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What are they? Soda Crackers. How do they differ from ordinary crackers?
First—In the making. **Second**—In the keeping!
 They are made as no other soda crackers were ever made before, as no one else *can* make soda crackers—
 Of the best material the world affords; in the most modern bakeries science can construct; under the cleanest conditions care can devise.
 When they come from the oven they are so crisp and tender; so flaky and delicious; so delicate in substance and flavor, that they must be treated as a precious thing—and they are!
 To preserve their goodness; to protect them from strange hands; to retain their flavor for your enjoyment, they are sealed in beautiful air tight packages, from which you *serbe* them, and in which you can preserve them from one meal to another.
 And the price of all this quality is only **5 cents**—think of it!
 Now that we have told our story, if you would *really know Unneeded Biscuit*, buy a package. After that you will never again deprive your family of such a luxury or waste your money for ordinary soda crackers in a common paper bag.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

BEEF TRUST IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Martin of Fourth Dakota Addresses the Members.

MR. SIMS SECURELY CONTESTED SEAT

House Takes Up the Reading of the Indian Appropriation Bill for Amendments, but Leaves Work Unfinished.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house today had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill, the reading of which, for the purpose of amendment was pending on adjournment. During the general debate on the bill Mr. Martin, a republican member from South Dakota, addressed the house on his resolution, directing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the causes of the differences which exist between the cost of live and dressed beef.

He prefaced his statement with a tribute to Attorney General Knox and by saying that he was not one who went into hysteria on hearing the word trust. But while this was true, he believed that a monopoly existed in one of the big food products which should be investigated by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

He asserted that so far as the rights of the producer and consumer were concerned, they were even worse than before the injunction was secured against the beef con-

cerns and in support of this statement cited the experiences of stockmen in the markets. He opposed a repeal of the forfeiture clause in the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Stanley, a democratic member from Kentucky, made an urgent appeal for relief at the hands of congress for the tobacco growers and the toilers in the tobacco fields, and complained that competition had been destroyed by combinations of capital.

Mr. Hedges (rep. Ia.) entertained the house with a few humorous thrusts at the Iowa idea, which he opposed, and with some serious remarks on republican policies.

Mr. Robinson (dem. Ind.), in closing the general debate on the Indian bill, declared that a monopoly existed in the coal business in the Indian Territory, and expressed the belief that the subject should be investigated by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The converted features in the Indian bill went over until tomorrow.

The house confirmed the right of Mr. Sims (dem. Tenn.) to his seat. A republican had contested it.

Mr. Martin said that the western stockmen had been forced to the conclusion that the great meat markets of the country were manipulated against them. The recent meeting of the Stock Raisers' association had recognized this fact by its resolution favoring the establishment of independent packing houses.

Mr. Martin turned his attention to the procedure of the attorney general in 1902 against the "beef trust," which was now on appeal before the supreme court of the United States. "But," continued Mr. Martin, "so far as the rights of the producer and consumer are concerned they are even worse than before this injunction was placed on this so-called trust. I think there is every indication that after the injunction they changed their methods and instead of agreeing and combining in advance their representatives go into the markets every day and when one buys a lot of beef the others refrain from bidding against him and afterward divide up the purchase among themselves."

This method, Mr. Martin declared, was a clear violation of the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law which he believed was adequate to remedy the evil.

He paid his compliments to Senator Foraker for introducing a bill in the senate to repeal the forfeiture clause of the Sherman law and gained democratic applause by declaring that instead of removing that clause it should be enforced more rigorously.

Mr. Martin related the experience of stockmen in their efforts to dispose of their stock on the Chicago market.

Refused South Omaha Bid.
 One, he mentioned, received a bid on a trainload of stock at South Omaha, he did not accept this bid, but his cars were all ticketed by some one after he had refused the bid. When he reached Chicago he could get no other bid than the precise one made at South Omaha. He determined not to sell and had to wait for some time until finally he accepted the bid of an independent packer of Indiana.

Mr. Martin said he was not one who went into hysteria every time the word "trust" was mentioned. The trust had come to stay. The question was would they let the rest of us stay. He believed a big monopoly existed in one of the food products, which should be investigated by the Department of Commerce and Labor in accordance with his resolution.

"You will get every vote on this side," said Mr. Stephens addressing Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin was frequently applauded on both sides of the chamber.

Mr. Burke (S. D.) replied to criticisms made by George Kennan and the Indian Rights association against the bill passed by the house for the opening of the Rosebud Indian reservation. He denied that the

Indians were not securing their rights under the bill.

Mr. Hedges (Ia.) suggesting that he had been solicited to explain the "Iowa idea," said that idea first contemplated tariff revision and now reciprocity with Canada.

Mr. Robinson (Ind.) closed general debate on the bill. He charged that a monopoly of the coal business existed in the Indian territory and that 600,000 people in that territory had no roads.

The house adjourned at 5:30 until tomorrow.

Effect of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

When you have a cold, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy liquefies the tough mucus and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectation and opens the secretions. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia.

Remember the Sorrels opening today.

Music, shoes and flowers.

TRAINS LOST IN THE SNOW

Montana Town Cut Off from Outside World by Severe Storm Which Buried Cars.

LEWISTOWN, Mont., March 4.—Lewistown has been cut from communication except by telegraph with the outside world for three weeks. Three trains are buried in the snow between here and Lombard. It is not known just where, although repeated efforts have been made to reach them with snow plows.

PROSPECTS ARE EXCELLENT

Retailers and Builders Are Making Extensive Preparations.

PRICES HAVE RESTRICTING TENDENCY

Iron and Steel Industry Has Progressed and Prospect is Brighter Than at Any Time During the Winter.

NEW YORK, March 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Business continued to improve despite the difficulty of low temperature and higher prices. Weather conditions have been generally unpropitious since snow and sleet lay in distribution. Yet retailers are making extensive preparations and plans are submitted for numerous building operations. Prospects have improved on the Pacific coast, where much needed rain has been reported from the south. Trade is exceptional prosperity. Buyers continue to arrive at the leading markets, but the volume of trade is restricted by high prices, particularly for cotton goods. Railway earnings for February were 12 per cent less than last year, but weather restricting traffic.

It may be said with some degree of assurance that the iron and steel industry has made further progress in the right direction and the prospect is brighter than it has been at any time during the winter. Gains, it is true, are small and there are several disturbing features, yet the presence of purchasers in all divisions of the market promise to restore activity.

Certain special branches of the industry are notably vigorous, strength and activity being in merchant pipe, plates and bars. A large purchase of Bessemer pig iron was made by the leading operator at Pittsburg. This represents the first definite advance and is encouraging, although only amounting to 25 cents a ton. The sale is on an exchange basis, the purchaser trading the western iron for Canadian iron.

Small contracts were effected on the same basis during the winter, but the total amount of iron and steel sold in 1903 was about 130,000 tons.

An abundance of buyers in the dry goods market failed to produce any large volume of business, although there is a disposition to advance in the future. The material corrected the tendency of last week to concessions on forward business and the highest prices of the season. This naturally checks operations for the future, and it is to be expected that the winter trade will be less active, supplies accumulating, except of harness leather, which is scarce and firm. New England shoe shops are shipping less freely and receiving fewer orders than a year ago.

Patrols this week in the United States are 236, against 240 last week, 267 the preceding week and 229 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada numbered 19, against 21 last week, 20 the preceding week and 16 last year.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY IRREGULAR.

Winter weather, floods and car shortage hamper business.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Broadstreets tomorrow will say:

Trade and industry are still irregular, being active in favored sections, but hampered in others by the prolongation of winter weather, with its concomitants of depressed transportation, car shortages and floods. Southern trade advances, as heretofore, reveal sustained activity; southwestern reports show improvement and western shippers are rather more optimistic, although the volume of business is not equal to a year ago in that part of the country nor in the east, where wholesale trade is backward.

Fallures this week in the United States are 236, against 240 last week, 267 the preceding week and 229 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada numbered 19, against 21 last week, 20 the preceding week and 16 last year.

PREACHES POLYGAMY

(Continued from First Page.)

was proclaimed by Young and accepted as a revelation.

"Does that answer your question?" asked Mr. Smith.

"It answers as to when and where, but not how," said Senator Foraker. "What I want to know is whether the members of the church were compelled to practice the polygamous marriages and if that is true why it is that only 3 or 4 per cent of the Mormons have practiced what had been declared to be a divine command."

Mr. Smith called for a copy of the book of doctrine and covenants and read part of the revelation, which he said had been accepted in the nature of permission to take plural wives but was not made mandatory upon the members of the church. Other passages from the same revelation were read with particularly the portions which prescribe the manner of taking more than one wife.

It was set forth that if one wanted to espouse a second strain he could do so by obtaining the consent of the first, but if the consent of the first was withheld he was at liberty to proceed without it. It was set forth also that where the first refuses consent to share her husband with another woman she would be "destroyed." Senator Pettus asked the meaning of the word "destroyed," in that sense.

Mr. Smith answered that she would be destroyed by the Lord, but that he was not informed "just how the Lord would go about it."

"Then it doesn't mean that the husband could destroy her?" Senator Pettus asked.

"No, never."

"And I believe you said that your suc-

cessor to the throne has more than one wife," said Senator Dubois.

"I wish to correct the senator," responded Mr. Smith. "There is no successor to the throne."

Senator Dubois fixed the manner of succession and said he would withdraw the offensive term; that he merely wanted to ascertain that the successor has been determined upon and that he is now a polygamist. The witness admitted that was the case.

"What would you do if the principal of plural marriages was publicly attacked?" Senator McComas asked.

"We would defend it," said Mr. Smith. "When this point was reached, and none of the senators desired to ask any more questions of the witness, Mr. Taylor was instructed to put in the various documents and books which he desired to offer as exhibits. He said it would take him half an hour to read them and the committee adjourned until afternoon."

When the afternoon session of the committee opened, Mr. Taylor read from the book, "Doctrine and Covenants," the first revelation to "Joseph the Seer," at Kirtland, O., in 1831, declaring that he had been chosen to receive revelations and that none other should be chosen "until he is taken."

Many extracts from subsequent revelations were read, including that relating to polygamous marriages and the authority "to seal for eternity" or to perform celestial marriages. These passages were incorporated into the records as a part of the testimony.

The book on Mormonism by Brigham H. Roberts was next taken up and treated in the same manner. Senator Hoar, in a lengthy statement going over the testimony that has been introduced, said it would soon be known whether Mr. Taylor expects to controvert the facts as set forth by Mr. Smith, that there have been no plural marriages since 1890.

"I expect to show," said Mr. Taylor, "that many plural marriages have been solemnized in Utah since 1890."

"And that Mr. Smith had knowledge of them?" asked Mr. Beveridge.

"Whether with his knowledge, I cannot say. I cannot connect Smith's name with every word I utter," said Mr. Taylor. Continuing, he said:

SMOOT'S KNOWLEDGE OF POLYGAMY.

"I expect to show that these marriages have been consummated among officers of the church and that Senator Smoot as a

member of the hierarchy must have had knowledge of the fact."

"Why is it that the manifest does not appear in the doctrine and covenants with the other revelations?" asked Mr. Worthington.

"It is an oversight, I should judge. I believe now from what I have heard, it should be in, and I certainly will use my influence to have it inserted in the next edition published," answered Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith testified that the law making polygamous cohabitation a crime was passed by the Utah territorial legislature, which was overwhelmingly composed of Mormons, and that the constitutional convention was composed in a large majority of Mormons, so that the existing laws of Utah, legislating against polygamous cohabitation really were the result of the efforts of the Mormons themselves.

Mr. Hoar wanted to know what Mr. Smith would do if the revelations conflicted with the law. "Which would you obey?" he asked.

"With me, perhaps, the revelation would be the uppermost," said Mr. Smith.

"Suppose you received a revelation commanding your people to do something that would conflict with the law of the land, which would they have to obey?"

"Whichever they pleased," was the reply. He read from one of the standards of authority: "Let no man break the law of the land, for he that keepeth the laws of God has no need to break the law of the land." The committee adjourned at 4:40 until 10:30 tomorrow.

A Family Doctor Book Free.

with every 16 bottle of ORRINE.

HYMENAL

Rahn-Cordes.

PAPILLION, Neb., March 4.—(Special.)—A pretty wedding occurred Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Rahn, near Papillion, which unites two of the most prominent families of the county. George Rahn and Miss Amanda Cordes were the contracting parties and Rev. Huseman performed the ceremony.

Schmelzel-Schape.

FITZBOLT, Neb., March 3.—(Special.)—Mr. William Schmelzel and Miss Nellie Schape took yesterday's train for Falls City, where they were united in marriage by the county judge.

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A Scientific Cure for Drunkenness. Absolutely Safe, Sure and Harmless.

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"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.; 1/2 lb. 30c.
"Fishes"	1 lb. 50c.; 1/2 lb. 30c.
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"Coffees"	1 lb. 50c.; 1/2 lb. 30c.
"Mental Bonbons"	1 lb. 50c.; 1/2 lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	1 lb. 50c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	1 lb. 50c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Kisses"	1 lb. 50c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.