Chancellor Stevens, that a husband has no property right in the dead body of his wife, but that her parents have a prior claim.

When dying, Mrs. Moriarty expressed a wish to be buried beside her father. In order to carry out her wishes the father furnished the lot in which she was originally buried, but afterward bought a better one. The widower refused to consent to having the body exhumed. The parents appealed to the law. Then Mr. Toppin died. Vice Chancellor Stevens ruled in favor of the parents, but also ruled that the husband had a right to be buried beside his wife. The question now arises, who will compel Mrs. Toppin, the only surviving parent, to carry out this order should Moriarty die before her.

113 Boarding Places
Advertised in to-day's Republic.

TO SEND MORE CAVALRY.

Administration Decides on a Course Otis Rejected.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 1.—The administration has determined to send three more regiments of cavalry to the Philippines. The determination is based on the first important recommendation of General MacArthur.

General Wheeler advised General Otis long ago that he needed a strong force of cavalry, but his advice was rejected.

General MacArthur will have a fighting force in the Philippines aggregating 68,000 men. He will practically have six regiments of cavalry.

The President to-day promoted Colonel Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third Volunteers and Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Smith of the Seventeenth Regulars to be Brigadier Generals.

School Girl Drowned.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Mattoon, Ill., June 1.—A little school girl named Manning was drowned seven miles west of Mattoon yesterday while attempting to cross a small branch swollen by the torrent of rain which had fallen.

HOT MORNING BREAKFAST.

Comfort Depends on Food.

It is not so easy to arrange a tempting breakfast for a hot morning, but everyone appreciates such a breakfast and enjoys the relief from the heated blood caused by a meat and coffee breakfast.

In fact, by skillful selection of food, even the hottest day can be made quite comfortable.

Start with fruit of some kind, then a dish of Grape-Nuts food with cold cream, one or two soft boiled eggs, a slice of bread and butter and a cup of cocoa or Postum Food Coffee. On that sort of meal one will be fully nourished until the mid-day.

Grape-Nuts food is concentrated and powerful, imparting to the user a sense of reserve force and strength. The strong man thinks the weather moderate and comfortable when the nervous, weak man thinks it unbearably hot. Grape-Nuts food is perfectly cooked at the factory and ready for instant use, cool and delicious, requiring no hot stove and cross cook on a hot morning. "Health is a matter of wise selection of food and a contented mind."

ANTI-TRUST SHAM SIGNALLY REBUKED.

Proposed Amendment for Republican Campaign Purposes Fails to Pass.

LACKS A TWO-THIRDS VOTE.

Democrats Expose the Republican Scheme to Fool the People While Continuing the Immunity of Trusts.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 1.—The House to-day signally rebuked the shallow hypocrisy of the Republicans on trust legislation. By a vote of 134 ayes to 133 nays, with ten members present and not voting, it refused to give its approval to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which the Republican majority, on the eve of a Congress not since the, tried to railroad through for partisan purposes.

It requires a two-thirds vote of either body to submit an amendment to the Constitution to the legislatures of the States, and the failure of the Republicans to secure the requisite number is a stinging rebuke to their palpable attempt to hoodwink the voters.

Throughout the exciting debates of the day it was always kept prominently in the fore that it was the Democrats that the whole thing was a charlatan trick, intended to delude the people and placate the trust magnates who control the Republican majority.

Many telling points were scored by Democratic leaders, as they pricked the Republican bubble to such signal advantage that when the vote was taken the majority was not able to muster enough votes to make their bluff good.

Conceived as a measure of last resort to insure Republican campaign funds from the combinations whose interests were to be protected, the leaders of the majority were unable to hold enough votes in reserve to carry it.

A notable feature of the debate was that Representative De Armond of Missouri and Representative Littlefield of Maine, who heretofore this session have stood together on every big question, came to the parting of the ways to-day. Mr. De Armond closed for the Democratic side in a speech masterly in argument and strong in its arraignment of the proposed treatment of the trust question.

Mr. Littlefield, who closed the argument for the Republican side, attempted to answer Mr. De Armond's argument, but it was conceded that the brilliant Missourian far outstripped the Representative from Maine, who was asked to lead the support of the Republican policy. The speeches of the two were the features of the day.

Republican Hypocrisy Scored.

Without preliminary business at 11 o'clock the House today resumed the debate on the resolution proposing an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution. Owing to the early hour of convening there were few members present, and the debate opened quietly and without incident. Mr. Boreing of Kentucky was the first speaker.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio made an earnest appeal for the passage of the resolution, that the Republicans had no intention of putting through both houses either the resolution or the Littlefield bill.

Mr. Newlands (Silver Republican) of Nevada said he concurred with the minority that the proposed constitutional amendment was a makeshift intended to meet a political emergency and without serious intention of finally being incorporated in the Constitution. But he said he differed with the minority as to what should be done. He would vote for it, because he believed the Federal Government should have changed powers rather than that it should not exercise any power at all.

Monnett and the Oil Trust.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio devoted a few minutes to an attempt to explain that the failure of the Ohio Republicans to nominate Attorney General Monnett in Ohio was because he refused the Standard Oil Company's gigantic bribe and exposed it, and not indicate that they were opposed to the prosecution of trusts.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio said it was exceedingly pleasant for him to hear Mr. Grosvenor apologize for the third time for the treatment of Attorney General Monnett by the Republican party of Ohio. Mr. Monnett, he said, had prosecuted one trust in Ohio in spite of the temptation of a proffered bribe of $100,000 and in spite of the howls of the Republican press of the State. Mr. Lentz had read an interview of the date of May 19, 1900, with Mr. Monnett, in which he predicted that the Republicans of the State would be punished for their treatment of the trusts.

"Mr. Monnett does not say he was turned down," observed Mr. Grosvenor.

"You know," replied Mr. Lentz, "that Mr. Monnett was a candidate for Governor as the champion of the people against trusts, yet not a single Republican delegate dared raise his voice in his favor. He got but twenty-eight votes. You have a reputation as a mathematician. Here is a problem for you: If Mr. Monnett, for fighting the trust, got his twenty-eight votes, how many votes would he have received if he had fought all the trusts?" (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Pearce of Tennessee read a signed interview with General Grosvenor, printed some time ago, declaring that a constitutional amendment was unnecessary to deal with trusts.

After further remarks by Mr. Reeves of Illinois and Mr. Clayton of New York, Mr. De Armond of Missouri closed the debate for his side with a speech an hour and a half in length. He said the proposition before the House might be viewed from two standpoints—the standpoint of the trust question and the standpoint of the coming presidential election.

De Armond Exposes the Sham.

Mr. De Armond pointed out that when Congress assembled the Republican leaders rushed through, under whip and spur, the financial measure which they really intended should go on the statute books. But the anti-trust measure was not brought up until six days before the close of the session, so that even if it passed the House it would be buried in the Senate.

The measure, he continued, bore on its face irrefutable evidence that it was not intended to be placed in the Constitution to control trusts, but was meant merely to be placed in the campaign to delude voters into thinking that the Republicans were fighting trusts, whereas, they were determined to continue the monopolies' immunity. It was labeled "anti-trust," but it's real nature was "pro-trust."

The power of the people to control trusts would be less if this measure were enacted than before, for it would take from the States their power to impose restrictions. He also pointed out that the measure would give the Republicans a chance to choose which trusts should be proceeded against and which left unmolested. It was easy to see that this was a weapon to use in collecting the campaign fund. He asked all who favored real anti-trust legislation to join in killing this sham.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, a Republican, disagreeably surprised his colleagues by opposing the measure. He declared that it could be used to destroy labor organizations. He did not believe in a constitutional amendment anyway until Congress had used the power already at its disposal.

Mr. Cummings of New York declared that the measure was really drawn in the interests of the trusts.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine (Rep.) said the Republicans were really in favor of anti-trust legislation.

The Ballot.

The vote was then taken by ayes and noes, both sides rising en masse to second the demand for a roll call. Speaker Henderson had his name called when the roll call was concluded, and voted for the resolution, which was defeated, 134 to 131, as the requisite two-thirds had not voted for it. Four Democrats, Messrs. Campbell of Montana, Naphen of Illinois, Scudder of New York, and Thayer of Massachusetts, and one Silverite, Mr. Newlands of Nevada, voted with the Republicans for the resolution. Two Republicans, Mr. Loud of California and Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, voted with the Democrats against it. The Populists voted solidly against the resolution.

Indian Bills Passed.

At the night session the bills to amend and ratify the treaties made by the Dawes Commission with the Cherokee and Creek Indians were passed, and at 9:45 p. m. the House adjourned.

New Wabash Train.

Leave St. Louis 11:30 p. m. Arrive New York 7:20 a. m. second morning, after date.

SENATORS INDULGE IN PERSONALITIES.

Messrs. Hanna and Tillman Clash on the Armor Plate Question.

TELLER ALSO TAKES A HAND.

Proposition to Aid India Excites the Ire of Senator Hale—Miles to Be Lieutenant General.

Washington, June 1.—The senatorial debate to-day was caustic and as warm as the weather. At times the exchanges between Senators were decidedly personal. Much of the discussion was of a political nature, although in themselves the questions involved were not essentially political.

Soon after the Senate convened a memorial was presented from the people of California, asking that the Government provide some relief for the starving people of India. Mr. Hale of Maine, with this as a text, severely arraigned Great Britain for expending hundreds of millions of dollars in crushing liberty and freedom in South Africa, instead of caring for the helpless and dying people of England's chief colony.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island charged Mr. Hale with making political speeches on irrelevant matters.

A little later, when Mr. Hale reported a further disagreement on the naval appropriation bill, an exciting discussion arose over the armor plate question.

A sharp political twist was given to the debate by a speech Mr. Hanna of Ohio delivered in favor of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and conferring discretionary powers upon the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the House proposition. He became involved in a controversy with Mr. Tillman of South Carolina and Mr. Allen of Nebraska over the Government's ability to manufacture armor satisfactorily, in the course of which the sparks flew to the intense interest of the auditors.

Mr. Teller of Colorado, Mr. Allen and Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota replied to Mr. Hanna, all speaking in a political vein. The bill, finally, was returned to conference.

Seventy-nine private pension bills were passed, and also the Military Academy appropriation bill. The Military Academy bill carries amendments making General Miles and all future commanders of the army Lieutenant Generals and General Corbin a Major General.

Consideration of the last of the appropriation bills, the general deficiency, was begun, but was not completed.

Perkins's Petition.

Mr. Perkins of California, in presenting his petition from organizations and individuals in several States, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the relief of the famishing people of India, asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

"The world has been horrified—almost stupefied," interjected Mr. Hale of Maine, speaking with deliberate emphasis, "at the suffering now being endured in India. Last year the people of Galveston, Texas, the people of Kansas and Kansas City are appealing to the imagination.

"Now, the Senator comes here with a proposition that we should appropriate money for the relief of these people. I should like to ask the Senator what Russia has done for the people of India? She has spent tens and hundreds of millions of dollars in striking down and crushing Republics. It is the most brutal manifestation of strength against liberty and weakness that the world has ever seen, and I am moved, therefore, to ask the Senator what Great Britain has done to relieve the suffering of her Indian subjects. What information has he as to England's action in this matter while she is spending hundreds of millions in destroying the Boer Republics?"

Mr. Perkins replying to Mr. Hale, said that he fully realized the force of Mr. Hale's question.

"I am not asking the Senate to take action at this time. I ask that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, in order that the members of the committee may carefully consider the subject."

The petition was so referred.

Conferees Deadlocked.

For the conferees on the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Hale reported another disagreement upon the subjects of armor plate, ocean surveys and course of study at the Naval Academy. He said that there was an absolute deadlock between the conferees of the two houses, and he expressed a desire that Senators state their views freely in order that the Senate conferees might have the benefit of their opinions and suggestions.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, one of the conferees, declared that he would rather the bill should fail than that the Senate should yield to the House proposition.

Mr. Hanna of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that since his advent into the Senate he had devoted considerable time to a study of the armor plate question. He was familiar with manufacturing and had some knowledge of the armor matter from personal investigation. He was in favor of the construction of a formidable navy as rapidly as possible and was satisfied that the delay in the navy's building now was due to a great extent to the opposition of the Senators from South Carolina (Tillman) and New Hampshire (Chandler) to the payment of a reasonable price for armor.

"The responsibility for this delay," said he, "rests upon those two Senators for putting a price on armor below that at which it would be manufactured by any concern in the country, and the Senator from South Carolina has given you the animus of his opposition when he said that he would rather see the bill fail than to see any concessions made to the armor companies."

Hanna's "Reasonable Price."

On his responsibility as a Senator he was satisfied to say that $400 per ton was not only a reasonable, but a low, price for armor.

"Did not the Illinois Steel Company," inquired Mr. Wellington of Maryland, "offer to make the Government's armor for $300 per ton?"

"Yes, it did," replied Mr. Hanna. "I know something about that transaction. It was a pure bluff. The company had no idea that its offer would be taken seriously."

"In addition to that," interjected Mr. Penrose, "the company stipulated that it should have a contract of 6,000 tons annually."

"That is true," said Mr. Hanna "but it did not want the contract at any price."

Further along, Mr. Hanna argued that it would be the part of wisdom to place the matter within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, who was everywhere regarded as an upright and honorable man.

Mr. Hanna argued that it would be impossible to construct an armor plant under five years that could supply the Government with suitable armor, and then it would cost perhaps 50 per cent more than it could be procured for from a private concern.

Tillman's Question.

"Has the Senator ever read Mr. Carnegie's testimony?" inquired Mr. Tillman, "in which he said that he could begin the manufacture of plate within nine months?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Hanna, "and it may be said in that connection that Mr. Carnegie had everything in readiness for the manufacture of the plate at that time."

"Well," retorted Mr. Tillman, "when the Senator is so reckless in his statements, I think it is just as well to call his attention to some facts."

"If I were so reckless in my statements as is the Senator from South Carolina," said Mr. Hanna warmly, "I should feel badly about it."

Mr. Hanna then proceeded to point out that it would be impossible to get the necessary presses for the armor plate factory under two years, as they had to be made on special order, and he added that it now was impossible to make a contract for an engine of 1,000-horse power to be delivered under a year and a half.

"How does it happen," inquired Mr. Tillman, "that several steel mills have recently been shut down, if that be true?"

"The same man who said he could manufacture steel armor plate at $300 per ton," retorted Mr. Hanna, "closed down the steel mills to influence the stock market."

"Liars and Thieves."

"That is the way with men when they become millionaires through the medium of trusts," returned Mr. Tillman, caustically. "They all become liars and thieves."

"Well," replied Mr. Hanna, calmly, "I hope the Senator does not mean quite that."

"Oh," said Mr. Tillman, "I mean the remark only as a general proposition."

Mr. Hanna was then proceeding with his discussion of the manufacture of armor plate, carrying his description from the ore mines to the completed ship, when he was interrupted by Mr. Allen of Nebraska.

"Is the Senator interested in the manufacture of armor plate?"

"I am not," emphatically replied Mr. Hanna.

"Has the Senator ever manufactured armor plate?" pursued Mr. Allen.

"No."

"Neither but political armor plate," suggested Mr. Allen, sarcastically.

"None but political armor plate," retorted Mr. Hanna, turning squarely to Mr. Allen. "And I have found that pretty invulnerable." (Applause and laughter.)

In conclusion, Mr. Hanna protested against the making of the armor-plate question a personal matter.

"I protest," said he, "against the statement of the men who say that they would rather see this bill fail than that it should pass containing a provision to pay a reasonable price for armor."

Elkins Defends Trusts.

Mr. Elkins of West Virginia contended that the proper way to dispose of the matter was to leave it to the Secretary, but if it might be well to fix a limit of price. He did not accept the view that there was danger from trusts or combines.

Mr. Allen said this discussion had brought out the fact that the friends of the trusts were in the saddle. No previous discussion had been sufficient to bring Mr. Hanna or Mr. Elkins to the front, "but the moment that we attack one of those trusts that are preying to rob the country of millions of dollars," he said, "they appear here as advocates of this great octopus and undertake to persuade the Senate that the Government should not manufacture armor plate, but that it should stand up and allow itself to be filled."

Mr. Teller said that he had not intended to intend politics into this controversy, but that when the chief representative of the Republican party, as he regarded Mr. Hanna, came here as the champion of combinations, he felt that he was justified in saying that the Republicans expect to repeat this year the frauds of 1896, which consisted of levying assessments upon every manufacturing institution in the country.

"I deny the statement," interrupted Mr. Hanna, "it is not true."

"I expected the denial," responded Mr. Teller. "Technically the charge may not be true, but substantially it is. It is notorious that the national banks were all assessed. Even the banks of Colorado were notified that they were expected to make contributions for the election of the Republican ticket."

Mr. Hanna: "The First National Bank of Denver was the recipient of all the contributions for the Democratic campaign fund, and its president was the solicitor general for them."

Mr. Pettigrew asserted that the two armor plate manufactories of the country had been built up on the profits received from the Government; that they were in collusion, and that they had sold armor plate to the Russian Government for $250 per ton. He said he was not surprised to find the men who collected the funds for the Republican party in 1896 standing up in the Senate and defending "this combination for plundering the Treasury of the United States."

A yea and nay vote was taken on Mr. Hale's motion further to insist upon the Senate amendments to disagree to the proposed amendment to the House as to armor plate and that the Senate agree to a further conference. The motion was agreed to unanimously, 42 votes being cast.

Messrs. Hale, Perkins and Tillman were appointed as conferees.

Seventy-nine pension bills were passed.

Miles a Lieutenant General.

The military academy appropriation bill was passed with the following amendments:

That the senior Major General commanding the army (Miles) shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Lieutenant General and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay and allowances authorized for the staff of a Lieutenant General.

That the Adjutant General of the army (Corbin) shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a Major General in the army of the United States, and on his retirement shall receive the retired pay of that rank (this latter provision to apply only to the present incumbent, General Corbin).

That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and fifty from the United States at large, not more than two of whom shall be from the same State. They shall be appointed by the President and shall be actual residents of the congressional or territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively from which they purport to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. Fairbanks, it was agreed to consider the Cuban extradition bill immediately after the general deficiency bill, Mr. Hoar declaring that it would be a national scandal if action were not had on the bill prior to final adjournment.

Bank Note Circulation.

Washington, June 1.—The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that at the close of business May 31, 1900, the total circulation of national bank notes was $300,988,889, an increase for the year of $58,424,035, and for the month of $15,210,563.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $292,089,117, an increase for the year of $56,784,162, and an increase for the month of $7,021,355.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $8,899,772, an increase for the year of $1,641,873, and a decrease for the month of $8,191,792.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $256,829,000, and to secure public deposits, $60,857,500.

President's Nominations.

Washington, June 1.—Nominations by the President to-day:

Clifton R. Breckenridge of Arkansas, to be a Commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek) and semi-tribe nations, vice A. S. McKennon, resigned.

Promotions in the volunteer army: Thirty-first Infantry, Major Lloyd M. Brett, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Captain C. P. Stivers, to be Major; First Lieutenant Benjamin Stark, Jr., to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Wilfort Twyman, to be First Lieutenant. Also Sergeant D. W. Strong, Company A, Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

If You Want the Finest—
You Want a "ROGERS-PEET,"

For there is nothing finer made in Men's ready-to-wear Suits and Topcoats. $18 to $28. Even if you paid some high-toned tailor $35, $40, $45 or $50, he wouldn't give you choicer fabrics, better workmanship or more perfect fit.

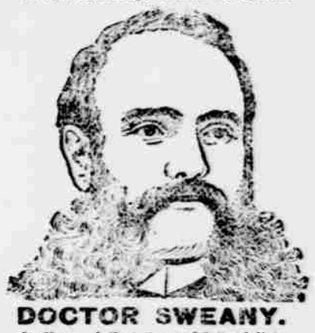
We are sole agents in St. Louis for Rogers-Peet & Co.'s productions.

Famous
BROADWAY AND MORGAN.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 10 O'CLOCK.

WHY HE CURES DISEASES OF MEN.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



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Leading and Most Successful Specialist.

In the treatment of certain special diseases there are can be no comparison between the ability of the ordinary doctor and that of the trained and scientific specialist.

The former applies the ordinary drugs in the hope that he may cure the patient. In the fearless effort to complete and conquer the whole field of medicine and surgery he has scattered his talents that he becomes a jack-of-all-trades and master of none.

But Doctor Sweany never attempts to do more than he can do well. His prominent study, diligent research and scientific investigations are all on the line of a few diseases, a single class of them, on which all his energy and skill are concentrated and to which his entire practice is strictly limited. Hence he becomes supreme in the chosen field. If you are, therefore, an unhappy victim of

Nervo-Sexual Debility, Private Diseases of Any Nature, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Acquired Blood Poison, Kidney and Urinary Trouble, Etc.,

Who could be better able to cure you more quickly? The ordinary doctor who treats many diseases and cures few of them, or the expert specialist who treats few diseases and cures all he treats? There can be but one answer.

Realizing that the problem of manhood is too many and vastly complicated for anyone man to master, Dr. Sweany gave up the impossible task early in his professional career. He put aside a flourishing practice and went abroad to prepare himself for more exclusive and thorough work in a specialty. He sought the leading hospitals of the world, where he took long terms of scientific instruction and practical experience under the most learned of modern professors in his line of special practice. His purpose was not only to be abreast of the times, but to get ahead of them and to acquire such skill and knowledge, experience and specialty equipment as would enable him and be beneficial to his patients. How well he has succeeded many thousands of men who have been cured by him will testify. What he has done for others he can do for you. He asks all afflicted men desiring a cure to fully investigate his methods. A private consultation, a careful personal examination, together with an honest and candid opinion of your case, will cost you nothing; then if it is possible to take the case it will be made to pay as low as possible in return for services rendered.

WRITE Most cases can be treated successfully at home. One personal visit is preferred, but if it is impossible or inconvenient for you to call at his office, write him a full and unreserved history of your case, plainly stating your symptoms. Physicians having spoken upon the treatment of your case, Doctor Sweany daily receives letters from all parts of the country. He gives to each patient a legal contract, backed by abundant capital, to bind for his agreements.

REFERENCES—Best banks, merchants and business men in the city.

CONSULTATION FREE.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

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It is not "tasteless"; it was made to conquer chills, not simply to please the palate. It has a pleasant, appetizing, slightly bitter taste, which makes it most acceptable to all. It is a splendid tonic in all cases of general debility.

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