



# MOWER COUNTY TRANSCRIPT.

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## PUERTO RICO PROBLEM.

A Masterly Discussion of the Present Situation by Senator C. K. Davis.

Last Wednesday, when the subject of the Puerto Rico tariff was before the senate, Senator Davis spoke with such clearness and conviction that we take space for an outline of his address. It was comparatively brief, but his reasoning was so close and cogent that he crowded into small space an immense amount of well digested information and careful thought. His principal proposition was that the necessary money to be raised by taxation should not be raised by a duty levied upon Puerto Rican products, but by an internal revenue tax levied on rum and tobacco produced in the island.

This system, in his opinion, would better suit the people of the United States and those of Porto Rico than the proposed tariff, and would be just, equitable and constitutional.

"I am so desirous of an early vote upon this bill," said Mr. Davis, "that I have thought it better to address the senate this afternoon much more briefly than I otherwise would have done. This will cause me to omit discussion of constitutional questions and many other matters auxiliary and collateral to the main subject." After the elaborate argument of Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Davis said he did not think it was necessary for him to enter upon a constitutional discussion. While he deemed the question very important, he regarded it as entirely non-partisan, and felt that it ought so to be considered. His remarks, he said, would be directed to the house bill, which had become a part of the senate measure.

He said that it could not be denied that from the time the measure was reported to the house until today there had been a rising tide of protest against it, and that protest had culminated in righteous indignation. It had come from every part of the country and from people in every walk of life, and it was based upon the principle that Porto Rico, in all the circumstances, should have free trade with the United States. Upon the question presented, he said, there was an infinite variety of opinion. After explaining briefly an amendment he had offered earlier in the day, Mr. Davis maintained that a tariff could not be levied as between Porto Rico and the United States, although it was perfectly competent for congress to provide for the collection of internal revenue taxes on the island.

Why do some insist that there is no other way of solving the question presented, when a way is presented that is undoubtedly constitutional?" inquired Mr. Davis. "Why insist upon a tariff upon the products of the island by a bill which is so ephemeral as to expire in a year and a day? Why, indeed, insist upon the provisions of this measure, when it would be far better to let existing conditions continue?"

Mr. Davis contended that the amendment he had proposed would go far to appease the storm of protest and indignation which had arisen, and would satisfy the people of this country and the Porto Ricans themselves.

"If I interpret the signs of the times in this country right," he said, there is intense opposition to this bill among our people. This will be allayed by the adoption of the proposition in my amendment. And as to the Porto Ricans, they would be quite satisfied by the levying and collecting of internal revenue taxes on rum and tobacco."

The whole project of levying a tariff on Porto Rican products, he said, was generative of objections—objections which spring from every possible source. All sorts of arguments had been urged in support of the tariff. First, it was charity, which had been swept away by the passage of the two million dollar appropriation. Then it was "that beyond Porto Rico lie the Philippines."

"As to that," said he, "I believe that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and the good thereof. The Philippines will present their problem in time. I would not work an injustice against the people of Porto Rico to meet an uncertain question as to something else."

The next argument advanced to support the tariff, he said, was the protection the fifteen per cent would afford to our products and labor. He

ridiculed such a proposition, as no protectionist would contend that fifteen per cent of the Dingley rates would afford adequate protection for anything. Adverting again to the Philippines as a factor in the Porto Rican problem, Mr. Davis said: "When we come to deal with the Philippine question we will take care of that. Porto Rico is little more than 700 miles from our coast; the Philippines are 8,000. The island of Porto Rico is naturally a part of the North American jurisdiction; the Philippines are a part of the domain of Asia. Against the product and people of the Philippines, when the time comes, the rights of American labor will be protected by any party that may be in power."

Mr. Davis said it was inconsistent to extend our laws relating to the coastwise trade to the island and not extend our tariff laws. As to the feeling in the country upon the question he said:

"I think I would be as firm as anybody under a sudden, transitory public manifestation of feeling, but when that sentiment speaks to us week after week in constantly swelling volume we must take heed of it. This question is well understood by the people. Supporters of this bill cannot lay the flattering unction to their souls that the editors of the great newspapers do not understand it quite as well as we do. The people understand it, and understand it well. They understand well, too, that upon distilled spirits and tobacco there is not an imposition of a mill of taxation by this bill. The subjects of taxation upon which we place heavy burdens go scott free on the island of Porto Rico. And what do they propose as an exchange for that kind of taxation? Why the imposition of a tariff? It is so easy to place a tax upon these articles that I shall be surprised if the proposition to do so does not meet the approval of congress and the people. What are the people going to say if this bill passes? They will say: 'Free rum and a tax on the flour the people eat.'"

Mr. Davis said that no man could tell how much the tariff would yield, and as no man could say that the export tax was constitutional it seemed to him that there ought to be no hesitation as to the course to be pursued. In conclusion he said:

"What I say, I say with the unalterable conviction that I am right—right politically and right economically. In my judgment the only course for us is to abandon this pernicious mockery of a tariff between Porto Rico and the United States and return to the pathway of plain duty."

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 LUCAS COUNTY.  
 FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.  
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## DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of the State University, Writes on "Breeding Dual Purpose Cattle."

TO THE EDITOR:

In your issue of March 12th Mr. Mathieson writes as follows: "There is just one question I wish to ask Prof. Shaw and I hope he will answer it: What is the best way to produce and maintain for years the dual purpose cow?" That is a proper question and it is one of great significance. I will answer it, but in doing so I am not certain that my plan will prove the very best, but it is the one I would adopt under present conditions.

Before submitting the answer, let the way be cleared so as to make further controversy on this phase of the subject unnecessary. I would like to ask our opponent in this controversy two questions. First, is it not true that some cows as individuals will milk more freely than others when in milk, and will fatten more quickly than others when dry? And second, is this not true of some breeds as such? There can be but one answer to both of these questions from the honest and intelligent advocate of the special dairy cow. That answer must be in the affirmative. If any advocate of the special purpose idea will answer no to this question, I would like to see that answer in print over his own signature. Please bear in mind the principle involved in these two questions. An affirmative answer to both, and it is the only rational answer that can be given, is the magna charta of the breeding of dual purpose cattle. If it is true that one cow as an individual gives more milk than another when in milk, and fattens more quickly when dry, and if this is also true of breeds to the extent of being a characteristic, then it follows from the known laws of breeding that in both individual cows and in breeds these properties can be intensified. How shall they be intensified? By selection in conjunction with proper breeding.

The first great law or principle of breeding is that like produces like. This law in its action reaches out so as to apply not only to animal form but also to function, habit and disposition, in fact to every feature of the organization. The second great law of breeding is, that like does not always produce like, or, it may be termed the law of variation. Now please do not lose sight of this fact, for it has an important bearing on this question. The first law is far more generally operative than the second law. This means, that when the parents possess the desired properties, the transmission of these is far more certain than the absence of such transmission. In other words where the parents possess the right properties in starting a dual purpose herd, the proportion of the progeny that will inherit these properties will be far more numerous than the proportion of the same that do not inherit them. Hence, in establishing a purpose herd, the great matter is to give every attention to the foundation material.

Where shall this foundation material be obtained? Here is the only real difficulty, and the advocates of the special purpose idea are responsible for it. The special purpose idea has prevailed to such an extent during recent years that those animals, plentiful at one time, are not so plentiful now. I charge those men with having thus depleted live stock values in the United States to the extent of millions of dollars. They very nearly ruined the best class of cattle the country ever had or ever will have. But in charity it ought to be said that, generally speaking, they did so ignorantly and not with malice or evil intent. In the fact that any considerable remnant of those decimated animals remains, we have one of the brightest illustrations in modern time of the fact that truth will not die. And now from the remnant of those relentlessly persecuted animals, I am asked to tell how I would build up a herd.

I would first select the cows. I would select them on the basis of type rather than on the basis of breed, but breed would also be considered. The questions of type and breed cannot be discussed here. Both are taken up minutely in my book, "The Study of Breeds," now being placed before the public, and each of these topics would form a subject for a whole paper and a lengthy one at that. I would like to know something of the

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performance of the ancestry of the cows selected, but as things are, probably such information could not be obtained. The chief dependence in making these selections would be such indications as relate to form. The trained eye can tell a dual purpose cow of good milk-giving qualities almost on first sight. The greater difficulty would be in getting a bull, not because of the impossibility of breeding such bulls, but because of the fact that so little attention has been given during recent years to the maintenance of milking qualities in pure short horn herds from which such bulls must be largely drawn. There are such bulls, however, and in choosing them careful attention should be given to the performance of the ancestry at the stall. Where this cannot be ascertained, reliance will have to be based on form. This cannot be discussed here, but in passing I may say that the indications in form in a beef bull of the dual purpose type are just as pronounced as in the dual purpose cow. These indications are stated in the book referred to, and if, in a book intended for use in the agricultural colleges of this country, I state these indications, I would be hazarding a great deal in doing so if they were imaginary rather than real, false rather than true. For a time, bulls will probably have to be used too pronounced in the beef type for best results, and this tendency in the progeny will have to be counteracted by a rigorous selection of the same.

Having made a beginning, the work will grow easier with the passing of the years. The sifting out must be rigid, especially at the first. Those which do not perform well at the stall must go to the shambles as soon as proved, and many could go sooner, as the form would tell a practical eye if they were likely to prove good milkers, and there is comfort in the thought that, when sent to the market, these sifted out ones would not go as canners. They would bring good prices. In a few generations the dual purpose habit would be so enstamped that the sifted out animals would be no more numerous relatively than such animals are now in special dairy herds. Mr. Mathieson, have I answered your question?

To show that I have the courage of my convictions in this matter, I may state here that if the people of Minnesota want to put me to the test in

this matter, I am ready. While I do not sigh for more work, I may add that I know of no demonstration at the present time that would be of more value to the people of the state than the demonstration of how such a herd should be bred. I see no more difficulty in building up a herd of dual purpose cattle than in building up a herd of any other kind of cattle and in exact conformity with the known laws of breeding, except for the reason that foundation material is not plentiful. And this, as I have said, is the unfortunate outcome of the delusive teaching of the advocates of the special purpose idea. Throughout past decades they persisted in saying that the dual purpose cow was a myth, and they too nearly succeeded in making her so.

THOMAS SHAW.

### Literary Notes.

Dr. Hasket Derby of Boston translates for the Living Age a two-part story from the German of H. Heimbürg, called "Rube," the first part of which will appear in the number for March 31. It is a story which dog lovers will appreciate, and it gets its title from the name of a faithful dog.

Impertinent questions are to be met with firm and dignified politeness. Any question about another's affairs, about the price of one's clothing, the amount of one's earnings, the reasons one has for entirely private conduct, is impertinent. Would I answer such questions? Not at all. Usually, by a little tact, one can settle such questioners. If there is no other way, I counsel a plain but courteous sincerity—a simple refusal to answer. One may just say: "Pardon me, I prefer not to give any information whatever on this matter."—Margaret E. Sangster in the April Ladies' Home Journal.

Mr. W. E. Moody, who has in his possession all of his father's papers and is preparing a very complete life of the great preacher, Dwight L. Moody, has consented to write especially for The Saturday Evening Post a series of anecdotal papers on his father's life and work, profusely illustrated with hitherto unpublished photographs. The first of these papers entitled Moody as Boy and Business Man, will appear in the April 7th number of The Saturday Evening Post.

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### MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

- A national congress of mothers is to be held at Des Moines, Ia., May 21-25.
- Boston is agitating the question of prohibition of ringing church bells.
- The department of agriculture will plant 100,000 rubber trees in the Hawaiian islands.
- At Lady Lansdowne's concert in London Mme. Patti is said to have worn diamonds worth over \$1,000,000.
- More than \$30,000,000 worth of timber was destroyed in the recent forest fires in the state of Washington.
- The foreign commerce of the port of Boston last year aggregated \$190,485,000, surpassing all previous records.
- Gen. John J. Eitel, a hero of the civil war, died at Cleveland, O. His military service extended from 1861 to 1866.
- Commander Richard Wainwright has assumed his new duties as superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis, Md.
- Gov. Smith, of Vermont, owns a private locomotive. It is fitted with luxurious accommodations for eight passengers.
- There is a scheme to construct a direct railroad from New York to Chicago, saving 300 miles and making the distance in 16 hours.
- As chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central railroad, Chauncey Depew draws the snug salary of \$60,000 annually.
- It is understood that the north half of the Colville Indian reservation, in Washington, will be thrown open for settlement about May 1.
- Oriental agencies state that permission to do general business in Japan has been refused 60 foreign insurance companies, most of them American.
- The next Vermont legislature will be asked to appropriate money for a statue of Justin S. Morrill, to be placed in the statutory hall of the capitol at Washington.
- Queen Victoria has more living descendants than any other monarch in Europe. She has seven surviving children, 32 grandchildren and 33 great-grandchildren.
- Rev. Edwin A. Schell has sued Rev. Joseph F. Berry and Rev. H. C. Jennings, of Chicago, and Rev. Charles Parkhurst, of Boston, for \$25,000 for forcing him from the Epworth league secretaryship.