BIND THE OCTOPUS

Purpose of Bill Proposed in House by Littlefield.

DE ARMOND FOR OTHER WEAPON

Would Reduce Tariff and Break Its Bones With Competition-Leaders Close General Debate on Anti-Trust Bill-Vote Comes Today.

General debate on the antitrust bill sed in the House shortly before t o'clock last evening. The debate had proceeded since 10 o'clock in the morninc. More interest was aroused as it proceeded, and the closing speeches by De Armond (Dem., Mo.) and Littlefield (Rep., Me.) were delivered crowded galleries and to a very full at-

The closing hour was devoid of brilliant pyrotechnics and sensational The other speakers yesterday were Lawrence (Rep. Mass.), Parker (Rep., N. J.), Terrill (Rep., Mass.), Jenkins (Rep., Wis.), Douglass (Rep., N. Y.), Henry (Dem., Tex.), Fleming (Dem., Ga.), McClellan (Dem., N. Y.), Williams (Dem., Miss.) and Kleburg

(Dem., Tex.). Today for three hours the bill will be considered under the five-minute rule, after which the final vote will be

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-In accordance with the special rule, the House met at 16 o'clock to continue the debate upon 16 o'clock to continue the debate upon the anti-trust bill. Lawrence (Mass.), the first speaker, heartfly supported the measure, and was followed by Henry of Texas. Jenkins (Wis.), chairman of the judiciary committee, held there were no trusts, and that Congress had no control

ver commerce. Flemin suggested an amendment so as to make section 5 applicable to water transportation. He said that Nevin (O.) and himself, both members of the ju-diciary committee, had concurred in a minority report favoring the striking out of section 7, which prohibited the carrier from transporting trust-made goods. was opposed to it because it placed the responsibility of determining what were

trust-made goods on the carrier. Gilbert (Ky.) said his private opinion was that the bill was not only a homeopathic dose, but that it would do more harm than good. The Republican party he said, was now engaged in the same sort of desperate effort to destroy the trusts which characterized it in its at-tempts for ten years to establish bitallem by international agreement After some further remarks by McClel-lan (N. Y.), Terrell (Mass.), Douglas (N. Y.), Kitchen (N. C.) and Kleburg (Tex.), Williams (Miss.) replied at some length to the assertions of Silbley (Rep. Pa.) few days ago "that the day of individum and competition had passed."

Break Bones of Glant Trast.

De Armond (Dem., Mo.) then closed the general debate for his side. He said he realized how difficult it was to deal adequately with the trust question. Human greed, with the best human intellect at its command, was not easily baffled, and therefore a solution of the problem required sincere and honest endeavor. He was one of those, he said, who believed that a revision of the tariff could acould break the bones of any of the giant trusts, why, he asked, should the remedy not be applied? Some one on the other side, he said, openly admitted that the tariff should be revised in certain par-ticulars. Why should not the bars be let down when the tariff was made a sheldown when the tarin was made a shel-tering place and a breeding ground for trusts. His side proposed an amendment to clothe the President with power to sus-pend duties on trust-made articles whenever necessary to protect the public. Why, asked, would not the other side join the enactment of that amendment? "Do you prefer," he asked, addressing a Republican side, "to trust the trusts

rather than your own President?" "We are not seeking to destroy," De Armond said. "but to preserve; to act as a bul-wark to prevent the concentration and the multiplying of monopoly which will finally crush out the American individual and make a busk and shadow of what was ce his proud American citizenship." De Armond said the bill reported from

De Armond said the bill reported from the judiciary committee was quite a different measure from that originally in-troduced by Littlefield. "When the gen-tleman from Maine started out," he said, "he had blood in his eye and a tomahawk in his hand. But by the time he and his colleagues caught up with the trusts they were smoking the pipe of peace. The sky was clear and the pickings were to coninue good for trusts. If it was desired to do something ef-

If it was desired to do something effective, De Armond said, the minority amendment should be adopted. Corporations should be made amendable to local courts as individuals were. The taxing courts as individuels were. The taxing power of the Government should be applicable, as it was to suppress state banks. The bunkruptcy act should be used to throw trusts into court if they violated the law. He believed, he said, that members should seriously, without seeking party advantage, strive to place an effective law on the statute books.

"The Administration and the Republican majority in Congress," said he, "will go far enough to satisfy the people that it seeks to do something for the people's good, but not far enough to hurt the peo-

good, but not far enough to hurt the pe

Trusts Old as History.

Trusts old as History.

Littlefield closed the debate for the majority. He said that no one seriously believed that, within the Constitutional limitations, a bill could be prepared that would fully and adequately meet the situation. But he believed the committee lind presented "a fair, reasonable and Constitutional measure," and as such he hoped it would address itself to the members of the House. Littlefield created much amusement by reading a most extravagant denunciation of combinations and then announcing that the extract was not from the speech of any gentleman on the other side, but from a speech of Bir John Culpepper, delivered in the British Parliament 20 years ago.

They had them then," he said, "just as we have them now. I call your attention to the fact that there was no protective tariff in those days." He traced the history of combinations back to 200 B. C., to show, he said, that combinations had always existed and that there had been an outery against them.

had always existed and that there had been an outery against them. It showed further, he said, how old and how diffi-cult the problem before Congress was

Speaking of the bill, Littlesfeld said it was not contended that the publicity feature was a specific or cure-sill for monopoly, but only that if was a step in the right direction, helpful to the public in the three connections where corporations touched the people, namely, as investor, creditor and consumer. In reply to a question, Littlesfeld said he did not believe Congress should penalize overcapitalization. To do so, he said, would produce panic. But publicity, he insisted, would acquaint the people with the facts and the evils of overcapitalization would be gradually corrected.

When Littlesfeld concluded, the general Speaking of the bill, Littlefield said it

debate was formally declared closed, and at 5:45 P. M. the House adjourned.

HAVE ALMOST AGREED. But Conferees on Commerce Bill Fight Hard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The conferees of the Senate and House on the Department of Commerce bill approached very near the point of agreement on the bill to-day, but adjourned to meet tomorrow without entirely finishing their work. They were in session about three hours, the greater part of the time being spent in an effort to adjust the differences on the question as to whether the President should be given power to transfer the Interstate Commerce Commission to the proposed department, as provided by the House bill. Much feeling was manifested over the matter and the controversy became so animated at one time that the voices of the conferees could be plainly the adjoining corridors.

When the meeting began the trust provision of the bill was taken up immediately. No time was lost in reaching an agreement on that point. The differences were adjusted by the acceptance of the Nelson amendment, with a portion of the House provision added.

The conferees then sought to come to an understanding on the question of trans-ferring the Interstate Commerce Commission to the new department. At first there appeared a strong probability of coming to an immediate understanding on this point, as the House conferees con-scrited, without making any objections, to the elimination of the specific mention of The bill, as passed by the House, authorizes the President transfer to the proposed department, "the whole or any part of any office, bureau, division or other branch of the public service engaged in statistical or scientific the Interstate Commerce Com-The Senate conferees moved to strike out the words referring to the com micelon and after some objections, the representatives of the House assented.

It was then suggested that the transfer of the commission might be accomplished under the general authority given transfer bureaus engaged in statistical work. As the business of the Interstate Commerce Commission is largely of that character, an effort will be made so to amend the language of the provision as to prevent, and even prohibit, that result It was at this point that the meeting came to a close. The members of the House refused point blank for a time to con as if it would be necessary to bring the conference to a close and report a dead-lock. Further parleying produced a more conciliatory spirit. Ind the meeting at last adjourned with an understanding to ment tomorrow. Hope was expressed that adjourned an agreement will be finally reached. The effort of the Senate conferees now is to limit the transfer to bureaus engaged "exclusively" in statistical work.

be reached on the Interstate Commerce Commission differences, provides for a Bureau of Corporations, a Commission of Corporations, a Deputy Commissi a chief clerk and such special agents, clerks and other employes as may be au-thorized by law. The section provides: "The said Commissioner shall have ower and authority to make, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, diligent investigation into the organization, conduct and management of the business of any corporation, joint stock company or corporate combi engaged in commarce among the several states, and with foreign hatlons, excep common carriers, subject to an act to regulate commerce approved February 4. 1897, and to gather such information and

The trust section, as agreed on, and as

it will become in case an agreement can

data as will enable the President of the United States to make recommendations to Congress for legislation for the regulation of such commerce, and to report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require; and the information so obtained, or as much thereof as the Presi-dent may direct, shall be made public.

"In order to accomplish the purpose of this section, said Commissioner shall have and exercise the same power and authority in respect to corporations, joint-stock companies and combinations subject to compilsh much. He did not believe that the the provisions thereof-as is conferred on tariff sheltered all trusts. Still, if it the Interstate Commerce Commission in said act to regulate commerce, and the amendments thereto in respect to com-mon carriers, so far as the same may be applicable, including the right to subpena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of docu-nentary evidence and to administer oaths. All the requirements and obligations, liabilities and immunities imposed, as con-ferred by said act to regulate commerce, and by 'an act in relation to testimony be-force the Interstate Commerce Commis-sion,' etc., approved February 7, 1893, supplemental to said 'act to regulate commerce,' shall also apply to all persons who may be subpensed to testify as witnesses or to produce documentary evi-dence in pursuance of the authority con-

ferred by this section.
"It shall also be the province and duty of said Bureau of Corporations, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to gather, compile, publish and supply useful information concerning corporations doing business with-in the limits of the United States and any foreign country, including corporations engaged in insurance, and to attend to such other duties as may be hereafter provided by law."

To Inquire Into Conl Combines. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representative Small, of North Carolina, today introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment by the Speaker of a commit-tee of 11 members of the House to inquire generally into the coal conditions in the United States. The resolution further directs the committee to "inquire whether any combinations exist between mineowners and operators and the transportation companies in violation of the law of the United States." A report is to be made to the next Congress.

Fate of Statebood Bill in Doubt. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The Senate WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate committee on agriculture today considered, but took no final ection on the agricultural appropriation bill. It is understood that the bill will be held for a certain time in order to ascertain whether it is possible to dispose of the statehood bill without putting it on the agricultural appropriation bill as an amendment. The committee still stands by its decision, however, to connect the two measures if necessary.

Accepts Hobson's Resignation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson's resignation has been accepted by Secretary Moody, who has written Mr. Hobson as follows: "The department acknowledges recept of your resignation, tendered January 29, 1993; also your telegram of February 5, declining to reconsider the same.
"Your resignation from the United States
Navy is accepted to take effect from this
date, February 6, 1903."

WASHINGTON. Feb. 6. — President Rossevelt is suffering from the effects of a cold. It has not incapacitated him, and he is attending to his usual duties without serious inconvenience, but he is troubled with hoarseness. This is yielding to treat-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury has selected as the site for the United States Postoffice building at St. Louis the property bounded by Walnut, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The price paid is \$185,000.

Below Zero in Nevada. RENO. Nev.; Feb. 6.—The mercury in Western Nevada has been going to zero and below every night for the past week. Last night it was from 8 to 15 degrees be-

FIGHTS CANAL TREATY

MORGAN SAYS THERE WAS DEAL WITH PANAMA REBELS.

Begins Attack in Open Session of Senate, but Cullom Closes Doors on His Speech-Will Renew Assault

For a time today in the Senate It looked as though the question of the construction of an isthmian canal would be discussed in open session.

Morgan spoke on his resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for correspondence regarding the military occupation of the bays of Panama and Colon. Cullom interrupted him with a motion for an executive session, which

executive session, alleged that the \$10;to Colombia would go to the insurgents. When open acasion was resumed Morgan predicted that, if the United States continued its policy with reference to the construction of an isthmian canal, war with Colombia was inevita-

After Kean had spoken a short time in opposition to the statehood bill the Senate adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Moody, of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-In the Senate today a conference was agreed to on the general staff bill and Cockrell, Quaries and Foraker were appointed conferees. A bill was passed authorizing the construc-tion of a bridge agross the Missouri River between the City of Chamberlein, in Brule County, and Dyman County, S. D.

The resolution of Morgan, introduce esterday, calling on the Secretary of the avy for all reports and corresponregarding the military occupation of the Bays of Panama and Colon was laid be-fore the Senate. Morgan explained the object of the resolution, and on motion of Cullom they went into executive session.

After the doors closed Morgan continued his remarks, speaking especially of the irregularities which he said characterized the government of Panama. He did not, however, do this until he had spoken of the course of the Senate in closing the doors while he was discussing his resolution. He said he considered himself as good a judge as any one of the proprieties connected with executive matter. He had not violated those proprieties, and did not intend to do so. He expressed the opinion that a question of such import-ance as the construction of an intersceanic canal, in which the entire work iz interested, should be openly debated and he announced his intention of offering a motion to that effect in the Senate. Replying to these remarks, Cullom said that he had not intended any affront to

Morgan in asking that the doors be closed, and that he had made the reques only because of the latter's reference to the treaty which, under the rules, could not be debated in open session. Morgan said that he would take the first opportunity to test the Senate on the subject by asking a vote. He then quoted at length the newspaper reports concerning affairs in Colombia, upon which his resolution was predicated, and he proceeded with his remarks for the purpose of showing that this Government

had undertaken to pay the Colombian in-surgents \$3,000,000. The resolution went to the calendar. Bills were passed as follows: Senate bill amending the revised statutes so as to provide for the detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in achools: Senate bill authorizing the President to reinstate Alexander G. Pendleton, Jr., as a cadet in the United States Military Academy Senate bill incorporating in the District of Columbia the American Academy of Rome, the object of the bill being to ex-tablish and maintain an institution to promote the study of the fine arts and to

tects, painters and sculptors and other

artists.
. The House amendments to the bill to expedite trials in cases under the Sherman anti-trust law were assented to.

A Senate bill was passed appropriating \$350,000 for the construction of lighthous and fog signal stations in Alaskan waters A resolution offered by Stewart was adopted authorizing the committee on Inadopted authorizing the committee on in-dian affairs "to investigate and report upon such matters affecting the indians or the Indian Service as the committee shall consider competent." The committee is empowered to sit during the sessions of the Senate or during the recess, in Washington or such other places as it may desire to visit. Kean resumed his remarks in opposi-tion to the omnibus statehood bill.

TO MAINTAIN BOER RACE Swiss Husbands for Boer Widows in South Africa.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.-The Swiss papers assert that the Boer secret committee in Europe is sending out fully equipped and with their passages paid French and Ger-man Swiss to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony to marry the Boer widows and orphan girls with a view to repopulating the country and preventing the British from becoming predominant.

FEUD BETWEEN DEWETS. Christian Calls Plet a Scoundrel in

Addressing Chamberlain, BLOEMFONTEIN, Feb. 6 .- Colonial S fetary Chamberlain today had a two hours' conference with a deputation of about 46 Boers of the extreme party, in-cluding Christian Dewet. The deputation presented an address, which, it is under-stood, Mr. Chamberlain rejected, at the same time rebuking the delegates for pre-senting the address, which he regarded as insulting, inasmuch as it impugned the good faith of himself and the government. Christiam Dewet, who referred to Plet Dewet and Chris Botha as scoundrels, accused the government of contravening the terms of the Vereenigen agreement, es-pecially as regards the amnesty, and he requested that the terms of peace should be incorporated in a law.

The feuds between the Boer parties have

become so strong, particularly between the brothers, Christian and Plet Dewet, that Mr. Chamberlain may well be in doubt as to who really represente the people of the Orange River Colony. Plet people of the Orange River Colony. Plet Dewet, who has been appointed a Justice of the Peace, headed a deputation of loyalist Boers to the Colonial Secretary. Christian Dewet holds steadfastly aloof from the loyalists' section and until today had made excuses and absented himself from all the functions connected with Mr. Chamberlain's visit.

TRYING TO BEAT DOWN CASTEL Policy of Pelletan in French Navy Is Approved.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—M. Pelictan, the Radical Socialist Minister of Marine, seized the epportunity during today's discussion of the naval budget in the Chamber of Deputies, to explain his policy and to defend himself from the attacks of which he has been the object.

"I have always kept in mind," he said, "the naval reverses of 1870, when the German ships were able to station themselves at the mouth of the Gironde. I have wondered what was the use of the Hungarian Parliament was enlivened by one of the, tumuituous scenes so common of late. The uproar finally became so great that the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Kruger's Health Impaired.

MENTONE, Feb. 6.—The report that Mr. Kruger's health is shattered is purely fantastical. His recent indisposition was of a very alight character and did not cause the slightest anxiety to his friends. His health is unimpaired.

No route across the continent offers so many attractions as does the Denver & Rio Grande. Write the Portland Agency, limitiutions must be modified. I do not

forget the glorious names of the past, but there was in the navy a sort of importance giving a tacitly recognized right to a privileged situation. I respect al convictions and ask of none wha are his political ideas, but I insist that his ideas shall not be manifested pub-

"I especially will not tolerate that an officer, because he is a Republican, be barred from promotion. The more progress democracy has made, the less access it has had to the general staff. I have sought to distribute promotion equally between officers whe have risen from the between officers who have risen from the ranks and those who have issued from the naval echool. There exists in the many not only a distinction of rank, but of caste. I have sought to suppress this state of affairs. There should be no superfority, except that of rank due to the value of the office."

After reviewing the improvement al-ready realized in the navy, the Minister "Until it is demonstrated that I am i error, I will devote all my energy to seek-ing the best means of assuring the great-

ness of France." M. Pelletan's speech was much ap-plauded and an amendment, the object of which was to condemn the action of the Minister regarding the sailors in the merchant marine, was defeated, 275 to The budget was then adopted and the

HAD A PROGRAMME OF MURDER. Rubino Glories in Anarchy and Tells

of King-Killing Plans. BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.-The trial of Gen aro Rubino, the Italian anarchist, on the charge of attempting to assassinate King Leopold, November 15, by firing three shots at him while he was returning from the Cathedral here after attending a "te deum" in memory of the late Queen Henriette, was opened today in the Asizo Court. Large crowds gathered in the vilawyers and reporters were admitted. A detachment of police of considerable strength maintained order. Rubino replied volubly to all interroga

tions, and whenever he uttered the word "anarchy" he gaised his voice as though exulting in his connection therewith. The prisoner bitterly assailed modern society as the cause of all evil, declaring he only attempted to take the life of the King because the latter was the highest representative of society. Rubino added the purpose of making an attempt on the life of the Italian monarch, but he did not have sufficient funds.

During the prisoner's examination it developed that he left the Italian army because his officers persecuted him. The prosecution included in the indictment a letter from Rubino to a socialist news-paper published in London, justifying the murder of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, and stating that he, Rubine, had contemplated killing King Ed-

After hearing the witnesses and the courisel for the prosecution, who asked for an exemplary sentence, Counsel Royer, rising to defend Rubino, adopted the ground that Rubino was never a spy but an anarchist. He had not been a suc-cessful student, but a man of acute intelligence and not evily disposed. The cirnew environment had rooted the seeds of anarchism in his wounded soul. M. Royer was proceeding to explain anarchist theories when the court adjourned.

TEACHING THE YOUNG FRENCH. Government Causes Patriotism to Be

Instilled in the Schools. PARIS. Feb. 6.-In the discussion of the oudget of public instruction in the Cham-per of Deputies, the Nationalist Deputy, Syveton, attacked the Government on the orced teachers in the primary schools to use their influence with the pupils for po-litical purposes. M. Chaumie, Minister of Public Instruction, replied that the teachers were making an admirable political propaganda and were forming good citi-zens in teaching the pupils to love the

republic and their country. "Yes," continued the Minister, "we are encouraging them in doing this and I do not think any Republican Chamber can re-A resolution was adpoted unanimously approving the declaration of the Government and expressing the sympathy and the gratitude of the Chamber to all the

teachers in the primary schools for their devotion to France and the republic. The House then adopted the remaining clauses of the public instruction budge

ALL DUE TO THE ALLIANCE.

British Liberal Organs Make Capital of Opposition to Alaska Treaty. LONDON, Feb. 6.—The announcement from Washington that the United States Senate will not ratify the Alaskan bound-ary treaty is attributed in some quarters to the exasperation created in the United States by England's attitude in the Venezuelan question. The Liberal organs characterize the break-down of the negotiations, the success of which was trumpet-ed with such vigor by the Ministerial press, to "another shock to the prestige of the Foreign Office."

The Daily News says: "That most in-

secure fabric, British popularity with the Americans, has sustained a damaging blow in connection with the Venezuelan affair.

to study the history and National char-acter of the United States "before em-barking on his next trans-Atlantic ven-

Sedition Sprends in Russia. LONDON, Feb. 6.—According to a tele-gram from Kieff, published in the Times this morning, a widespread and well-organized seditious movement against the government and against capitalism has been discovered in South Russian labor circles and it is rumored that three in-dustrial areas will be placed under mar-

Socialist Leader Arrested. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The notorious So-cialist leader, Fabri, who fled from Holland to escape imprisonment for partici-pating in the Antwerp strike last year, has surrendered and has been returned to prison at Antwerp, according to a dis-patch to the Times from Brussels via London,

King Edward Is Recovering. LONDON, Feb. 6.—The progress of King Edward toward recovery continues setisfactory. He was expected to drive yesterday, but in face of the keen east wind, Sir Francis Laking, the King's physician, considered it imprudent. The court will remain at Windsor over Sunday, after which its movements are uncertain.

Incorporating Krupp Works. BERLIN, Fub. 6.—The capital of the new Krupp Company will be \$37,500,000, with \$10,000,000 in debentures. The board of overseers includes ex-Rallroad Minister von Thielen, Gustav Hartmann, of the Dresdener Bank, and Ludwig Delbrucck, of Delbrucck, Leo & Co.

Adjourned to End the Upronr. BUDAPEST, Feb. 6 .- The debate today on the military recruit bill in the house of the Hungarian Parliament was

WILL ENLARGE THE NAVY

HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORS POLICY OF EXPANSION.

Presents Report Providing More Ships, Officers and Men-Shortage of Officers to Be Made Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The naval ap propriation bill, reported to the House today, carries \$79.048,420, or \$6,142.089 less than the estimates. The current appro-priation is \$78,856,363.

In addition to the provision for the con-struction of three first-class battleships, one first-class armored cruiser, two steel training ships and one wooden brig, the bill allows the selection of two Midshipmen for each Senator, Representative an delegate, thus doubling the number. The committee says that with the present deficiency of 577 officers and with the number of officers that will be required the ships in process of construction, the deficiency in the number of officers at the end of four years will be 1360, unless additional Midshipmen are author

Further provision is made for the ap pointment of 12 Ensigns from warrant of-ficers, and for the appointment of 30 additional Lieutenant-Commanders, 50 adlitional Lieutenants, 20 additional geons, 126 additional Passed Assistant and Assistant Surgeons, 29 Naval Construc-tors, 84 additional officers for the Pay

Corps and 3000 enlisted men. To the Marine Corps the bill adds on Colonel one Lieutenant-Colonel five Majors, 12 Captains, 25 First Lieutenants 12 Second Lieutenants, one Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, with rank of Major; two Assistant Adjutants, with rank of Major; one Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; five Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain; two Assistant Paymasters and 679 more enlisted men.

The limit of cost for the building of the Naval Academy is 4a be increased from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The sum of \$400,000 is appropriated for experiment stations and testing laboratory in the department in the marine engineering and naval divis-

INJURED AT THE FIRE. our Firemen Suffer in Burning of Factory at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.-The McKinno ash & Hardware Company's factory was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$175,600. Four firemen were injured, one of them probably fatally, in a collision while en

Fire in Lebanon, Ind. LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 6.-A fire las ings, in which there were four busine firms. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, half.

COALMEN PLEAD GUILTY. Fined for Violating Antitrust Laws of Ohio.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 6.-Seven coallealers of this city, indicted for violation of the state antitrust law, pleaded guilty today, and were fined \$100 and costs upon

DAY'S DEATH ROLL.

Mrs. Howard T. Martin Dead, NEW YORK, Feb, 6.—The death is an-nounced in Florence, Italy, of Mrs. How-ard Townsend Martin, wife of a younger prother of Bradley Martin. She was Miss Camilla Thompson, daughter Mr. and Mrs. William V. Thompson, St. Louis.

Charles Hoxie, Mining Editor. DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 6.—Charles Hoxie, mining editor of the Lead Call, died in Deadwood today of consumption, aged 48 years. He had been in the Black years, coming from California,

Mrs. Tracey Peck Dead. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—The body of Mrs. Tracey Peck, wife of Professor Peck, of Yale University, was found today in Fort Hale Park, at Morris Cove. Mrs Peck disappeared yesterday.

Ralph Milbank, British Minister. VIENNA, Feb. 6.—Ralph Milbank, the British Minister Plenipotentiary here, died suddenly today of heart disease.

Lady Henry G. Lennox Dead. LONDON, Feb. 6.—Lady Henry Gordon Lennox, who has been seriously ill for some time, died today.

Whose Is "The Darling of the Gods?" MEW YORK, Feb. 6.-The order of arrest obtained by David Belasco for Mrs. Bertrom Babcock (Oneto Watanna) was vacated today by Justice Leaven-tritt, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Belasco's suit was brought to recover \$20,000 dam ages for alleged melicious libel and was based on statements made by Mrs. Bab-cock that a series of scenes and incidents were taken by Belasco from two of her two books and incorporated in his play, "The Darling of the Gods." tice Leaventritt said the order of arrest should be vacated because the proof by affidavit that a sufficient cause of action existed was defective.

Cuban Flag May Fly in Madrid. MADRID, Feb. 6 .- The Minister of Foreign Affairs denies positively that any representations have been made to the Cuban Minister at Madrid, Senor Morchan, regarding the hoisting there of the Cuban flag over his residence. The Cuban Min-ister is declared to be acting within his rights in displaying the flag the day he presented his credentials, and the govern-ment recognizes both the Cuban Minister and the Cuban flag. It is understood here however, that the Spanish government has advised its Minister at Havana not to hoist the Spanish flag on assuming office

Forming Mine Supply Combine. PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.-Agents for a New York syndicate are working to form a ombination of minecar and supply com-Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. They have options on about 18 plants, and are negotiating for others. All large concerns, with a few

Cherry Pectoral

quiets tickling throats, hacking coughs, pain in the lungs. Your doctor will explain this. He knows. Trust him. We send doctors our formula. Doctors have tested it for 60 years.

an option. The combine is to be capital. The Mysterious Visitor Is ized at several millions, and is to hav headquarters in Pittsburg.

RIVAL OF THE BANANA. The Mango's Rapid Progress as Candidate for Popular Favor.

Boston Herald. A fruit that is expected to rival the banana in popular favor is now being introduced into this country by the Department of Agriculture. It is the mango. ment of Agriculture. It is the mango, so highly esteemed in the tropics, where it outranks in public esteem both the banack and the orange. European regi-dents in the hot belt almost always acquire a fondness for it. As yet, however it is little known in the United States, being represented only by inferior varieties in our markets, which give no suggestion of the qualities of the better so tend rather to discourage than increase

If an effort similar to that which brought the banana into favor in this country could place an adequate supply of mangoes before the public there is no apparent reason why this new tropical fruit should not repeat the history of its now popular predecessor.

Already the tree which bears it has

been planted to a considerable extent in Florida, seeds of fine varieties having been brought from India, and soon planters in that state will be sending mangoes in boxes to Northern markets. Som the Florida trees are yielding as many as 10,000 fruits per tree in a season

The mango tree grows under all sorts of conditions, and requires little cultivation. It is so prolific that, with 25 to 100 free an acre, enormous quantities of the fruits may be produced on a small tract The mango varies, according to variety, from little more than a bush to a tree 50 to 70 feet high. Its flowers are small and reddish white or yellowish.

The fruits of some kinds are only two or three inches in diameter, but others are three or four times that size, weighing as much as four pounds. In shape they vary from nearly spherical to long and narrow like a cucumber. In the best varieties fiber is almost entirely absent, and the entire fruit consists of a mass of juscy orange colored pulp. In some kinds the pulp is so firm that it may be sliced with a knife, in others It is soft enough to eaten with a spoon The mango is said to have originated in

Southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago. It is now found wild in the forests of Cey

Florida's Big Trees.

Country Life in America. It is difficult even to guess at the age of the ancient live oaks, but some of them must number centuries, and the oldest and greatest of them all is a monarch of the forest, with its outer branches sweep ing the ground in a circle 120 feet across, with limbs as great as ordinary trunks of trees, and bearing a garden of aerial ferns and air plants upon their bark. This venerable tree is supposed to be the largest live oak in Florida. Enormous grape vine trunks rise sinuously from the ground and lose themselves amid the quarter-acre of follows that foliage that crowns this tree. The sap lings that once gave them support have disappeared years ago, their only record being the angles and curves of grapevine stem to which they lent their transient aid in climbing skyward,

Naples Students Riotous. LONDON, Feb. 6.-A dispatch from Rome published in the Morning Leader reports serious rioting among the students of the Naples University, in cons of an unpopular government regulation. The professors have been maltreated, the windows of the university smashed and a bonfire made of the furniture. On the troops being summoned the students fied.

The university is now closed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-In a report the State Department in regard to the tribal war in Morocco, S. R. Gummere United States Consul-General at Tangier, says that Sir Arthur Nicolsen, the British Minister, has informed him that the American missionaries left Fez with a large caravan on January 12, Sir Arthur having advanced money for their

Maurice Grau Quits Opera Business NEW YORK, Feb. 6 .- Maurice Grau, the head of the Maurice Grau Opera Company officially announced at today's meeting of the company that he would abandon the opera business for a year at least. The not engage in the opera business until Mr. Grau was ready to resume active management."

Wright Returning to Philippines. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Luke E. Wright, Vice-Governor of the Philippines ft here this evening for his home i Memphis preparatory to his return to Manila. He expects to start from San Francisco about March 10.

Humors

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything

else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

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It Strikes Young and Old Who Are Physically Weak and Predisposed to Disease.

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Fortifies the Body, Cleanses the Blood, and Gives Strength to Resist All Attacks.

That mysterious visitor, "Grip," is now invading many homes and striking down the young and old who are weak or predis-posed to disease.

It is now well known that the disease

spreads rapidly to the various members of the households into which it has been introduced. It accords with the theory of infection, also, that the disease has usually attacked the persons liable to infection. Dr. Richard Sisely, in his book on "Epidemic Influenza," says the disease is almost entirely propagated by infection, In past Winter sensons it has been fully and happily demonstrated that Paine's Celery Compound is a tower of safety when grip is prevalent. When this ecientific and health-giving medicine is used, it strength-ens the nervous centers of all the vital organs; it purifies the blood, regulates digestion, gives a healthy tone to the whole system, enabling young and old to feel secure from the ravages of disease Weak, nervous, dyspeptic and alling peo-ple will find in Paine's Celery Compound a true protector and shield from the dangers of grip. A trial of one bottle will banish all existing doubts.

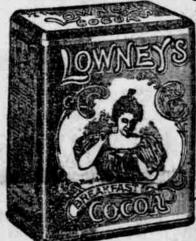
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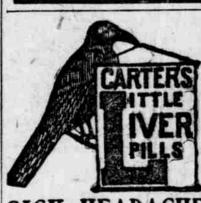
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