

DEBATE ON ANTI-TRUST BILL

Most Crowds Listen to De Armond And Littlefield.

TRUSTS NOT NEW THINGS.

debated in England Two and a Half centuries Ago—History of Combinations Traced.

Washington, Feb. 6.—General debate on the anti-trust bill closed in the Senate this morning. The debate had proceeded for 24 hours. The bill was introduced by Mr. De Armond and Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Mo.) and Mr. Littlefield (Rep., Mo.) were delivered to crowded galleries and to a very full attendance on the floor. The closing, however, was void of brilliant pyrotechnics and emotional clashes.

The other speakers today were Messrs. Lawrence (Rep., Mass.), Parsons (Rep., N. J.), Tamm (Rep., Mo.), Hughes (Rep., Wis.), Douglas (Rep., Ill.), Henry (Dem., Texas), Fleming (Dem., Ga.), McCallan (Dem., N. Y.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), and Kieberg (Dem., Texas).

Tomorrow for three hours the bill will be considered under the five-minute rule, after which the final vote will be taken.

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Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair Highest Tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

verses for the pictures, but I send these herewith a bit, which I am sure is childish, if not childlike. Be honest with it, and if it seems too spoony for a grave Quaker like myself, don't construe me by printing it. When I get a proof I may see something to mend, or mar.

"Thine truly, J. G. W."

Almost without exception these purely Whittier relics were purchased, it is understood, on behalf of private individuals.

End of a Royal Romance.

Geneva, Feb. 6.—The sudden end of the royal romance of Princess Louise of Saxony is said to be due to the refusal of the Saxon court, influenced by Emperor Francis Joseph, to consent to a divorce. It is reported that the princess sought her father's pardon in order to get permission to see her children, but was refused everything unless she left Mr. Giron. Her lawyer visited Dresden, but failed to get any concession beyond the offer of a small yearly allowance and the promise, if the crown princess gave up Giron and returned home that no legal proceedings would be taken against her. The princess, realizing at last her equivocal position, became ill and apparently was willing, if approached in a proper manner, to agree to any terms. On the return of her lawyer from Dresden she was absenting herself from all the parties took place, in the course of which the princess, in a torrent of tears, cried: "I must see my poor children again." Her parting with Giron is said to have been very affecting.

Great Meteor Seen in New York.

New York, Feb. 7.—Many persons in different parts of the city whose view was unobstructed by high buildings were startled last night by a meteor which burst into a flame immediately over their heads and sped swiftly toward the south. From a point directly over the center of the city it sped southward in a series of bright, white light, leaving a fine point of flame.

Big Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 7.—The building occupied by the Frank Unwehner cigar factory at the southeast corner of Second and Walnut streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$75,000.

Mrs. Frank E. Shaw of Butte Dead.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 7.—Mrs. Frank E. Shaw of Butte, Mont., died at St. Luke's hospital in this city from the effects of an operation. Mrs. Shaw was a sister of the late Mr. William A. Clark, Jr., who died at Butte recently. She was 65 years of age.

VERDICT IN S. P. WRECK.

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John D. Long.

Hon. John D. Long was born in Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1835, and was educated at Harvard. He became secretary of the navy in March, 1897, and retired from the cabinet last March.

and he requested that the terms of peace should be incorporated in a law. The feud between the Boer parties have become so strong, particularly between the brothers, Christian and Piet De Wet, that Mr. Chamberlain may well be in doubt as to who really represents the people of the Orange River colony. Piet De Wet who has been appointed a justice of the peace, head of a deputation of loyal Boers to the colonial secretary, Christian De Wet holds steadily aloof from the Loyalist section and until today had made excuses and absented himself from all the functions connected with Mr. Chamberlain's visit. He is credited with wanting to tear up the Vereeniging treaty and begin afresh.

Stranger Accident to Old Man.

New York, Feb. 7.—John Chase, 55 years old, at one time a prosperous manufacturer of Manhattan, having lost his money, lived alone at Hempstead, L. I. Not having been seen for several days, friends went to look for him and found him unconscious in his room. His foot had been caught in a spring bed, and in endeavoring to extricate it, the old man had partly fallen out of bed and struck his head, which rendered him unconscious. For three days, half frozen, Mr. Chase had vainly endeavored to extricate his foot. Had he not been found by his friends, he would have died from starvation. He was removed to the almshouse.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION

Liberal Journals Blame Landsdowne For Treaty Breakdown.

London, Feb. 7.—The announcement from Washington to the United States senate will not ratify the Alaskan boundary treaty is attributed in some quarters to the exasperation created in the United States by England's attitude toward the Venezuelan question. The liberal organs characterize the breakdown of the negotiations, the success of which was trumpeted with such vigor by the ministerial press as "another stroke to the prestige of the foreign office."

The Daily News says: "That most insecure fabric, British popularity with the Americans, has regularly withered away in connection with the Venezuelan affair."

Foreign Secy. Lansdowne is urged to study the history and national character of the United States "before enacting on his next transatlantic venture."

Acres Question Less Alarming.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Acres question is becoming less alarming, says the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Barro Rio Branco, minister of foreign affairs, has declared to a newspaper man that negotiations were progressing satisfactorily. He hoped for a pacific solution and laments the attacks of the Brazilian press on the Bolivian minister, Senor Pando.

There are rumors about mediation by conference with a deputation of about 40 Boers of the extreme party, including Christian De Wet. The deputation presented an address, which, it is understood, Mr. Chamberlain "before enacting on his next transatlantic venture."

The commander of the American forces in the Matanzas plant will leave today for New York to complete the final details of the deal which is the biggest of the kind for some time. All the main terms have been agreed upon, the purchase price being in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

For many years Mathews & Sons have done the bulk of the re-handling, their business extending through many countries. Negotiations have been in progress for over a year between the

firm here and the Tobacco company which controls the British-American company. It was only a few weeks ago, however that the negotiations which led directly to the present deal were begun.

The New Orleans handling plant, the largest under the control of the American Tobacco company at the present time will be transformed here and will be merged with the Mathews plant. Other business of a similar nature also will be transferred to Louisville.

"The new owners of the plant will incorporate, the capital stock being placed at about \$2,000,000."

TO INCREASE THE CABINET.

Chances of New Department of Commerce Waning.

WAIT FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

President Does Not Draw Color Line In Giving Out Offices—Cushman As A Humorist.

Special Correspondence. Washington, Feb. 7.—The chances are waning for the bill for a new department of commerce. This does not mean that it will not pass finally, but simply that every delay means that the probability of its becoming a law grows less as time goes on. The fact that it was not sent to conference directly after it passed the house was a tendency in the direction of defeat. It looks as if there was to be considerable discussion after the commerce committee of the senate reports it back, and such discussion is likely to be postponed as the business of the session become more and more congested. While the new department is considered of very great importance, it is not so necessary that it cannot wait for another congress, and if the difference between the houses continues or the opposition to the bill decides that it shall go over, then there is little hope for it. Being one of the measures not absolutely necessary for the government, it may be allowed to wait.

NO COLOR LINE.

A flutter of talk was caused by the appearance at the White House of a few colored persons of both sexes. The reception was official, and, though it was considered social to a certain extent, yet the invitation was mostly to the colored men who had been holding official positions in Washington. In giving them invitations the president, whatever might have been his motive, emphasized to a great extent that in official life he saw no distinction in color. He has made appointments on that basis and has made it plain to men who have talked with him on the subject that no color line shall be drawn in his administration.

CUSHMAN'S LANGUAGE.

When Representative Cushman of Washington talks, he is sure to give a demonstration of what the English language can do. Recently in supporting a bill for a department of Alaska, he came quite up to expectations and made a speech that ought to make Alaska famous. In closing the panegyric upon the territory he said:

"Alaska, with its population, composed of the cream of the Anglo-Saxon race, has no delegate on this floor, and the only legal tie that binds them to the stars and stripes is a federal tax collector in the midst of their domain."

SAD FATE OF "CIRCLE IKE."

Then he told the story of an Alaskan prospector who was returning to the States, saying:

"He started for New York City. He had got along very well with the weather in Alaska, but when he started across the northern end of the United States in January, then he discovered, in a climatic sense, that he was getting next to the business end of the real thing. He was cold when he got to St. Paul, Minn., and still colder when he reached Chicago. He was frozen to death, stiff as an alpenstock, by the stove in the smoking car. (Groans.)" (Laughter.)

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INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Mr. Michel Blandypos, Secretary Marlowe Club, New Orleans, Who Suffered From Inflammation of the Bladder, Cured By

the Only Absolute Cure for All Diseases of the Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Blood,

WARNER'S SAFE CURE



Mr. MICHEL BLANDYPOS.

Gentlemen: It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify to the merits of Warner's Safe Cure, as I consider it was the sole means of restoring me to health. I suffered for nearly three years from inflammation of the bladder, causing me severe pain, also the most terrible headaches, and at times I was unable to attend to my regular duties. I had tried every remedy, but without success, when a friend advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure. It seemed as if there was not a sound organ in my body when I began using it, but I gradually improved and felt much encouraged. It took seven months to fully restore me to health, but during that time I used no medicine but the Safe Cure, and therefore know that I owe my recovery and good health of today entirely to it, and am pleased to endorse it. Very truly yours, MICHEL BLANDYPOS, 107 Harris St., New Orleans, La. Dec 8, 1902, Secretary, "The Marlowe Club."

"SAFE CURE" CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.

If you have pain in the back, rheumatism, uric acid poison, rheumatic gout, diabetes, Bright's disease, inflammation of the bladder and urinary organs, scalding pain when you urinate, aema, jaundice, swellings or torpid liver; if a woman, bearing-down sensation, fainting spells, scalded female weakness, painful periods, these symptoms tell you that your kidneys have been diseased for a long time, for kidney disease seldom put out such symptoms as the victim recognizes until they have been working several months. You should lose no time—get a box of Warner's Safe Cure at your druggist. It will relieve you at once and effect a permanent cure. It kills all disease germs.

Doctors prescribe and hospitals use "Safe Cure" exclusively in all cases of kidney or bladder trouble.

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs. It is free from sediment and pleasant to take. It does not constipate. It is a most valuable and effective tonic. It is a stimulant to digestion and weakens the torpid liver. It purifies the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs and leads at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength and restores energy. You can buy Safe Cure at any drug store direct. 4 CENTS A BOX. A 12 BOX SET.

Be sure you get "Warner's Safe Cure"—take no other.

TEST YOUR KIDNEYS. Let some morning urine stand for twenty-four hours in a glass or bottle. If it is milky or cloudy or contains a reddish, brick dust sediment, or if particles or germs float about in it, your kidneys are diseased.

ANALYSIS FREE.

If after you have made this test you have any doubt in your mind as to the development of the disease in your system, send a sample of your urine to the Medical Department of Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., and our doctor will analyze it and send you a report with advice free of charge to you, together with a valuable book describing all diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, and treatment for each.

All letters from women, read and answered by a woman doctor. All correspondence in strictest confidence.

Beware of so-called kidney cures which are full of sediment and of bad odor—they are positively harmful and do not cure.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and add a speedy cure.

ported among children under five years of age, mortality being due to diphtheria (2), convulsions (2), pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia (4), congenital debility (2), and increased pressure to early infancy (3). The deaths among children from 5 to 10 years of age were caused by diphtheria (4), heart disease (2), meningitis (1), and rheumatism (1). The remainder of the deaths (58) were caused principally by chronic diseases. Of that number being over 65 years of age. Deaths from pneumonia and organic diseases of the heart were the same for the month, 8 each.

With the exception of typhoid fever there was an increase in all contagious and infectious diseases as compared with December, though the total number reported is less than for the same period of last year. Diphtheria increased from 22 to 23; scarlet fever decreased from 22 to 21; measles increased from 11 to 12 for January; whooping cough decreased from 2 to 1 for the month, 8 each.

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