

THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY AT THE GLOBE BUILDING, CORNER FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATE: Daily (Not including Sunday). 1 yr in advance, \$5.00; 3 mos. in advance, \$2.00; 6 mos. in advance, \$3.00; 1 week in advance, 10c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY: 1 yr in advance, \$10.00; 3 mos. in adv., \$2.50; 6 mos. in advance, \$5.00; 1 week in advance, 10c.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE: One year, \$1.00; 3 months, 30c; 6 months, 50c; 1 month, 10c.

Rejected communications cannot be returned. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office—Room 517 Temple Court Building, New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—For Minnesota: Fair, with light showers; April 10, east portion in the early morning; north wind, shifting to east; warmer.

For North and South Dakota: Warmer; generally fair, with light showers.

For Montana: Generally fair; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

For Wisconsin: Light rain or snow in the morning, followed by fair weather; east winds, becoming variable; slight rise in temperature.

For Iowa: Generally fair Tuesday; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

YESTERDAY'S SHOW STORM was not a circumstance to the advantage that will bury the Republican party of St. Paul on May day.

The president's zeal is still troublesome, but not half as worrying to his disposition as the latest senate, which persists in fiddling while the country is suffering for lack of relief from the evils of the McKinley tariff.

SECRETARY HOWARD SMITH, it is said, is taking dancing lessons. He gives the lie to the old proverb, "Those that dance must pay the piper," by making his private secretary, who is on the government payroll, act as his dancing teacher.

A CLEVERMAN of Peoria, who spent several years as a missionary in Japan, has resolved to return to his old field of usefulness. He says he finds the work of converting Peorians far more difficult than is the task of bringing the heathen to the light.

BARON DE COURCEL says the difference between England and the American tariff is that the latter is merely one of form. Very true. It may be likewise said that the difference between the principles of good and evil is merely one of form.

MINISTER FURUTSU, of Hawaii, has again expressed his confidence in the ultimate annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. He has personally experienced the benefits of annexation, having been married to a young lady from Michigan the other day.

A MOVEMENT has been started to boom Judge Caldwell for the Republican presidential nomination. The judge is no doubt worthy of the honor, if such can be called, but he has no chance whatever against such trained workmen as McKinley, Reed and Harrison.

A KENTUCKIAN has been indicted for blasphemy, and is on trial at Lexington. The punishment for the offense is a term in the penitentiary. Such men as Col. Breckinridge, however, can transgress the moral law with impunity in that state, and find supporters for a seat in congress.

The Indiana octogenarians are to engage in a half-mile foot race this week for a purse of \$500. They are said to be spry old fellows, and will give their juniors a few pointers. The affair is attracting wide attention, and all the sports in the vicinity are "putting up their stuff" on the result.

The president, it is said, is determined to resent British interference in the affairs of Nicaragua to the last extreme, and has called the attention of that government to the stipulations in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that forbid all such acts as the recent landing of English troops at Bluefields. The affair, trivial at first, may rise to one of international concern.

EVANGELIST MOODY begins a series of revival meetings at Richmond this week. The capital of the Old Dominion is in great need of a shaking up, and the work will test Mr. Moody's prowess to the utmost. But, with the exception of his attempt upon Washington, the evangelist has never yet failed, and there is hope for good results in his new field.

A NOVEL contest for an office is in progress in Kansas. The defeated candidate for the office of county auditor since the recent election, which resulted in the success of the Republican ticket two weeks ago. All the pool rooms and gambling houses opened their doors to the public yesterday, and

offer the most alluring of inducements to suckers. Being assured of aldermanic protection the sports will proceed to run the town as in the days of old. The Republicans of Chicago are ardently in the game, and the gamblers. The suckers can look out for themselves.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH. To the cursory reader the speech of Senator Hill in opposition to the tariff bill appears void of offense against the Democratic platform and Democratic principles of the past. Its generalizations are faultless, its arguments specious, and yet its purpose is most malignant.

With his denunciations of the income tax many sincere Democrats will agree. But he seeks to make this the reason for opposition to the entire measure.

Thus as Senator Hill remarks, that the Democratic party is pledged to tariff reform, and that the pending measure is not such an one as meets with public expectations. Some of its defects have been pointed out by the GLOBE, and these might be remedied by the senate, if that body should not be about the work honestly. But it is not an honest step in that direction that the senator is making.

He objects to direct taxation as obnoxious, forgetful, or wishing the country to forget the fact that the most onerous burdens of the people have to bear are those indirectly levied upon the necessities of life. He makes the old plea in favor of absolute free trade—an ignis fatuus that, however bright, is impossible of realization as long as the governmental necessities are so great.

Senator Hill is not alone in the belief that the pending bill, especially since its amendment and practical recreation by the senate, is not such an improvement as to come up to the reasonable expectations of the people, and more especially those of the Democratic faith. Many of the most objectionable provisions, however, were inserted at the solicitation of the Democratic senators, and the senator from New York, if not of that gentleman himself. It is certain that one of the worst amendments in the entire bill—the doubling of the duty on linen collars and cuffs—was dictated by a Democratic senator.

The speech, as a whole, is disingenuous. It is not honest; it is not courageous, and it betrays one who sets himself up as a leader of the Democratic party and an avowed candidate for the presidency. It is unworthy of a statesman, for it is ungracious and lacks candor and bravery.

LABOR TROUBLES IN CHICAGO. The industrial situation in Chicago is ominous of evil days. The building trades unions are threatening strikes, and the contractors retaliate by threatening a lockout, and declare they will stop operations if their demands are not met.

Those who follow these occupations have a lockout, and declare they will stop operations if their demands are not met. The industrial situation in Chicago is ominous of evil days.

LAKE AND TRANSCONTINENTAL MEN Want to Make Better Rates. Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at General Traffic Manager Finley's office, at the Great Northern, of freight men in transcontinental service.

The object was to talk over lake and rail rates. The lake men and the transcontinental men are desirous of making better rates than those of 1883. It looks as though the Soo would not ask a differential, but stand in with the Northern.

As was developed during the Stevens-Blount imbroglio, the Americans number only some two thousand of the eighty or ninety thousand people on the island. The country is a thin, European contingent and the natives, there are twenty odd thousand Japanese and Chinese there.

THE AUDACIOUS JAP. The news that comes from Honolulu is quite as interesting as it has been at any time for two years, and presents a phase of the situation which, while perfectly logical, must strike the American provisional with all the bitterness of the verbal dose of one's own medicine.

As was developed during the Stevens-Blount imbroglio, the Americans number only some two thousand of the eighty or ninety thousand people on the island. The country is a thin, European contingent and the natives, there are twenty odd thousand Japanese and Chinese there.

When the Americans, native and imported, toppled over queen Liliuokalani's government they, with that true spirit of the conqueror which characterizes our race, set themselves up as the ruling power. They consulted only themselves, of course, for what do the almost-eyed Chinese or the tawny Japs care about governance? Good laborers they may be, but they are not contentions about hours or wages; well enough in their place, but only fit to be governed by men of the only race in the world who have solved the intricate problems of government—except in their own country.

So when the time came to merge the provisional into a permanent government, the Americans went on with their planning and scheming, ignoring entirely the Japs and the Chinese, mere hewers of wood and carriers of water in their esteem, fit to plant and hoe and harvest the saccharine cane, and be covered by their divinely appointed superiors. We can imagine the surprise, the astonishment, the indignation of the Chinese and Japanese when the diminutive Japs quietly informed them that they must be taken into this new scheme of government and given a voice in it.

But the Jap has learned a thing or two since the days when we forced open his eyes to our benighted and superior civilization. He has caught the germ of our idea as to the right of the individual. He has caught some of our notions of governmental obligation. He has learned that one duty of any nation is to make all other nations respect the rights of their citizens who reside abroad. And, too, he has learned to man and navigate these modern big

ships and handle their big guns and has put several of them in his navy. So, when the Hawaiians told the Japs to go back to the fields and mind the cane they went to their minister instead, and he sent a dispatch to his home government, and the minister forthwith dispatched a couple of his ironclads to Honolulu with instructions to his minister to see that his people there had a recognition and voice in the government, and to the captains of his war ships to back the minister up and blow the blasted upstarts of the Oceans, fresh from barbarism, off the islands should they assume to set up their rule over the ancient and honorable sons of the shogun.

Just what the truculent Dole will do is an interesting question. He hasn't an administration this time to bullyrag because he can do it safely, because jingoism was popular with all of one party and a motley of the other. He is dealing with an administration that isn't elected; that holds its commission from the sun; that has no bally congress to consult; and we are curious to see how Dole handles this dilemma.

We venture the prediction, however, that the Jap will have his way, and that Dole will be much more respectful in his communications to the representatives of the nikado than he was to the representatives of this high and mighty nation.

IN THE THEATERS. No play that comes to this city is a greater failure at the box office than "Eight Bells," which is being presented at the Grand this week with a cast of characters that compares most favorably in every way with those of former seasons that have preceded it.

Time only adds to the strength of the play, and the evidence points to "Eight Bells" duplicating its former success in every way.

THEATRETS BY THE WAY. This all-vice family of pantomimists will present their amusing comedy, "Eight Bells," at the Grand opera house one week, commencing next Sunday night.

The Brothers Byrne have made a splendid reputation for themselves in the successful play, "Eight Bells," which is being presented at the Grand this week with a cast of characters that compares most favorably in every way with those of former seasons that have preceded it.

Two feet of snow fell at Ashland, Wis. yesterday. The effects of the snow were not so serious as they were in the wildest state of a small-pox panic.

Police Captain Denery, prosecuted by Dr. Parkhurst, of New York city, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter.

The remains of W. D. Cory, ex-United States minister to Liberia, arrived at Indianapolis yesterday. The funeral services will be held at the city hall.

A jury has been secured at Lansing, Mich., for the trial of ex-Secretary of State John, the first of the salary and expense cases now pending.

Forty-four fourth-class postmasters were appointed yesterday. Of these twenty-five were to fill vacancies caused by resignations, sixteen by renewals and three by deaths.

At Boston last night Jack Havlin, ex-chief of police, was defeated by a world, was defeated at the Lafayette club in eight rounds by Young Herman, of New York, in a prize fight.

It is reported at the navy department that the United States steamer San Antonio arrived at Bluefields, Nicaragua, yesterday. The ship was under the command of Captain Watson.

The Chicago "lock-out" has at last been settled. The building trades union has agreed to accept the terms of the settlement.

Representative Rayner, of Maryland; Everett O'Neill, of Massachusetts; and other Democratic members from Eastern and Northern districts, have concluded not to go into the Democratic caucus called for tomorrow night.

Secretary of War Linnott and party arrived at St. Paul yesterday. They were on their way to the city of St. Paul.

A special term of the district court will be held at St. Paul tomorrow. The court will hear several cases.

William Whalen, a young man residing in the town of Stillwater, appeared in the municipal court yesterday and paid a fine aggregating \$25 for assault and battery.

Judge J. C. Nethaway, who has been on the municipal bench in this city for several years, will be succeeded by C. B. Jack, a staunch Democrat and an able attorney.

The meeting of the new council will be held this evening, when city officials will be chosen. There are a number of applications for each office, but it is generally believed that the present officers will be re-elected.

The Meunomie will leave tomorrow with a raft of logs for Oubouge. The last of the season's lumber will be shipped from Danville, Ill., and the lumbermen will be held in the afternoon at Grand Army hall.

The Great Northern is daily in receipt of information to the effect that immigration is quite prevalent. More delegations of settlers for the Turtle Mountain country and other western points along the Great Northern are daily starting out. There has not been so lively a movement in this direction for years.

M. B. CURTIS. "Samuel of Posen" Recounts His California Trials for Murder. NEW YORK, April 9.—M. B. Curtis has arrived here from Austin, Tex., and is arranging for the revival of "Samuel of Posen," the Commercial Traveler "Up to Date." At the Lotus club he said:

"I am not averse to talking about my trials, for I have been acquitted of what was really a trumped-up charge. The fact that Police Commissioner McLaughlin was already under contract with James C. Williamson, of 'Struck Oil' fame, to produce 'Samuel of Posen' over the Australian circuit. My wife wanted me on that night to go to the Grand opera house, San Francisco. We occupied a box, and between the acts I went out to see some friends."

"I was a trifle lonesome when I started back to the theater, and on the way ran across a policeman who was talking to the man who had a jaw, and I, in my condition, was foolish enough, although he was a stranger to me, to tell the officer that I would look out for him. We started along toward the Commercial Traveler station, where the stranger said he wanted to catch a Central Pacific train."

"As we walked along the policeman followed us, and the stranger carried on a wordy war with him, which ended in a policeman striking the stranger, who pulled out a revolver and shot the policeman through the head. The stranger ran away and I was arrested."

"I understand," he said, "that the situation in New York is not so good as it was in New York in a professional capacity, made a record by giving the light of the lighting of the Bartholdi statue."

"I understand," he said, "that the situation in New York is not so good as it was in New York in a professional capacity, made a record by giving the light of the lighting of the Bartholdi statue."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES. Two feet of snow fell at Ashland, Wis. yesterday. The effects of the snow were not so serious as they were in the wildest state of a small-pox panic.

Police Captain Denery, prosecuted by Dr. Parkhurst, of New York city, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter.

The remains of W. D. Cory, ex-United States minister to Liberia, arrived at Indianapolis yesterday. The funeral services will be held at the city hall.

A jury has been secured at Lansing, Mich., for the trial of ex-Secretary of State John, the first of the salary and expense cases now pending.

Forty-four fourth-class postmasters were appointed yesterday. Of these twenty-five were to fill vacancies caused by resignations, sixteen by renewals and three by deaths.

At Boston last night Jack Havlin, ex-chief of police, was defeated by a world, was defeated at the Lafayette club in eight rounds by Young Herman, of New York, in a prize fight.

It is reported at the navy department that the United States steamer San Antonio arrived at Bluefields, Nicaragua, yesterday. The ship was under the command of Captain Watson.

The Chicago "lock-out" has at last been settled. The building trades union has agreed to accept the terms of the settlement.

Representative Rayner, of Maryland; Everett O'Neill, of Massachusetts; and other Democratic members from Eastern and Northern districts, have concluded not to go into the Democratic caucus called for tomorrow night.

Secretary of War Linnott and party arrived at St. Paul yesterday. They were on their way to the city of St. Paul.

A special term of the district court will be held at St. Paul tomorrow. The court will hear several cases.

William Whalen, a young man residing in the town of Stillwater, appeared in the municipal court yesterday and paid a fine aggregating \$25 for assault and battery.

Judge J. C. Nethaway, who has been on the municipal bench in this city for several years, will be succeeded by C. B. Jack, a staunch Democrat and an able attorney.

The meeting of the new council will be held this evening, when city officials will be chosen. There are a number of applications for each office, but it is generally believed that the present officers will be re-elected.

The Meunomie will leave tomorrow with a raft of logs for Oubouge. The last of the season's lumber will be shipped from Danville, Ill., and the lumbermen will be held in the afternoon at Grand Army hall.

The Great Northern is daily in receipt of information to the effect that immigration is quite prevalent. More delegations of settlers for the Turtle Mountain country and other western points along the Great Northern are daily starting out. There has not been so lively a movement in this direction for years.

Taking effect April 11 a change in time in the Great Northern train service will be made. The train for Watertown and Huron will leave St. Paul at 8:05 a. m., and will arrive here at 7 p. m. At present this train leaves St. Paul at 8:30 p. m., and arrives here at 7:05 a. m.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. MADE A SENSATION IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY. Continued From First Page.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT. Hill Thinks His Speech an Answer—Gorman Don't Discuss in the Papers—Brice Wins and Loses—Still—What the Minnesota Senators and Representatives Think of It—Some Home Opinions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The address of the Minnesota Democratic association, published in full by the morning papers, was the general talk made at the capitol today. Wonder was expressed that Senator Morgan was included in the list of Benedict Arnolds, as the Alabama senator has been ranked by the strong supporters of most ultra tariff reform legislation.

Senator Hill, being asked if he had read the arraignment, smilingly replied: "Yes; I hope to give satisfactory answer to our Minnesota Democratic friends by my speech today."

Gorman replied: "I never discuss tariff subjects through the newspapers." Senator Brice smiled and winked and bowed politely, but never said a word.

Senator Davis said: "I hope the Democratic convention in Minnesota will adopt the sentiment of that address in their platform. It would give the Republicans 50,000 majority."

Senator Washburn said: "Our Democratic compatriots seem to be out of humor about something. I wonder what vexes them?" Congressman Hall said: "I endorse the address, every word of it, so far as sentiments go, but would have put it in more diplomatic phraseology."

Hain said: "I am sick of the stuff. Those are my sentiments expressed every hour since political treason made its appearance in our ranks. Now let us make party treachery doubly odious. Down with the traitors in our own ranks!"

Congressman Keefe remarked: "If these gentlemen keep on cultivating the sentiment of harmony after this fashion, how much do you think the Republican majority will be in Minnesota at the next election?"

Congressman Fletcher said: "What a nasty temper our Democratic friends are getting themselves into over a small matter. They ought to see the hand of Providence in the many attitude of the minority of Democratic senators; I do."

HOME SENTIMENT. Expressions From Minnesota Democrats and Papers. F. W. McCutcheon, Chairman Democratic State Committee—I cordially approve of the sentiments of the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

DEMOGRAPHIC ADDRESS. MADE A SENSATION IN WASHINGTON YESTERDAY. Continued From First Page.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT. Hill Thinks His Speech an Answer—Gorman Don't Discuss in the Papers—Brice Wins and Loses—Still—What the Minnesota Senators and Representatives Think of It—Some Home Opinions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The address of the Minnesota Democratic association, published in full by the morning papers, was the general talk made at the capitol today. Wonder was expressed that Senator Morgan was included in the list of Benedict Arnolds, as the Alabama senator has been ranked by the strong supporters of most ultra tariff reform legislation.

Senator Hill, being asked if he had read the arraignment, smilingly replied: "Yes; I hope to give satisfactory answer to our Minnesota Democratic friends by my speech today."

Gorman replied: "I never discuss tariff subjects through the newspapers." Senator Brice smiled and winked and bowed politely, but never said a word.

Senator Davis said: "I hope the Democratic convention in Minnesota will adopt the sentiment of that address in their platform. It would give the Republicans 50,000 majority."

Senator Washburn said: "Our Democratic compatriots seem to be out of humor about something. I wonder what vexes them?" Congressman Hall said: "I endorse the address, every word of it, so far as sentiments go, but would have put it in more diplomatic phraseology."

Hain said: "I am sick of the stuff. Those are my sentiments expressed every hour since political treason made its appearance in our ranks. Now let us make party treachery doubly odious. Down with the traitors in our own ranks!"

Congressman Keefe remarked: "If these gentlemen keep on cultivating the sentiment of harmony after this fashion, how much do you think the Republican majority will be in Minnesota at the next election?"

Congressman Fletcher said: "What a nasty temper our Democratic friends are getting themselves into over a small matter. They ought to see the hand of Providence in the many attitude of the minority of Democratic senators; I do."

HOME SENTIMENT. Expressions From Minnesota Democrats and Papers. F. W. McCutcheon, Chairman Democratic State Committee—I cordially approve of the sentiments of the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

As to the effect of the address, I do not think what it may do, but in Washington, Minnesota is a state which does not seem to count for much with those who now control national affairs. It is their duty to turn up their noses at the address.

which their devilish ingenuity can invent. The public should not be misled into the belief that only those whose incomes exceed \$4,000 are affected by this bill. This is a mistaken idea. In the first place, all those having incomes less than \$4,000, but more than \$3,500, are put to the annoyance of making sworn returns, and they neglect it at their peril.

"In the second place, it may reasonably be apprehended that some portion of the tax paid will reimburse itself by an increase of rents, where the income was derived from that source.

"So poor tenants may be affected in some degree, as well as rich landlords. The bill seriously affects the rights and interests of building and loan associations throughout the country incorporated under state laws. The senate amendments do not cure the defects complained of.

Inquiring as to the source of the demand, he said: "That nothing was heard of the right of a Democratic congress to make new principles for the party not sanctioned by its representatives in national convention duly assembled. 'The substitution of internal taxes for custom house taxes' meant a direct tax on the European American worker to the European standards. It meant the degradation of labor; it meant the deprivation to our workmen of the comforts and luxuries of life to which they have been accustomed."

IN OUTLINED HIS POSITION he said that not one dollar of tariff taxation should be imposed but what is necessary for the needs of the government economically administered, but whatever these needs are the necessary revenues therefor should be supplied from tariff taxation, and that alone, save and except the taxes upon liquor, oleomargarine and tobacco, to which the country has long been accustomed, and which, for obvious reasons, need not be disturbed.

TO SHOW THE SECTIONAL DISCRIMINATION of the tax, he referred to the income tax of 1863-73, which extorted from the people an aggregate sum of \$347,229,827. Of this sum, the Eastern states paid 18 per cent, the Middle States 53 per cent, and together they paid 71 per cent. New York alone paid 30 per cent. It has been claimed that these percentages will be materially changed if a Democratic law is passed. For my own part, I will be satisfied if the income tax is reduced to 10 per cent, and that alone, save and except the taxes upon liquor, oleomargarine and tobacco, to which the country has long been accustomed, and which, for obvious reasons, need not be disturbed.

TO SHOW THE SECTIONAL DISCRIMINATION of the tax, he referred to the income tax of 1863-73, which extorted from the people an aggregate sum of \$347,229,827. Of this sum, the Eastern states paid 18 per cent, the Middle States 53 per cent, and together they paid 71 per cent. New York alone paid 30 per cent. It has been claimed that these percentages will be materially changed if a Democratic law is passed. For my own part, I will be satisfied if the income tax is reduced to 10 per cent, and that alone, save and except the taxes upon liquor, oleomargarine and tobacco, to which the country has long been accustomed, and which, for obvious reasons, need not be disturbed.

TO SHOW THE SECTIONAL DISCRIMINATION of the tax, he referred to the income tax of 1863-73, which extorted from the people an aggregate sum of \$347,229,827. Of this sum, the Eastern states paid 18 per cent, the Middle States 53 per cent, and together they paid 71 per cent. New York alone paid 30 per cent. It has been claimed that these percentages will be materially changed if a Democratic law is passed. For my own part, I will be satisfied if the income tax is reduced to 10 per cent, and that alone, save and except the taxes upon liquor, oleomargarine and tobacco, to which the country has long been accustomed, and which, for obvious reasons, need not be disturbed.

TO SHOW THE SECTIONAL DISCRIMINATION of the tax, he referred to the income tax of 1863-73, which extorted from the people an aggregate sum of \$347,229,827. Of this sum, the Eastern states paid 18 per cent, the Middle States 53 per cent, and together they paid 71 per cent. New York alone paid 30 per cent. It has been claimed that these percentages will be materially changed if a Democratic law is passed. For my own part, I will be satisfied if the income tax is reduced to 10 per cent, and that alone, save and except the taxes upon liquor, oleomargarine and tobacco, to which the country has long been accustomed, and which, for obvious reasons, need not be disturbed.