next March. Michigan has gained two Democratic members, where previously in a delegation of 12 there were none.

Hence it is apparent that these States adjacent to the Ohio River Valley will have a large voice in the Democratic legislation of the next two years. Counting three Democrats each from Colorado and Nebraska and one each from Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, there will be 51 Democratic members from the West, but there will also be an influential group of Democrats from the Northeast, some 49 in all, including 23 from New York, seven from New Jersey, eight from New England already mentioned, and 11 from Pennsylvania. West Virginia is perhaps quite as much a Southern as a Northern State, but the figures nevertheless show that in numbers the Northern Democrats will have almost half the voting strength.

The Insurgents.

The coming of insurgents, in full panoply for a legislative season of combat, is already heralded here. A private word from Senator Cummins, of Iowa, is to the effect that he now proposes to fight the Administration right from the start and just as vigorously as during the martial days of the last session. There is promise of insurgent ruction at the House end of the Capitol from Representatives Murdock, of Kansas, and Norris, of Nebraska, now encouraged by renewed indorsements from their constituents.

Their spirit of pugnacity may be cooled before the Senate and the House settle down to any serious business which would carry an insurgent opportunity. The prospects, however, attract attention in connection with the attitude of the Administration. During the Summer and Autumn the President changed his course materially with reference to the Republican factions. He veered to the insurgents in important particulars. Patronage was restored to them, and there were intimations that the President would welcome co-operation.

Since the election there have been inspired statements from the White House offices that the President was decidedly for "progressive" legislation. He would do his utmost to crowd as much legislation as possible into the short session of Congress before the Democrats come into control at the south end of the Capitol. The impression that he would proceed along lines acceptable to Western Republicans has been cultivated by his intimate political friends.

Notwithstanding this the signs do not seem to favor much agreement between regulars and insurgents. There will be a week or two of conferences after the President has returned from Panama. He may be able to talk the insurgents into an acquiescent attitude for the three months of the Congressional session; but back of the insurgent activities is the plan to wrest party control from the regulars. To this end they want to make the most of the very advantageous positions they now hold in the Senate and the House and to pave the way for becoming the dominant minority force in the latter body after next March.

Attitude of the Regulars.

It almost goes without saying that the regulars will not submit to any such proceedings. They constitute about four-fifths of the Republican membership of both branches of Congress. Their leaders have been saying privately for months that a Democratic success such as has just been scored would in the end aid in driving the insurgents out of the party. If Speaker Cannon, for instance, and his standpat associates at the Capitol do not return the insurgent blows in kind it will be the tamest submission of a big party faction that Washington has witnessed in half a century.

It is known that the President has not enhanced their admiration for him by making advances to the insurgents. They fought his battles all during the last session, when Senate and House insurgents were his most bitter opponents. Now they resent the intimations that he would like to take the insurgents into camp and allow the country to believe that the old friends are no longer in his favor.

Unless some truce can be arranged—which would seem to be almost impossible—there will be much demoralization of Republican forces during the session. The fact that most of the time must be occupied with appropriation bills will cut off opportunities for factional wrangling. There may be fewer days of acrimonious factional debate, such as the discussion of the railroad-rate bill afforded; but this need not still the agitation which the insurgents are furthering or check their manuvers to capture the party organization.

Insurgents in the Senate.

The Senate offers the more attractive field to the insurgents. It is now certain they will have the balance of power there between Democrats and regulars after next March. The old leadership of the Senate is broken. A rearrangement there is assured. Senator Cummins wants the recognition of headship. There will be struggles to determine who shall step forward as Senators of most influence. In the House, on the other hand, the regular Republicans will easily hold commanding place in the forthcoming minority organization.

The President's friends of late have been very earnestly urging that his proper authority as party leader is now at last recognized. Undoubtedly the reverses that Col. Roosevelt has suffered have been in some measure to the President's advantage. The Colonel's course in ostentatiously ignoring the President has reacted. Now, however, if the President's leadership is to be accepted he must prove his mastery by quieting the Republican factions in Congress. There is much danger that he will be drawn anew into their contentions and that the party breach will be widened.

The first few weeks after the President returns to Washington will probably demonstrate what prospects he may have for success in getting his party upon a better fighting basis. Much will probably depend upon the attitude of Col. Roosevelt. If he insists in opposing the President, it will add to the difficulties of bringing harmony about or even a semblance of harmony.

The Democratic landslide leaves the Republicans with a majority of about 10 votes in a Senate membership of 92 after next March. Lovers of partisan statistics, however, find interesting possibilities in the political control of that body during the next two years. It may come to the point where Vice President Sherman will have a casting vote in all strictly party matters, or it may happen that some one or two insurgent Senators can keep both parties on the tender hooks because of a firm grasp on the balance of power.

Of the 92 Senators in the present or 61st Congress there are 59 Republicans and 33 Democrats. But Senator Wm. E. Purcell, of Wahpeton, N. D., a Democrat holding his place on appointment by a Democratic Governor, will retire along in January as soon as the North Dakota Legislature has a chance to elect his Republican successor. That will leave the Senate at 60 Republicans and 32 Democrats.

Apparently the Democrats have gained nine seats, from Maine, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska and Montana. That will make the Senate in the next Congress stand 51 Republicans and 41 Democrats. Senator Frye, of Maine, is 79 years old and in feeble health. Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, is almost 70 and has a serious illness. Senator Bradley has very acute attacks of indigestion. From one of these attacks he recently rallied with much difficulty. All three are Republicans from States that now have Democratic Legislatures. Maine and Kentucky also have Democratic Governors.

Democratic successors during the next two years to these three Republicans would reduce the present majority in the Senate to at least four. But two new States with four Senators will be admitted within a year. It is quite certain that Arizona will send two Democrats. Probably New Mexico will send Republicans, but a Democratic landslide in New Mexico, bringing in two Democratic Senators, might leave the Senate a tie.

Senators average in years well along toward 55 or 60, and the death rate among men at that time of life is quite noticeable. Three Senatorial deaths have occurred since the adjournment of Congress in June. A heavy mortality rate during the next 12 months might jeopardize Republican control, if it occurred among Senators from the numerous Northern States that now have either Democratic Governors or Democratic Legislatures.

Talk of Extra Session.

Talk about forcing President Taft to call an extra session of Congress has begun here to-day. It undoubtedly can be done if Senate Democrats are willing to go to such a length as to defeat some of the appropriation bills. Expenses for running the Government during the fiscal year that dates from July 1 next would ordinarily be voted this Winter, prior to March 4. But should any of these bills fail it would be imperative that the President convene the 62d Congress. Once the Congress is in session the President cannot control the subjects of legislation the Senate and House choose to consider.

The telegraph wires out of Washington have been loaded of late with numerous suggestions about tactical warfare. Many of these have, for one reason or another, been impractical if not absurd. The idea of thus forcing an extra session, however, is more or less plausible. If such a program is decided upon the Democratic leaders would naturally keep it to themselves till well along toward February, if they could. No one can say yet whether they would welcome the immediate task of tariff revision. There might be embarrassments in that connection. There would also be advantages.

Changes in some schedules can probably be enacted. Insurgent Senators would presumably join with Senate Democrats in lowering the duties on woolen and cotton goods and perhaps in abolishing the duties on foodstuffs. It would then be "up to" President Taft to veto or approve. The party dangers which attend revision at a session just before a Presidential election would thus be eliminated in some measure.

It is claimed that the House rules are now framed so as to give only three days a week for appropriation bills, and that this will not give the House time to dispose of those bills before March 4. This status may cause some embarrassment, but the House has the remedy at hand by voting to suspend or modify certain of its rules. A delay there in completing the supply bills would give the Senate excuse for talking some of them to death. The only remedy the Republican leaders at the north end of the Capitol could apply would be to keep the Senate in continuous session. Filibusterers must then maintain debate or permit a vote.

If the forcing of an extra session in this manner meets with much Democratic favor, it may make the Republicans uneasy about a Christmas recess. Ordinarily Congress does not settle down to business till early in January. By omitting the two weeks' recess that covers Christmas and New Year's the Republicans could make it very difficult to defeat appropriation bills at the short session.

There has been some speculation about President Taft voluntarily calling the next Congress in extra session to enact a tariff law. It is decidedly improbable that he would do so. His Tariff Board will by no means have completed its investigations by next Spring. He would virtually be encouraging a Republican Senate to tear the Aldrich-Payne law to pieces.

Some new organization scheme for one or the other of the two parties is now broached at Washington almost daily. The latest is for the Democrats and insurgents to reorganize the Senate at the beginning of the next Congress and divide the loaves and fishes among themselves. These would include the desirable Senate Chairmanships and a considerable amount of fat patronage. Such an alliance could, for instance, prevent Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, from becoming Chairman of the Finance Committee, which has to do with the framing of tariff laws.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether either the insurgents or the Democrats would assent to such a combination, even tho they might be entirely willing to join in some measure of tariff revision. The insurgents, always insistent that they are Republicans, would bar themselves from the party caucus by seeking to overturn the Senate organization. The old Democratic Senators would not be drawn into such a trap. It would make a very dangerous precedent that might return to trouble them.

By almost the same token the suggestions for further change of the House rules this Winter, for the purpose of embarrassing the Democrats, are not well founded. Such action would not be binding at all upon the next House, and, furthermore, any attempts in that direction would probably force the Democrats of the present House upon the defensive and give them a strong tactical advantage.

The hullabaloo since election about the insurgents and Democrats starting a campaign this Winter for the choice of all House committees by the entire party membership is little short of silly. No such thing would be practicable with a view to change the membership of committees in the expiring Congress. And, as already stated, it would not bind the next Congress at all. The Republicans would not try it on for good reasons, even to make a precedent to trouble the Democrats. From a partisan standpoint they could not afford to do it. They would be helping the Democrats in reality more than hurting them.

His Case.

Thomas Allen, 4th Va., Spanish-American war, Philadelphia, Pa., writes in reply to the assertion in the World's Work that he was carefully examined when he entered the service and received a disability discharge, which should have entitled him to a pension. He applied for this about 13 years ago and it was refused. He has been pushing his case ever since then without success, and cannot understand such statements as that in the World's Work to the effect that veterans have secured pensions for themselves as high as $30 a month for varicose veins in their legs and other causes. There is something mysterious about this, if his case is an example.

The National Tribune Pension Bill.

Carl Neilson, Ephraim, Wis., is now over 81 years old, and his only hope is in the passage of The National Tribune pension bill. He hopes that all good men in Congress are for this. Speaker Cannon and Senator Dick show their friendship in a substantial way. God bless them.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all eruptions, clears the complexion, creates an appetite, aids digestion, relieves that tired feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.**

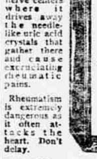
FREE BOTTLE
RHEUMATISM
Backache and Piles

I want you to write me today for a free bottle of Z. M. O. and take advantage of this great opportunity to get **free relief** from Rheumatism Backache or Piles.

Convince yourself **at my expense** of the **real merit** of this famous external remedy. No matter how many other so-called remedies have failed to cure—**try this one. It doesn't cost you a cent to try it**—and there is **no expensive monthly treatment connected with this offer.**

After graduating from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy I spent many years of careful study before I discovered Z. M. O. It is guaranteed by me under the Pure Food Law to be free from Morphine, Opium, Cocaine or other harmful drugs. It is an external remedy that penetrates right through skin and muscles and gets down to the nerve centers where it drives away the needle-like uric acid crystals that gather there and cause excruciating rheumatic pains.

Rheumatism is extremely dangerous as it often attacks the heart. Don't delay.



Z. M. O., owing to its penetrating and antiseptic properties, is better than any other remedy for Piles.

If you suffer from Rheumatism, Backache or Piles, or know of a wound that will not heal, send at once for this **free** bottle.

Write a letter, or cut out the coupon below and mail to M. R. ZAEGEL & CO., 901 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis. for a free bottle of Z. M. O.

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901 Main St., Sheboygan, Wis.

Please send me prepaid one bottle of Z. M. O. in plain package absolutely FREE, and without obligation on my part.

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Address ....

PRAISE FOR COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

The Union Veteran Legion Gives the Commissioner of Pensions High Commendation.

At the last National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion at Atlantic City resolutions were adopted highly commendatory of Commissioner of Pensions James L. Davenport. These were ordered handsomely engrossed and a copy presented to the Commissioner. A committee consisting of Gen. Thomas J. Shannon, Past National Commander; Adj't-Gen. O. P. Hallam and Col. Wm. Wilson was appointed to present the engrossed copy to the Commissioner, which was done at the Pension Bureau. In his presentation speech Gen. Shannon endeavored to impress the Commissioner with the fact that the words of the resolution were not idle, meaningless or perfunctory, but were the honest outpouring of the spirit of love for him who has at all times proven himself to be a true friend of the comrades, their widows and orphans. Comrade Davenport received the committee in his usual gracious manner, and expressed his pleasure at the reception of such commendation in such a handsome form. He reiterated his love and friendship for his comrades, and said that it would continue to be his aim to merit their approbation and that of the country generally. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas the present Commissioner of Pensions, the Hon. J. L. Davenport, with an experience of 30 years' service in the Bureau of Pensions, has at all times shown in the administration of the affairs of said Bureau a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers, their widows and orphans applying for pensions, giving all the benefit of a doubt under the law, by which many homes have been made happy; and

Whereas in his official relations he has always been kind and courteous in his treatment of all who have had business with him, and the many evidences of his good will, friendship and kindly offices for the veterans of the civil war, and especially so in his determined, generous and humane fight in defense of our comrades and other employes of the Pension Bureau who were summarily and, as we think, unjustly discharged six years ago; and

Whereas the cruel results of the order of dismissal are well known to many of us and his earnest and zealous efforts in their behalf met with decided success in securing justice for them in their restoration to office, showing that, like in the days of '61 to '65 he fought to win and fought this particular fight to a finish, and in so doing has shown to us and the world a noble example of what true comradeship means in bringing ease, comfort and contentment to the minds and hearts of those so unjustly treated and their families, showing in all his official acts that in him we have an earnest, true and determined friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, comrades of the Union Veteran Legion, in National Encampment assembled at Atlantic City, N. J., appreciate to the full the many grand qualities of mind and heart of the Hon. J. L. Davenport as a comrade and friend, and send to him our earnest, sincere, heartfelt thanks, with best wishes for life and health to him and his family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Encampment and a copy of same engrossed in proper manner, over the seal of this Encampment, attested by the National Commander, be presented to the Hon. J. L. Davenport.

Capt. Richard Randolph Turner.

J. H. Whitney, North Freedom, Wis., has read an article in the September number of the American Magazine, entitled "Some Wartime Recollections," by Wm. Danbridge Turner. It is such a strange story that he would like to know more of this Capt. Richard Randolph Turner and why he was subjected to such inhuman treatment, if he was. Comrade Whitney did not suppose that any Confederate officer was so treated. If he was at Sailor's Creek, was he not one of those who surrendered and were paroled? He wishes someone would give him light.

A Widow's Experience.

Mrs. Elias Cole, Ashley, O., says that her husband served in the 26th Ohio, and she recently attended its Reunion, where she met and was entertained by Col. Young. He treated them all like children who had come home. She recalls the days of the war when her husband left her with three children, and she had to take his place in the harvest field, but she is thankful that she still has good health, and wishes that Uncle Sam could be a little more liberal than $12 a month for her.

People.

JOHN D. Rockefeller, at close range, is what H. M. Briggs gives us in his very interesting article on the Oil King published in the current number of the American. Mr. Briggs was Mr. Rockefeller's personal body-guard for several years, and was thus afforded an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of the "richest man in the world." According to Mr. Briggs, and quite contrary to popular notion, Mr. Rockefeller is by no manner of means a man of simple tastes when it comes to a question of amusing himself. The things he likes to do cost money, and his Summers at Forest Hill, at least when Mr. Briggs was employed by him, consisted of one gaiety after another. He particularly enjoyed dashing along a country road in his auto, himself the chief figure of a gay, rollicking party of men and women, bound for some distant town or village, where they would have dinner or supper. On these occasions Mr. Rockefeller usually wore a long silk coat of bright yellow, with a Japanese paper vest to keep out the cold, heavy blue goggles over his eyes, and on his head a turtle-shaped hat of straw tied down under his chin by two pieces of strong cord. Sometimes, as they approached the town, he would borrow a vail from one of the ladies of the party and tie this over his hat. Mr. Briggs says the effect was "startling," and it is easy to imagine it was. Indeed, the Oil King must have been what women call a "holy show" when this final touch was given his costume. Altho Mr. Rockefeller has published his autobiography, he has never been considered a literary man. His tastes do not seem to lie in that direction. With his genius for business, it would be rather surprising if he really cared particularly for books. His favorite authors seem to be Artemus Ward, whom he considers superior to Mark Twain, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Mr. Briggs tells us that he never heard him speak of any other writers. Mr. Rockefeller is very fond of telling funny stories, and says he would have been in his grave

Gettysburg Address, conspicuously placed, should be a part of every school's equipment all over the country.

THERE seem to have been many points in common between the great Lincoln and the late Senator Dolliver. Like Lincoln, Dolliver was of the people. Born and reared in poverty, his early years a struggle, he seems to have absorbed, like Lincoln, a sympathetic understanding of the thoughts, aims, needs and sufferings of the plain, working class. From his father, who was a Methodist circuit rider in the Virginia mountains, he inherited a gift of eloquence, while his home training gave him a knowledge of the Bible which few men, except Lincoln, have possessed. Like Lincoln, he was all his life a great student of the Holy Book, and hardly ever made a speech without illustrating it by a strikingly apt Biblical quotation. He was a deeply religious man, but with his serious nature combined a wit and humor and an optimistic viewpoint which cropped out on every occasion. In all this he greatly resembled our martyred President. Dolliver was an ardent admirer of Lincoln, and Gen. C. Clarkson, in a recent newspaper article, tells of a dinner which he attended in New York given by the Republican Club to celebrate the birthday of the great war President. Senator Dolliver was one of the speakers, and delivered a eulogy of Lincoln which was simply a masterpiece. Roosevelt, then President, was present at the dinner, and afterwards remarked that it was the greatest eulogy on Lincoln he had ever heard or read. All those who had the good fortune to hear Senator Dolliver on this occasion prize that memory now more dearly than ever.

THE case of Miss Mable Clark, of Morristown, N. J., if the newspaper account of the affair be true, shows such an unjust regulation on the part of the Government as to be almost unbelievable. Miss Clark, a very wealthy young woman—at least her father is very wealthy—returned from Europe the other day with her mother and a lot of valuable antiques. In order to facilitate matters, the articles were all wrapped separately and placed where the customs officials could get at them quickly and easily. Among them, and the most valuable of the lot, was an Etruscan bracelet, supposed to be several centuries old and delicate as a piece of lace in its exquisite workmanship. These articles Mrs. Clark and her daughter fully expected to have admitted to the country free of duty, since their antiquity and artistic merit seemed to be unquestioned. The inspectors, however, did question both, and the entire lot was sent to the Appraiser's Office for expert judgment. A month later Miss Clark was notified

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No Charge if You

Not a single cent comes out of your pocket if a trial of the Cluthe Truss, which automatically gives Massage Treatment, doesn't result in immense relief. We don't want a cent of your money unless this Truss does you a world of good.

Your Rupture Can't Come Out

You'll feel a whole lot stronger the minute you put this Truss on. Your rupture will never again come out.

No matter how you lift and strain, the Cluthe Truss will hold your rupture securely and comfortably in place. You'll never suffer another moment's discomfort. There is no belt, no leg straps, no springs, no harness of any kind whatever. Nothing at all uncomfortable. Think of that—you who now have to put your rupture back perhaps many times a day—you who now wear trusses that cause you constant torture.

Automatic Massage Treatment

The Cluthe Truss automatically gives a wonderfully beneficial treatment.

It has automatic holding pads. They are self-regulating—self-adjusting to every movement you make. That is why it is utterly impossible to force these pads out of position. There is always proper support for your rupture.

And these Automatic Holding Pads automatically massage the weakened muscles at the rupture opening until they are strong and sound.

This massaging does for these muscles what exercise does for the arms or legs. That is how the Cluthe Truss cures even after everything else has failed to do any good whatever.

Cures in Short Time

When you wear a Cluthe Truss, you can do any work that you could do if you weren't ruptured.

And, unless yours is a terribly bad case, the Cluthe Truss with its Automatic Massage Treatment will soon cure you so that you never need wear a support of any kind.

The Cluthe Truss has cured some of the worst cases in history.

Cured men and women 50, 60 and 70 years old—people who had been ruptured 20 to 50

40 years ago if it had not been for his sense of humor. His sense of humor is, however, rather peculiar. The kind of a funny story he likes best is that of a successful bluff. The first appearance of Mr. Rockefeller in public in his wig is given quite a comic-tragic touch in this article. He was uncommonly bald, as everyone knows, but had finally determined to wear a wig. He donned it for the first time on a Sunday morning and went to church early. The people stared unmercifully, of course, and Mr. Rockefeller probably suffered, but he stuck it out, and when all was over seemed as pleased as Punch with his new adornment, which certainly improved his appearance. In speaking of Rockefeller's reputation for penuriousness, Mr. Briggs says that he never saw him spend a red cent. Often when motoring thru the country, little children would bring baskets of fruit or flowers to the side of the machine, hoping to beguile a few pennies from this multi-millionaire. But Mr. Rockefeller would shake his head, and draw from his pockets some kodak views taken by himself of his various estates, in which his own figure was prominent. With these he would entertain the little people for a few minutes, while the chauffeur replenished the gasoline or something of the sort, but never a cent did they get out of him. Which hardly seems credible, but Mr. Briggs, who ought to know says it is so.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, who arrived from Europe the other day, was observed to lean heavily on the arm of his secretary as he left the ship, and to give other evidence of feebleness. As Mr. Carnegie is now 75 years of age, it would be rather surprising if he did not display some of the signs of old age. This canny Scotsman, who came to America at the age of 10 a penniless boy, has had a very strenuous life, and a strenuous life, tho crowned with success, leaves its mark in a more or less impaired physical condition. Still, at 75—a good, ripe age—Andrew Carnegie seems to be in full possession of his faculties, is able to make a yearly visit to his old home in Scotland and to look after his many charities, so he certainly has little reason to complain. He says he is feeling "splendid." During the voyage Mr. Carnegie had occasion to call upon his wife to recite the second verse of "America," explaining at the time that he was the proud owner of the original manuscript of our National Hymn, written by Samuel Francis Smith in 1808. This fact of possession is something comparatively few people know probably, and should be of great interest to all Americans.

ALL those deeply interested in having our boys and girls brought up to be true Americans, with the proper reverence for the Flag and all it represents, will be gratified to know that the Mayor of Montclair, assisted by Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Newark, recently presented the new grammar school of that beautiful town with a bronze tablet bearing Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address. Impressed by the wisdom of this, three citizens of the town have offered to do the same for other schools, and so general has the interest in the matter become that it is most likely that ultimately all the schools in Montclair will possess this priceless incentive to the highest statesmanship and Christian endeavor, to say nothing of its value in affording in its simplicity, conciseness and strength one of the best specimens of pure English we have to-day. The

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-five years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased mucous membranes and arrests the foul discharge, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you by return mail enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds and all catarrhal complications. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Democrats Have a Plurality of 59, With One Socialist, and Several Districts Doubtful.

Alabama.
1 *Geo. W. Taylor, D.
2 *S. H. Dent, Jr., D.
3 *Henry D. Clayton, D.
4 F. L. Blackman, D.
5 *J. Thos. Heflin, D.
6 *R. P. Hobson, D.
7 *John L. Burnett, D.
8 *Wm. Richardson, D.
9 *O. W. Underwood, D.

Arkansas.
1 *Robert B. Macon, D.
2 *Wm. A. Oldfield, D.
3 *John C. Floyd, D.
4 *Ben Cravens, D.
5 H. M. Jackaway, D.
6 *Jos. T. Robinson, D.
7 W. S. Goodwin, D.

California.
1 *W. F. Englebright, R.
2 William Kent, R.
3 *J. R. Knowland, R.
4 *Julius Kahn, R.
5 *Everis A. Hayes, R.
6 *Jas. C. Needham, R.
7 Wm. D. Stephens, R.
8 *Sylvester C. Smith, R.

Colorado.
a. l. *Ed. T. Taylor, D.
1 James B. Burger, R.
2 *John A. Martin, D.

Connecticut.
a. l. *John Q. Tilson, R.
1 *E. Stevens Henry, R.
2 Thomas L. Riley, D.
3 *E. W. Higgins, R.
4 *E. J. Hill, R.

Delaware.
a. l. *Wm. H. Heald, R.

Florida.
1 *S. M. Sparkman, D.
2 *Frank Clark, D.
3 *D. H. Mays, D.

Georgia.
1 *Chas. G. Edwards, D.
2 *S. A. Rodenbery, D.
3 *Dudley M. Hughes, D.
4 Wm. C. Adamson, D
5 Wm. S. Howard, D.
6 *Chas. L. Bartlett, D.
7 *Gordon Lee, D.
8 Sam Tribble, D.
9 *Thos. M. Bell, D.
10 *T. W. Hardwick, D.
11 *W. D. Brantley, D.

Idaho.
a. l. B. L. French, R.

Illinois.
1 *Martin B. Madden, R.
2 *James R. Mann, R.
3 *Wm. B. Wilson, R.
4 *J. T. McDermott, D.
5 *Adolph J. Sabath, D.
6 Edmund T. Stack, D.
7 F. Buchanan, D.
8 *Thos. Gallagher, D.
9 Lynden Evans, D.
10 *G. E. Foss, R.
11 R. J. Finegan, D.
12 *Chas. E. Fuller, R.
13 J. C. McKenzie, R.
14 *Jas. McKinney, R.
15 *Geo. W. Prince, R.
16 Claude U. Stone, D.
17 *John A. Sterling, R.
18 *Jos. G. Cannon, R.
19 *W. B. McKinley, R.
20 *Henry T. Rainey, D.
21 *Jas. M. Graham, D.
22 *Wm. Rodenberg, R.
23 *Martin D. Foster, D.
24 H. R. Fowler, D.
25 *N. D. Thistlewood, R.

Indiana.
1 *Jno. W. Boehne, D.
2 *Wm. A. Cullop, D.
3 *Wm. E. Cox, D.
4 *Lincoln Dixon, D.
5 *Ralph W. Moss, D.
6 *Finney H. Gray, D.
7 *Chas. A. Korbly, D.
8 *Jno. A. M. Adair, D.
9 *M. A. Morrison, D.
10 *E. D. Crumpacker, R.
11 *Geo. W. Rauch, D.
12 *Cyrus Cline, D.
13 *H. A. Barnhart, D.

Iowa.
1 *Chas. A. Kennedy, R.
2 I. S. Pepper, D.
3 *Chas. E. Pickett, R.
4 D. D. Murphy, D.
5 *James W. Good, R.
6 N. E. Kendall, R.
7 S. F. Prouty, R.
8 Horace M. Towner, R.
9 *Walter I. Smith, R.
10 *Frank P. Woods, R.
11 E. H. Hubbard, R.

Kansas.
1 *D. R. Anthony, R.
2 A. C. Mitchell, R.
3 *P. P. Campbell, R.
4 F. S. Jackson, R.
5 R. R. Reese, R.
6 I. D. Young, R.
7 *E. H. Madison, R.
8 *Victor Murdock, R.

Kentucky.
1 *Ollie M. James, D.
2 *A. O. Stanley, D.
3 *R. Y. Thomas, Jr., D.
4 *Ben Johnson, D.
5 *Swager Sherley, D.
6 A. B. Rouse, D.
7 *Jas. C. Cantrill, D.
8 *Harvey Helm, D.
9 W. J. Fields, D.
10 *Jno. W. Langley, R.
11 Caleb Powers, R.

Louisiana.
1 *Albert Estopinal, D.
2 Garland Dupres, D.
3 *R. F. Broussard, D.
4 *Jno. T. Watkins, D.
5 *Jos. E. Ransdell, D.
6 *R. C. Wickliffe, D.
7 *A. P. Pujo, D.

Maine.
1 Asher C. Hinds, R.
2 D. J. McGillicuddy, D.
3 Samuel W. Gould, D.
4 *F. E. Guernsey, R.

Maryland.
1 *J. H. Covington, D.
2 *J. F. C. Talbott, D
3 George Konig, D.
4 C. A. Linthicum, D.
5 Thomas Parran, R.
6 David J. Lewis, D.

Massachusetts.
1 *Geo. P. Lawrence, R.
2 *Fred. H. Gillette, R.
3 J. A. Thayer, D.
4 J. J. Mitchell, D.
5 *Butler Ames, R.
6 *A. P. Gardner, R.
7 *E. W. Roberts, R.
8 *S. W. McCall, R.
9 Wm. F. Murray, D.
10 Jas. M. Curley, D.
11 Andrew J. Peters, D.
12 *Jno. W. Weeks, R.
13 *Wm. S. Green, R.
14 Robert O. Harris, R.

Minnesota.
1 F. E. Doremus, D.
2 W. W. Wedemeyer, R.
3 J. M. C. Smith, R.
4 *E. L. Hamilton, R.
5 Edwin F. Sweet, D.
6 *Samuel W. Smith, R.
7 *Henry McMorran, R.
8 *Jos. W. Fordney, R.
9 *J. C. McLaughlin, R.
10 *George A. Loud, R.
11 *Francis H. Dodge, R.
12 *H. O. Young, R.

Michigan.
1 Sidney Anderson, R.
2 *W. W. Hammond, D.
3 *Chas. R. Davis, R.
4 *F. C. Stevens, R.
5 *Frank M. Nye, R.
6 *C. A. Lindbergh, R.
7 *A. J. Volstead, R.
8 *Clarence B. Miller, R.
9 *Halvor Steenerson, R.

Mississippi.
1 *E. S. Candler, Jr., D.
2 H. D. Stephens, D.
3 *B. G. Humphreys, D.
4 *T. U. Sisson, D.
5 S. A. Witherspoon, D.
6 B. P. Harrison, D.
7 *W. A. Dickson, D.
8 *J. W. Collier, D.

Missouri.
1 *Jas. T. Lloyd, D.
2 *Wm. W. Rucker, D.
3 *J. W. Alexander, D.
4 *Chas. F. Booher, D.
5 *Wm. P. Borland, D.
6 *C. C. Dickinson, D.
7 *C. W. Hamlin, D.
8 *D. W. Shackleford, D.
9 *Champ Clark, D.
10 *R. Bartholdt, R.
11 T. F. Catlin, R.
12 Thos. F. Kinney, D.
13 W. L. Hensley, D.
14 J. J. Russell, D.
15 J. A. Daugherty, D.
16 Thos. L. Rubey, D.

Montana.
a. l. *Chas. N. Pray, R.

New Hampshire.
1 *Cyrus A. Sulloway, R.
2 *Frank D. Currier, R.

New Jersey.
1 *H. C. Loudenslager, R.
2 George Hampton, D.
3 T. J. Scully, D.
4 *Ira W. Wood, R.
5 Wm. E. Fuller, Jr., D.
6 *Wm. E. Hughes, D.
7 E. W. Townsend, D.
8 W. L. McCoy, D.
9 *E. F. Kinkaid, D.
10 *Jas. A. Hamill, D.

Nebraska.
1 Wm. Heyward, R.
2 Chas. O. Lobeck, D.
3 J. P. Latta, D.
4 Chas. H. Sloan, R.
5 *Geo. W. Norris, R.
6 Moses P. Kinkaid, R.
7 E. W. Townsend, D.
8 W. I. McCoy, D.

Nevada.
a. l. Chas. S. Sprague, D.

New York.
1 M. Littleton, D.
2 *Geo. H. Lindsay, D.
3 James P. Maher, D.
4 Frank E. Wilson, D.
5 W. C. Redfield, D.
6 *Wm. M. Calder, R.
7 *Jno. J. Fitzgerald, D.
8 *D. J. Riordan, D.
9 *H. M. Goldfogle, D.
10 *William Sulzer, D.
11 Chas. C. Bowman, R.
12 Robert D. Lee, D.
13 *Jefferson M. Levy, D.
14 John J. Kinbred, D.
15 Thomas G. Patten, D.
16 *F. B. Harrison, D.
17 H. S. George, D.
18 S. B. Ayers, D.
19 *John E. Andrus, R.
20 *Thos. W. Bradley, R.
21 J. J. Donnelly, D.
22 *Wm. H. Draper, R.
23 Curtis N. Douglas, D.
24 G. W. Fairchild, D.
25 Theron Akin, D.
26 *Geo. R. Malby, R.
27 Chas. A. Talcott, D.
28 Luther W. Mott, R.
29 *M. E. Driscoll, R.
30 *John W. Dwight, R.
31 *Sereno E. Payne, R.
32 H. G. Danforth, D.
33 E. C. Underhill, D.
34 *Jas. S. Simmons, R.
35 *D. A. Driscoll, D.
36 C. B. Smith, D.
37 *E. B. Vreeland, R.

North Carolina.
1 *John H. Small, D.
2 *Claude Kitchin, D.
3 John M. Faison, D.
4 *Edward W. Pou, D.
5 Chas. M. Stedman, D.
6 *H. L. Godwin, D.
7 *Robert N. Page, D.
8 R. L. Doughton, D.
9 *Edwin Y. Webb, D.
10 J. M. Gudger, D.

North Dakota.
a. l. H. D. Helgeson, R.
a. l. *L. B. Hanna, R.

Ohio.
1 *N. Longworth, R.
2 Alfred G. Allen, D.
3 *James N. Cox, D.
4 J. H. Goeke, D.
5 *T. T. Ansberry, D.
6 *M. R. Denver, D.
7 J. D. Post, D.
8 Frank B. Willis, R.
9 *Isaac R. Sherwood, D.
10 Robert N. Switzer, R.
11 H. C. Claypole, D.
12 *E. L. Taylor, Jr., R.
13 *Carl C. Anderson, D.
14 *Wm. G. Sharp, D.
15 George White, D.
16 W. B. Francis, D.
17 *Wm. A. Ashbrook, D.
18 J. J. Whittaker, D.
19 E. R. Bathrick, D.
20 —— Gordon, D.
21 R. J. Bulkley, D.

Oklahoma.
1 *Bird McGuire, R.
2 E. L. Fulton, R.
3 C. E. Creager, R.
4 *C. D. Carter, D.
5 J. H. Franklin, R.

Oregon.
1 *Willis C. Hawley, R.
2 A. W. Lafferty, R.

Pennsylvania.
1 *H. H. Bingham, R.
2 *Joel Cook, R.
3 *J. H. Moore, R.
4 *R. O. Moon, R.
5 M. Donohoe, D.
6 *Geo. D. McCreary, R.
7 *Thos. S. Butler, R.
8 *Irving P. Wanger, R.
9 *W. W. Griest, R.
10 J. R. Farr, R.
11 Geo. R. McLean, D.
12 Robt. E. Lee, D.
13 *J. H. Rothermel, D.
14 *Charles C. Pratt, R.
15 *Wm. D. Wilson, D.
16 *John G. McHenry, D.
17 *B. K. Focht, R.
18 *M. E. Olmsted, R.
19 Jesse L. Hartman, R.
20 *Daniel F. Lafean, R.
21 Charles E. Patton, R.
22 Curtis H. Gregg, D.
23 Thomas S. Crago, R.
24 Charles Matthews, R.
25 *Arthur L. Bates, R.
26 *A. M. Palmer, D.
27 *J. N. Langham, R.
28 Peter M. Speer, R.
29 Stephen G. Porter, R.
30 *John Dalzell, R.
31 *James F. Burke, R.
32 *A. J. Barchfield, R.

Rhode Island.
1 G. F. O'Shaughnessy, D.
2 George H. Utter, R.

South Carolina.
1 *Geo. S. Legare, D.
2 James T. Byrnes, D.
3 *Wyatt Aiken, D.
4 *Jos. T. Johnson, D.
5 *David E. Finlay, D.
6 J. E. Ellerbe, D.
7 *A. F. Lever, D.

South Dakota.
a. l. *Eben W. Martin, R.
a. l. *Chas. H. Burke, R.

Tennessee.
1 Samuel R. Sells, R.
2 *R. W. Austin, R.
3 *John A. Moon, D.
4 *Cordell Hull, D.
5 *W. C. Houston, D.
6 *Jos. W. Byrnes, D.
7 *L. W. Padgett, D.
8 *Thetus W. Sims, D.
9 *F. J. Garrett, D.
10 *Geo. W. Gordon, D.

Texas.
1 *Morris Sheppard, D.
2 *Martin Dies, D.
3 James Young, D.
4 C. C. B. Randall, D.
5 *Jack Beall, D.
6 *Rufus Harding, D.
7 *A. W. Gregg, D.
8 *John M. Moore, D.
9 *Geo. F. Burgess, D.
10 *A. S. Burleson, D.
11 *Robert L. Henry, D.
12 *Oscar Calloway, D.
13 *John H. Stephens, D.
14 *James L. Slayden, D.
15 *John M. Garner, D.
16 *W. R. Smith, D.

Utah.
a. l. *Joseph Howell, R.

Vermont.
1 *David J. Foster, R.
2 *Frank Plumley, R.

Virginia.
1 *W. A. Jones, D.
2 E. E. Holland, D.
3 *John Lamb, D.
4 *Robert Turnbull, D.
5 *E. W. Saunders, D.
6 *Carter Glass, D.
7 *James Hay, D.
8 *C. C. Carlin, D.
9 *Bascom Slemp, R.
10 *Henry D. Flood, D.

Washington.
1 *W. E. Humphrey, R.
2 Stanton Warburton, R.
3 Wm. La Follette, R.

West Virginia.
1 John W. Davis, D.
2 W. G. Brown, D.
3 Adam Littlepage, D.
4 J. M. Hamilton, D.
5 *Jas. A. Hughes, R.

Wisconsin.
1 *Henry A. Cooper, R.
2 *John M. Nelson, R.
3 *Arthur W. Kopp, R.
4 W. R. Gaylord, D.
5 V. L. Berger, S.
6 M. E. Burke, D.
7 *John J. Esch, R.
8 *Jas. H. Davidson, R.
9 *G. Kustermann, R.
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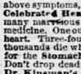

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