

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

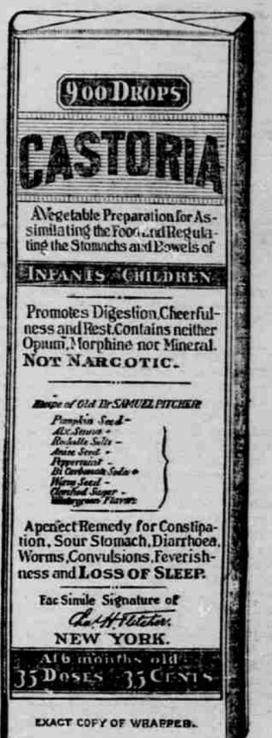
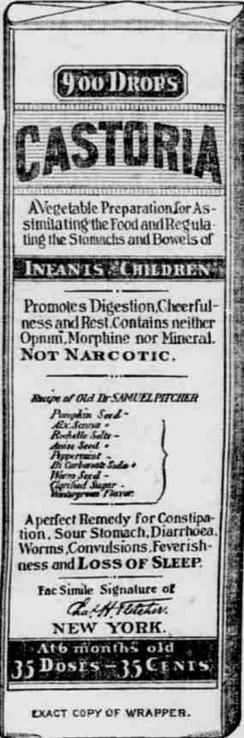
In Use For Over Thirty Years.

GENUINE



For Infants and Children

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF



TAKEN UP BY THE SENATE

Appropriations for the Naval Establishment Discussed.

Opposition Develops to the Section of the Bill Relating to the Gathmann Gun—Mr. Tillman Desires the Armor Plate Question Considered in Executive Session.

The Senate took up the Naval Appropriation bill yesterday, and concluded its first reading during the afternoon. A disposition to rush the matter through was shown, and it will probably be passed today. The Gathmann gun and armor plate sections were laid over until this afternoon, when some warm discussions on these matters are expected. Mr. Tillman is endeavoring to knock out the Gathmann gun amendment, and will make a fight against it.

The bill as reported by the Naval Affairs Committee, carries a total of \$63,128,616, which is an increase of \$2,241,000 over the House bill and \$15,628,867 more than the Naval bill of last year.

The items forming the increase are as follows: Gathmann gun equipment, \$250,000; ocean surveys, \$90,000; civil establishment, yards, and docks, \$2,400; public works, navy yards, and stations, \$392,400; civil establishment, steam engineering, \$1,000; armor plate factory, \$1,000,000; \$1,000; repairs of barracks, Marine Corps, \$5,000; armor plate factory, \$1,000,000.

When the section appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of guns from the Gathmann Torpedo Gun Company was reached, Mr. Tillman stated that he was not in the committee room when the section went through, and asked that it be laid over until today.

"I, too, will ask that this be done," said Mr. Cockerill.

The amendment was laid over, and will meet with vigorous opposition when called up.

Mr. Tillman then presented a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with a report of all experiments made with the Gathmann gun and projectiles. The resolution was adopted.

An amendment was adopted allowing naval officers mileage at 8 cents a mile when traveling in the United States and actual traveling expenses when traveling in any of the island possessions.

The committee amendment relating to naval cadets went over till today. The committee amendment prohibiting the original appointment of officers and the enlistment of privates in the Marine Corps was recognized by Senators Stewart and Foraker. Mr. Foraker said that the Marine Corps had a splendid record and instead of curtailing its efficiency it should be increased.

Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Foraker what he thought should be the proportion between the number of marines and the number of sailors.

"Not having been Secretary of the Navy I am not able to tell the proper proportion," Mr. Foraker replied. "I should like the Senator from New Hampshire to tell the proper proportion."

Mr. Chandler replied that he did not think that ships were being laid up for lack of crews. The theory of the Navy

THE THEOBALD CASE.

Secretary Gage Declines to Submit Certain Papers to the Senate.

Secretary Gage has sent the following letter to the Senate under date of May 7, declining to submit the papers in the case of Special Agent William H. Theobald:

To the President pro tempore of the Senate: Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Senate resolution of April 30, 1899, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of Secret Service Agent Burns, and all statements confidentially made in great part upon more hearsay, and at least not yet established by any proper evidence, leads me to venture the suggestion that the Senate could not have been fully advised of the nature of the matter for which the resolution calls.

Compliance with the resolution would, in my opinion, be injurious and injurious to the public service, for much of the report consists of conversations not corroborated by evidence, and has been obtained in part upon the promise of confidence.

It would further hinder if it did not defeat the end which the Department seeks to attain by the investigation now being conducted.

It is frequently in this way that the Department is finally able to detect fraud against the government or malfeasance in its servants, and it seems to me it will be apparent to the Senate that future operations of the Department of the kind (in the event of confidential reports are laid before the Congress) will be conducted with increasing efficiency.

I present this statement in the belief that the Senate, in view of the nature of the case, will not desire me to comply with the resolution of April 30, 1899. Respectfully,
L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

A CAMPAIGN RESOLUTION.

Mr. Gallinger Paves the Way for a Speech in the Senate.

Mr. Gallinger yesterday introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

Resolved, That the existing phenomenal business prosperity of the country is largely due to the policy of protection, furnishing conclusive proof of the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican party in the enactment of the Dingley Tariff Law.

He gave notice that he would speak on the resolution on Thursday.

"This is the first gun fired by the Republicans in the Senate in the campaign and will call forth a number of campaign speeches."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Appointments Sent to the Senate for Confirmation.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

State—James G. McNally, of Pennsylvania, now Secretary of Legation and United States Consul General at Guatemala City, Guatemala, to be United States Consul General at that place. Edward D. Winslow, of Illinois, now United States Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden, to be Secretary of Legation and United States Consul General at that place. Henry Borden, of Minnesota, now United States Consul at Christiania, Norway, to be United States Consul General at that place. Benjamin H. Ridgely, of Kentucky, now United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, to be United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland. Everett E. Bailey, of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Essequibo, Guyana.

War—First Serg. Oliver P. Robinson, company F, Fortieth Infantry, to be second lieutenant. First Serg. Tom B. Ellis, company H, Fortieth Infantry, to be second lieutenant. Second Lieut. Louis S. Chapin, Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant. Thirty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant. (Junior grade) Thomas J. Senn, to be lieutenant in the Navy.

John M. Oat, to be postmaster at Honolulu, Hawaii.

THE G. A. R. PENSION BILL

It Goes Through the House Under a Suspension of the Rules.

The Aggregation of Disabilities in Determining the Rating of Claimants Required Under Its Provisions—The National Guard Appropriation Measure Also Passed.

Under the rules in the House yesterday was suspension day, and advantage was taken of that fact to pass the Grand Army Pension bill. It was drawn pursuant to resolutions offered by General Sickles at the last adjournment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and adopted. The bill requires the Pension Commissioner to aggregate disabilities of claimants in fixing their rating, and requires the Commissioner to grant pensions to women, otherwise pensionable, who may have an income not exceeding \$250 a year.

By a ruling of the Bureau, widows having an income of \$96 a year are denied pensions. The provisions of the bill are amendatory of sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890. General Sickles, one of the authors of the bill, was present during the consideration of the measure, and at its close was warmly congratulated by many of his old comrades on the floor. The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to the National Guard of the several States was also passed.

The House first took up House bill 5610, to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled "An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia." This bill was introduced by Mr. Marsh of Illinois on March 13, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and favorably reported back to the House on April 27.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides: "That section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled 'An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That the sum of one million dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quarters, master stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia."

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Marsh, Mr. Clayton of New York, and Mr. Stark. It was opposed by Messrs. Hay, Steele, Slayden, and Newlands. It was argued that the bill amended provisions of the act of 1887, which were now being considered, and that the bill was a mere re-enactment of the same. Mr. Steele offered an amendment providing that the money should be appropriated under such direction as the Secretary of War should prescribe in the matter of discipline and equipment, and that officers of the Regular Army should be detailed as inspectors of militia. Mr. Steele's amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed.

The Pension Bill.

The House then took up Senate bill 1477, which passed the Senate on January 8. The act provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own

THE G. A. R. PENSION BILL

It Goes Through the House Under a Suspension of the Rules.

The Aggregation of Disabilities in Determining the Rating of Claimants Required Under Its Provisions—The National Guard Appropriation Measure Also Passed.

Under the rules in the House yesterday was suspension day, and advantage was taken of that fact to pass the Grand Army Pension bill. It was drawn pursuant to resolutions offered by General Sickles at the last adjournment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and adopted. The bill requires the Pension Commissioner to aggregate disabilities of claimants in fixing their rating, and requires the Commissioner to grant pensions to women, otherwise pensionable, who may have an income not exceeding \$250 a year.

By a ruling of the Bureau, widows having an income of \$96 a year are denied pensions. The provisions of the bill are amendatory of sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890. General Sickles, one of the authors of the bill, was present during the consideration of the measure, and at its close was warmly congratulated by many of his old comrades on the floor. The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to the National Guard of the several States was also passed.

The House first took up House bill 5610, to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled "An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia." This bill was introduced by Mr. Marsh of Illinois on March 13, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and favorably reported back to the House on April 27.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides: "That section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled 'An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That the sum of one million dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quarters, master stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia."

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Marsh, Mr. Clayton of New York, and Mr. Stark. It was opposed by Messrs. Hay, Steele, Slayden, and Newlands. It was argued that the bill amended provisions of the act of 1887, which were now being considered, and that the bill was a mere re-enactment of the same. Mr. Steele offered an amendment providing that the money should be appropriated under such direction as the Secretary of War should prescribe in the matter of discipline and equipment, and that officers of the Regular Army should be detailed as inspectors of militia. Mr. Steele's amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed.

The Pension Bill.

The House then took up Senate bill 1477, which passed the Senate on January 8. The act provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own

THE G. A. R. PENSION BILL

It Goes Through the House Under a Suspension of the Rules.

The Aggregation of Disabilities in Determining the Rating of Claimants Required Under Its Provisions—The National Guard Appropriation Measure Also Passed.

Under the rules in the House yesterday was suspension day, and advantage was taken of that fact to pass the Grand Army Pension bill. It was drawn pursuant to resolutions offered by General Sickles at the last adjournment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and adopted. The bill requires the Pension Commissioner to aggregate disabilities of claimants in fixing their rating, and requires the Commissioner to grant pensions to women, otherwise pensionable, who may have an income not exceeding \$250 a year.

By a ruling of the Bureau, widows having an income of \$96 a year are denied pensions. The provisions of the bill are amendatory of sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890. General Sickles, one of the authors of the bill, was present during the consideration of the measure, and at its close was warmly congratulated by many of his old comrades on the floor. The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to the National Guard of the several States was also passed.

The House first took up House bill 5610, to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled "An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia." This bill was introduced by Mr. Marsh of Illinois on March 13, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and favorably reported back to the House on April 27.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides: "That section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled 'An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That the sum of one million dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quarters, master stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia."

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Marsh, Mr. Clayton of New York, and Mr. Stark. It was opposed by Messrs. Hay, Steele, Slayden, and Newlands. It was argued that the bill amended provisions of the act of 1887, which were now being considered, and that the bill was a mere re-enactment of the same. Mr. Steele offered an amendment providing that the money should be appropriated under such direction as the Secretary of War should prescribe in the matter of discipline and equipment, and that officers of the Regular Army should be detailed as inspectors of militia. Mr. Steele's amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed.

The Pension Bill.

The House then took up Senate bill 1477, which passed the Senate on January 8. The act provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own

THE G. A. R. PENSION BILL

It Goes Through the House Under a Suspension of the Rules.

The Aggregation of Disabilities in Determining the Rating of Claimants Required Under Its Provisions—The National Guard Appropriation Measure Also Passed.

Under the rules in the House yesterday was suspension day, and advantage was taken of that fact to pass the Grand Army Pension bill. It was drawn pursuant to resolutions offered by General Sickles at the last adjournment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and adopted. The bill requires the Pension Commissioner to aggregate disabilities of claimants in fixing their rating, and requires the Commissioner to grant pensions to women, otherwise pensionable, who may have an income not exceeding \$250 a year.

By a ruling of the Bureau, widows having an income of \$96 a year are denied pensions. The provisions of the bill are amendatory of sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890. General Sickles, one of the authors of the bill, was present during the consideration of the measure, and at its close was warmly congratulated by many of his old comrades on the floor. The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to the National Guard of the several States was also passed.

The House first took up House bill 5610, to amend section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled "An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia." This bill was introduced by Mr. Marsh of Illinois on March 13, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and favorably reported back to the House on April 27.

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill provides: "That section 1 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1887, entitled 'An act to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia be, and the same is hereby, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"That the sum of one million dollars is hereby annually appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ordnance stores, quarters, master stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia."

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Marsh, Mr. Clayton of New York, and Mr. Stark. It was opposed by Messrs. Hay, Steele, Slayden, and Newlands. It was argued that the bill amended provisions of the act of 1887, which were now being considered, and that the bill was a mere re-enactment of the same. Mr. Steele offered an amendment providing that the money should be appropriated under such direction as the Secretary of War should prescribe in the matter of discipline and equipment, and that officers of the Regular Army should be detailed as inspectors of militia. Mr. Steele's amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed.

The Pension Bill.

The House then took up Senate bill 1477, which passed the Senate on January 8. The act provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the civil war, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own

A PARLIAMENTARY TILT.

Representative Sulzer's Unsuccessful Effort to Secure Recognition.

Mr. Sulzer became involved in a parliamentary tangle with Speaker Henderson in the House yesterday. The Representative from New York endeavored to gain recognition for the purpose of moving a suspension of the rules that a pro-Boer resolution might be brought before the House. The incident was one of the features of the day's proceedings, and Mr. Sulzer's vigorous demands for recognition, the pounding of the Speaker's gavel, the laughter of some members, and the applause of others caused considerable confusion.

When the Clerk had concluded the reading of the journal, but before it had been approved, Mr. Sulzer arose and shouted: "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" "The gentleman is out of order," said the Chair.

"The Journal was then approved and Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania was recognized. "Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!" shouted Mr. Sulzer.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania has the floor. The gentleman from New York is out of order," responded the Chair, pointing vigorously with his gavel.

Mr. Sulzer threw a few parliamentary obstacles in the path of the consideration of Mr. Bingham's bill, which was to allow the change of the name of the steamship Paris to the Philadelphia.

Mr. Davis of Florida arose, and was recognized above Mr. Sulzer's demand for recognition and the confusion of the House. Mr. Davis' bill having been disposed of, Mr. Sulzer maintained, in loud tones, his demand for recognition.

Finally the Speaker said: "For what purpose does the gentleman address the Chair?"

Mr. Sulzer—I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of moving to suspend the rules and to pass my resolution extending sympathy with the Boers in the patriotic struggle they are making in South Africa.

The Speaker—The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. Sulzer—Does the Chair refuse to recognize me because he is opposed to the resolution?

The Speaker—The gentleman will take his seat; he is out of order.

Mr. Sulzer—I rise to a parliamentary enquiry.

The Speaker—The gentleman will state his question.

Mr. Sulzer—I want to know if I have no right as a Representative on the floor to make the motion I did?

The Speaker—The gentleman does not ask a parliamentary question. The Chair must exercise its discretion in the selection of matters that must come before the House.

Mr. Sulzer then resumed his seat.

Mr. Sulzer later on, when in the House on the floor for five minutes on time yielded to Mr. Myers of Indiana. He did not address himself to the question bill then pending, but to his attempt earlier in the day to obtain consideration for his pro-Boer resolution. He maintained that Speaker Henderson had ruled him out of order contrary to established parliamentary practice. He charged that the Administration was not neutral as to the conflict in South Africa, but was doing all in its power to promote the interests of Great Britain.

Mr. Sulzer said that the Administration had issued an order to Congress to stifle any resolution of sympathy for the Boers and that he felt sorry for Speaker Henderson for being compelled to obey the orders of President McKinley and Mark Hanna.

Have You Catarrh's Taint?—Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of this wonderful remedy. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. For years I was a victim of chronic catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured. James Healdy, Dundee, N. Y. Sold by F. S. Williams, 69 and 71, etc.; Edmunds & Williams, 61 and 63, Ave. 17.