

EX-SECY. OF NAVY WHITNEY IS DEAD.

Died Under Influence of Ether Administered Preparatory to a Second Operation.

HE WAS TAKEN ILL FRIDAY.

Complaint Was Appendicitis—Sketch Of His Career—A Tribute from Mr. Cleveland.

New York, Feb. 3.—Septicemia was the immediate cause of the death of William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy, who passed away Tuesday evening. A semi-official account of his last hours is to the effect that the toxin which produced peritonitis following the operation for appendicitis, reached the brain cells, when there was paralysis and death.

The physicians had concluded to open the suppurative wound and examine the area from which the pus was absorbed by the drain inserted after the operation. It was impossible to make this examination without putting the patient under the influence of an anesthetic on account of the great pain. Ether was administered, the wound was opened and the lower part examined. While this was going on three doctors kept the closest watch of the patient's pulse and heart beats. Before the examination was concluded it was noticed that Mr. Whitney was sinking. The administration of ether was immediately stopped, but before its effects could wear off he was dead.

Payne Whitney, the second son, and his wife, daughter of Secy. of State John Hay, arrived from Georgia a few hours too late. It is said Harry Payne Whitney, the older son, never left his father's side. He was deeply affected, owing to the strong attachment for his father, they having been almost constant companions.

Mrs. Almerica Paget, the elder daughter, who has been living for several years in London, is reported to have sailed and it is stated the family will, if possible, delay the funeral until she arrives.

William Collins Whitney, former secretary of the navy, died a few minutes after 4 o'clock this afternoon at his home, 511 Fifth avenue, in his sixty-fourth year. He died while under the influence of ether, administered preparatory to a second operation for appendicitis.

By his bedside were his son, Harry Payne Whitney, and his daughter, Dorothy Whitney, as well as Dr. William T. Bull, the chief surgeon in attendance.

Mr. Whitney was taken ill Friday night at the performance of "Rigoletto" at the Metropolitan opera house, and had to leave before the opera ended.

Dr. Walter B. James, the Whitney family physician, was summoned and found that the condition of the patient was such that after consultation an operation was decided upon and was performed by Dr. Bull. The patient rallied so well that it was fully believed he would recover.

Mr. Whitney's condition was very grave, however, on Monday and at a consultation held this afternoon the conclusion was reached that the only hope for the patient lay in a second operation.

A bulletin issued in the morning stated that there had been a slight improvement in the patient's condition, but shortly before 3 o'clock alarming symptoms were noted and hurried preparations were made for a second operation. Mr. Whitney was placed under the influence of ether, but whether the operation was proceeded with or not is unknown.

When the physicians perceived that the patient was in danger of death Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney were immediately notified. They hastened to the side of their father and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

It was 5 o'clock before the simple fact of his death was made public. Later the following statement was issued: "Mr. Whitney died at 4 o'clock of peritonitis and blood poisoning following an operation for appendicitis."

The interment will be at Woodlawn at a date to be hereafter fixed. In the family plot where are the remains of Mrs. Flora Payne Whitney, Olive Whitney and Mrs. Whitney's grandchild, Flora Paget.

Mr. Whitney's children, Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Dorothy Whitney, were with him when he died.

The funeral services will be held at Grace church, where Mr. Whitney was a parishioner.

The full list of pall-bearers will be given later. Some of the distinguished visitors began to call at the house. Among them were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and ex-Secy. of War Elihu Root.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney were in Thomaston, Ga., when Mr. Whitney's condition became critical, but they left for New York immediately on a special train. A cablegram was sent Saturday to Mrs. Almerica Paget, Mr. Whitney's daughter, in London, and it is believed she is now on her way home.

The board of governors of the Democratic club, of which Mr. Whitney was a member, postponed an entertainment the club was to have had tonight.

Much interest is attached to the probable effect of Mr. Whitney's death upon his turf interests, which were to have been sold the coming season than has been before.

Under rule 61 of the "Rules of Racing," all his entries for this year's stakes, except the Produce stakes and events to which foot nominations were made, are null and void, unless a transfer of the same was made at the last moment. If not, it is said that 98 per cent of the entries made by Mr. Whitney will be thrown out, thereby greatly depreciating the value of the many thoroughbred heavily engaged. As to the disposition of the stable, nobody in authority will talk.

MR. WHITNEY'S CAREER.

William Collins Whitney was born in Conway, Mass., July 5, 1841, and was a descendant of John Whitney, one of the English Puritan leaders who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1630. On his mother's side his ancestry goes back to William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. His male ancestors were without exception men of great strength of character and prominent in the communities where they lived, some of them achieving national prominence.

Mr. Whitney graduated from Harvard law school in 1864 and was prominent lawyer of New York City. He first became prominent in public life in 1871 in New York City. He was appointed corporate counsel of the city in 1875 and his administration was a notable one. From the time he left that office in 1882 he has always been known as one of the most prominent men in the Democratic party nationally and was frequently mentioned as a strong presidential possibility. But it is his great work in placing the United States navy in the foremost rank that is best known. He was made secre-



It is just a common cold, people say, there's no danger in that. Admitting their statement, then there are enormous colds, colds which are dangerous; for many a fatal sickness begins with a cold. If we could tell the common cold from the uncommon we could feel quite safe. But we can't. The uncommon variety is rarely recognized until it has fastened its hold on the lungs, and there are symptoms of consumption.

At the first symptoms the careful person will heed the warning by taking a mild laxative, some vegetable pill that will not disturb the system or cause griping. About the best is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If the cold starts with a cough, and it persists then some local treatment for this condition should be taken. A well-known alternative extract, which has been highly recommended by thousands of users, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic compound is composed of an extract of roots and herbs and has a soothing effect upon the mucous membrane, allays the irritation and at the same time works in the proper and reasonable way, to break up the trouble—the stagnated or poisoned blood.

It contains no alcohol to shiver up the blood corpuscles, but makes pure rich red blood.

Dr. Pierce's 100-page illustrated book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is sent free in paper covers on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. For 31 stamps the cloth-bound volume will be sent by mail. It is formerly sold for \$1.50 per copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

lary of the navy by President Cleveland in 1885, and resolutely set to work to restore the former sea prestige of the country. He found it impossible to get the desired steel work for the new vessels on this side of the Atlantic, but refused to let any contracts abroad and in 1887 succeeded in securing a contract which provided for the construction of a plant suitable to the required purpose on this side of the water.

When he retired from the cabinet in 1892 12 modern fighting vessels of different types were, chiefly as a result of his labors, finished or in process of completion. They were the foundation of the present navy. Back of his determination to have all the material used in the construction of the new vessels turned out in this country was a desire to make the United States independent of the rest of the world for supplies in case of war, and as a result of this the largest and finest plant of the kind in the world is now here.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in 1892 and proved himself a born leader. He adhered to the Cleveland wing of the party in 1896 and after that time was less active in politics, although he continued to be regarded as one of the strongest men in the party. Mr. Whitney was well known as a sportsman, especially as a turfman, and his horses have won some notable track events. He was conspicuous as a financier and was an important factor in the business world of New York and the nation. Mr. Whitney was married in 1866 to Miss Flora Payne, daughter of Senator Payne of Ohio, and the Whitney home, one of the finest in Washington, was a center of great social attraction during his residence in the capital.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIBUTE.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 2.—Mr. Cleveland was deeply moved when he learned of Mr. Whitney's death. To an Associated Press representative he said:

"The news of Mr. Whitney's death has greatly shocked me. As I think of him, my mind, passing beyond recent years, dwells upon the days of my association with him in high official duty, and it recalls the time when I had the opportunity to enjoy his unreserved and friendly companionship. Our relations have never changed, but the exigencies of life have forbidden recent close intercourse.

"Mr. Whitney had more calm, forceful efficiency than any man I ever knew. In work that interested him he actually seemed to court difficulties and to find pleasure and exhilaration in overcoming them. His conquest over the obstacles he encountered in undertaking to build up our navy afforded him greater delight than the contemplation of the great results he achieved in his department of the government. His judgment was quick, clear and absolutely accurate; and when it was called into action his mental poise was so complete that neither passion nor irritation could lead it astray.

"While I recall all this with admiration and affection, I recall with more tender sentiment Mr. Whitney's devotion to his friends, his extreme consideration for all with whom he came in contact, his thoughtfulness for the ease and comfort of others, and his ready impulse to help those who needed help. I mourn the death of a friend of whom it can be truthfully said that in his character were combined mental traits of a high order and intellectual qualities of heart that grasped him to his friends with hooks of steel."

Chinaman Brutally Murdered.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—Sam Jung, a Chinaman, was brutally murdered in Chinatown early this evening. Shortly after 6 o'clock four unknown Chinese entered the restaurant at 20 Sullivan alley, where Jung was employed as cook, attacked him with cleavers and knives and literally hacked him to death. They then made their escape. The police believe that the killing of Jung is the outcome of the hindbrain war that has been waged by the different gangs for some time.

Rebels Nearing Montevideo.

New York, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from Montevideo announce that the rebels under Gen. Aparicio Saravia are now only four leagues from the capital, says a Herald dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

A great panic has seized the residents of Montevideo and the Argentine government has decided to send the cruiser Nueve de Julio there to protect the interests of Argentine citizens. The cruiser will sail at dawn Wednesday.

THE REAL CAUSE.

The Ancient Scalp-Fever Theory Exploded.

At one time dandruff was attributed to the result of a feverish condition of the scalp, which threw off the dried cuticle in scales.

Professor Unna, Hamburg, Germany, noted authority on skin diseases, explodes this theory and says that dandruff is a germ disease.

This germ is really responsible for the dandruff and for so many bald heads. It can be cured if it is gone about in the right way. The right way, of course, and the only way, is to kill the germ.

Newbro's Herpicide does this, and permits the hair to grow luxuriantly, just as nature intended it should.

The United States gunboat Bancroft was to have sailed today from Colon to Bocas del Toro, but the orders were countermanded at the last moment, be-

DEMOCRAT FAVORS PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Senator Clarke of Arkansas Approves His Every Position In Panama Case.

INFERIORITY OF COLOMBIA.

Had No Right to Assume Equality With United States After Accepting Its Protection.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Mr. Clarke, the new Democratic senator from Arkansas, made his first speech in the senate today. He spoke two hours, and announced his endorsement of every position taken by the president in connection with the Panama revolt and in the negotiations of the treaty with the new state. He even said that in view of the provocation given by Colombia, the president might have been expected to go farther than he did in advancing the cause of Panama. He declared that there was more popular support of the course of the president's policy among Democrats than among Republicans, and said that the Democratic course was necessary to ratify the treaty were assured.

Mr. Fairbanks also spoke in support of the treaty, contending for the regularity of all the proceedings of the administration on the grounds of Panama. Mr. Fairbanks was followed by Mr. Clarke (Ark.) who made a speech in support of the treaty. Mr. Clarke lost no time in declaring his absolute adherence to the policy of the president. The question of the wisdom of building an isthmian canal is no longer, he said, a question for discussion, and this declaration was followed by an endorsement in endorsement of the treaty whose terms were, he said, most liberal.

He said that the civil war now going on in Colombia is but a reaction of the revolution which has been in progress for the last three years, and in support of this statement he reviewed governmental conditions in Colombia, saying that its rulers are men who find in warfare their most profitable and congenial calling. These men are for the canal, he said, simply because they see a prospect of getting \$10,000,000 out of it, and not because they care anything about the United States, or even about the welfare of their own country. So turbulent were the people that for 20 years there had not been two years of peace. The people of Colombia were worse off than were the people of that region when found 400 years ago by Cortez. Mr. Clarke also found in the treaty of 1846 justification for the attitude of the United States, and contended that Colombia did not have unlimited sovereignty in the sense that England, Germany or France has. He insisted that if Colombia itself could not build the canal it was bound, because of the attitude of the United States, to permit the United States to build it. He then declared that as the republic is an accomplished fact it would be an act of foolishness for the United States to refuse to deal with it.

Our acts of "friendly supervision," he said, should have convinced Colombia of the determination of the United States to do right under all circumstances, and the Colombian people should have known they were adding too much when they accepted our protection under the Monroe doctrine for 50 years and then demanded the right to be treated as an equal power with the United States. Instead of maintaining a friendly attitude, Colombia, he said, had begun a course of double dealing and bad faith even before the Colombian congress had begun consideration of the Hay-Herran treaty, and this, he asserted, had been continued to the time of Panama's secession. He contended that the Colombian authorities knew perfectly well that the revolution was imminent, and there was no foundation for the charge that the Panama revolt had been incited since the adjournment of the Colombian congress. It was not to be denied that the United States knew what was going on in Panama, and if it was necessary to accept the president's claim that he was unaware of the state of affairs in order to establish his integrity that must be done at the expense of his intelligence and even of his performance of official duty. Possibly in some measure of detail the president had been rash, but with such matters, Mr. Clarke said, he had nothing to do. He was concerned only with the general principle involved, and with that he had no fault to find.

Mr. Clarke announced his disagreement with the senators who contended that the president should have turned to the Nicaragua route after failing to secure Colombia's ratification of the canal treaty. His principal reason for this was announced to be his belief that we should have only a sea level canal, which, he said, was possible in the Panama route, and not possible on the Nicaragua route. He did not believe that any but a sea level canal would pay expenses.

He declared his gratification that the house expression given in favor of the canal had come from Democratic states, and added that Democratic votes would make the ratification of the treaty certain. The Republican party could make no such claim, and the president had received no assurances of support from the Republican party at large.

Continuing his discussion of the political feature of the canal controversy and extending his contention that the president was without support in his own party, Mr. Clarke declared that the president is now the central figure in a Balaazar's feast, waiting for a friendly Daniel to interpret the handwriting on the wall and prophesy for him whether the chairmanship of the Republican National committee "will fish or cut bait." He also declared that popular support of the president's course in his own party was so lukewarm as to cause great rejoicing over the announcement that the three principal federal office holders in Boston were for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, and to cause the announcement that Alaska was for him to be emblazoned forth in box car letters.

Mr. Clarke made a vigorous appeal for the consideration of the canal question independent of partisan bias, and when he closed was warmly congratulated by a number of senators from both sides of the chamber.

The senate went into executive session at 4:32 and adjourned at 4:37 p. m.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS.

Are Said to be Fighting Indians On Panama Ground.

Panama, Feb. 2.—A report has reached the isthmus that Colombian troops are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast, which is in Panamanian territory. It is impossible, however, to obtain reliable confirmation of this.

The United States gunboat Bancroft was to have sailed today from Colon to Bocas del Toro, but the orders were countermanded at the last moment, be-

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cause of the report of fighting on the coast. A letter was received here some time ago from Capt. Torres, commanding the Panama troops at Chepo (on the south side of the isthmus and directly south of the San Blas country), saying he had decided to cross over to the Atlantic side. There is a possibility that the Indians are fighting with Capt. Torres' command, mistaking them for Colombians.

ARCHBISHOP TURNED DOWN. Peruvian Government Refused to Execute His Orders.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 1.—An important decision was made here on Saturday, when the government refused to instruct the police to execute the order of the archbishop and detain in the female prison two married women whose husbands are suing them for divorce.

THOSE GROSS FASTENERS. Groff Had No Idea of Reaching Machen Through Lorenz.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Testifying in his own behalf in the postal trial today, Dillon B. Groff, a brother of Samuel A. Groff, declared that when he sought to introduce the letter fastener into the postal service he had no idea of "reaching" Machen through Mr. Lorenz or anybody else, directly or indirectly.

Samuel A. Groff, who preceded his brother, told of the various steps taken by him to interest postal employees and officials in the invention before and after it was patented, and testified that although he had been to see Mr. Machen's chief clerk about the matter, he was never able to see Machen, who always was busy.

At the outset counsel for the defense attacked the integrity of the declaration prepared by the postoffice inspectors and signed by the witness before his arrest, and which was referred to yesterday, alleging that those signatures appeared in it, each made with different ink.

The witness insisted that he had in his house at the time only one bottle of ink.

Counsel for the government objected to a question put by Mr. Douglas as to whether or not Inspector Fosmes, who signed the declaration, had not been rewarded by being promoted to Machen's place.

Mr. Douglas contended that he wished to show bias on the part of the inspector in preparing the document. The court.

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Itching Piles produce moisture and cause itching, this form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar, at Druggists, or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. Dr. Bosanko, Phila., Pa.

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BLOOD POISON

Is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure. W. H. E. N. Y. O. C. KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, etc., and don't know it is BLOOD POISON. Send to DR. BROWN, 53 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., for BROWN'S BLOOD CURE. \$3.00 per bottle; lasts one month. Sold in Salt Lake only by Z. C. M. I. Schramm, First South and Main Sts.



Mrs. H. E. Solomon PRESIDENT "Israel Hope" Hebrew Ladies Society.

however, ruled that the evidence was not competent, unless Fosmes was in the stand.

The government then took the witness, his cross-examination being conducted by Mr. Fosmes, assistant attorney-general, of counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. Groff said that on the day he called on Mr. Machen at the postoffice department in March, 1893, he had not previously been told what Machen had to do with contracts. He saw other officials as well. Machen, he said, had informed him that Machen was in charge.

He called several times, he testified, but never got an opportunity to talk with Machen, who always seemed busy. For some time, he said, he was unable to secure the adoption of his device.

Continuing, he said he had several talks with Machen, who seemed to be the one in charge of matters of that kind in the free delivery division. The two test boxes, he continued, had been in use for over a year before the first order for fasteners was given.

He then repeated his testimony regarding his first meeting with Lorenz, in the lounge-room of the Washington postoffice in 1895, and then the conversation which took place at that time, nothing new being developed.

At that time Lorenz made the agreement for a half interest. He said he did not hear Machen's name mentioned, and did not know that Machen was in an official position to influence the purchase of the fastener.

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119 North High Street, NASHVILLE, TENN., April 12, 1903. I suffered with a run down constitution ever since my child was born, about twelve years ago, and knew but few well days until Wine of Cardui was called to my attention. It certainly affords me pleasure to testify to its merits, for it was all and more than I could expect in my case, bringing about a change for the better in a few weeks, and now I take a few doses each month and keep well and strong, have a splendid appetite and sleep well at night. As a superior nerve tonic well adapted to assist the functions of nature I consider that Wine of Cardui has no superior.

WINE OF CARDUI

Are you suffering from general debility, all run down, your system devitalized? If you are, Wine of Cardui will surely cure you. No need of going into detail about female troubles—they are only symptoms. The main thing is you can avoid examinations and operations and be cured quietly in your home by taking this simple medicine, Wine of Cardui. You know it if you are suffering from female disorders. The dragging pains and irregular periods tell you. How can you secure relief surer than by taking Wine of Cardui which has cured thousands of women, who were given up to die as incurable? Could you ask a better assurance than this letter written by Mrs. Solomon? Why not let Wine of Cardui cure you? You can get the medicine from your druggist.