Ailing Women in Springtime Need the Strengthening and Nourishing Virtues of

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

**A Case Where the Great Medicine Bestowed Vigor and Health After Months of Weakness and Suffering.**

Observing and intelligent women who have used Paine's Celery Compound have noted well the fact that as a spring medicine it quickly regulates the bowels, clears the whites of the eyes of that common jaundiced look and gives a bloom of health to the face that it never possessed before. Another important proof of the invigorating power of Paine's Celery Compound, is its effect on the pulse, which becomes full, firm and regular. Weak, exhausted, nervous, irritable and worried women find that Paine's Celery Compound counteracts the exhausting strain of work and worry by its strong inducement to the delicate tissues to take more nourishment; it induces the nerves and brain to feed themselves more liberally, and it enriches the blood and regulates the flow.

Mrs. Nellie Morse Taylor, Solon, O., sends the following testimonial letter for the benefit of weak and run down women:

"Some years ago I had a severe attack of the grippe which left my head and spine in a very bad shape. Sometimes I thought I should lose my mind I was so nervous. I could not sleep more than two hours a night. After a year with the doctor, I had run down so I weighed only one hundred and sixteen pounds. I then began on Paine's Celery Compound, and that great medicine cured me and built me up to one hundred and fifty pounds. I would not be alive today had it not been for the Compound. It cures all nerve troubles."

**Dye Cotton** goods with Diamond Dye cotton colors. Will not crock or smut.


## Stillwater News.

The question now agitating the minds of Stillwater loggers is whether or not they will be able to do more work this season. So far this week they have been doing good hauling, but the rays of the sun have been playing havoc with roads and the prevailing impression is that no hauling can be done after Saturday or Sunday, except in localities where there was a very heavy snowfall. Skidding crews are arriving here daily, and some concerns will finish hauling next Saturday. David N. Conners, who returned Wednesday night from Hayward, says that loggers are doing fine work in that vicinity and that the roads are perfect, but the reports from camps on tributaries of the St. Croix are not so encouraging.

Formal demand was made upon the board of county commissioners yesterday by Mayor J. G. Armson and City Attorney Sullivan for the balance of the money due the city that has been withheld by the county on account of penalties and interest. The amount was about $6,500, and after some discussion the board decided to refer the claim to the tax committee, the county attorney and county auditor, with instructions that they report thereon at the next meeting. In the meantime the auditor's books will be checked over to determine whether or not the amounts are correct.

The Company K basketball team will play a game at the armory tomorrow evening with the team from the agricultural college.

A delegation of high school pupils and teachers will go to Minneapolis tomorrow, where a team representing the Stillwater school will take part in the interscholastic athletic meet.

Charles Kriesel, a farmer living near Houlton, Wis., has been made the defendant in an action brought to recover damages for shooting at a number of Stillwater boys who were squirrel hunting on his premises, about two months ago. Kriesel, it is claimed, took their gun and then shot at them, and damages are asked amounting to about $400. The case will come up for hearing in the municipal court next Monday.

### OCEAN LINERS.

New York—Arrived: Dresden, Bremen; Majestic, from Liverpool. Sailed: Bovic, Liverpool; La Bretagne, Havre.

Hongkong—Arrived previously: Victoria, Tacoma, via Yokohama.

Moville—Arrived: Pretorian, St. John, N. B., and Halifax, for Liverpool.

Liverpool—Arrived: Manxman, Portland; Teutonic, New York.

Antwerp—Arrived: Nederland, Philadelphia.

Caiffa—Arrived: Celtic, New York, via Funchal, etc. (on cruise).

Naples—Arrived: Kaiserin Maria Theresa, New York, for Genoa.

Boulogne—Sailed: Phoenicia (from Hamburg), New York.

Queenstown—Sailed: Germanic, New York; Waesland, Philadelphia (both from Liverpool).


J. Geo. Schoch & Co.

**7th and St. Peter Sts.**
**Library Building.**

Bargains at Seventh and St. Peter streets that will make it the busiest grocery corner in St. Paul, Friday:

**Herring, 25c**
Fresh Water, 10 lbs ...

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|---|---|
| Fresh Pike Per lb | 7c |
| Fresh White Fish Per lb. | 8c |
| Finnan Haddies Per lb. | 10c |
| Salmon Steak, Halibut Steak and Oysters. | |
| Smoked Whitefish Per lb | 10c |
| Whole Codfish Per lb | 5c |
| Spiced Herring Per pail | 75c |
| Holland Herring Per keg | 70c |
| Sage Cheese Per lb | 14c |
| Brick Cheese By the trick, per lb | 10c |
| Cottage Cheese Per lb | 7c |
| Butter Fancy Creamery, per lb | 27c |
| Salt Salmon, Smoked Salmon, Yarmouth Bloaters, Etc, | |

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Library Building, 7th and St. Peter.
Telephone 1358--1400.


# BUSY DAY IN SENATE

**SOLONS APPLIED THEIR WISDOM TO MANY AND DIVERSE PROBLEMS**

## BOARD OF CONTROL BILL UP

**Senate Passes Bill Providing for Constitutional Amendments Relating to Taxation—Senator Ives Gushes Poetry.**

With the Anderson bill, the board of control, the taxation of grain in elevators and the constitutional amendments, the senate had a busy time all day yesterday, the net result being that the bill providing for constitutional amendments relating to taxation was passed after several attempts had been made to amend it, all of which failed.

Besides considering these measures, the senate waded through a multitude of small bills of local or little importance.

At the close of the session yesterday afternoon a communication was received by the governor, accompanied by a letter from Attorney General Douglas, asking that the legislature pass a resolution asking the Minnesota representatives in congress to work for the amendment of the judiciary acts, which prohibit a state from appearing in the United States circuit court in a civil suit.

The communication is the result of the supreme court decision in regard to the so-called merger, but the senate, in passing the resolution yesterday, did so with the explicit understanding that it was to have no bearing on any case brought against the Northern Securities company.

Senator Wilson, who moved for the passage of the resolution, informed the senate that it would have nothing to do with the Northern Securities company, but was merely intended to bring about a condition of affairs whereby a state could appear in the courts on the same basis as an individual. The resolution was passed without any opposition.

Senator Potter rushed matters in the morning session by making a motion to make the Anderson bill, H. F. 58, a special order for the afternoon session. The motion met with considerable opposition from all quarters of the senate, Senator Lord making himself heard to the extent of saying that if the bill wasn't in better shape than the Jacobson bill there should be plenty of time utilized in getting it ready for the consideration of the senate.

Senator Potter explained that his motion was made merely in the interest of saving time, as he knew that all the senators were anxious to get home as soon as possible. He vouched for the righteousness of the bill by stating that the auditor had said that it was all right. Senator Schaller did not think it was proper for the senate to pass any measure on the O. K. of anybody, no matter what office he held. He declared positively that he wouldn't vote for a special order until it had been referred to the proper committee.

Seeing that there was general opposition to the move, Senator Potter withdrew his motion, and the bill was referred to the tax committee, which is to report today.

The committee attempted to hold a meeting yesterday afternoon during the discussion of the constitutional amendments, but it was too much for the members, and they had to get back into the senate to take part in the debate.

The judiciary committee's substitute bill, amending sections 1, 2, 3, and article 9 of the constitution of the state, was passed late in the afternoon, after nearly three hours of debate. The bill was passed without any amendments, in spite of the fact that there was a determined effort to change some of the sections.

The section that met the most opposition was the one which provides for the collection of a franchise tax or a gross earnings tax in lieu of the franchise tax. Senator Horton wanted to have corporations pay a gross earnings tax, and presented an amendment to that effect. Senator Ives wanted to strike out the entire clause relating to the franchise and gross earnings tax. Senator Ryder was in favor of this latter proposition, and made an extended speech in its favor. Senator Young took the opposite side of the question, the debate being cut off by an amendment presented by Senator Baldwin which provided that the tax on personal property should be made only to such extent as the possessor had equity in it. He contended that it was unfair to tax a man for personal property when he owed probably more than one-half of the cost price.

Several of the senators soon figured out where if a man owned personal property worth $10,000 and owed $9,000, he would under this amendment be entitled to draw money from the state. Senator Baldwin said that he wasn't responsible for the practice of underestimating the value of property, and that laws could not be made with this practice in mind.

All the amendments were lost, and the bill passed without any opposition, 52 votes being cast.

Senator McCarthy secured the passage of his bill providing for the taxation of logs in the county where they are found on May 1. The bill is intended to stop the floating of logs down the Little Fork river into Canada to be sawed into lumber without any tax being paid on them.

Senator Schaller introduced a bill providing for the refunding of the taxes collected for dogs minus the personal property tax on each canine. He asked for a suspension of the rules to have the bill passed at once. His request was denied.

**Ives Gushes Poetry.**

Senator Ives saw a great opportunity in this bill, and he made a humorous plea for the rights of the dog that kept the senate in a roar of laughter until he sat down. His arguments were based entirely upon the poetry that had been written concerning dogs and sheep. After quoting a stanza about the honest watchdog's cheerful bark, he would take up the sheep verse, and discourse of the pretty little lambs gamboling on the green. He even went into rag time melody for support, quoting from the saffron-hued poet who sang a lay of "Lamb, Lamb, Lamb." In closing Senator Ives said that he had discovered the dog laws of the state were in a chaotic condition, and he made a motion that the governor be instructed to appoint a commisssion to codify them.

The board of control discussion occupied a considerable length of time, the object of Senator Brower being to get the bill past the reception committee. He explained the bill, saying that he considered that the rule of the board of control was a reflection on the students of the different educational institutions, which he desired to relieve. He did not think the board of control was justified in continuing its management of the state university and the normal schools when it placed the students attending them under the classification of charity.

As a member of the reception committee, he said that he would have to vote for a report recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill, as there was no option in the matter. He considered the report merely a matter of form, that served only for delay.

Senator Underleak was much opposed to the bill, maintaining that the board of control had been created for the purpose of looking after the financial welfare of the institutions of the state, and that there was none whose extravagance needed curbing more than the state university and the normal schools. Several senators expressed themselves in favor of doing away with the board of control entirely.

Senator Daly's bill, providing for the taxation of grain in elevators, was lost, as the senate refused to reverse the report of the tax committee for indefinite postponement.

Senator Hawkins introduced a bill by request providing that the terms of the additional members of the St. Louis exposition commission shall be co-terminous with the original commissioners.

Senator Ives introduced a bill which provides for a personal property exemption to the amount of $200. Senator Halverson introduced a bill providing for the maximum rate for ore transportation on the range. The bill is a duplicate of the measure introduced in the house.

Senator Sheehan's bill, placing telephone and telegraph companies in the same class as railroads, so that they can issue mortgage bonds, was slightly amended and passed. Senator Grindeland's bill permitting the village of Warroad to assume the indebtedness of the town went through without any opposition.

The following are the new bills introduced yesterday:

S. F. 100, Hawkins (by request)—Fixing the terms of office of additional county commissioners appointed by the board of county commissioners of any county of this state under the provisions of the general laws of 1901.

S. F. 101, Brower—To remove the state university and state normal schools from the jurisdiction of the state board of control.

S. F. 102, Ives—To fix the personal property exemption at $200.

S. F. 103, Halvorsen—To fix the maximum rates for the transportation and delivery of iron ore in the state of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

# ROBERTS BILL IS PASSED

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MEASURE GOES THROUGH HOUSE.**

The house yesterday morning substituted the Roberts bill for constitutional amendments for the majority judiciary committee's bill, as amended by Mr. Alley, and passed it by a vote of 65 to 45. Under suspension of the rules it also passed a bill bringing railway companies and other corporations paying a gross-earnings tax under the provisions of the act authorizing a public examiner.

The Roberts bill for constitutional amendments is the wide-open policy proposed by the tax commission, but drawn in a manner which makes the policy intelligible. The Alley amendments were calculated to secure the same end, but were in several sections, while the Roberts amendments are encompassed in one section. Their substitution for the Alley amendments, adopted Wednesday night, was a comparatively simple task, but when an attempt was made to railroad the whole proposition through under a call of the house, there was trouble for a few minutes. Wednesday night Mr. Kelly, Northfield, sent up an amendment to the majority committee's bill, relating to the taxation of mortgages. The amendment received no consideration, and did not appear in the journal as having been offered. Mr. Kelly was away, and made no attempt to conceal his anger. He said he did not propose to subscribe to the railroading policy adopted by the faction which has attempted to force through the bills relating to taxation. The speaker ruled that Mr. Kelly's amendment could not be considered after the motion for the previous or main question. Mr. Laybourn insisted that Mr. Kelly had been unfairly treated, and Kelly left the floor. The entire house was in an uproar, and finally unanimous consent was given for a hearing on the Kelly amendment. Mr. Kelly was called back. He told the house that his amendment had been disposed of by the adoption of the Roberts amendments, and that while he wished to withdraw his amendments, he wished to be understood as protesting most emphatically against the railroading policy to which the house is committed.

The passage of the bill for the wide-open policy can hardly be considered a victory for the champions. There were numerous explanations of votes, and had it not been for those members who voted in the affirmative avowedly for the purpose of getting the bill out of the way of the senate bill, it would have been beaten by default.

**Text of Roberts Bill.**

The Roberts bill, with the exception of the clauses providing for the form of the ballot on which the amendments are submitted, is as follows:

Section 1. The following amendment to sections one (1), two (2) and three (3), of the constitution of the state of Minnesota, is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, and the same, after adoption, shall be known and designated as section one (1) of said Article IX., that is to say:

"The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, and all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected under general laws for public purposes, but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used exclusively for religious purposes, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding three hundred (300) dollars to each individual shall be exempt from taxation, but such personal exemption shall not be allowed to more than one member of the same family: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, modify or repeal any law providing for the gross earnings of railroads."

Sec. 2. Such proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year one thousand nine hundred and two (1902), and the qualified electors in the state, in their respective districts, may at such election vote for or against such amendment by ballot, and the return thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed, and the result thereof declared in the manner described by law with reference to the election of state officers, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall have voted for and ratified and amended, as provided in the next section, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment, so ratified, shall take effect and be in force as a part of the constitution.

**Johnson Bill Passed.**

The practically unopposed passage of the Johnson bill was a surprise even to its author. The bill was introduced, the rules suspended and the measure passed in a manner which indicated that the members neither knew nor cared what they were voting on.

Four or five members voted "No," evidently out of force of habit. The bill provides that the public examiner shall annually inspect the books of railway companies and other corporations paying taxes under the gross earnings law, to verify their statements of gross receipts. The railway companies' examination is to be made in the same method provided for banks and other moneyed institutions by the present public examination law. The examinations are to be made at such times as the public examiner may select and without the formality of previous notice to the companies.

The bill for an appropriation of $382.09 to reimburse Messrs Jensen and Daniels for their labors on the butter model of the new state capitol, which was exhibited at the Buffalo exposition, was called up by Mr. Rich, Ramsey, and passed. The bill increasing the salary of the clerk of the St. Paul board of control from $1,200 to $1,500 per year, met a similar pleasant fate. An attempt to reconsider the vote by which the St. Louis exposition bill was indefinitely postponed was summarily sat upon. The Noyes bill, which provides for an appropriation of $150,000, is probably dead, but an effort will be made to get through a bill providing for an appropriation large enough to erect a Minnesota building and pay the personal expenses of a commission similar to that which represented Minnesota at the Buffalo exposition. Late in the afternoon Mr. Johnson, of Hennepin, by request of the governor, was permitted to introduce a bill providing for an appropriation of $40,000. The bill is an exact counterpart of the Noyes bill and the Buffalo exposition bill, with the single exception of the amount appropriated. The bill was sent to the appropriations committee with instructions to report back this morning.

**Pennington Springs Surprise.**

Mr. Pennington, Democrat, Dakota county, sprung a surprise on the house late yesterday afternoon, when he introduced a bill to compel the Iron Range roads to put in force the ore freight reductions scheduled by the Lind administration railroad and warehouse commission.

The present Republican railroad and warehouse commission, after long hearings, decided that the business of the Iron Range roads is interstate, and that it had no control over the rates. The result was that the 20 cents per ton reduction ordered by the Democratic commission was never enforced. The present rate per ton in carload lots is as follows: Virginia to Duluth, 80 cents; Tower and common points to Duluth, 90 cents; Ely and common points to Duluth, $1. The Pennington bill proposes in each instance a flat reduction of 20 cents per ton.

Mr. Hurd secured the passage of the bill providing for an issue of bonds to fund the Ramsey county floating debt. By the provisions of the act it will be illegal afer its passage for the county auditor to draw warrants against any depleted fund. Mr. Aanenson secured the passage of a bill extending the time on the state seed grain loans until Nov. 15, 1902, and bolstered it up with a recommendation from the governor. Morris introduced and passed under suspension of the rules a credit insurance measure. The bill provides that casualty companies may write policies indemnifying credit merchants from loss through bad accounts.

Mr. Rich, for the State Agricultural society, introduced a bill providing for the government of the state fair grounds, and giving legislative powers to the board. The president, vice president and board of managers is to be known as the governing board, and its legislative powers extend to the promulgation and enforcement of such rules and ordinances as it may deem necessary to insure the health and safety of the patrons of the fair. The sale of intoxicants on the grounds is strictly prohibited, and the bill is so framed that possession of intoxicants on the grounds shall be taken as prima facie evidence of the intent to sell. The bill was sent to the judiciary committee for an examination touching its constitutionality.

# MERGER CASE MAY FALL FLAT

**Continued From First Page.**

when she voluntarily becomes a complainant in a court of equity, cannot claim to represent both sides of the controversy. Not only have the stockholders, be they few or many, a right to be heard, through the officers and directors whom they have legally selected to represent them, but the general interests of the public, which might be deeply affected by the decree of the court, are entitled to be heard; and that, when the state is the complainant, in a case like the present, can only be effected by the presence of the railroad companies as parties defendant."

A Minneapolis attorney who has studied the decision expresses the following opinion:

"The statement of the court is a remarkable one. Decisions are many on the point that the attorney general is the legal representative of the state, and is presumed to stand for its interests.

"The abrogation of this rule is likely to lead to consequences that are not realized. If the attorney general, governor and legislature do not represent the people of a state, who does represent them? I know no other way in which they can be represented.

"The Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies are represented in the suit by the majority stockholders. If the minority interests are affected at all, it is to their protection, and not injuriously.

"The court goes even further, however, and by its language bars the state of Minnesota from any action against the Northern Securities company. The question before the court is the jurisdiction of the supreme court, but in the opinion it is also held that the circuit court cannot entertain such a suit.

"The suit cannot be brought in the state court, because the Northern Securities company is not within the jurisdiction of Minnesota courts. The state's hands are tied, so far as the great merger corporation is concerned. This is a most unfortunate situation, which should be remedied. Now that the rule is established, I see no way to change it except by an act of congress expressly conferring jurisdiction in such cases. To conserve the rights of the people, such an act should be passed."

Referring to that opinion last evening, Gen. George P. Wilson, of counsel for the state, said:

"I am sorry that the story has gained circulation that the state is barred from taking action in any court. That statement is not true, or, at the best, only partially true. It will give the impression that we "are all in," so to speak, and that our case is at an end, when, as a matter of fact, we have not fairly commenced. While some difficulties lie in our path they are not unsurmountable. As a matter of fact, our case has not been held up at all, and our preparations are going on without delay or hindrance. We cannot announce our plans, but we have several remedies in hand for the existing situation—several methods whereby we can get our case properly started, as we certainly will do. My resolution passed by the senate this afternoon has no bearing on the merger case, as was distinctly stated, and I trust that the action taken will not be misconstrued to mean that we are discouraged or have lost hope, or are contemplating giving up the fight, for we are not. We see our way out."

Gen. Douglas refused to discuss the question, saying that an expression of opinion from him at this time would not be proper.

**Homeseekers' Opportunity.**

Excursion tickets at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip will be sold by the Wisconsin Central Railway on the first and third Tuesdays during March and April to points in the South and Southwest. Tickets to all points at the lowest rates on sale daily. For particulars apply or write Herman Brown, C. P. & T. A., 373 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

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# Test For Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

**To Prove What Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for You, Every Reader of the Globe May Have a Sample Bottle Free.**

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have the smarting and irritation, nor do I have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

We remain, yours very truly,
JAMES COOK.
HUGH E. BOYLE.
JOHN J. BODKIN.
Officers of the 58th Police Precinct, Greater New York.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with *fatal results are sure to follow*. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

**EDITORIAL NOTICE.**—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the St. Paul Daily "Globe," when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.


# TILLMAN AND HANNA IN TILT

**Continued From First Page.**

maritime matters, it would make a most serious mistake. Every merchant ship constructed in foreign countries was meant to be a ship of war in time of need. Mr. Hanna cited the feeling of uneasiness along the Atlantic coast at the beginning of hostilities with Spain and the relief which was experienced when the four steamers of the American line were called on by the secretary of the navy, under the conditions of the law passed by congress, to perform picket service.

"There is something more in this transportation question," he said, "than merely carrying letter mail bags; there is more in it than dollars and cents to the United States. I would like it," he said, "to be discussed above party considerations, because everyone feels alike pride in our country's advancement."

Mr. Tillman interrupted to ask information in regard to the reports that the Morgan syndicate had bought two or three of the European lines of steamers.

"You must ask somebody who knows," replied Mr. Hanna. "I don't know anything about it."

"It was only reported, you know," suggested Mr. Tillman, "and I thought that the senator, being in touch with that class of people—"

**Tillman's Question Seems Rasping.**

"Why does the senator say I am in touch with them?" interjected Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Tillman—The senator is a man engaged in shipping, is he not?

"On the Great Lakes, yes," responded Mr. Hanna. "But why does the senator assume that I know what Mr. Morgan has done?"

"I thought the senator and Mr. Morgan were friends," replied Mr. Tillman.

"I know nothing about the purchase of the Leyland lines by J. P. Morgan & Co.," said Mr. Hanna, "any more than the senator does. That is simply the investment of American capital. Under the provisions of this bill not a single one of those vessels ever will come in under an American register or an American flag. Capital seeks only investment from which it can get returns."

"If that be true," inquired Mr. Tillman, "why did the German emperor not go to England to get his yacht built, instead of coming to this country?"

"Perhaps the senator has not heard of the success and prestige of America in the yachting line," suggested Mr. Hanna, amid laughter. "The German emperor wanted the best yacht, and therefore he came here."

**Now in Fierce Trade Contest.**

Mr. Hanna declared that not an American shipyard had a contract for another merchant vessel after the nine or ten vessels now under contract were finished. "Everybody knows," continued Mr. Hanna, "that the United States is now engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with foreign nations to secure the commerce of the Orient, and that the United States had been foremost and steadfast in its policy to secure the markets of China and hold them as an open door.

"The Philippines archipelago is the key to the Orient," he said, "and when it has become a naval station, surrounded by all the protection that a maritime fleet would need, it will become a factor in our commercial conditions in the Orient."

Mr. Hanna then said it was the purpose of the bill, under the postal system, to establish a line on the Atlantic coast of South America. England had gained her supremacy in the markets of the world by pursuing the policy of establishing direct communication.

In closing Mr. Hanna again adverted to the question of the cost of labor, maintaining that wages in this country averaged 50 per cent higher than in European countries. The cost of ships built in the United States was from 25 to 30 per cent higher than those built in Great Britain, the difference in price of labor making the difference in cost. The difference between the cost of operating American and foreign ships was about 27 per cent, the higher rate being paid on American vessels. More as an appeal than as an argument to those who were not convinced of the excellent results to be obtained from the bill, he said, he besought congress to keep pace with the world in exercising the natural advantages and commercial resources of which all Americans were so proud.

# FAIL TO SOLVE CUBAN PUZZLE

**Continued From First Page.**

left on the other side. They are talking themselves to death. They are defeating their own case. The tariff reduction scheme is dead now."

The president appears to have deserted the ways and means leader, and he is being roundly abused in private. But he is with the majority, and the rank and file approve of his declaration that he will not attempt to coerce congress.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following authorized statement was made public at the White house this evening:

Any statement that the president has changed his attitude on the Cuban reciprocity question is without the slightest foundation in fact.

Chairman Payne, of the house ways and means committee, today gave out the following authorized statement in connection with the discussion over Cuban reciprocity in which he says:

I think the large majority of the Republicans have made up their minds that we must do something for Cuba. There are three propositions presented which have this end in view.

The proposition of Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, provides for an increase in the tariff on sugar to the outside world and a rebate on sugar imported from Cuba. It does not seem to me that many Republicans are willing to increase the duty on sugar.

Then there is the proposition of Mr. Tawney to vote $7,000,000 and $8,300,000 directly into the Cuban treasury, and to ask the Cuban government to distribute about $1,000,000, according to his figures, to native Cuban planters. This first payment is to be paid without any compensation from Cuba in any way or manner—a pure gift to the Cuban government. It hardly needs the opinion of a lawyer to say that such a procedure would be unconstitutional. His proposition further is to pay a like sum yearly on the granting of reciprocal concessions and the passage of our immigration and exclusion laws.

**Sees Constitution in Way.**

Of course no bounty of this kind could be distributed without a scandal and a fraud. In the next place seven-eighths of the Cuban laborers would still remain without work. It would be just as easy for the sugar trust to obtain a concession on the sugar they bought on account of the bounty as to obtain a concession where the planter knew he was to have a 20 per cent concession in duty. So that Mr. Tawney's proposition has no advantage over that for a 20 per cent reduction, and it has the disadvantages named.

The third proposition is that for a 20 per cent reduction of duties. This would injure no home industry. The witnesses before the committee united in testifying—and the statistics prove—that the trust has received no benefit in buying sugar, either in Hawaii or Porto Rico, since the duty was reduced or removed. The entire benefits have been reaped by the planters in these islands. We have every reason to believe the same would prove true as to Cuba.

"Many misleading statements as to the attitude of the president, the cabinet and the House Republicans are appearing in the newspapers. I cannot speak of conferences with the president, but I have every assurance that the cabinet is not divided on this question, nor has a majority of the house Republicans committed itself either to the Morris, the Tawney or the do-nothing policy. The proposition of a 20 per cent reduction, if adopted, will put off, in my judgment, the annexation of Cuba for many years. She will not come in until her population is Americanized. It will settle the question for generations to come, and give rest and tranquility to the sugar business."

To refuse to do anything would put the house in a position hostile to the president, would cause uncertainty and a feeling of apprehension to the producers of sugar in the states, and would be utterly demoralizing.

**See Division in Cabinet.**

The report that called out the statement of Chairman Payne was a press statement published here following a visit of Congressmen Tawney and Morris on Postmaster General Payne, in which it was stated that at least three members of the cabinet—Wilson, Payne and Shaw—are strongly in favor of protecting to the limit the home beet sugar industry, and will use all their influence in the cabinet to make their views effective.

It has long been known that Secretary Wilson was for the sugar beet, but it was news that Secretaries Payne and Shaw had joined him. It is said that at the cabinet meeting Friday the subject will be discussed thoroughly, and that Mr. Payne called for today's conference.

### CAUCUS PUTS OFF DECISION.

**Opponents of Tawney Tariff Plan Given First Hearing.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The third conference of Republican members of the house of representatives to consider the question of Cuban tariff concessions was held tonight, 125 members being present and great interest was manifested owing to the sharp division which has occurred between the supporters of the ways and means committee proposition for 20 per cent reciprocity, as put forward by Chairman Payne, and the rebate plan proposed by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota. Prior to the meeting Speaker Henderson and Representative Cannon, of Illinois, the latter chairman of the caucus, called at the White house and held a further conference with the president.

When the caucus met Mr. Cannon occupied the chair. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, was recognized at the outset for an extended speech, presenting legal objections to the Tawny proposition. He maintained that this proposition has a bounty to Cubans and is as such unconstitutional.

Mr. Dalzell spoke of President Roosevelt's position and read from the president's message favoring reciprocity. At one point Representative Mahon, of Pennsylvania, interjected the query:

"Suppose Cuba's products were iron and steel instead of sugar and tobacco, should they receive 20 per cent tariff concessions?"

Representative Taylor, of Ohio, representing the old McKinley district, followed in a speech maintaining that there should be no inroads in the doctrine of protection. Representative Mahon declared that the West has stood by Pennsylvania when there was not a smokestack in the West, and in return he proposed to stand by the beet sugar smokestacks of the West.

Representative Long, of Kansas, spoke in favor of the Payne proposition, and had not completed his address when, at 11 o'clock, he yielded the floor to Speaker Henderson, who counseled the fullest discussion before action was taken, in order that differences might be reconciled and an amicable adjustment reached. At 11:15 the conference adjourned until next Friday night.

### NELSON WINS HIS POINT.

**Senate Committee on Commerce Accepts Shipping Reform Bill.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate committee on commerce today authorized Senator Nelson to make a favorable report on his bill prohibiting the insertion in bills of lading for goods shipped from the United States to London of a clause requiring consignees to pay the London terminal charges.


E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.