THE OLD STYLE MEDICINE CHEST.

Discarded for a Handy Little Remedy Which Cures While You Wait.

In a corner of the garret, next to the wall, stands a large oaken box, covered with dust. Untie the rope fastenings, lift the lid, and you will see in a confused heap of broken packages the various remedies used by your grandmother—Sulphur, Rhubarb, Squills, Sarsaparilla, Camomile, Sassafras, Calomel and a host of others. It is the old family medicine chest, now discarded.

People have become tired of the disagreeable drugs in the old-fashioned medicine chest, and have adopted a new style. It is a little round box, which can be held in the palm of the hand. It contains thirty-six tasteless, soluble pills. This modern medicine chest contains one remedy for many diseases, and costs only 25 cents. Its name is Beecham's Pills.

Beecham's Pills cure Bilious attacks, Nervous Disorders, Dyspepsia and Female Ailments. They insure assimilation of food, stop dizziness and drowsiness, restore the appetite, strengthen the stomach, and give tone to the muscular system. The Pills purify the blood, invigorate the nerves, and are the best tonic for old and young. They are the invincible foe of constipation, and never fail in the work for which they are intended.

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

TWENTY-THREE SENTENCED.

Largest Day's Work for Any Minneapolis Judge.

Twenty-three prisoners from the county jail were sentenced by Judge McGee, of Minneapolis, yesterday. This is the largest number ever sentenced at one time.

At the conclusion of the sentence of Annie Bowen, colored, to the state prison for three years for grand larceny, the prisoner broke into tears and her wild cries were heard down the long corridors of the court house. As the deputy sheriff started to lead her from the room she fell in a fit and had to be carried to her cell, where she afterward regained consciousness. Her companion in the crime, Corinne McCutcheon, also received a sentence of three years.

Benjamin Lent, of the United States army, who was indicted for forgery under four counts, and who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to Stillwater on the reformatory plan.

In the cases of two or three of the prisoners, Judge McGee stated that the county attorney should see to it that the witnesses who appeared should be tried for perjury in their attempts to prove alibis for the convicted, and that their cases should be brought before the grand jury at the next session, May 10.

The following were sentenced to Stillwater for grand larceny in the second degree: Fred Douglas, five years; Miles Kise, five years; John A. Gilmore, reformatory plan; James Congdon, five years; Otto Kitterer, five years; James McAvoy, five years; Orle Wales, five years.

William O'Hearn and Robert Smith were sent to the reformatory at St. Cloud for grand larceny in the second degree.

Edward Belfy, William Belfy and Thomas Laughlin were each sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or serve a three months' sentence in the workhouse.

For burglary in the third degree, James Welsh was sentenced to the reformatory at St. Cloud, while James McCormack and John Thompson were each given three years in Stillwater.

George Hill, for burglary in the second degree, was given five years in the state prison.

Morris Dunn was denied a new trial for grand larceny in the second degree and sentenced to Stillwater on the reformatory plan. Samuel Buck was sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory for a similar offense.

Peter Manning, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree, also to burglary in the third degree, was given five years for the former offense and three years for the latter.

SEASON AT THE LAKE.

It Will Open Much Earlier Than Usual This Year.

The closing of the schools will have its due effect on the season at Lake Minnetonka. In previous springs the cottagers have been obliged to delay their removal to the lake and the opening of their summer homes until nearly the middle of June, in order to wait for the close of the school term. Now that necessity is obviated and there will be a rush to the lake the last of this week which will continue with unabated activity through the first weeks in May. This will lend a lively aspect to Minnetonka's lovely shores several weeks earlier than usual.

Already Tired of Alaska.

A letter received by a friend from William Ford, formerly driver of Engine No. 5, Minneapolis, who started for Alaska last February, states that he and his companion, Daniel Shores, have started home, and have given up their ideas of digging for gold. The letter was sent from Quesnelle, British Columbia. William O'Neill, the third member of the party, has started up the Frazer river in company with a half-breed. Bert Morrison, the remaining gold-seeker, left the party about a month ago. He is now in Minneapolis, and says he saw that the prospects were poor, this influencing him to return.

Bishop Joyce Arrives.

Bishop and Mrs. Isaac W. Joyce arrived in Minneapolis Thursday, and are now guests of Col. and Mrs. Frank M. Joyce, 19 Highland avenue. It may have been forgotten that Minneapolis is now the official Episcopal residence of Bishop Joyce, and has been for the past two years, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which met in Cleveland in May, 1896, having changed him from Chattanooga, Tenn., to this city. He has not yet selected a residence and may not for some time, as his work will take him from the city until about midsummer.

To Buffalo, N. Y.,

Via the Burlington, first-class, only $14.00. Ticket office, 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan). Telephone 36.

Bring in Beet Raisers.

The first of the week the Minneapolis & St. Louis will bring in a colony of eighty families for towns along its Western division. They are all beet sugar raisers and will sign contracts with the gentlemen interested in the new sugar factory at St. Louis Park.

A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm, where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.

Do you want to go down and look at some of the Garden Spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare, for round trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before going? Then send 10 cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

Stricture CURED while You Sleep. 8,000 cured in one year.

Dr. Carter's GRAN-SOLVENT Bougies will dislodge, digest and forever remove Urethral STRICTURE in 15 days. Bougies dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and Enlarged Prostate. Valuable treatise free.

ST. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. V, BOND HILL, O.

SANTAL-MIDY

In 48 hours Gonorrhoea and discharges from the urinary organs arrested by Santal-Midy Capsules, without inconvenience. MIDY

NORTHWEST NEWS.

BODY OF AN UNKNOWN.

Its Discovery Reveals a Murder at Watertown.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 23.—The body of an unknown man was found buried in a pile of straw near the Sioux river bridge, west of this city. A bullet hole was found under the left arm, and the head and shoulders were terribly battered with an ax, which was found near the straw pile. The body had been stripped of all clothing, and no means of identification was found on the body.

The murder was committed between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, as two hackdrivers testified before the coroner jury as to hearing shots at that time. A coat was found by herders this morning that was covered with blood and had a hole under the left sleeve. The man appears to be of good family, and the coat shows that he wore good clothes. He was about five feet ten inches high, of light complexion, with blue eyes and light curly hair.

Fatal Carelessness.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

BEMIDJI, Minn., April 23.—Knute Moe, a boy 17 years of age, who had but just come to the county on a visit to relatives four miles out of town, yesterday afternoon, shot his own head to pieces while standing holding a gun in front of him, with the stock on the ground. Rev. Upsatta, with whom he was visiting, was passing the boy at the moment of the discharge, and had brains spattered all over him. The boy came from Austin, Minn.

St. Paul Firm Won.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn. April 23.—Rochester has been full of electricity the past few days. The city council recently advertised for bids on enlarging the electric light plant, and yesterday they were opened and there were seventeen bids in all. The National Electric company, J. G. Robbinson, St. Paul, agent, were the lucky bidders, receiving the contract at $7,796.

War Prices.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 23.—War prices are beginning to be felt already in this city. Yesterday flour advanced 20 cents a hundred. Tobacco advanced 6 cents a pound. Sugar, tea and coffee have all advanced in price.

Veterans Enthusiastic.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., April 23.—Robson post, G. A. R., gave a campfire in their hall tonight and there was an uncommonly large attendance. Commander Mortimer and Adjutant Merz, of Minneapolis, were both present and delivered addresses, and were loudly cheered. The department officers of Minnesota are making a tour of the state.

Kinney Held.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

BEMIDJI, Minn., April 23.—Yesterday Robert Kinney was arraigned before the village justice, on the charge of murdering Jerry Root, and waived examination and was bound over to the next term of the district court.

McDermott's Trial Begun.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

DETROIT, Minn., April 23.—Mike McDermott, charged with the murder of Timan Ristoeda, Nov. 3 last, was brought before the court for trial yesterday. The testimony of about eighteen witnesses was taken yesterday.

MAY GO WITH NEWMAN

JOSEPH W. BLABON SLATED FOR THE LAKE SHORE

General Purchasing Agent of the Great Northern Likely to Have a Similar Position Under the New President of the Big Trunk Line—Soo Line Gets a Lot of New Tourist Cars.

Rumor has it that when W. H. Newman, second vice president of the Great Northern railway, leaves St. Paul to assume the duties of president of the Lake Shore line, he will take with him Joseph W. Blabon, at present the general purchasing agent of the Great Northern.

It is reported that Mr. Newman offered Mr. Blabon the position of purchasing agent of the Lake Shore road, and that the offer was accepted.

Mr. Newman has been pleased with Mr. Blabon's work, and is reported to have said that the Great Northern purchasing agent would make a first-class man to fill a similar position with the Lake Shore.

It is probable that, should the report be true, Mr. Blabon will take one of his present assistants with him to New York.

LOW KANSAS CITY RATES.

An Effort to Divert Some Omaha Exposition Traffic.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The roads between Chicago and Kansas City, which have no line into Omaha, are troubled over the Trans-Mississippi exposition business to the latter city. They will not only get practically none of the business, but, to make matters worse for them, an endless number of excursions will be run to Omaha in order that those attending various annual conventions will be able to take in the exposition at the same time. This will keep the Kansas City lines out of this excursion business entirely.

To reduce the disadvantage to a minimum, the Alton road has determined to make Kansas City a summer tourist point, and tourist rates will prevail to that city from Chicago during the life of the exposition. In addition to this, whenever especially low rates are made for any meeting, the Alton will meet them to Kansas City and to points beyond, effected by combinations of the low rate to Omaha, with local rates from that point to all competitive points. The Atchinson will probably take the same measures in regard to its Kansas City business.

TEN-CENT GRAIN RATE.

Not in Years Has There Been Such Utter Demoralization.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Eastern roads are of the opinion that there will be no improvement in the grain rate situation in the near future. Not in years has there been such a state of demoralization as prevails at the present time. Plenty of grain is being taken from Chicago to New York at ten cents, and it is said that contracts have been made at lower figures than this. The truth of this last statement cannot be substantiated, however. There is not much in the traffic for the roads at ten cents, and they are not likely to go under that rate if they can avoid doing so.

East-bound shipments for the week amounted to 69,662 tons, against 73,696 for the week previous, and 52,655 last year.

SOO'S NEW TOURIST CARS.

Twenty of Them Received—One Will Be on Exhibition.

The Soo line have just received twenty new tourist cars, elegantly equipped, fourteen sections, vestibuled same as first-class sleepers.

These cars will run East to Boston and West to Pacific coast points.

One of the cars will be on exhibition at the union depot, St. Paul, Monday, from 11 until 5 o'clock, a representative in attendance.

CAREY MAY PROCEED.

Decision in the N. P. Land Case by Judge Jenkins.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 23.—The Oregon Iron & Steel company will not be allowed to contest the claims of the Northern Pacific railway and Sydney H. Salomon, that the preferred stock constituted a first lien, upon all of the lands east of the Missouri river. Judge Jenkins has decided to allow Master Carey to proceed with his report, being satisfied that the case was fairly presented before the Northern Pacific Railway company bought the claims of Messrs. Paton, Armour and others.

To Hartford and New Haven

Only $14.00 via the Burlington. Ticket office, 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan). Telephone 36.

INTO INSURGENT CAMPS

CUBAN MEN ARE SWELLING THE REPUBLIC'S FORCES

Cities Along the Coast Are in a Ferment as a Result of the Outbreak of the War—Refugees From Santiago de Cuba Are Safe on British Soil at Kingston, Island of Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 23.—The steamer Ely arrived at Port Royal tonight with twenty-seven refugees from Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo on board. She reports that Santiago de Cuba and the neighboring cities are in a ferment on account of the war, and that all Cuban men capable of bearing arms are leaving for the insurgent camp.

The schooner Hattie H. Barbour, Capt. Erskine, from Mobile, with lumber, is the only American vessel now here. Her crew refused to sail on account of the war.

HAVANA, April 23 (delayed in transmission).—At 4:45 o'clock this afternoon the semaphore signalled that a fleet had been sighted on the eastern side of the island. It was said to be without any colors to show its nationality. From the front of Morro castle the correspondent of the Associated Press saw smoke in the distance, and soon afterwards he made out three vessels on the horizon. At that time La Punta, the fort on the side of the harbor opposite Morro castle, was crowded with curious people, including many ladies. In addition crowds of people could be seen at various points of vantage, most of them gathering on the roofs of houses.

At 6 p. m. the semaphore signalled that it was the United States fleet, which was in sight, and at 6:15 p. m. a red flag was run up at the signal station. Warning guns were fired from Morro castle, and afterwards from Cabanas fortress, adjoining it. This caused great excitement throughout the city, and was the first real news of war. When the first signal came from the semaphore station a British schooner, which was in the harbor, put to sea. She was immediately followed by the German steamer Remus. Some time afterward the American steamer Saratoga put to sea.

The cannon shots from the fortresses stirred up the regular troops and volunteers throughout Havana and its vicinity, and there was a rush to quarters. The signal guns from the fortifications echoed to the palace and through the streets, causing people to rush from the houses, with the result that all the thoroughfares were soon crowded with excited inhabitants.

A CUBAN HEROINE

An ideal type.

Capt. Gen. Blanco heard the shots while at the palace, to which place the generals and commanders of the volunteers promptly reported, full of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. Sometime afterwards the captain general, accompanied by his staff, the generals and others, left the palace, and was warmly acclaimed by the soldiers and populace. The general then made a brief, final inspection of the fortifications, and went to a spot from which he could see the approaching fleet.

WITHOUT PAIN.

A Medical Discovery That Effectually Cures Piles in Every Form.

For many years physicians have experimented in vain, seeking a remedy which would effectually cure piles and other rectal troubles, without resorting to a surgical operation. Many remedies were found to give temporary relief, but none could be depended upon to make a lasting, satisfactory cure.

Within a recent period, however, a new remedy, the Pyramid Pile Cure, has been repeatedly tested in hundreds of cases and with highly satisfactory results.

The first effect of the Pyramid Pile Cure is to instantly remove the pain and irritation generally present and from that time on the cure rapidly progresses, and before the patient is hardly aware of it he is entirely cured. The remedy seems to act directly on the nerves and blood vessels of the parts affected, as it comes into direct contact with them and sets up a healthy action, which, in a perfectly natural way, brings the parts to their normal condition.

The remedy does its work without any pain or inconvenience to the sufferer and is justly considered one of the most meritorious discoveries of modern medicine.

Piles is one of the most annoying and often times dangerous diseases with which humanity is afflicted. If neglected, it frequently develops into fistula or some equally fatal or incurable trouble, whereas by the timely use of this simple but effective remedy no one need suffer a single day from any form of piles unless they want to.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is perfectly harmless, containing no mineral poisons, and is also very reasonable in price. It is sold in drug stores everywhere at 50 cents per package. The manufacturers of the remedy are the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., who have placed this excellent preparation before the public only after giving it thorough and repeated tests in the hands of reputable physicians. The results in hundreds of cases have convinced us that it will not disappoint you.

HE IS THE OTHER SENATOR

KNUTE NELSON IS KNOWN IN WASHINGTON

Thirty Years in Public Service Has Brought Him to the Nation's Capital and to the Highest Law-Making Body—A Hard Worker in Department Work—Prolific Author or Promoter of Bills.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Members of the American congress, who are nationally inconspicuous either in trade, profession or politics, who are instances of luck rather than of pluck, and of push rather than of worth, find that their path from home to Washington widenso constantly that he who is a giant at the start becomes a pygmy at the finish.

Thus, it may be remembered around the stove in the store at Alexandria that Knute Nelson has been in public life for the past thirty years; that he was a member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1868 and 1869, county attorney of Douglas county, Minnesota, in 1872, 1873 and 1874, and then successively became state senator, presidential elector, regent of the university, representative in congress and governor; but here, if he is spoken of at all, it is indifferently said of him: "Oh, he's the other senator from Minnesota."

And yet there are compensations for even the most obscure member of the upper house. There is a "well done, good and faithful servant" sense in having arrived in one of the seats of the mighty, even if it be necessary to shake the cushions in order to find one's self. Six years is such a long, long time. What may not happen in such a period; one is sure to grow and develop. How pleasant then to bask in the sunshine of official security, dreamily recokning the ultimate value of a smug smile and a bluff manner, and to realize the perfect peace of a haven where

"The strikers cease from striking,
And the hand-shakers are at rest."

Still, it is said that there are some so habituated to good-fellow posing, so inured to the joint service of Lord and devil, that, even when so assured of the privilege of being natural, they still beam oleaginously on their colleagues, the galleries, the pages and the doorkeepers, as if their candidacy for something or other would be announced the very next moment.

Strangers in Washington sometimes ask who are the great men of the senate, having come hither with mental cameras set for modern Clays, Websters and Calhouns. The usual answer is: "Count the small ones first, and the great ones will remain." Before the investigator has become weary of this reductio ad absurdum it is safe to say that he has tallied off the junior senator from Minnesota. And yet, viewed from the gallery, Mr. Nelson, in his curule chair, looks somewhat impressive. His head is massive; his iron-gray hair is disheveled, as if by thought, over his bulging forehead. An aura of conscious respectability seems to hover, so that one is tempted to wager that he is accustomed to the prefix "honest," but when he rises and speaks his proportions are as disappointing as his words are commonplace. But what then? The cakes and the ale remain for practical allotment. There was a New York senator once, yclept Fenton, who was never known to do anything in particular, yet he won and retained political success by always giving a constituent a hand and a promise—and the one was as empty as the other.

Senatorial Standing.

Relative senatorial standing is indicated by that body in the following way. The majority provides for its own by assigning the chairmanship of a committee to each one of its members. It is generally known, it may be surmised, especially after recent events, that Cushman K. Davis, for instance, is chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Now Knute Nelson is chairman of the committee on the improvements of the Mississippi river—a legislative affair with a name and a local habitation, but from which no more good ever came than from out of Galilee. Some men would shrink from such a lowly estimate, but Senator Nelson fairly glows as he refers to "my committee." Probably the appurtenances appeal to his favor as a practical man; for a room and a clerk go with it, tucked away somewhere among the boilers and ventilators under the terrace; and, if neither is of any public use, then so much greater the private advantage from each. Documents and letters and seeds can be showered on the faithful of the North Star state, while the Mississippi is left to build sand bars and tie its channel into bowknots in peace.

It follows from the foregoing private and official judgments that any sketch of Senator Nelson's career at Washington must be of the impressionist order. His public perspective is hazy; there is an indefiniteness as to where he is, or whether he is at all. Like the Latin Fama, he is vox et praeterea nihil—and not much of a voice, either, except on especial occasions, to which due credit shall be accorded. He goes along, his name is on the roll call, and the clerk at least knows when he is present. As for deeds, the uninitiated can only say that he seems to do business at the old stand in the familiar old way. Joel P. Heatwole, it is true, keeps reeling off Northfield editorials, like an unabridged dictionary in an unlimited hopper, in praise of the senator's achievements, past, present and future; but this, of course, only accentuates the haziness of the view. It is safe to judge of a hero by the bard who sings his prowess.

Mr. Nelson, though obscure, is not slothful-obscurity, indeed, of any conduces to activity. He sleeps as little as a 'possum, and can always answer that what is what. In the other committees of which he is a member, namely, commerce, immigration, public lands and railroads, he is regarded as a working member—an ambiguous term, perhaps, and the more apt for being so. He is as regular in his attendance as the necessary quorum, and though he doesn't say much, he comprehends fully all the ins and outs, the open declarations and the covert meanings of pending legislation. "Knowledge is power," says Bacon; and therefore it is a useful thing to have around, especially if one occupies the difficult position of belonging to a millionaire's club without being a millionaire.

At Departments.

Mr. Nelson is a frequent visitor at the departments, but in a friendly way. He never wants anything, oh, no, except to hope that the official whom he honors is in all respects happy, healthy and prosperous, not only in his own proper person, but in all lineal and collateral branches, including, of course, baby, if, luckily, there has been a recent arrival. Old Thad Stevens and Ben Butler, it is said, when they were after anything, descended like Jove in full panoply and got it through the awful force of their being. Mr. Nelson demands nothing, but after he has beamed frankly, and grasped warmly and smiled smugly, he gets it too. Why, the benevolent lines about some legislative mouths, here, can always reach down and catch a postoffice, a contract or a deputyship.

Method is everything in public life. If a man starts out a smiler and will only be consistent, he is sure to get the parsnips. Think of what a success Olly Gammon might have made in parliament, if death had not claimed him as a shining mark. "Dogged is what does it," said the poor bricklayer in the "Last Chronicles of Barset."

Benevolence, that exudes so persistently and profusely in the tactical matters of politics and patronage, may well have some slight overflow for the enriching of affairs purely public. Senator Nelson has identified himself this session with bankruptcy legislation; not with the Torrey measure, which is drastic in its provisions for involuntary bankruptcy, but with senate bill 1035, which might have been drafted by the good Samaritan while stopping at the inn to engage board for his neighbor who had fallen among thieves. It is quite probable that the differences between the two houses will not be adjusted, and that no bankruptcy act will become a law this year. The discussion, however, afforded Mr. Nelson a chance to pour out his sympathy, which, as a practical philanthropist, he could not neglect.

"The need of the hour," he said, "in the midst of these hard times is not a more drastic, a more severe, a more harsh collection system. We do not need any additional appliances for collecting debts. What we need is to relieve those who are unfortunate and in a helpless condition, and say to them, in the language of the Gospel, 'Take up thy bed and walk.'"

That's it; pick up your bed and walk, and pretty lively, too!

Could Pecksniff himself have perspired a more characteristic sentiment? It possesses all the sincerity of the notes of a Jewish soprano singing "The Lord Is Risen" on Easter morning.

Nelson's Benevolence.

Benevolence, doubtless, nerved Senator Nelson to take the bold stand which he did during the debate on the Cuban resolutions. He actually said, and in Hanna's hearing, too, that the president had been "kept in an icebox." There was an amount of heat about this saying which surprised those not cognizant of the senator's love for his suffering kind. Usually all those ennobling adjectives, "safe," "conservative," "far-seeing," "deliberate," which so distinguish all of McKinley's supporters, belong to him of right; but, in this instance, a vision of bleeding Cuba inspired him to an independent action which confounded alike friend and foe.

Nor was this the first time that Mr. Nelson's benevolence has shown an international expansion. It has been observed that he has a peculiar tenderness for Canadian affairs, especially for those of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Only recently this became patent through the roundabout debate which arose in the senate over a bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska. Section 13, of this bill, it seems, provides that certain bonding privileges shall be granted to Canada upon condition that Canada allows Americans to extend railroads into Canadian territory and do certain other things.

Senator Elkins took advantage of this section to precipitate a discussion of the concessions which have been made by the United States to the Canadian Pacific, which he said was rightly known as "The Canadian government on wheels," whereby American commerce had been invaded, injured and despoiled without any corresponding benefit. He referred, of course, to the bonding privileges and consular-seal system, whereby goods from Canadian ports pass in the cars of that road intact and without any delay from our custom house officers into ports of the United States, or vice versa. This system, it will be remembered, was supposed to be distinctly abrogated by section 23 of the Dingley bill, until a weak-kneed and compliant attorney general, through an abuse of reasoning, which is to this day the ridicule of Washington, decided that its words did not mean what they clearly expressed.

Mr. Elkins showed that the Canadian Pacific had been subsidized to the extent of $215,000,000; that it was not subject to our interstate commerce laws, nor did it pay us taxes. He asserted that no such lobby of agents and lawyers had ever been maintained in Washington as that which was here in its interest. He showed that the $50,000,000 of freight and passenger tolls, which it yearly received through this privilege for American business, would enable the American roads to make a general reduction in freights all over the United States, while the effect of the present discrimination in its favor, though it seemed to produce low rates, would be eventually to place our transportation at its mercy.

As a fair sample of the utter lack of intelligent commercial policy in this country, and of the unanimity with which Great Britain, in all parts of the world, safeguarded the interests of her subjects, Mr. Elkins quoted from the report of the American consul at Vancouver, printed by the state department, wherein that eminent patriot advertised all American citizens to take the Canadian Pacific road to the Klondike, and then to take an English steamer after reaching Vancouver or Victoria. In no place was there any mention of an American road or an American steamship company.

To all this startling array of figures and facts, showing that a grave injury was being done to the country at large, without more than a passing advantage to any particular locality, Senator Nelson was moved, through his exuberant benevolence, to break his accustomed silence and enter his protest against "the arguments and the grounds assumed by the senator from West Virginia." Begging the question as to conditions, he claimed that the interests of the farmer would suffer were it not for the merciful consideration of this great foreign road. Of course, he spoke slurringly of our own great trunk lines. "Their stock," he said, "is, to a large extent, owned by foreign capitalists, and 75 per cent of their bonded debt is owned abroad." And so he justified his advocacy of a corporation wholly alien and hostile to our constitution! It will be interesting to watch the spread of this international, altruistic, interest of the senator's, and to see how far it can go in causing him to ignore the narrow limits of country and people. At present, it is only necessary to remark that it is sometimes advantageous for a man to look like a farmer and act like a lawyer.

Mr. Nelson has taken a characteristic course in regard to immigration, one, indeed, which displays the beauties of indirection by directness. He has talked one way and acted the other. He is a naturalized citizen, having been born in Norway, hence, by the way, he can never be president, however right he may become, one who, in his own history, as he himself might say, exemplifies the generosity and wisdom of the traditional policy of this country towards the poor and the oppressed of all lands. It would naturally be supposed, therefore, that he would strive that all should have the advantages which he has succeeded in taking so thoroughly for himself. But no; when the Lodge bill, which restricts immigration by the educational test, was under consideration, he announced his intention of voting in the affirmative, and then went off into a panegyric over the virtues of our foreign-born citizens, and the wondrous process of amalgamation which was going on in this country. Some men, when asked for bread, will not only give a stone, but will plume themselves mightily over their spirit of liberality.

Outside of private bills, in which he is fecund, and petitions, of which it is safe to say he presents a greater number than any other senator, Mr. Nelson has introduced two general measures this session, one subjecting national banks to the usury laws of the states where they are located; the other, a somewhat elaborate amendment to the national bank act, looking to currency reform. He has also spoken at length on the financial question, and this speech embodies the best work that he has done here. Not that its recommendations will ever be adopted, as they are in effect a plea for bimetallism, but that a serious subject was treated in a broad, even statesmanlike way. One can forgive him for having had recourse to the time-worn illustration of the relative values of the Mexican and the American silver dollar, since for once he rose to the plane of his environments. It would be pleasant to only say nice things of those high in office, but from him to whom much has been given, much must be expected. Because a man is keen and shrewd, it does not follow that he is fitted for the United States senate. Deteriorated though that body doubtless is, from the lofty ideals of the earlier days of the republic, still it does maintain a standard of excellence, and he who does not fulfill it becomes the more insignificant for holding so prominent a place. Senatorial courtesy, which means I excuse you because you excuse me, does much to sustain an equilibrium, yet little by little each man reaches his level there. The membership is so limited that obscurity cannot hide, nor humility avail. From the very fact that there have been gianis there, it is the last place in the world where one unfit for the giant's robe should attempt to wear it. The safest spot for mediocrity is in a crowd.

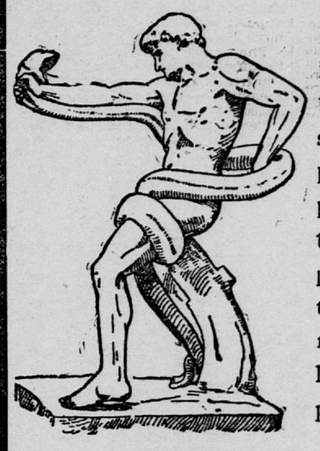
—Condit Crane.

VARICOCELE

A Disease That Drains the Vital Power of Men. Its Work Is Treacherous and Breaks Down the Strongest Men.

Medicines Will Not Cure.

VARICOCELE is caused by abuse, excesses, strain, horseback and bicycle riding, mumps or injury. The veins become swollen, slightly at first, and gradually the disease spreads, the cords elongate, and a dull ache is noticed. Then the sufferer feels tired, languid, loses ambition and confidence in himself. Pains come in the back and groin, the vital powers begin to fail, and it finally destroys all strength and pleasure in life, ending in general nervous debility.



It cannot be cured by making the stomach a receptacle for all sorts of nauseating drugs, nor by supports, trusses, or compresses, nor by the use of the knife. The affected parts must be brought under the direct influence of the mild, continuous and prolonged electric currents, as produced by

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

In our treatment of this troublesome and often dangerous disease, we have been remarkably successful, and have cured many cases that had defied all other methods of treatment.

If suffering, you will do well to study Dr. Sanden's book, which gives valuable information on the subject. The title of this book is "Three Classes of Men." It is sent free by mail, or may be had on application at office. Consultation is also absolutely free. You do not have to pay $2.00 or $1.00 for a visiting card in order to see the doctor.

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