

WASHINGTON NOTES

Littlefield's Dilemma—Department of Commerce—Hanna vs. Roosevelt—More Bank Loot Promised

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1903.—(Special Correspondence.)—The house having passed the Littlefield publicity bill without a dissenting vote, it was thought the strenuous trust-buster who lives in the White house would give his sanction thereto and endeavor to get it through the senate. So far from this being the case, it is said that when Mr. Littlefield called at the White house to enlist the president's support for his measure he was told that it was far too drastic and could not be made an administration bill. Mr. Littlefield, therefore, occupies an unenviable position. He is charged by the democrats with having made his bill entirely too lax in its provisions, while of course the trusts and the leaders of the party in power are charging him with making the measure too severe. Hence it will fail in the upper branch of congress. That he is somewhat piqued at the turn affairs have taken is evidenced by the fact that he refused to vote when the Elkins anti-rebate bill (which came over from the senate last week passed the house 241 to 6 on Friday.

The Rockefeller telegrams were received by no less than a dozen republican senators and the inactivity in anti-trust legislation since their receipt is evidence enough of the potency of the Standard Oil monopoly. It is charged that this is not the first time this monopoly has influenced legislation, but is a common

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seal, which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe. practice at every session of congress.

Several of its attorneys and lobbyists are regularly employed here.

No appreciable progress has been made in the statehood bill situation. It still remains the regular order of business in the senate, and while overtures for compromise have been made, the democrats have remained firm for the rights of all the territories to single statehood. Several republican advocates of statehood propose the admittance of Oklahoma and Indian territory as one state, New Mexico and Arizona as another.

The Philippine currency bill is unlikely to pass at this session. Democratic senators are preparing to make silver speeches against the measure, and as but two weeks remain of the session, they will likely be able to prevent a vote.

The president has signed the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for the erection of a new building to be occupied by the department of agriculture in this city. It will be located near the site of the present structure.

The United States minister to Cuba is in consultation at Havana with the Cuban government officials relative to the naval coaling station agreement outlined in the Platt amendment.

The agreement permits the establishment of a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bahia Honda. Cuba agrees to cede some twenty square miles of land at Guantanamo for the naval purpose of the United States as long as the United States deems it desirable to maintain a station. President Palma will send a message to congress asking for the enactment of a law authorizing the purchase of land for this purpose. He will also ask the senate to ratify the agreement, although the ratification is not considered to be legally essential.

The amount of rent paid for the ground used by the United States garrison at Cienfuegos has been raised from \$250 monthly to \$500 monthly.

The conference report of both houses on the department of commerce and labor bill was adopted by the house, Tuesday, 251 to 10. Of the negative votes, Littlefield was one of the number. The significance of this action lies in the fact that the Nelson amendment, providing for a bureau of corporations and the publication of all the proceedings of certain corporations, is included in the act. The democrats attempted to amend by substituting the Littlefield bill, but were ruled out.

Senator Morgan of Alabama declared in a speech this week in the senate that the republicans were insincere and were purposely forcing other measures to the front to prevent any anti-trust legislation. The time of the senate was being wasted on account of what he termed a "peaceful political blockade" on the statehood and other bills.

The bill introduced by Senator Hanna to pension all ex-slaves is considered here to be a political move in the interest of his own candidacy for the presidency. Roosevelt's favoritism to the colored man of the south has induced the senator to endeavor to offset the popularity among them the president has thus gained, in view of the fact that nearly all the delegates from southern states in republican national conventions are colored men.

The fight between the two men will likely be an interesting one. In Washington and the east, Hanna is the more popular man of the two and the prediction is freely made that he will defeat Roosevelt for the nomination. During the debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill, Congressman DeArmond of Missouri referred to the Hanna bill in a sarcastic vein, characterizing it as a cheap bit of politics, but the subject assumed a somewhat serious phase when Richardson of Tennessee stated that adventurers in the south were using the bill to impose on ignorant and credulous negroes. It is interesting in this connection to note that the first bill ever introduced in either branch of congress to pension ex-slaves was by W. J. Connell of Nebraska in the house, who was afterward defeated by Mr. Bryan.

Two amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill were adopted in the house, Thursday. One is for \$2,500,000 to build an extension to the east front of the capitol building, and the other for \$3,850,000 for a 400-room office building for members of the house just across B street south of the capitol.

Senator Aldrich has introduced a new financial bill and strong efforts will be made to pass it before March 4. Among the provisions is one that the secretary of the treasury shall deposit customs receipts in national banks. Another feature of the bill is the provision in section 2 that virtually the entire money to be expended for acquiring and construct-

ing the Panama canal shall be raised by an issue of 2 per cent bonds. This, of course, will furnish another graft for the bondholders who have flourished for the past few years through the favor of executives and lawmakers, and as Aldrich is the head of the republican steering committee and probably the most influential senator, save Hanna, it is probable the bill will pass.

There can be no reason in any sense for the government to borrow \$50,000,000 at 2 per cent, while at the present time there is available for this purpose at least \$150,000,000 locked up in the vaults of the treasury. That old cry of maintaining the gold reserve is useless with thinking people.

Senator Morgan is making a fight against ratification of the Panama canal treaty. He has proposed 30 amendments to the treaty, one of which seeks to vest absolute ownership of the route in the United States. He contended that the present treaty is loosely drawn and that it should be practically redrawn.

Senator Pettus of Alabama endeavored on Tuesday to secure a reconsideration of the vote of the previous day by which the Alaskan treaty was adopted. This treaty being one by which considerable United States territory is ceded to the Dominion of Canada through the outgeneralling of Secretary Hay by British diplomats. All the democrats and two republicans, Bard and Spooner, joined with Pettus, but were outvoted by 13 majority on a roll call.

An amendment to the sundry civil bill to appropriate \$3,000,000 to relieve poverty and distress in the Philippines aroused considerable discussion in the house and the quotation by a democratic member of the president's message of December 1 in which he referred to the "general prosperity and material well-being of the people." An increase of one-third in the running expenses of the White house was also denounced by members as extravagance and a departure from the original simplicity of the earlier executives.

Nebraska has 375 rural free delivery routes in operation at the present time, while Iowa has 1,379 at last report.

The third assistant postmaster general has issued a new manual of instruction for the conduct of registered business in the rural free delivery service. The most important innovation provides for the registration of letters and parcels left in the rural mail boxes, the carrier leaving the sender's receipt in the box. Under the old practice the sender had to meet the carrier on the route. Rural carriers are directed to accept for registration all mail matter properly prepared and offered by any one that meets them while on duty, whether a patron of the rural free delivery service or not.

Storekeepers on rural mail routes receive the mail matter of their patrons and deliver it to them at the first opportunity. Registered mail, however, has not been delivered in this manner in the past, but the new instructions require that on the written order left by the addressee with the storekeeper for the delivery of their mail, registered mail also will be delivered, except such as is indorsed by the senders, "deliver to addressee only."

To those who recall that in the first hearing of the income tax case in the United States supreme court the constitutionality of such a tax was upheld, and that subsequently, without apparent cause, the decision was reversed by the same court, the infallibility of a judicial tribunal may reasonably be called in question.

Hawaii imposes an income tax, one of the reasons therefor being assigned as the inability to raise an adequate revenue by any system of land taxation. So the income tax levied was one of vital importance to the territorial government. It was contested, however, by many taxpayers, who alleged that it was discrimination tending to compel citizens to incriminate themselves, presumably by answering questions falsely. The imposition of the tax was upheld by Hawaiian courts, but appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. In that court, Judge Gilbert presiding, a decision has just been handed down affirming the decision of the lower courts and declaring the constitutionality of the tax. The court says it sees no discrimina-

CARELESS MOTHERS

THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH SUFFERING

Many a Woman Can Trace the Cause of Her Trouble to Neglected Girlhood

One of the Exceptions

Three-fourths of the women who are suffering could truthfully say that their mothers are to blame for their trouble. Perhaps, the proportion is even greater. How grateful then must be the woman whose prudent mother brought her safely through the critical period of her girlhood, guarded her health and fitted her for perfect womanhood. Such was the case with Mrs. A. L. Luckie, of 419 Lindenwood avenue, St. Charles, Mo. She says:

"When I was fourteen years old, I was afflicted like many girls upon arriving at about that age and the credit is due my mother and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I came through it safely. In addition to the trouble mentioned I was so pale that it seemed my veins were empty of blood. I was delicate and without strength or ambition. But my mother gave me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and a few boxes restored me to health and brought good color to my cheeks.

"Later on in life I used this remedy again with just as good results and now we always keep them in the house. I am now regular and I am in excellent health, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure cases like this because they go to the root of the disease. Other remedies act on the symptoms—these marvelous vegetable pills remove the cause of the trouble. Not only have they cured hundreds of cases similar to Mrs. Luckie's but they have proven themselves to be an un-failing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood and weakened nerves—two fruitful causes of nearly all the ills to which humankind is heir. They are an un-failing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

tion in the income tax, and that "it places the burden of taxation upon the points of strongest resistance, where it is easiest borne."

This decision will be hailed with satisfaction by those who have ever considered the income tax a great one—that should be imposed in this country.

United States Minister Bowen, representing Venezuela in the peace negotiations, yesterday signed protocols with representatives of Germany, Italy and Great Britain, by which the blockade of Venezuelan ports is to be raised, all Venezuelan ships to be returned by the allies and the claims for preferential treatment to be submitted to The Hague for arbitration. The result is considered a victory for Mr. Bowen's diplomacy.

H. W. RISLEY.

TAKE THE MINES

Settle the Coal Strike by Taking the Mines and Railroads, Says Mr. Schwelzer

Editor Independent—Our statesmen and legislators are at their wits' end to control corporations, therefore it may be interesting and they may learn a little from the following article, an abstract from the civil code adopted Anno. 1887 by a direct vote of the people of the state of Zurich, Switzerland; that article reads:

Sec. 35. "The Regierungsrath (Executive board of 7 members) is authorized to reform such corporations as are degenerated or which endanger the credit or other public interests."

Besides, the Kantonsrath (legislature) can abolish such corporations if they pursue aims unauthorized or immoral or injurious to the common good.

About eight years ago the federal executive of Switzerland settled a railroad strike in less than twenty-four hours, and not long ago the Swiss congress abolished a railroad company under that law, taking possession of the roads by paying the shareholders their real invested cash paid capital.

About a year ago the French government under a similar law abol-

