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"Hyomei"

The New Australian Dry Air Cure.

The Guaranteed Remedy—The Only Rational Treatment for These Diseases.

Since the introduction of Booth's "Hyomei," some months ago there has been a complete revolution in the method of treating diseases of the air passage.

Heretofore, but FEW, if ANY, regular physicians could be induced to treat these diseases locally, knowing that nature never intended the air passages for the use of SPRAYS, VAPORS, liquids, douches and atomizers; also that such remedies not only failed to reach all parts affected, but proved in many cases POSITIVELY DANGEROUS.

Today there are over THIRTY-SIX HUNDRED PHYSICIANS throughout the country who are prescribing Booth's "Hyomei," and have testified to this fact, claiming that it is the first and ONLY rational treatment they have ever known, and that its use IS ALWAYS productive of ASTONISHING results.

IT CURES BY INHALATION.

CATARRH—In the treatment of this disease "Hyomei" is quick, sure and permanent.

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COUGHS and COLDS are broken up in one night.

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Guarantee: I will refund the money to all persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit anywhere in the United States, during 1897, who will say that HYOMEI has done them no good, on condition that they apply direct to the head office, 23 East Twentieth Street, New York City. (Signed)

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It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe. It can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger, no risk. YOUR MONEY IS REFUNDED IF IT FAILS TO RELIEVE.

"Hyomei" Regular Outfit, $1.00; Trial Outfit, 25c. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. "Hyomei" Dyspepsia Cure, 50c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,
20 and 21 Auditorium Building, Chicago, Ill.

SPAIN MUST SUBMIT

AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUIDANCE

WIDE LATITUDE IS PROMISED

United States Will Treat With Spain as a Conqueror With the Conquered—Disposition the Only Problem With Which American Representatives Will Have to Struggle.

1. The retention of the island of Luzon.
2. Special trading privileges for Americans in the other Philippines, probably on the same basis as Spanish merchants.
3. Spain to promise such government in her Philippine possessions as will free the natives from barbarous oppression.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—It is now concluded that the American peace commissioners will leave for Paris with the above as the chief propositions for a basis for their negotiations. The plan is to hold a joint meeting of the cabinet and peace commission Thursday night for a discussion of the details of the plan and alternative propositions.

The United States will treat with Spain as a conqueror with the conquered.

This much is established, and the commissioners will be clearly instructed to this effect.

Cuba and Porto Rico will not be subjects of negotiation, except incidentally. They were disposed of by the armistice, and the future government of Cuba will be established by the United States without reference to Spain's demands or wishes.

The Philippine question will be only partially open to negotiation. That is to say, Manila bay, with the capital of the island, Cavite and the Corregidor islands, must remain as the absolute property of the United States.

The sentiment of the cabinet is that, while the bay is the important thing, military and commercial necessities would probably involve the whole island of Luzon, and this is likely to be the minimum of the American demands. The cabinet is nearly if not quite a unit on this point.

As to the rest of the Spanish islands there is some slight difference of opinion. It is agreed by the president and his advisers that the natives are not capable of self-government now and probably will not be for generations to come, so that the idea of an independent government with an American protectorate would be too much in the nature of a niney-nine year lease to be feasible.

The cabinet was also apparently agreed that Spain's misgovernment of the Philippines was practically the same as that in Cuba, and hence that the reasons which rendered necessary its abolition in the West Indies were equally potential in the China seas.

SPAIN'S SLIM CHANCE.

There is nearly unanimity of opinion that none of the Philippines shall revert to Spain. The disposition of the islands outside of Luzon is still open.

It is felt that the United States could not afford to select a part of the conquered territory likely to be pecuniarily profitable and then shrink from the burden and responsibility of bringing a civilized system of government to the whole group.

One plan, which Secretary Gage is supposed to father, is that Spain might be given nominal sovereignty over the outside Philippine group under a treaty guaranteeing equal commercial advantages to all nations, Spain included. This would result, it is argued, in gradual changes in government until the islands are fitted for self-government.

In opposition to this it is said that there would be endless confusion if Spain had the shadow but not the substance of authority, and another war would be necessary, for then the outside islands of the Philippine group would bear the same relation to Luzon commercially that Cuba now does to the United States.

At the opening of the war President McKinley believed that a coaling or naval station would be a satisfactory outcome of Dewey's victory, but since then he has become more or less impressed with the manifest destiny of the United States.

Had the war terminated the Fourth of July, the minimum of the peace commissioners would have been a coaling station and the maximum Manila bay. Now the minimum is undoubtedly Manila bay and the maximum the Philippines, Caroline and Ladrone islands.

The question of manifest destiny is a potent factor in the instructions to the commissioners. The president feels, it is said, that the commercial, political and strategic advantages of the Philippines begin and end in the island of Luzon, and he would be quite willing to retain the hide and throw away the tail, except for the apparent selfishness of such action.

LATITUDE OF COMMISSIONERS.

The instructions will be more or less elastic for obvious reasons, for, if the United States assumes the control of Manila bay or the island of Luzon, it becomes at once a party to the concert of nations in the Orient, and hence the commissioners may find, after their arrival at Paris, that, although they might be willing to give up the other islands, to do so would provoke European entanglements which could be averted by putting all the islands under the American flag.

If the United States leaves to Spain a shadowy sovereignty, other European nations would at once insist on being made parties to the agreement to protect their commerce.

For these reasons the instructions to the commissioners will be elastic, the cable being depended upon to shape the American policy to meet changing conditions.

Senator Davis, who has arrived in Washington to meet the president and his colleagues on the peace commission, was not at all inclined to discuss the question. The senator went far enough, however, to say he believed the United States commission would be able to return to the senate a satisfactory report. The Minnesota senator was very discreet when approached upon the Philippine question. He believed, though he would not make broad statements for publication on this point, that the United States would gain a very firm foothold on these islands.

There are weeds in everybody's garden, and no garden was ever planted in which weeds did not insolently present themselves. They come without invitation and without a welcome. If you recognize them as weeds, and if you have sense enough to know that weeds choke flowers, and pull the weeds up, root and branch, you will save the flowers.

There are weeds in the health-garden of many a man and woman. The doctors call them disease germs. If you have sense enough to distinguish them from the flowers of health, and root them out, you will be robust, healthy and happy. The most dangerous of all the weeds in the flower garden of health is that deadly creeper consumption.

There has never been but one medicine that would choke out this weed, root and all. That medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts directly on the lungs through the blood, driving out all impurities and disease germs, and building up new and healthy tissue. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food and tones and builds up the nerves. It sustains the action of the heart and deepens the breathing, supplying the blood with life-giving oxygen. Medicine dealers sell it.

"A doctor, who is considered an expert on lung troubles, told me I had consumption and could not live long," writes Mrs. James Gatfield, 77 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont., Can. "Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me completely."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only for paper-bound copy. Cloth-bound 31 cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NORTHWESTERN ANNUAL.

Its Report Filed With the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad filed its annual report with the state railroad and warehouse commission yesterday.

It has only 414.47 miles of line in this state, being the Winona & St. Peter road, with a branch from Rochester to Red Wing, and fractional miles adjoining the state line at Winona and Elmore.

Its 5,030 stockholders, however, are interested in the operation in all of 5,085.62 miles of road. They hold $41,420,365.97 of common stock, on which a dividend of 5 per cent was paid last year, and $22,370,954.56 preferred stock, on which 7 per cent was paid. Stock of other companies held or controlled by the Northwestern is reported at $2,617,500.

There was issued during the last year $664,088 of new stock, but none of this was for cash. The largest block, half a million, was for the acquiring of new properties.

In Minnesota the passenger earnings were $440,894.13 and the freight receipts $1,555,208; other receipts brought this to a total of $2,000,792.26. The income of the whole line, however, was $36,320,385.74. The operating expenses were only $23,010,881, or but 63.35 per cent of the income, although when Minnesota's mileage is charged with its proportionate cost of the operation of the road, the expense amounts to 93.91 per cent of the income in this state.

The total cost of the road is figured at $144,648,803.23, and its equipment at $33,668,316.11, to which some minor items are added to complete the total investment represented.

In Minnesota the road had 1,332 employes, whose average compensation was $2 per day. It carried 416,281 passengers, of whom three were slightly hurt. It killed no passengers. Two employes were killed and there were five fatalities aside from these. One was killed in a runaway, the horses being frightened by the cars; another was killed while trying to get on a moving train, and the others were trespassers on the company's right of way.

The road has been carrying heavy interest charges, the total outlay for this, after deducting receipts properly counter-chargeable, being $7,035,427.53.

The cash and current assets of the company are reported at $6,962,480.44 and its liabilities at $4,272,875.97, leaving its cash assets $2,689,604.47.

The company expended during the year $2,937,446.86 for construction and depots, etc., and $298,714 was spent for new cars for its freight business.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Edward A. Batwell, business manager of Lincoln J. Carter's "Chattanooga" company, was in town yesterday arranging for the tour of his company over the Northern Pacific to the Pacific coast. Oscar Vanderbilt's office, during the past few days, has been strongly suggestive of a theatrical booking agency rather than one of transportation, no less than nine managers and agents having swarmed in upon Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday for their routings West.

J. C. Pond, general passenger and ticket agent of the Wisconsin Central, spent yesterday in St. Paul. He was accompanied by A. R. Horn, division superintendent of the company at Stevens Point, and returned last evening to Milwaukee.

The Time to Take

No. 6 is twenty minutes after eleven p. m. every night.

Boston and return, $20.00 by the Soo Line.

SILVER HAS ITS DAY

MONETARY CONFERENCE LISTENS TO HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE, OF MINNESOTA

MONEY IS PURCHASING POWER

The Contention Upon Which Mr. Towne Based His Argument in Favor of the Coinage and Use of Silver as Standard Money Co-ordinately With Gold—Senator Allen Welcomes the Silverites.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 14.—In taking the chair to preside for the silver day at the monetary conference, Senator W. V. Allen, of Nebraska, voiced a hearty welcome on behalf of his state to the champions of all sides of the money question who had met to discuss the merits of their respective claims. Alluding to Horace White's reference to his speech against the Cleveland bond issue, he said:

"I said then, and say now, that there was not the slightest authority in the statutes of the country for that bond issue, but the American people are too generous, as well as just, to stand upon a technicality, and they will pay them dollar for dollar for the money received.

"I cannot conceive how a man can be a gold monometallist who wants justice and to see men enjoy the fruits of their labors. If a man desires a small volume of business and the resultant spoliation of business by the creditor class, I can understand why he will defend the gold standard. I wish this debate could be repeated in every city, village and hamlet in the country, but to me it is hard to conceive there should be any controversy over what constitutes money. Money is a creation of law (loud applause from the silverites), and this has been the doctrine of all authorities on finance from Aristotle to the present day."

MR. TOWNE'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Duluth, ex-congressman from Minnesota and chairman of the National Silver Republican committee, delivered the opening address on "The Coinage and Use of Silver as Standard Money Co-Ordinately With Gold." Mr. Towne said in part:

The era of ambiguity is past. The recent state conventions of the Republican party have with marked unanimity declared themselves unreservedly for the gold standard! and we encounter in these debates the avowed defenders of that system, not its apologists, but its champions. I congratulate the "National Sound Money league" on its courage and candor. Let me, however, presume to recommend a still further exhibit of candor, and following the example of its English prototype, it change its name to the "American Gold Standard Defense association."

Mr. Town subdivided his address into eleven propositions, as follows: "Money is purchasing power," "Stability of value the test of good money," "Falling prices an evil," "Appreciating money neither sound nor honest," "The gold standard unsound and dishonest," "There was every reason to anticipate the results of demonetization," "The effects of demonetization were foreseen and foretold." "Vain efforts to break the force of conclusion." "Present condition intolerable," "The restoration of silver the only alternative," "The United States alone can maintain the parity at 16 to 1."

Whatever else money may be defined to be, it is purchasing power. Referred to a particular commodity this purchasing power expresses itself as the price of that commodity. But the purchasing power of money extends to all commodities. It can therefore be truly expressed only by reference to all commodities. In other words, the purchasing power of money is indefinable, except in terms of average prices. Money in its origin and on principle is a mere convenience in connection with things, but those interested in adding to its value as measured by things have succeeded in making it more important and influential than all the productive functions of society combined. Monometallists take the bank-counter view, the mere physical simplicity view, while bimetallists take the other—that of the essential meaning of money as measuring other things, with its ultimate and intimate ethical and social significances.

Stability of value, or the nearest practicable approach to it, is the test of goodness in money. This is generally admitted. The physical simplicity school assumes gold in advance as the perfect standard, as changeless and invariable, and then gauges the stability or instability of everything else, including other forms of money, by comparison with gold. By the other view, however, stability of value means constancy of exchange relations to other things, invariability of purchasing power. It is submitted that the latter meaning is the only one that commends itself to common sense. Since value is exchange relation, stability of value means stability of exchange relations, or, as applied to money, of purchasing power.

Falling prices are an industrial, economic, political and social evil of almost unparalleled proportions. They discourage industries, drive money from activity into idleness, from the channels of trade into the bank vaults, reduce wages and throw laborers out of employment, make property unproductive and therefore worthless, destroy equities, increase the burden of taxes and all fixed charges, ruin debtors, pile up wealth in the hands of the few, encourage the formation of trusts, monopolies and combines, make producers the prey of middle-men, strengthen the hold of the merely rich upon the political machinery of the state, stifle the spirit of liberty among the masses, multiply immorality, and, if long enough protracted, inevitably lead to the overthrow and demolition of the very fabric of popular government.

If, according to the premises, money is purchasing power over things in general; and if the value of a money unit consists in the amount it possesses of this purchasing power; and if falling prices are, in the ways we have seen, inimical to industrial progress and social happiness and thus ultimately destructive of liberty, it follows that a money system that furnishes such a unit is both unsound and dishonest; and if during any period the average level of general prices undergoes a progressive fall, this fact itself is an indictment of the money system in operation. The gold standard, dating approximately from 1873, has furnished the nations attempting to use it with a money unit which, since that date, in spite of short temporary periods of relative stability and with even slight occasional declinations toward its former commodity equivalents has, upon the whole, constantly risen in value until the purchasing power of a unit weight of gold is today approximately 100 per cent geater than in 1873.

This indisputable and portentous fact of the tremendous appreciation of gold is the central point of this great controversy. Rightly apprehended it is alone absolutely destructive of all claims on the part of the gold standard to be considered a satisfactory money system. Any such claim is confronted with the insuperable fact that during the existence of that system it has given the gold-using world a most unstable measure of value—one that has nearly doubled in twenty-five years. The gold standard and permanently higher prices are impossible companions. The continuance of that system means a continued increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, and, which is identically the same thing, a protracted fall of general prices.

GOLD STANDARD EXPERIMENTS.

At present the experiment of the gold standard is in a state of incompleteness. To go on with it to the logical conclusion of the gold valuation system is a practical impossibility, while it is equally out of the question for the world to remain in its present monetary condition. The gold standard in its simplicity contemplates the abolition of every other kind of money of full debt-paying power except gold alone and the use of various forms of credit based on gold in the ordinafy transactions of business. We may see an indication of this intended consummation in the various schemes of "Monetary Reform" recently proposed and now pending in congress—the so-called Gage plan, that of the "Indianapolis Sound Money Convention," and that embodied in the McCleary bill—all of which share the aim so distinctly announced by the secretary of the treasury, "To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard," and agree in their essential provisions. They contemplate the retirement of all forms of government paper money, or greenbacks and treasury notes, and the reduction of our standard silver dollar into a mere promise to pay in gold. The inevitable result of such a course would soon be the absolute disuse of silver for money except as small change, the melting and sale for use in the arts of about half a billion of silver dollars, and the contraction of our circulation to such a quantity as should be furnished by our distributive share of the world's gold, plus such a paper circulation as the banks could keep actually redeemable in gold.

The par of exchange among nations can be restored in only one of two ways: Either by the universal adoption of the gold standard, so that all nations shall use a common measure of one metal, or by the restoration of genuine bimetallism, so that all nations may possess a common measure composed of the joint volume of both gold and silver. But the universal adoption of the gold standard is impossible. To say nothing of the folly of attempting its extension to India, its establishment in all its rigor, even in Europe, would produce such a cataclysm of disaster and misery, due to the enforced annihilation of hundreds of millions of dollars of silver and silver-supported paper, with their superimposed credit, that a social chaos would supervene, compared to which the Dark Ages would seem like an Arcadian era.

We therefore reach the conclusion that the only way to reach a par of exchange between gold and silver is by restoring to silver the full money opportunities of which it has been deprived by law; by again authorizing "the coinage and use of silver as standard money co-ordinate with gold."

"We contend that by opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver as well as of gold at 16 to 1 the fall of prices would be stopped. This is admitted by our opponents. Their fear is of an alleged 'fifty-cent' dollar, and a 'fifty-cent' dollar is only another name for a hundred per cent rise of average prices, but the rise would not be so high, nor anything like it. The 'fifty-cent' dollar cry is only a campaign catch phrase. No economist would soberly indorse it. The introduction of silver into competition with gold would deprive the latter of its monopoly of measuring values and registering prices. The endowment of silver with all the dignity and power of gold would greatly add to its demand. The effect would be that gold would fall towards silver and silver would rise towards gold, the result being a gradual elevation of average prices that would eventually reach a compromise about half way between their present level and that from which they fell, or an advance of about 25 per cent.

"But we are told that all the gold in the country, estimated at over $650,000,000, would be driven out of the country if the mints were opened to silver. There is no more grotesque figure of speech in frequent use today than this of the gold advocates which represents the alleged expulsion of gold. It is as if the first few silver dollars that should percolate through the mint were instantly to seek out the frightened and unresisting $650,000,000 of gold, seize it by the collar and physically eject it from the country. The process is not that. The gold could not go any faster than it was displaced. Why has not our gold gone already in fear of the $500,000,000 of silver we now have? The answer is, because there is a demand for the gold here in addition to the use of the silver, and our scale of prices is so adjusted to the international range of low prices as to enable us to hold it. As prices began gradually to rise under the operations of our free coinage law, the first effect would be to make this country, according to the familiar Ricardian formula, 'a poor place to buy in and a good place to sell in.' Our imports would tend to increase and our exports to decrease. By and by there would be more demand in New York for foreign exchange in payment of our purchases abroad than could be offset by bills drawn against our exports. Exchange would rise to the 'specie point,' and, unable longer to pay in goods, we should settle the balance in gold. This process would continue until the international level of prices was restored and our money volume and prices were in equilibrium. It would be complete long before the loss of our present stock of gold, unless there is somewhere silver that would be minted here and pass into business sufficient in amount to replace the entire quantity of yellow metal in the country. That there is such an amount of silver that could and would be available for the purpose, I deny. If there is an available 'silver flood' to replace three or four hundred millions of dollars of gold, certainly our gold standard friends ought to be willing to show us where it is, and just how it would get in its deadly work. Until they do so we shall rest serenely content in the confidence of our great country to restore and maintain a system of bimetallism. Let her but take the initiative, and it will at once become the interest and object of every great state in Europe to support her action.

"Our country's power is rising. The next great conquest of commerce is in the Orient. The exploitation of China is an impossibility without the establishment of a stable par of exchange between ourselves and that country, nor can we make it profitable if her developing forces are to continue to receive the progressive stimulus afforded by a falling exchange."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The principal speakers at the afternoon session of the currency conference were George Fred Williams, of Boston, an ex-congressman and formerly a member of the congressional coinage committee and then a believer in the gold standard, and Congressman C. N. Fowler, of Elizabeth, N. J.

He was followed by Anson Wolcott, of Indiana, who reviewed financial legislation with a purpose to show that it had been destructive of the circulating medium; Judge Joseph Sheldon, of Connecticut, who upheld the quantitative theory of money; President Thomas E. Willis, of the Kansas Agricultural college, who discounted the value of academic opinions on economic questions generally.

Then Congressman Fowler occupied the platform for half an hour with a defense of the gold standard.

GOV. CLOUGH RESPONDS.

Minnesota's Chief Executive Assists in Lafayette Memorial Movement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Hon. A. H. Revell, vice president of the Lafayette memorial commission, accompanied by Robert J. Thompson, secretary, Secretary of State Day and Comptroller Dawes, who are also members of the commission, called upon the president today for the purpose of engaging his co-operation.

The plans are now that Oct. 10, the date of the fall of Yorktown, be recognized in all the schools and colleges of the United States as Lafayette day, when exercises and collections will be made to raise the funds for the monument.

The governors of all the states and territories have been appointed honorary vice presidents of the monument commission, which is itself composed of twelve prominent men of the country. The governors have responded liberally. Among those supporting are Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio; Gov. Atkinson, of West Virginia; Gov. Devine, of North Dakota; Gov. Lowndes, of Maryland; Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Cook, of Connecticut; Gov. Johnson, of Alabama: Gov. Holcomb, of Nebraska; Gov. Wood, of Montana; Gov. Grout, of Vermont; Gov. Barnes, Oklahoma; Gov. Clough, of Minnesota; Gov. Culberson, of Texas, and others.

The superintendents of schools throughout he United States will be made auxiliary commissioners.

Commissioner General Peck cabled the Washington officials that the monument idea was creating great enthusiasm with the entire press and officials of Paris.

The Time to Take

No. 6 is twenty minutes after eleven p. m. every night.

New York, N. Y., and return, $23.00 by the Soo Line.

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PRODUCE THE PROOF

RAILROADS VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF FIGURES IN DAKOTA RATE CASE

SEVERAL WITNESSES HEARD

Some Figures About the Construction of Some of the Branches—Cost of Earth Per Yard—Statement Showing the Local Passenger Earnings in North Dakota at the Four-Cent Rate.

All the auditors of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways were examined yesterday in the North Dakota rate case hearing, which was continued at the Northern Pacific office yesterday. Their testimony was introduced by the railway companies to prove the accuracy of estimates of cost of construction, operating expenses and receipts previously submitted by the companies were correct.

M. P. Martin, auditor of the Northern Pacific Railway company, was called by Mr. Bunn, and in reply to questions said he had been auditor of the company practically since 1879.

Mr. Martin identified a number of tables as having been prepared in his office, and said he believed them correct in every respect. Several were compiled by himself. One of these tables shows the average yearly increase and decrease per cent of the railway. He admitted that the table was an estimate based upon several years' business and not upon the entire period of the railroad's existence.

A. S. Morton, auditor of disbursements of the Northern Pacific railway, testified that he had supervision of all expenditures of the company. He also identified tables of expenditures prepared by himself or under his direction. He believed the tables to be accurate, though it was possible that they might contain errors. He knew that errors of fact could creep into accounts, but while it was possible he did not think it probable in the case of the Northern Pacific.

H. C. Taylor, auditor of freight receipts of the Northern Pacific, was next called and was shown a number of exhibits previously introduced, being transcripts from office accounts. He said he believed they were accurate, as they were prepared in his office under his direction. The figures showing the local business in North Dakota, he said, were obtained from the records. These showed that the decrease of revenue consequent upon the application of the reduced rates fixed by the railway commission was 22½ per cent.

George Sheriff, auditor of passenger receipts of the Northern Pacific, identified tables showing receipts from his department, and said that they were accurate to the best of his knowledge. The loss on receipts, if the commissioner's rates were applied, would be 15.94 per cent. The rate in North Dakota was 4 cents per mile, and the board rate was 3 cents per mile. The Minnesota rate is 3 cents per mile and the Montana rate is 5 cents. The round-trip rate in Dakota was 7 cents until last October, 1895, when it was reduced to 6 cents per mile.

Mr. Sheriff said the local passenger business on the branches was less than on the main line. On the branches, as a rule, mixed freight and passenger trains are operated.

R. M. De Lambert, general storekeper and auditor of motive power accounts, said he had charge of all the books and papers of the motive power department.

J. L. Cramer, auditor of disbursements of the Great Northern Railway company, testified regarding tables of operating expenses previously submitted. He said the statements were prepared under his direction; that they were accurate, in his belief, as a mistake in such accounts was not possible under the system of bookeeping in the Great Northern office. The witness said that, while supplies were purchased by the purchasing agent, he frequently questioned vouchers sent to him, when the prices for supplies were greater than the market value. He checked accounts for labor. A separate rate of pay is shown on the pay roll for each laborer. There was no doubt that the money issued for the payment of laborers was actually expended for that purpose.

"Of course," he said, "I don't go out on the line and see every tie and rail laid. That would be impossible."

F. E. Draper, auditor of freight accounts of the Great Northern railway, detailed the method of keeping account of freight. The tonnage carried, he said, is ascertained from the way bills which are received from the agents.

An exhibit showing tonnage and revenue of business between stations in North Dakota under actual tariffs and proposed commissioners' tariffs.

The months selected were January, February, April, July, October and November, 1896. These tables showed that during those months the freight traffic of the Great Northern amounted to 20,828,150 pounds, from which a revenue of $41,961.67 was received. Under the commissioners' rate the revenue would have been only $36,212.48, a loss of $5,749.19, or 13.7 per cent.

F. H. Parker, auditor of passengre receipts of the Great Northern, testified that the reports of passenger receipts came from 1,500 to 2,000 men and that the tables showing such receipts submitted several months ago, were prepared from such reports. He was certain they were correct, for he checked them up himself.

Chief Engineer Miller, of the Great Northern, was recalled and submitted tables of earth work and bridges on the various branches of the Great Northern in North Dakota, as well as the main line in that state. On the Church's Ferry to St. John's the mileage is 55.21 miles, average paid to the contractor 24 cubic yards added by the company. The amount of earth work removed by contractor on Langdon branch was 15,700 yards per mile at fourteen to sixty cents per yard, and $35,450 for bridges. The road bed on the branch lines is fourteen feet. From Grand Forks to Mitchell 14,000 yards per mile of earth work was done by contractors, and on the Castleton to Mayville line the company put 20,000 yards per mile. 16,920 yards of earth per mile was removed on the Anita branch by contractors, the price being from ten to twenty cents. On the St. John's branch the price paid was thirteen to twenty cents. As originally graded by the contractors the work probably cost $2,000 a mile. More grading was done by the company after the contractors completed their work. The Bottineau branch cost about the same, but the Langdon branch was heavier work and cost nearly $3,000 a mile.

On the Hope branch 16,920 yards of earth work was done per mile by contractors. The line is 28.07 miles in length. The company has since done a good deal of work on that branch as well as others. On the main line between Grand Forks and Minot 14,000 yards of earth work per mile was done by contractors, and the company has since reduced the grade from a 1 per cent to a six-tenths grade or from fifty-two feet to the mile to thirty-one feet to the mile. The road here has been widened.

The price paid for earth work was eighteen to twenty cents per yard. At present the same work could be done for about thirteen cents a yard.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's testimony Mr. Grover said he would rest his case, but it was agreed that the case should be left open until ten days before the date set for the final arguments.

Mr. Bunn, for the Northern Pacific, then introduced a statement showing local passenger earnings in North Dakota at the four-cent rate, and the seven cents round trip rate for the years ending June 30, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. The figures were as follows:

Year.	One Way. Four Cent Rate.	Round Trip. Seven Cent Rate.
1894	$85,695 96	$36,347 67
1895	110,936 76	39,141 76
1896	131,606 16	12,052 01
1897	85,290 40	.....
Totals	$413,529 28	$87,541 44

James Bayard, assistant general freight agent of the Northern Pacific, read a lengthy statement regarding the freight movement in North Dakota. There was a large movement of local freight in that state, he said, under the distance tariff. The distance tariff on lumber applies as far west as Jamesville, he said. The terminal tariff would not apply to many points in North Dakota and Minnesota. He criticised in detail the testimony given by J. T. Phelan, secretary of the railroad commission, some time ago.

"The rate per ton mile," he said, "shown for the commissioners' tariff not only leaves out of calculation all car-load traffic, which forms the greater proportion of the whole, but eliminates entirely from consideration the volume of traffic and also the question of average distance which it is hauled. For the purpose of making these averages a unit of one ton was used, and the result is only an average rate per 100 pounds for such distance. To obtain the rate per ton mile, the volume of each class of traffic must be considered as well as the distance which it was transported.

"If the basis which is suggested by Mr. Phelan for making rates in grain milled in transit and its product from the milling point was applied to all mills in North Dakota, it would be impossible for them to operate and meet the competition of mills at Minneapolis and Duluth in the Eastern market, and their operations would be comprised entirely to supplying the local trade in Dakota, and they would then buy only the grain obtainable at near-by stations. For instance, the mills at Duluth or Minneapolis on grain from Leeds would pay a freight rate of 21 cents per 100 pounds, while the basis of the commissioners' plan of local rates and taking out the transit privilege, the miller at Jamestown would pay from Leeds to Jamestown 10 cents per 100 on the grain, and 19 cents per 100 pounds on the product, or a total of 29 cents per 100 pounds to put his flour at the same point to which the Duluth and Minneapolis millers pay but 21 cents per 100 pounds. Whereas, under the present transit arrangement, the Jamestown miller would pay an equivalent to 23 cents through, but would have a compensation for the extra 2 cents per 100 pounds he pays for the transit privilege in the local market for both flour and mill feed. The miller at Fargo, under the present arrangement, pays on grain from La Moure a freight rate of 16 cents, with 2 cents added for the milling privilege, whereas, under the basis suggested by Mr. Phelan, he would pay local to Fargo 8½ and local from Fargo 15½ cents or 24 cents through, which basis would probably prohibit the milling at Fargo for Eastern points.

Another session will be held this morning.

The time to take
No. 6
is 11.20 p. m.

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