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The Senate Increases the Items and Adopts the Measure.

House Omnibus Public Buildings Appropriations Go Through—Mr. Pettigrew Changes His Mind—Mr. Clay on the Nicaragua Canal Act.

The Senate yesterday passed the last of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency measure. The measure as it passed the House appropriated \$12,700,000, on appropriation that was increased by \$1,075,000, making the total \$13,775,000. As the bill was being read action was taken on the committee amendments and they were all agreed to. The bill covered 28 principal items.

The principal items of increase are: \$100,000; pay judgments of the Court of Claims; \$23,778 for deficiencies in the postal service; \$25,000 for the purchase of naval vessels, and \$100,000 for reimbursement of the Cuban revenues for expenses incurred in conducting the investigation of the receipts and expenditures of the island under the Tison resolution.

The following amendments were offered by Mr. Callaghan and adopted: "That of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for repairs to the Annapolis Bridge, District of Columbia, the sum of \$18,000 may be used under the direction of the Secretary of War for the temporary protection of said bridge; and the further sum of \$300 may be used for obtaining plans and estimates for rebuilding said bridge, the said amount to be immediately available."

After the committee amendments had been disposed of the bill was open to general amendment. Numerous changes of an important character were offered and most of them were ruled out on points of order. One amendment appropriated \$2000 for the purchase of the copyright of the Government register and directory belonging to the estate of Benj. Perley Poore (formerly a Washington correspondent and committee clerk) was agreed to.

An amendment to give a month's extra pay to the employes of Congress was offered and agreed to. Mr. Hale remarked that there was no power in heaven or among men to stop it.

An amendment also prevailed providing that officers and enlisted men who served in the volunteer forces during the war with Spain and who were discharged after August 12, 1898, shall receive an extract month's pay. The deficiency bill was then passed.

The House Omnibus Public Buildings bill was taken up and was passed by Mr. Callaghan, who called attention to the fact that the bill increased by \$2,200,000 the cost of the buildings provided for.

Mr. Wellington taunted Mr. Platt with opposition to the bill. "That one appropriation amounting to \$300,000," said Mr. Platt, "that one appropriation bill which passed the Senate carries \$5,000,000 less than it would have carried if I had not been on the committee which reported it."

Mr. Carter expressed the opinion that public buildings constituted a dangerous precedent. Mr. Sperry called the appropriations of the present session, he said, were calculated to challenge the reputation of the country, although the most strenuous efforts had been made to keep them down. It was true that the \$2,200,000 appropriation for the St. Louis Exposition might have been left out, but it was questionable whether it would have been spent public policy to have discarded that great exposition. "The pension appropriations had been larger than ever before," he declared.

Mr. Callaghan—Just the same. Mr. Carter—That has been passed in this Congress is greater than the number passed at any other time. We do not think we can make a record of economy by keeping down the appropriations for public buildings.

Mr. Fairbanks, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, said that the increase mentioned was not really an increase of the appropriations, but was only an increase of the limit of cost—that figure was \$1,470,000 more than recommended by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Pettigrew gave a humorous sketch of his failure to have a Government building erected in his district. He said that he had a reason for the failure he said sentimentally, "We live too near the sun."

Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that the Senate had reached a point where it was necessary to make a practical arrangement could be safely made. He proposed that at 5:20 o'clock in the afternoon the Senate should recess till 8:30, and that at 9:30 a further recess should be taken till 3 o'clock today. That was agreed to by unanimous consent.

Mr. Pettigrew asked the Chair whether he would have a vote on his resolution to discharge the Committee on Education and Labor from further consideration of the Eight Hour bill.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Frye) informed him that there would be a morning session on Monday, but on Mr. Pettigrew's suggesting that the bill be taken up the legislative day of the session, the Presiding Officer corrected his first statement and said that Mr. Hoar would have a vote.

Mr. Pettigrew said he had not insisted on his resolution because he knew he could have a vote upon it. He now asked for unanimous consent to have a vote.

Objection was made and Mr. Pettigrew declared that he would object to every other request for unanimous consent. He failed, owing to objection by Mr. Hoar. The bill imposing a tax on the quantity of deer skins in the United States was passed.

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ELECTION CASES SETTLED

Action Taken in the Wilcox and Gilbert Contest

George D. Goar's Protest Against the Hawaiian Delegate Not Upheld—Governor Not Considered Sufficient Ground for Unseating.

In the House yesterday Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported the conclusions of the committee on a protest by George D. Goar against the seating of Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate from Hawaii, and on the protest of George M. Davidson against George G. Gilbert, sitting for the Eighth district of Kentucky.

Davidson's protest was based upon the contention that the act of the Legislature of Kentucky changing the boundaries of the Eighth district in March, 1898, violated the constitution of the State and was contrary to the act of Congress providing for representation among the States. The report says that this is believed to be the first time in the history of the Government that Congress was called upon to undo the work of a State whose Legislature had divided itself into two parts.

A discussion of the matter led to the committee to conclude: "That a proper construction of the Constitution does not warrant the conclusion that by the act of the Legislature in dividing the State into districts it is clothed with power to determine the boundaries of Congressional districts, or to revise the acts of a State Legislature in fixing such boundaries, and your committee is further of opinion that even if such power is to be implied from the language of the Constitution it would be in the last degree unwise and intolerable that it should exercise it. To do so would be to put into the hands of Congress the power to determine the boundaries of the electors. It would give Congress the power to apply to all the States, in favor of one party, a general system of gerrymandering. It is true that the same method is to a large degree resorted to by the several States, but the division of political power is so general and diverse that notwithstanding the inherent vice of the system of gerrymandering some kind of a distribution of results is attained."

Upon the charge of treason made against Mr. Wilcox by Mr. Goar the committee says: "We do not think that the conduct of a native of the Hawaiian Islands a year or more prior to the passage of the organic act establishing a Territory, however improper it may have been, abstractly viewed, ought to deprive the Hawaiian people of the representative which they have earned."

As to the validity of the election at which Wilcox was elected to the Territory was a full and free expression of the popular will, under the theory that the Territory was entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives. He comes here, therefore, as the agent of his people, chosen apparently under the terms of an act which has since been surrounded by the most carefully conducted election, and we think he ought to be permitted to remain in the House as a representative in the capacity of a Delegate.

If he is not a suitable person to here give expression to the feelings of the people who inhabit those islands, and who are for all time, to be citizens of the United States, we will no doubt discover that fact and in due time send another."

INCREASES FOR BUILDINGS.

An Omnibus Bill Passed Yesterday by the House.

The House yesterday passed an omnibus bill, which grants an increase of \$2,200,000 for the reconstruction of buildings. Following are the original amounts and increases: Aberdeen, S. D., \$7,000 to \$100,000; Abilene, Tex., \$5,000 to \$100,000; Boise, Idaho, \$20,000 to \$50,000; Brunswick, Ga., \$50,000 to \$100,000; Cheyenne, Wyo., \$25,000 to \$50,000; Cumberland, Md., \$5,000 to \$20,000; Butte, Mont., \$20,000 to \$25,000; Eau Claire, Wis., \$20,000 to \$10,000; Elmira, N. Y., \$15,000 to \$22,000; Grand Rapids, Mich., \$20,000 to \$125,000; Helena, Mont., \$20,000 to \$50,000; Indianapolis, Ind., \$15,000 to \$25,000; Jamez, Mo., \$5,000 to \$15,000; Janesville, Wis., \$5,000 to \$10,000; Joplin, Mo., \$5,000 to \$10,000; Joplin, Mo., \$5,000 to \$10,000; Kansas City, Mo., \$5,000 to \$15,000; Leadville, Col., \$5,000 to \$10,000; Lockport, N. Y., \$20,000 to \$10,000; New York, \$20,000 to \$10,000; Newark, N. J., \$10,000 to \$20,000; Norwich, Conn., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Norfolk, Va., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Orangeburg, S. C., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Peoria, Ill., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Pittsburg, Mass., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Prescott, Ill., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Hot Springs, Ark., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Helena, Mont., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Indianapolis, Ind., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Jamez, Mo., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Janesville, Wis., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Joplin, Mo., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Kansas City, Mo., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Leadville, Col., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Lockport, N. Y., \$10,000 to \$10,000; New York, \$10,000 to \$10,000; Newark, N. J., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Norwich, Conn., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Norfolk, Va., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Orangeburg, S. C., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Peoria, Ill., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Pittsburg, Mass., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Prescott, Ill., \$10,000 to \$10,000; Hot Springs, Ark., \$10,000 to \$10,000.

RELIEVES HE HAS A FORTUNE.

A New Haven Man Interested in a New Oil Field.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Michael J. Fahey, a considerable real-estate and branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, believes, from word he has received, that he has suddenly become wealthy. He has been informed that he has an unconditional mining lease of 10,000 acres of property, including mineral land near Gastonia, on the border line between North and South Carolina.

The land included in the lease is thirty by twenty miles in dimension. For two years Mr. Fahey has been working in South Carolina, having been prospecting quietly. They believed there was mineral wealth in the tract. First they secured graphite, coal, and slate from the land. They continued their private investigations and turned them over to Rev. Mr. Elam, who discovered a rich oil well.

The first presence of the oil was found by Mr. Fahey in a small well, and he sent sample bottles of it to Mr. Fahey's partner, Mr. Fahey, who is an expert metallurgist, and yesterday Fahey received the announcement of the discovery of the well by the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Elam is pursuing his investigations at King Mountain. Mr. Fahey has the lease of the property in his own name. It is signed by Rev. Mr. Elam, who secured rights of the land from the State of North Carolina, in which the tract is situated.

The site of the newly discovered field is about a mile from Charlotte, N. C. The region is the site of the famous Tarleton rail of Revolutionary days.

A STUDENT BLEEDS TO DEATH. Hemorrhages From the Nose and Gums Caused by Overwork. NEW YORK, March 2.—Elmer W. Roche, a dental student at Cooper Medical College, died at his home, 22 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from hemorrhage of the nose and gums. The case was reported yesterday to Coroner Burdett.

FOUR MILLION CURES IN FORTY YEARS.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

AMERICA'S GREATEST MEDICINE. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY has cured over four million persons in the past half century, as shown by the following statistics, which have been carefully estimated and compiled from our records of unsolicited letters from grateful patients, who by "DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is a Godsend to suffering humanity."

Table with 2 columns: DISEASES and NUMBER OF CURES. Includes rows for Consumption (322,987), Colds (424,479), Bronchitis (318,341), La Grippe (352,639), Malaria (331,521), Dyspepsia (218,374), Nervousness (from overwork) (289,456), Lost Vitality (341,647), Weak Heart (274,362), Depression (257,214), Weak Women (331,246), Exhaustion (296,874), Sluggish Blood (227,481).

Grand Total 3,986,721

GRIP DEATH RATE LOWERED 40 PER CENT. Statistics show that the death rate from Grip throughout the United States has been decreased over 40 per cent, due entirely to the universal use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as a preventive and cure for the Grip. Leading doctors everywhere prescribe it for Grip, Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.

This record of marvelous cures stands unparalleled by any medicine or prescription ever discovered in the world. The voluntary testimony we receive daily from grateful patients is proof positive that DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY has never been equalled by any remedy.

VIGOROUS AT 119 YEARS OF AGE. Abraham E. Elmer, of Utica, N. Y., who is 119 years old, says under date of January 26, 1901: "Duffy's PURE MALT WHISKEY has been my only medicine for over 25 years. It has prolonged my life and saved me from illness many times. It has just cured me of the Grip."

SMART AT 102 YEARS OF AGE. Mr. John McGrath, of 441 E. 82d St., New York City, who is 102 years old, writes us on January 1, 1901, and says: "DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is my only stimulant and tonic; it is both food and drink. I have learned to appreciate a good, pure, healthful stimulant and tonic like yours. It tones up my system, stimulates my blood, as well as keeping me proof against coughs and colds. I feel so young I take long walks every day and eat and sleep well. I shave myself, so you see I am not feeble."

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is an absolutely pure, gentle, invigorating stimulant and tonic, which aids digestion, stimulates and purifies the blood, builds nerve tissues, invigorates the brain, tones up the heart, and strengthens the entire system, driving out all disease germs. It is the true elixir of life, and has prolonged thousands of lives, as shown by the above statistics.

If you are half sick it is because your blood is out of order. You need a stimulant. Take DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, as directed, and you will be cured, and your system will not be injured, as it would be with deadly drugs.

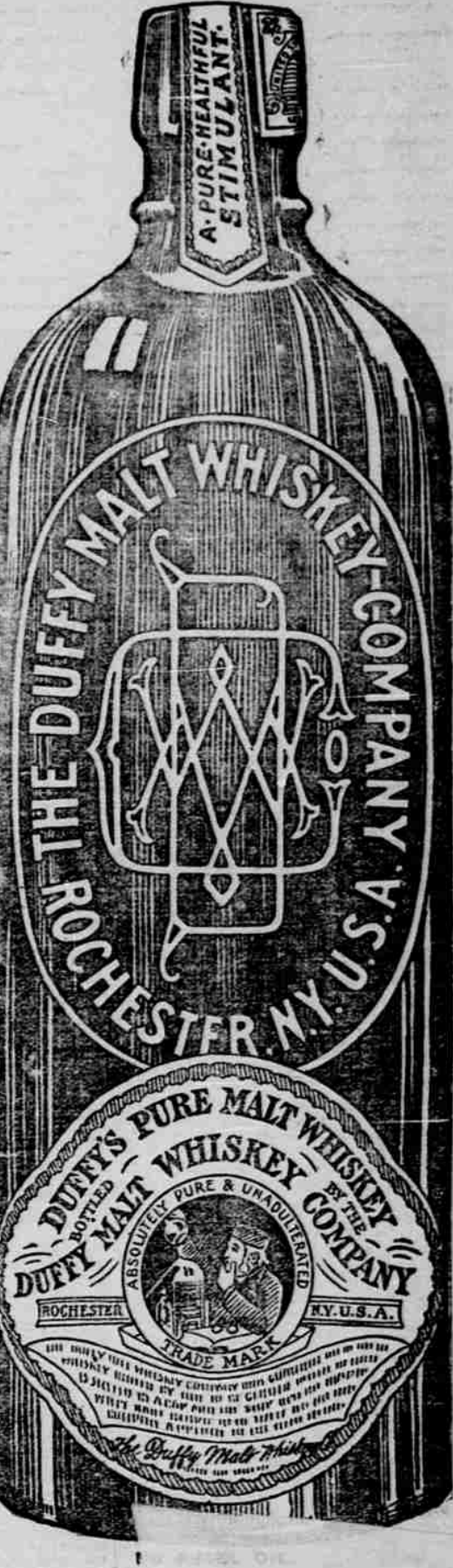
For over forty years it has stood the most crucial test of eminent doctors and chemists the world over, and is today recognized and endorsed by the authorities in the medical profession as the best stimulant and tonic, on account of its absolute purity and medicinal properties. It contains no fusel oil. It is the only Whiskey stamped as a MEDICINE by the United States Government. This is a guarantee.

CAUTION.—Our patrons are cautioned against so-called DUFFY for sale in bulk. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is sold in sealed bottles. The advertisement shows the full size bottle of DUFFY'S PURE MALT, and this is the only one that is genuine. Offered in any other form it is not the genuine.

THERE IS NONE "JUST AS GOOD AS" DUFFY'S. THE DEALER WHO SAYS SO IS THINKING OF HIS PROFITS ONLY. ASK FOR DUFFY'S; INSIST ON GETTING IT. LOOK FOR THE TRADE MARK ON THE BOTTLE.

FREE ADVICE.—If you are sick and run down write our doctor for free advice. It will cost you nothing to learn how to regain health, strength, and vitality. Medical booklet containing symptoms and remedies for diseases sent free. All correspondence with our doctor is strictly confidential, and no testimonials are used without permission. All druggists and grocers' or direct, \$1.00 a bottle.

DUFFY PURE MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



A PRIEST AS A DETECTIVE.

Causes the Arrest of a Man Charged With Bigamy.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 2.—By the clever detective work of the Rev. Edward J. Flynn, a Roman Catholic priest, Frank Hocking, an alleged bigamist, is locked up in this city. The priest, who is credited with having had four wives, three of whom are living. All of Hocking's wives, it is said, live in Mount Vernon. Hocking is a house painter, and is thirty-six years old. The priest says that he has a gig tongue, and that he caught his victims by conversing with them while he worked.

TIN-CAN TRUST ORGANIZED.

Money to Finance the Deal Said to Have Been Deposited.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The consolidation of the tin can manufacturing interests of the United States has practically been effected. The money required to finance the deal—estimated at over \$1,000,000—was, it is said, placed on deposit yesterday in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Baltimore banks.

PALMER'S PARTNER WANTED.

A Warrant to Be Asked for George M. Fryhofer.

CHICAGO, March 2.—"Col." George W. Fryhofer, partner of Edmond Palmer, the broker and liquid air promoter, in the Park of Ellettsville, Ind., cannot be found. The depositors in the defunct bank have declared their intention of seeking out a warrant for his arrest today.

THE MEADE'S ARRIVAL.

Volunteer Cavalrymen Brought Back to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The transport Meade arrived yesterday, bringing home the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry from Manila. The majority of the men composing the regiment enlisted in the Philippines, being reorganized from three other regiments, the greater number of the men coming from the Eastern States.

SUICIDE IN A FACTORY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 2.—Joseph Bayer, of this city, patternmaker, forty years old, committed suicide yesterday at the Singer Sewing Machine Works, where he was employed for many years.

MISSOURI MEDICAL BILL.

Measure Against Christian Scientists.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 2.—The Medical Bill, which has been objectionable to the Christian Scientists because it prohibits them from attempting to heal the sick without a license from the State Board of Health, passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 84 to 42. The bill received 77 votes on engrossment two weeks ago, but the action yesterday was a great surprise to the Christian Scientists, who brought all their efforts to bear to defeat the measure.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear.

Deafness cannot be cured by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out of your system you will never be cured. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent for circulars, free.

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