

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mantle of Montana Makes a Long Speech on the Wool Schedule.

Warns the Republicans That the Proposed Rates Must be Changed.

Senator Butler, in a Speech on the Income Tax, Refers to the "Indecent Hasten" With Which the Pooling Bill was Urged Immediately After the Recent Decision of the Supreme Court Against the Anti-Trust Law.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senator Butler, in the course of a speech in the Senate on the income tax to-day, referred to the "indecent hasten" with which the pooling bill was urged immediately after the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court against the anti-trust law.

Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, resented this statement, saying that the pooling bill was not being pressed with indecent haste and that such a statement was a misrepresentation of the facts.

Senator Chilton, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, in turn differed in toto with Chairman Cullom and said the pooling bill had not been seriously urged until after the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the trust law.

The Senate met at 11 a. m. with a view to expediting the tariff bill. Two speeches were announced for the day, one by Mantle (Silver Rep.) of Montana on the wool schedule of the tariff bill, and another by Butler (Pop.) of North Carolina on his joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give Congress the power to impose income taxes.

Mantle was recognized at the opening of the session and addressed the Senate for two hours. He said that there had been no opportunity for presenting the wool growers' side of the contention in the other branch of Congress for the reason that owing to the brief time allowed for debate the wool schedule had never been reached by the body.

He presented fully and supported with numerous tables and statistics the wool growers' side of the controversy, and showed the enormous losses sustained by the wool growers in the depreciation in value of sheep and wool during the past six years.

He declared that by reason of the enormous importations in anticipation of the enactment of a tariff law, the wool growers would not receive much benefit from a protective tariff for four years to come.

He asserted that whenever a tariff law is enacted the powerful manufacturing interests of the country, with their compact and effective organization, are always on the ground and in the committee rooms pressing their interests, while the farmers and wool growers and producers of raw materials generally are an isolated and scattered class from the nature of their vocations, and thus lacking in effective organization; hence in the past their interests had been neglected and they had not received their just share of protection.

The great majority of wool growers of the country are, he said, protectionists and Republicans; most of them are believers in the free coinage of gold, and silver independently by this country, but the question of protection and free coinage having been divided in the last campaign, the wool growers, accepting the pledge contained in the Republican platform in favor of "ample protection for wool," and believing the protection to be the paramount issue, cast their votes in the doubtful States for McKinley and elected him.

The tariff bill as it passed the House, and as now amended by the Senate, he said, utterly fails to meet the expectations of the wool growers, and is regarded by them largely as a repudiation of the Republican pledge of "ample protection for wool."

The wool growers of the country, he continued, are indignant over the treatment of their interests, and he warned the Republicans that they must change the proposed rates or they would lose the support of the numerous farmers in ensuing campaigns.

He asserted that the McKinley law had not afforded the necessary protection to the wool growers, and quoted statistics to prove the assertion. He charged that it was full of loopholes, permitting fraud and evasions, and especially emphatic in his denunciation of the ad valorem duties proposed on third-class wools.

The Senator quoted Senator Aldrich's statement that the proposed Senate rates would give from 10 to 20 per cent. more protection to the wool grower than he had ever received under any former tariff, and produced statistics to show that the proposed rates were much lower instead of being higher.

He enumerated the objections of the wool growers as follows: First—To the skirting clause.

Second—To the ad valorem duties on third-class wools.

Third—To the admission of washed wools on second-class without payment of additional duties.

Fourth—To the admission of washed and scoured wools on the third class without the payment of additional duties.

Fifth—To the imperfect classifications which permit evasion.

Referring to the large quantity taken of cheap Chinese and other wool produced by like cheap labor, and which comes into competition with American grown wools, the duty on which, Mantle said, afforded no protection whatsoever, he inquired if this policy was not quite as harmful to the American wool grower as the importation of the industrial wage earners of the country.

In this connection, Mantle continued: "To my mind the importations of cheap goods produced by ill-paid and degraded labor, which combine to compete with like products without payment of adequate protective rates, are, if possible, more harmful than the importation of cheap labor itself. If the laborer comes, he must at least live and must help to consume the surplus products of our farms and factories. Not only this, but he becomes amenable to our laws. If he acquires property, he must pay taxes upon it, and thus contribute more to the support of our Government. If he engages in business among us he must pay for the privilege of doing so, and under these conditions there is at least some slight hope that by contact with an enlightened and progressive people, living in an atmosphere of liberty and enjoying the blessings of a free government, he may possibly gather inspiration from his surroundings and in time become a useful citizen. But when this cheap labor comes in the form of a box of merchandise or a bale of wool, without payment of an adequate protective duty, it monopolizes every market, injures our producers, deprives our labor and takes employment from our citizens without any just compensatory advantages.

"If the laborer himself comes he may be induced to co-operate with our own laborers for the protection of labor interests. He can be talked to and reasoners, and the American wool grower cannot argue with a box of cheap foreign merchandise. Neither can the American farmer argue with a bale of cheap Chinese wool."

In concluding, Mantle quoted from a speech delivered by President McKinley to the Ohio wool growers in 1883, and commented on his utterances, particularly as to the distinguished Senator from that State (Hanna), whose election he said would depend upon next fall's campaign.

Mantle's speech was interrupted by a demand for a quorum. It took half an hour to secure the quorum, and then bill was passed appropriating \$225,000 for public building at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and the House amendments to the relief resolution for the sufferers by the Rio Grande River overflow were agreed to.

Mantle then resumed his speech. While referring to the opposition of the wool growers' Platt of Connecticut interrupted to state that he did not regard the remarks fair to the bulk of the wool manufacturers. Some wanted free wool; some did not. But he believed that the general sentiment of wool manufacturers throughout the country was hostile to the tariff duty on wool.

Mantle answered that he did not mean that there was an active warfare, but experience had shown that there was a hostility by the wool manufacturers against the growers.

Mantle received close attention from the Republican side by Butler of North Carolina on the subject of an income tax. The Senator referred to the decision of the recent Supreme Court decisions on the income tax, and on the anti-trust law. He added an expression of surprise at the indecent haste with which the pooling bill was being urged before Congress immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court on the anti-trust law.

This aroused Cullom, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, now considering the pooling bill, to a spirited reply. The Senator from North Carolina was making statements about which he knew nothing, said Cullom. The pooling bill had been before Congress for months before the Supreme Court decision, and it sought to strengthen the Interstate law. He resented the statement of "indecent hasten" as a misrepresentation of facts. Butler said he would insist on the consideration of a measure authorizing an income tax before any pooling bill was brought before the Senate. He declared that the pooling bill was in the interest of the most gigantic trust in existence, comes of Arkansas with which all other trusts are pigmies.

The Senator then spoke on the merits of an income tax.

The consideration of the tariff bill by paragraphs began at 3 o'clock. The mica paragraph (182) led to a contest. Pettigrew of New Hampshire moved to increase the rate by adding a specific tax of ten cents per pound in addition to the rate in the bill of 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Chandler of New Hampshire Indorsed Pettigrew's statement.

Lodge of Massachusetts urged that the rates proposed were essential to offset the cheap labor of the Indian mica sent to this country.

This brought out a speech from Pettigrew, which attracted much interest, in view of the doubts as to his attitude towards the bill. The result of free trade and protection was settled for free in this country, he declared. No political party would ever again come into power on an issue of free trade. The issue was now a contest over schedules only.

After further discussion, the mica paragraph again went over the schedule. The succeeding paragraphs relating to pens, penholder tips and pins, were agreed to as reported.

To the quillsilver paragraph Allison offered a committee amendment, raising the rate to seven cents a pound. Vest and Jones of Arkansas opposed the amendment, and Stewart of Nevada and Perkins of California supported it. Perkins asserted that the Rothschilds controlled the quillsilver mines of the world outside of those of California, and low rates meant turning over the American market to the Rothschilds' quillsilver mines.

The committee amendment was agreed to. On type metal Jones' (of Arkansas) motion to reduce the rate was lost.

Watches, watch movements, etc., went over at the request of Lodge. In the zinc paragraph Allison proposed a committee amendment, raising the rate to seven cents a pound. Vest and Jones of Arkansas opposed the amendment, and Stewart of Nevada and Perkins of California supported it. Perkins asserted that the Rothschilds controlled the quillsilver mines of the world outside of those of California, and low rates meant turning over the American market to the Rothschilds' quillsilver mines.

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A Father Cured of Scrofula HIS DAUGHTER OF ST. VITUS' DANCE. Facts Vouched for and Sworn to.

From the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have brought joy into the home of G. N. Bense, of 303 Hennepin Avenue, the well-known Minneapolis decorator and painter. For over ten years Mr. Bense was afflicted with scrofula in an aggravated form, causing running sores to continually form on the back of the neck and extend up into the hair. To-day he is cured and happy—twice happy we might say; for his daughter, who is now fourteen years of age, had the terrible nervous affliction, known as St. Vitus' dance, and has also been greatly improved by the use of these pills.

In relating his experience to a Tribune reporter, he said: "I have had the annoyance nearly twelve years, consisting chiefly of scrofulous tumors on the back of my neck and head. I tried many remedies without receiving the relief desired. It was after persistent efforts of a friend to induce me to use Pink Pills for Pale People, that I yielded, and the result is that now I cannot express my thanks fittingly to that friend for his persistence. I know these pills are a good thing for scrofula. You can see for yourself the dry marks and red spots left on my neck, where formerly were eruptions that emitted matter and the vilest odors. I feel as if I had been cured of a disease that I believe I am practically cured of."

"I want to tell you, too, about the great benefit my daughter, who is now fourteen years old, has received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For two years she had St. Vitus' dance and we did everything we could hear of to relieve her, but have never found any relief. She has used four boxes and is nearly cured."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1896. T. E. ANDREWS, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and vigor to the system, and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of blood impurities. They will regulate and restore the flow of health to pale and sickly cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Church Notices. ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 815 Third Street. Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Charles L. Miel, rector. Services at 8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Twenty-fifth and N streets—Rev. A. J. Sturtevant, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, between H and I—The Rev. J. L. Trefren, pastor. Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, NINTH Street, L and M—A. B. Banks, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Church and the World." Morning devotion at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

SIXTEENTH-STREET LUTHERAN—W. S. Hoskinson, Pastor. Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, Sixth and N streets—Rev. J. A. Ewing, pastor. Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SIXTEENTH Street, L and M—The Rev. J. E. Denton, pastor. Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "What is the Church?" Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, CORNER Twelfth and K streets, Rev. Charles F. Oehler, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, South, between J and K streets, T. H. B. Peterson, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between O and P streets—Rev. W. C. Sherman, pastor. Morning service at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Chauncey H. Dunn, S. Solon Holl, HOLL & DUNN, Attorneys. Offices, Breuners' building, K and L streets, Rooms 4, 5, 6 and 7.

HENRY D. GILL, LAWYER, Stoll Building, Fifth and K streets. (Elevator).

EUGENE E. WELTY, Attorney-at-Law, Room 8, Stoll Building, Fifth and K streets.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 27 and 28, third floor, Stoll Building, southwest corner Fifth and K streets.

A. P. CATLIN, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Northeast corner Third and J.

C. A. ELLIOTT, A. C. Hinkson, HINKSON & ELLIOTT, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, 405 1/2 J street.

Eugene A. Hart, A. L. Hart, HART & ARAM, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office, Fifth and J streets, rooms 12, 13 and 14, Stoll Building.

WILLIAM A. GETT, JR., Attorney-at-Law, Sutter Building, southwest corner of Fifth and J, Telephone No. 559.

Charles F. Gardner, E. D. Alexander, ALEXANDER, MILLER & GARDNER, Attorneys at Law, 405 1/2 J street - - - - Sacramento.

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OPPOSITE CAPITOL—Pleasant Room with board for two gentlemen. 1016 1/2 N street. je3-7.

FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD, 235, suitable for gentleman or lady. 1127 Tenth.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board at 1304 N street.

LARGE HANDSOME FURNISHED Room, reasonable, good home board if desired. MRS. KLEINSONG, 502 1/2 L street.

HOTEL MODEL EIGHTH AND H STS. Best board and rooms; terms moderate.

SELECT SCHOOL. HOWE'S ACADEMY—GRAMMAR grade, high school, normal and business branches; elocution, French and German are taught. Ninth and I streets.

WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in very light housework; family of two; would prefer girl looking for good home and moderate wages. Apply at this office.

PARTNERS WANTED TO ESTABLISH a mining bureau and assay office in Sacramento. Apply to C. A. BROWN, 317 J.

WANTED—BARBER FOR SATURDAY. Apply 565 K street.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS. 2 cooked 1 girls for housework. Barbara Bruder, 521 Sixth street. Sunset Tel. red 541.

GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM IN PRIVATE family about four blocks from Post-office. Address A. E., this office, je3-7.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby in a household. Apply 605 Eleventh street.

WANTED—LADIES TO JOIN FIRST-class electrical company; no experience required. For particulars address The Electrical Manager, this office. je3-7.

PLAZA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Ninth and I—Situations procured and all kinds of help supplied. W. A. L. FROST, Cap. Tel. 273. Sunset, block 64.

WANTED—ANYONE HAVING USE FOR a fine black carriage horse, well broke, gentle and handsome, to call at once; also, a fine pair of young horses, drive single or double, well broke, 1,000 pounds each, one bay, one sorrel. We can sell you any kind of a horse you want, having hundreds of all grades on pasture near miles from town. Tryon's Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, alley, Ninth and Tenth, L and M streets.

\$1,000 WANTED—A FIRST MORTGAGE given as security; state terms. Address A. X. C., this office. m30-7.

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1,000 MEN WANTED TO HAVE THEIR old hats made equal to new. 1125 I St., cor. 14th. W. L. Roark, Practical Hatter.

GENERAL NOTICES. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Will the person who has the pictures of the late Mrs. J. H. B. and her daughter, Emma Rickabaugh, Talia, Lake Tahoe, Cal., and all charges will be paid. je4-9-2.

MAY'S AGENCY. Has received to Quinn Building, 403 J street. Collects bad bills and makes quick returns.

A TURKISH BATH AT HOME, 50 A treatment; send for circulars; agents wanted; good terms. Bath Cabinet Office, 363 Park avenue, San Jose. je3-7.

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THE OMAHA RESTAURANT, NEW management, help in kitchen and dining; the best of everything; popular eating-house; board 32, Donaldson Bros., Proprietors, 1609 Tenth.

CURTAINS, BLANKETS, RUGS, GENTS and Ladies' Wearing Apparel, cleaned and dyed by E. E. & G. Thomas Co., 1011 Sixth street.

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MEDIUM ROOMS WHITENED, \$1 25; calcimine (first-class) \$2; plastering, extra. Sam Gae, 21 and 23, N 2nd O.

PUBLIC ATTENTION! For Fish, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries of all kinds to the WASHINGTON MARKET, 128 J street. Telephone: Sunset, 94 block, Capital, 44. PARKSOT & WALKER, Proprietors.

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FOR FRESH AND SALTED FISH THE American Fish Company leads them all, 422 J street is the place.

LEE HAYS, THE PLUMBER, AGENT for I. L. Windmill, 1425 J street. Tel. 245.

RAG CARPET WEAVING; OLD CARPETS woven into rugs. Mrs. Johnson, 1121 Eighth.

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BOUNTIFUL RESTAURANT; STRICTLY home cooking; fine meal, 15c and up; coffee with cream and cake, 10c; 112 J street.

GOOD LIVING RESTAURANT, 415 K St., employs only first-class white help. Meals 15c and up. Open 6 a. m. to 3 p. m.

HAVE YOUR CEILINGS DECORATED. Ribbe, the Decorator, 57 K street.

THE HOME BAKERY AND RESTAURANT—Strictly home cooking; delicious coffee (Mocha) 4c; Java with cream; don't fail to try it. 631 M, cor. 7th.

LACE CURTAINS DONE UP FIRST class for 50c and 60c per pair at 1241 J.

THOROUGHLY BARRER PLYMOUTH Rock eggs, 50c for 12, 60c E street. Duck eggs, 50c for 12, 60c E street.

516 J STREET—CYCLERY AND ELECTRIC Works; club rooms; storage; renting; installing piano and all kinds of storage. J. F. Cooper Company.

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ELOCUTION, ORATORY AND DRAMATIC Art. Shakespearean clubs directed; amateurs coached. Geo. Allen at home. Business address, Turner Hall.

PIANO TUNING—IT PAYS TO WAIT for Paul Schoen, pianomaker, of Oakland, who tunes every month at Hammer's or Pommer's.

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