OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED.

The List of Graduates to Be Large This Year.

The students who take their degrees at the university next week number nearly 300. In the college of science, fiterature and the arts; 26 will graduate in the classical section, 46 in the scientific section, 36 in the literary section. Four will be made civil engineers, five mechanical engineers and eight electrical engineers. Two will graduate from the college of agriculture and there will be large lists of degrees also from the law department, medical department and the colleges of pharmacy and dentistry.

Judge Rensselaer R. Nelson, late United States district judge, St. Paul, and now retired from active practice, has presented his law library to the university law department. The library is one of the finest libraries in the state, and its acquirement by the university is a matter of much congratulation. This gift was formally accepted at the regular meeting of the board of regents.

Another gift, which is of the same nature, is that by the late Dr. Perry H. Millard, who at the time of his death was dean of the medical department. His executors sent a communication to the regents informing them that Dr. Millard had expressed the wish before his death that his library be given to the university, but that as no provision was made in the will the matter could only be accomplished by the university accepting the library in trust until the heirs became of age. They are desirous of carrying out the

accomplished by the university accepting the library in trust until the heirs became of age. They are desirous of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Millard, and so on the day of becoming of age will formally deed over to the university the library.

Dr. Charles A. Wheaton was elected professor of surgery, and Drs. Dunsmoor, Dunn and Moore appointed to assist in lecturing.

The title of Dr. Charles L. Greene was made professor of clinical physical diagnosis.

Dr. J. E. Schadle was made clinical professor of delacase of the nose and throat.

sor of disease of the nose and throat. Dr. Justus Ohage was made clinical profesor of surgery. Dr. Arthur J. Gillette was made professor of

orthopoedia.
Several other recommendations of changes in title and appointments in the medical faculty were referred to the committee on Medical colleges.

IF ST. PAUL IS LICKED

A Banquet Awaits the Minneapolis Cricketers.

Cricketers.

The Minneapolis Cricket club held a meeting last evening in the rooms of the Commercial club, at which it was announced that the team to play the St. Paul Cricket club Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at Kittsondale would be picked from among the following members of the club: A. E. Woolan, W. Godwin, P. Godwin, J. P. Oliver, S. Raymond, F. G. Nott, R. H. Corbett, H. Duklnfield, A. S. Dukinfield, J. Elmslie, George Hull, M. P. Lloyd, A. T. Lattimer, George Burr, I. Robertson. This will be the second game in the series with the St. Paul club, and, as the Minneapolis team won out handlily two weeks ago, it expects to be able to administer the same dose Saturday. A. T. Russell made the announcement at the meeting last evening that in case the Minneapolis players proved victorious he would stand sponsor for refreshments for the team upon their return to Minneapolis. The club will, during the remaining evenings of the week, continue practice play at the old athletic park.

Memorial Day Line of March

The line of march Memorial day will be along Second avenue south to Tenth street, thence to Nicollet avenue and through the latter thoroughfare and Central avenue to the Exposition building. The school children and G. A. R. posts will be passed on Nicollet avenue. The platoon of artillery, university cadets, under command of Cadet Capt. G. L. Chestnut, will fire a salute of 45 guns in front of the Exposition building as soon as the chief Chestnut, will live a salute of a guiss in foliof the Exposition building as soon as the chief marshal arrives at the steel arch bridge. This battery is the only one in the state equipped with modern breech-loading field pieces. Horses are to be furnished through the kindness of B. F. Nelson.

Boy Falls in a Well.

The six-year-old son of M. Snyder, 244 Eighth avenue south, narrowly escaped drowning in a well on the premises Monday. He was playing about the well and accidentally tumbled in. He fell twenty feet before he struck the water and went to the bottom. He sank a second time, but on reaching the surface again he managed to grab the pipe. He held on and called loudly for help, his cries finally attracting an expressman, who lowered a rope, to which the boy clung tightly, and was pulled out.

Vertical Penmanship. The board of education, at its meeting yesterday, laid over the adoption of the Curtiss system of vertical penmanship and will ask for further light upon that and other systems before changing the system used in the public schools. The members of the committee on course of study, John H. Schlener and W. K. Hicks, signed a report recommending its adoption. Even they, who have favored the system, made the provision that a suitthe system, made the provision that a suitable instructor be furnished by the publishers to instruct the teachers during the first semester, and that the books be ready for the June meeting.

Franklin Benner Not Scared. Franklin Benner Not Scared.

Franklin Benner is not alarmed over the alleged threat of the Minnesota State Poultry association to bring sult in order to recover the records and money which he, as secretary, has in charge. In speaking of the matter yesterday he stated that he did not anticipate any such action by the association, but, if they did take it, he was prepared to defend himself. He characterized the action of the association in annual meeting at St. Paul April 7, throwing out the proxies of the Minneapolis members as illegal.

St. Paul Women Present.

Mrs. A. B. Barton entertained the Daughters of the American Revolution last evening at her residence on Clifton avenue, for her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Loring, who is a member of the Colonial chapter. Mrs. R. M. Newport, state regent; Mrs. McWilliams and Mrs. Monfort, regents of the St. Paul chapters, assisted in receiving. A paper on "Bunker Hill" was presented by Mrs. H. P. Nichols, and there were other pleasing features of social entertainment. Dairy Board of Trade.

The Minneapolis dairy board of trade held its third sale yesterday afternoon. Butter was the chief article disposed of, 436 tubs, aggregating 26,000 pounds, being taken, principally by Eastern buyers. Considerable cheese was also sold, 6,000 pounds being disposed of at a price ranging from 8½ to 10½ cents.

The new magazine board met Monday evening and organized as follows: Managing editor, F. U. Davis; editor in chief, A. J. Dickinson; secretary, J. H. Kirk; business manager F. E. Dean; assistant business manager, Fred Huxley. S. H. Wolf was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. E. Warren.

Stole 107 Pounds of Wire.

C. W. Berryman and A. R. Kricker are held at the central police station on the charge of petit larceny, having been arrested on a warrant by Inspectors Morrisey and Stavlo last night. The complainant is A. M. Robertson, who alleges that the prisoners stole from the Minneapolis General Electric company 107 pounds of wire of the value of \$16. The theft is alleged to have been committed May 24.

With a Razor.

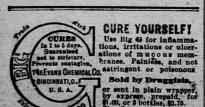
William Bolden, colored, was taken into custody yesterday on a warrant sworn to by William Faulkner, who avers that Bolden committed an assault upon his person with a razor, thereby inflicting severe cuts and bruises upon the person of the complainant.

Receiver Is Wanted.

Late yesterday afternoon papers were filed with the clerk of courts in the application for a receiver for Starr, Jones & Co. The papers were at once taken away for service upon the interested parties, and will be placed among the files today.

Liabilities Two to One. Schedules in the receivership of Goodnow & Lawther, filed with the clerk of the district court, show that the total assets are \$24,886 and the liabilities, \$54,505.

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder



THEY WANT TO DO A LITTLE CHARTER MAKING THEM-SELVES.

THE COUNCIL IN THE WAY.

THE PEOPLE TO BE ASKED TO PETITION THE DISTRICT COURT.

SENSATIONAL REVIVALIST.

Henry Varley Makes Statements Which Stir Up People at First Baptist Church.

If President Loye, of the city council, had not been present last evening at rooms for the purpose of taking action on the Sheehan enabling act, that same meeting would have had petitions to the judges of the district court in circulation today, and a commission appointed in a week.

The meeting in question was well attended, sixty-eight prominent men being there until the close. Judge Atwater officiated, and S. R. Childs at once outlined the purpose of the meet-ing, which was to push along the new charter, in the face of the dilatory tactics of the city council. The law provided that the judges of the district court could appoint the commission, the city council also, or that 8 per cent of the voters could petition the judges for the commission to frame the char-ter. The first motion was as to the sense of the meeting for the charter, and there was but one dissenting vote. Then came the discussion upon the method.

Mr. Stacy succeeded in getting through a motion that the meeting adjourn to meet at the call of the officers. So the matter stands, and it is understood that if the council does not act on the matter by June 25, the peowill be asked to sign petitions to the district court. It is thought the pe-

titions can be secured in six days. According to the law, however, the council has it in its power to block the matter after the appointment of the commission. The council has the setting of the time to put it to a vote and can put it off until the next general election if they see fit, and confound the issue with other politics. It was this point which caused some to urge caution in the action toward the city council. However, the council will be given but little time, and, if they do not act, the people will move in their might.

VARLEY IS SENSATIONAL.

Audience Startled by an Evangelist's Words.

"In the name of common sense, what has morality to do with eternal life?"
"I am here to say that God has no power to save any man or woman here apart from the teachings of the gospel."
"If you reject the sacrifices of the Son of God you will be damned as sure as there is a God."
These and many other rather startling theological assertions were made to a congregation, which filled the First Bortist.

These and many other rather startling theological assertions were made to a congregation which filled the First Baptist church last evening. The speaker was the evange-ist, Henry Varley. It wou'd perhaps be assumed that such utterances would be uttered by some wildly enthusiastic orator, carried away by the excitement incident to revival work. On the contrary, nothing could be farther from the noisy or emotional type of exhorter than the suave, cultured and polished speaker, who, by the very contrast of his words and manner, immediately arrested the attention of the most careless observer, and with the earnestness of his pleading and the force of his logic brought many to a serious contemplation of things spiritual and a desire to be numbered with professing Christians.

tians.

Henry Varley is an elderly man, finely proportioned, and with a commanding presence. The outlines of the head and the general type of the features remind one of the familiar portraits of Chauncey Depew, and it may not be irreverent to say that Mr. Varley has also the natural gift of oratory and the magnetism of one thoroughly enamored of his work and truly believing himself an instrument of Providence to bring souls into the Christian fold.

HE WILL TRY HAUGAN.

County Attorney Peterson Shows Some Anger.

"I will try Andrew C. Haugan, on the charges brought against him, and no power this side of the state legislature can stop me," said County Attorney Peterson yesterday, speaking regarding assertions to the effect that the grand jury would petition that he be prevented from trying the case. Mr. Peterson feels very angry at the way things are going with him in some quarters, and he thinks it strange that the public cannot see the political aspect of the whole affair. According to Mr. Peterson, it is Ald. Klichli who is back of the whole matter, and, it is "I will try Andrew C. Haugan, on the to Mr. Peterson, it is Ald. Klichli who is back of the whole matter, and, it is said, he works through E. K. Wilkins, of the Third ward, to whom he goes with all his complaints. It is Mr. Peterson's belief that Wilkins has made the assertion for publication that he would petition the court not to allow the county attorney to try the case against Haugan, and that as a result the statement has gone abroad that the present grand jury will make a concerted effort to have him shelved when the case is tried.

certed effort to have him shelved when the case is tried.
"I am county attorney," said Mr. Peterson, "and have my duties set out by law, and I intend to follow them, and no judge of this or any other court can stop me. If they have anything against me, they can impeach me, by going to the state legislature, and that is the only way. I will try Haugan."

· BOOKS OF THE "BUSTED."

They Will Be Examined by Experts for the Grand Jury.

The grand jury will take up the investigation of the books of the insolvent financial institutions some time today. The jail cases were practically completed yesterday, and the decks were cleared for action. H. Flynn and Joseph Osborn, both of whom have had experience as United States examiners, have had charge of an investigation of the books from an expert's standpoint, and will be called before the jury to tell what they can of the way matters stand. They have prepared no report to be submitted, but will give their evidence from notes and the books themselves. Just what they have learned from their looking over of the figures, only the grand jury will know. The grand jury reported yesterday afternoon to Judge Simpson, returning a bunch of indictments from the investigation of jail cases. The arrangements will take place this morning. The jury returned a no bill in the case against Miles Lovely, accused of malicious injury and destruction of property, and in the case against Arthur Stone, held for grand larceny in the second degree.

First Soldiers' Monument. First Soldiers' Monument.

The first soldiers' monument to be erected in Hennepin county will be dedicated Decoration day by the Williams Downs post, G. A. R., No. 68. The monument has been erected in the East side cemetery, which is about one mile east of the Central avenue cardine. A plot of ground which will accommodate about 100 bodies was secured, and in the center the memorial to the dead placed. Its base consists of a large slab of Kassota stone, with a smaller slab in the center This small piece is about 10 inches high, and on top of it rests a cannon, the central piece in the monument.

MINNEAPOLIS. PEOPLE WILL MOVE THE ALDRICH BILL

Continued From First Page. United States, we may expect large reductions year by year from the contemplated revenue from sugar. Some of the most sanguine advocates of the policy of encouraging beet sugar production in this country believe that we shall within ten years produce

lieve that we shall within ten years produce all our sugar.

The legitimate result of the protective policy is to give the American market to American producers. When this becomes an accomplished fact, the revenue growing out of protective duties disappears. It must be evident, therefore, that we must look for other sources of revenue. Whether it should be along the line of an increase of internal revenue taxes, such as we have suggested, or whether some other sources of revenue should be sought, it is not necessary now to determine.

mine.

It is safe to assume that numerous objectors will always be found to any plan for increased taxation. In this particular case the committee are only strenuous that a wise public policy requires that our revenues should at all times be equal to our expenditures and that the people of the United States will not be satisfied with any revenue measure that does not provide adequate income for this purpose. SUGAR SCHEDULE.

In the sugar schedule E., we have suggested a change in rates and in the manner of assessing the duties. As the schedule is a very important one it seems proper that I should explain definitely the effect of the pro-

should explain definitely the effect of the provisions we recommend.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is about 2,000,000 gross tons, of 2,240 pounds each, with a value based on foreign prices approximating \$30,000,000. If the high duties proposed in either the house or senate bill should be adopted, the annual cost of sugar to consumers would be more than \$160,000,000. Of the consumption of 1896, 40,000 tons, or 2 per cent, were beet sugars, produced in the United States, and 243,000 tons, or 12 per cent, were sugars admitted from the Hawaiian islands free of duty under our treaty with the Hawaiian government. The 2,000,000 tons of sugar consumed in the United States constitute nearly 30 per cent of the total consumption of the world, the total sugar crop of 1896 being approximately 7,000,000 tons, of which 4,300,000, or about 61½ per cent of the whole were beet sugars.

The pressing necessity for securing greatly increased revenues seems to render a return to the Republican policy of free sugar adopted in 1890 an impossibility. The demand for revenue purposes, and the belief that every reasonable effort should be made to encourage the production of beet sugar in the United States, led a majority of the finance committee to recommend the high rates upon sugar which are contained in the bill now before the senate.

It is believed by the friends of the beet sugar industry that we can successfully imitate the example of Germany in the rapid development of beet sugar production.

The bill, as it came to us from the house of representatives, contains provisions which levy a specific duty, based upon polariscopic test upon imported sugar varying from 1 cent per pound at 75 degrees to 176 cents per pound on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and refined sugars. The effect of he rates as applied to the total importations at the port of New York for the month of January, 1897, is shown by a table which I submit to the senate which has been prepared by the customs officers in New York. T

PRICES INCREASED.

PRICES INCREASED.

This policy would undoubtedly increase the price of the sugars from near-by countries and necessarily add to the cost of sugar to consumers in the United States. These are the reasons which led your committee to suggest an ad valorem rate of 75 per cent on all sugars testing not above 87 degrees. But this rate can never apply to but a very small portion of the sugars of the world, as from obvious causes, the proportionate amount of such sugars is constantly decreasing.

Of the cane sugars testing above 87 degrees very much the larger portions, as I have aiready stated, are centrifugals, testing about 96 degrees. The committee, in considering the question whether they should adopt the speci-98 degrees. The committee, in considering the question whether they should adopt the specific scale contained in the house schedule for sugars testing above 87 degrees, were confronted with the fact that these rates would discriminate in favor of the sugars of certain localities, and values against those of others. The committee, after full consideration, reached the conclusion that the essential elements of a certainty of revenue and an adjustment of rates that would lessen discriminations could best be secured by the adoption of compound rates. The committee, therefore, adopted the suggestion which is contained in the bill we have reported to the senate, of imposing a specific duty, which is equivalent to about 40 per centum ad valorem with an additional duty of 35 per centum ad valorem on all sugars from 87 degrees to 100 degrees, with thirteen-hundredths of a cent per pound additional on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on refined sugars.

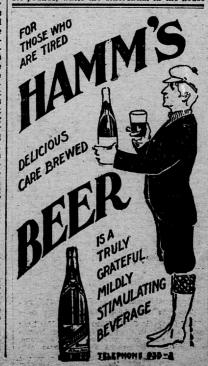
More than 90 per cent of the sugar which is

degrees, with thirteen-hundredths of a cent per pound additional on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on refined sugars.

More than 90 per cent of the sugar which is imported into the United States has heretofore been imported in a raw condition, and has been refined here, and it is therefore of importance that we should consider carefully the effect which the schedule proposed by the senate committee would have upon the refining industry. I assume that if will be admitted in all quarters that this industry is entitled to fair treatment. The fact that the business as conducted today is in comparatively few hands, and that a large portion of it is carried on by one company, while it furnishes a reason for unusual care in the adjustment of the rates in order that no undue or unfair advantage shall be given to sugar refiners, should not be allowed to furnish a pretext in the preparation of a tariff bill constructed upon protective lines for the destruction of a great industry. In other words, it is important from every economic standpoint that we make it possible that the refixing of sugar can be successfully carried on here, and that the business should not be turned over by legislative discriminations to German refiners.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to show that no protection is given the refining interests by the proposed schedule beyond that which is adequate for the continued existence of the business in the United States. For this purpose I have prepared a series of statements, which I submit for your consideration, showing the actual difference between the rates imposed by the schedule upon raw sugars of different grades and refined. The first of these tables to which I will call your attention shows the rates imposed upon each grade of sugar testing above 87 degrees by the house bill and the senate bills.

This table shows that the differential between raw and refined sugars by the senate proposition varies from \$9.77\$ to 15.40 cents per 100 pounds, while the differential in the



bill varies from 12.20 to 17.35 cents per 100 pounds. It will be seen from an examination of this table that the differential between granulated sugar and 96 degrees centrifugals—this being by far the most important class of raw sugars, and in amount two-thirds of the total imports of raw cane—is 9.57 cents per 100 pounds; on 94-degree centrifugals the differential is 10.8 cents; on 89-degree Muscavadoes the differential is 1.46 cents.

BEET SUGAR!

varying values of sugar, and resumed:
Under existing law German refined receives
thirty-eight hundredths of a cent per pound
export bounty. The countervailing duty here
is but one-tenth of a cent per pound. The
German refiner, therefore, receives a net
bounty of twenty-eight hundredths of a cent
per pound.

This enables him to sell his product at a lese
price than the American refiner has to pay
for 98-degree centrifugals. It is this kind of
competition which is driving the cane sugar
producers and refiners of the world to the
wall.

He then replied at length to a statement by Hon. William L. Wilson, in which the latter estimated the rates imposed by the senate committee's proposition. Continuing, Mr. Aldrich said:

In the tables I have submitted no allusion is

proposition. Continuing, Mr. Aldrich said:

In the tables I have submitted no allusion is made to the bounty provisions contained in both the senate and house proposals. The adoption of these or similar provisions for countervailing duties seems to be a necessity if we are to develop the beet sugar industry in the United States. Otherwise it will be possible for any foreign country, by extension of its bounties to neutralize entirely the effect of our protective duties.

In considering the important question whether the differential proposed by either the house or the senate bill is greater than it should be, we are bound, in fairness, to take into consideration existing conditions and the changes which have taken place since the enactment of the act of 1894. When that act was under discussion in the senate the difference in the foreign value of German granulated and raw beets, 88 per cent analysis, was 57-100 of a cent per pound. In March the difference was 32-100 of a cent per pound. The importation of refined sugars into the United States amounted in 1891 to 4,000,000 pounds, and in 1892 to 14,000,000 pounds. The importations in 1895 amounted to 187,000,000 pounds, while the importations in the single month of April, 1897, amounted to nearly 32,000,000 pounds. German refiners have driven the sugar market of the world with their product.

Most of the German granulated imported is the result of a continuous process of refining. For months raw beet sugar and German granulated have sold on an absolute parity of value, taking only into account the percentage of pure sugar contained in sugar in the United States to be approximately one-half a cent per pound, and if German granulated in render of the world with their product.

Most of the German granulated in ported is the result of a continuous process of refining sugar in the United States to be approximately one-half a cent per pound, and if German refined can be sold without loss on the same basis with German refined in the united States to be approximately one

by the rates imposed upon any other important product by the terms of the bill.

HAWAHIAN TREATY.

The senator then took up the Hawaiian
treaty, and said:

"The committee will also prepare and present an amendment to the house provisions
in regard to the Hawaiian treaty. The existing commercial treaty between the United
States and the government of these islands
provides for the free admission of raw sugars,
the product of the islands, into the United
States. If this treaty should remain in force,
it would result in giving a bounty to the
Hawaiian producers amounting to more than
\$4,000.000 per annum. It was not contemplated
when the original treaty was made or when it
was extended that any possible advantage of
this kind should ever result from its terms
to the people of the Sandwich Islands.

The effect of this bounty would undoubtedly
be to stimulate enormously the production of
suar in the Hawaiian islands. While we can
not fairly abrogate a treaty of this kind with
a friendly country without notice, we believe

suar in the Hawaiian Islands. While we can not fairly abrogate a treaty of this kind with a friendly country without notice, we believe that negotiations should at once be entered into looking to such a modification of the treaty as will reduce the bounty to be paid Hawaiian sugar producers to a reasonable sum, and the committee will present an amendment looking in this direction at an early day.

early day.

There should be no difficulty in securing There should be no difficulty in securing through the treaty-making power such modifications of the treaty as will be satisfactory to both countries without injury to either. It certainly cannot be expected that the United States will continue for any length of time to pay a bonus of seven or eight millions of dollars per annum as an inducement to any foreign country to trade with us. I assume there will be no difficulty in securing proper modifications of the treaty so that it will not be necessary for the government of the United States to give the one 'year's notice of its abrogation, as provided for by its terms.

WOOL SCHEDULE.

WOOL SCHEDULE.

Important changes have been made in Schedule K, both in the rates on wool and on manufactured woolens. In dealing with the wool schedule the committee have suggested more liberal rates to the domestic wool-grower than it has recommended for the producer of any manufactured article in the schedules. It has also suggested for him a more effective protection, than it has ever received under any tariff law of the United States at the time of its enactment. The wool growers are given the benefit of a specific duty upon all classes of wool. Under the operation of this fixed specific duty the amount of protection afforded will increase each new decline in the foreign value of this raw material.

The committee has aimed to give the wool growers a rate of duty which will average from 10 per cent to 20 per cent higher than the rates of earlier tariffs. In doing this it is giving a higher protection upon the raw material than upon the manufactured product in every case. Very careful consideration has been given to the compensatory duty on woolen goods, with the result of reducing the compensatory rates on low grade goods into whose manufacture more or less of other materials than wool enter. On the high grade goods the compensatory duties are fixed on the same basis that has obtained in all previous tariffs.

The house bill rate of, 32 per cent on carpet wools coating less than 13 cents a pound has created more agitation and opposition than any other feature of the wool schedule. It is alleged by the wool growers that this low rate of duty on carpet wools destroys the protection offered upon the higher grades of wool, by reason of the temportation it offers to import these low wools not be used in cheviots, golfing suits and other popular fabrics, which do not require fine wools. Without undertaking to affirm the correctness of these allegations regarding the extensive use of those carpet wools for clothing purpose, the committee recognized the fact that there is some such use manufacture.

The first of th

the committee I stated, in their behalf, that an amendment looking to the more rapid development and extension of reciprocal trade with foreign countries would be reported from the committee at a later day. The committee has not yet found the opportunity to prepare such an amendment. It seemed to them that the provisions of the house bill in this respect would not prove effective. It is the purpose of the committee to prepare a provision which will enable the government of the United States within certain fixed limits and without further legislative action, to enter upon arrangements or to negotiate reciprocity treaties looking to an extension of our foreign trade.

In suggesting the striking out the house provision the committee had no purpose of abandoning the Republican reciprocity policy. They hope to be able to suggest such provisions as will enable our government to greatly extend that policy and make its adoption permanent. The committee also hope, before the bill passes from the consideration of the senate, to be able to present certain needed amendments to the customs administration laws.

The industrial system of the United States

senate, to be able to present certain needed amendments to the customs administration laws.

The industrial system of the United States is growing more and more complex every year. It is becoming more difficult every year to satisfy, in a tariff revision, conflicting claims of sections, or to so adjust the rates as to do no injustice to any of the varied interests of this great country. The revision of paragraphs and rates recommended by the committee are undoubtedly far from satisfactory in many cases to interested parties. The amendments recorded represent the consensus of opinion of a majority of the members of the committee. We have no pride of opinion or authorship in regard to any of the provisions reported. We have given careful consideration to the numerous important questions involved in the the various schedules. We present to the senate the result of our labors, and shall cheerfully accept your judgment as to the wisdom of our conclusions.

NEW BILL ATTACKED. Mr. Vest Voiced the Sentiments of

the Opposition. Mr. Aldrich closed at 3:10 p. m., hav ing spoken a little over an hour.

Mr. Pettigrew presented the amendment of which he has heretofore given ment of which he has herectorore given notice that when articles are manufactured by a trust, articles of such character imported from abroad shall be free of duty. He said he would ask its consideration immediately after the

committee amendments.

Mr. Vest (Democratic member of the Mr. Vest (Democratic member of the finance committee) was then recognized. "We know," he said, "the deeperate condition of the country, the ruined homes, the blasted hearts. If prosperity can come from any source, even from our adversaries, we will bless the moment. If do not believe the imposition of higher tariff duties will dispel the clouds hanging above us, bringing back the sunshine and illuminating the whole country."

try."
It had been said, Mr. Vest proceeded It had been said, Mr. Vest proceeded, that adversity came with the advent of the Democratic party and prosperity with the Republican party. But that adversity did not come with the advent of the Democratic party. Mr. Vest said he would summon as a witness, no less an authority than Mr. William McKinley. The senator read from a report made by Mr. McKinley on April 1, 1890, setting forth the distress which the farmers of the country were suffering. How was it expected, the senaing. How was it expected, the sena-tor asked, that by increasing the bur-den of tariff taxes the farmers would be helped to buy more goods. All agreed that there must be sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the government, that the government credit shall be sustained and her flag honored. But every dollar collected by the government beyond its needs is a crime. Why was it, Mr. Vest asked, that

a crime.

Why was it, Mr. Vest asked, that the Republican party was about to abandon its record and urge a tariff not for protection, but for the amount of revenue it will produce? Why does it abandon its record and propose a tax on tea? The senator said there was at this time an available balance in the treasury of \$229,350,630. Deducting the gold reserve of one hundred millions, the available balance was \$129,350,650. This vast amount of tidle money was now accumulated in the treasury. And yet the senate was told that it must impose on our suffering people additional taxes. When President Harrison turned over the government to President Cleveland the treasury balance stood at \$24,128,087. Today there was \$105,000,000 more than when Mr. Harrison turned over government affairs to Mr. Cleveland. How could this obvious fact be avoided?

Mr. Dingley admitted it, Mr. Vest said, and tried to explain it on the ground that subsidiary coin and certain deficits were included in this present treasury balance. But with these items (about \$36,000,000) out there remained about \$92,000,000 available for the uses of the government. To overcome this Gov. Dingley says we ought ducting the gold reserve of one hundred millions, the available balance was \$129,350,650. This vast amount of tidle money was now accumulated in the treasury. And yet the senate was told that it must impose on our suffering people additional taxes. When President Harrison turned over the government to President Cleveland the treasury balance stood at \$24,128,087. Today there was \$105,000,000 more than when Mr. Harrison turned over government affairs to Mr. Cleveland. How could this obvious fact be avoided?

Mr. Dingley admitted it, Mr. Vest said, and tried to explain it on the ground that subsidiary coin and certain deficits were included in this present treasury balance. But with these items (about \$35,000,000) out there remained about \$35,000,000 available for the uses of the government. To overcome this Gov. Dingley says we ought to increase the gold reserve to \$150,000.

the uses of the government. To overcome this Gov. Dingley says we ought to increase the gold reserve to \$150,000,000. Even if there was a deficit of sixty-five millions this year—which Mr. Vest did not admit—vet there was ample in the treasury to meet that deficit. Why, then, should we hurry to put more taxes on the people, when every dollar unnecessarily hoarded by the government is a crime against the people? Mr. Vest said it was most unfortunate that the Republican side had offered no estimate of revenue until today. Inquiry had been made of Statistician Ford as to the promised comparative statement, and he had stated that it was turned over to the senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich). Mr. Vest asked what the estimate of Mr. Ford was on the bill.

Mr. Vest asked what the estimate of Mr. Ford was on the bill.

Mr. Aldrich replied that the statistician stated that, in his opinion, neither the house nor the senate bill would furnish sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government.

PROTECTION ABANDONED.

Mr. Vest, proceeding, declared that the proposition to raise \$31,000 000 of revenue by a tax on tea and increasing Mr. vest, proceeding, declared that the proposition to raise \$31,000 000 of revenue by a tax on tea and increasing internal revenue, was a naked and bold abandonment of the protective policy of the Republican party. Where was the protection to American manufactures in these taxes? he asked. The senator said that the greatest suffering in the country was felt in the agricultural states. With abundant harvests the people were without money and were appealing to congress for relief.

Mr. Chandler interrupted with an inquiry as to what the vast accumulation in the treasury, to which Mr. Vest had alluded, came from.

"Does the senator mean that the Wilson bill put it there, and, if not, how did it get there?" asked Mr. Chandler, "We all know," answered Mr. Vest, "that it came from the sale of bonds, which I did not approve, but it makes no difference where it came from. There it is in the treasury, and what right have you to increase the taxes on the people when enough is in the treasury already?"

The senator declared that the urgent need was not for greater taxes, but for more money and better prices. The fall in prices must be stayed before there could be any prosperity. He mentioned as one source of evil that our workers were paid on a gold basis and came into competition with those paid on a silver basis.

"The senator from Nevada (Stewart) usually makes that argument," interposed Mr. Gallinger (N. H.). "He has based it usually on Japan's use of silver, and now Japan has repudiated silver."

"You mean Japan was bought out," Mr. Stewart put in.

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"You mean Japan was bought out,"
Mr. Stewart put in.
Mr. Vest then turned to several of
the schedules and discussed them in
detail. First he took up the sugar
schedule. Ingenious tables could be
prepared as to sugar differentials, and
the tables of the senator from Rhode
Island were of this ingenious kind.
The whole thing turned on one point,
said Mr. Vest, and no one but the expert inside the sugar refinery was able
to tell this. It was as to how much
raw sugar would make 100 pounds of
refined sugar, and what amount of
waste will there be. One of the sugar
trust officials had testified before the
Lexow investigation that profits of
21 per cent had been realized. That
amount could be made only on the
waste, and the sugar expert was the
only man who knew about this waste,
Without discussing the Hawaiian
treaty Mr. Vest said that it would have
been at least more honorable had the
committee proposed to abrogate the
Hawaiian treaty rather than kill it
indirectly.
"How is it possible to defend the in-

de Craves sees

crease of duty on lead," asked Mr. Vest, "when the lead trust is making enormous profits and is declaring 12 per cent dividends on its stock, common and preferred? Why double the rate on lead, a product going into every poor home, in order to feed the cormorant taste of these monopolists?" On earthenware and crockery the senator said the increased duties were appalling. The framers of the bill had undertaken to make the duties absolutely prohibitory. And this on the goods which go into every home. It was outrageous oppression, the senator declared. Referring to the wool schedule, Mr. Vest spoke of the conflicting claims of the wool manufacturers and Mr. Lawrence, "The shepherd king." As to hides Mr. Vest said he warned Republican senators that hides would go back to the free list as a result of thrifty New England sentiment.

In conclusion, Mr. Vest said there was no disposition to delay the consideration of the bill. There would be no factious opposition and no unnecessary objection.

no factious opposition and no unne sary objection.

FOR THE FARMER. Mr. Cannon (S. R., Utah) introduced Mr. Cannon (S. R., Utah) introduced an amendment for a bounty on agricultural exports and spoke briefly. He said the pending bill offered no protection to agricultural staples. The passage of the bill without any protection to the farmer would be a rank injustice and would be a violation of the pledge which the victorious party made in its platform to the voters last year. If the bill shall fail to give some measure of justice to the farmer then measure of justice to the farmer then he will overthrow it at the first op-portunity, declared Mr. Cannon. The amendment offered by Mr. Can-

The amendment offered by Mr. Canmon is as follows:

And from and after sixty days from the passage of this act there shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to any exporter of wheat or wheat flour; rye or rye flour; corn, ground or unground; cotton, hope or tobacco, produced wholly in the United States and exported by sea from any port in the United States to any port of any other country, the following export bounty, by way of an equalization of agriculture of the benefits of this act to encourage the industries of the United States, to wit: Ten cents per bushel on wheat, 50 cents per barrel on wheat flour, 10 cents per bushel on corn, 2 cents per pound on corn, 2 cents per pound on hops, 2 cents per pound on tobacco. And all payments of bounty under this act shall be made upon negotiable vouchers, issued by the collector of customs at the port of clearance, upon presentation at the treasury or any subtreasury of the United States; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby charged with making and enforcing such regulations as may be necessary for the full protection of the exporters, and of the government according to the true intent and meaning of this law.

This amendment is the result of a conference of silver Republicans, Populists and some Democrats, and may be said to represent the sentiments of the element in the senate, which puts silver above all other subjects of legislation.

It was a singular fact, commented non is as follows:

ver above all other subjects of legislation.

It was a singular fact, commented Mr. Chandler, that the Utah senator had long supported a protective tariff and now concluded that the system he advocated was robbery.

Mr. Cannon responded that in his guilelessness, as a Republican, he had accepted the entire protective idea, but now with the responsibility of weighing the merits of every protective accepted the entire protective idea, but now with the responsibility of weighing the merits of every protective proposition he insisted on equalizing the advantages so that the farmer would receive a share. The tariff bill was then laid aside for the day. At 5:16 p. m. the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. Notice of Some Thirty Given by

Senator Aldrich.

Paragraph 149 is amended so as to make the rate on pucket knives, valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen and not more than \$3. \$1 per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem, while those valued at more than \$3. \$1 per dozen are left at \$3 per dozen and 20 per cent ad valorem. The same paragraph is amended by inserting the following amendment: Provided that blades, handles or other parts of either or any of the foregoing articles, imported in any other manner than assembled in finished knives or erasers shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for, penknives, poctet knives, clasp knives, pruning knives, manicure knives and erasers, valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen."

Paragraph 154 is amended so as to provide a uniform rate of 75 cents each and 25 per cent ad valorem on revolving pistols, removing the house classification and changing the rate.

A new paragraph is added to the metal schedule as follows:

"Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons and immediate wrappings and labels, five and one-half cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem."

The last part of paragraph 255 relating to fish packed in oil is changed so as to read as follows: "All other fish, except shell ish in tip packages, 30 per cent ad valorem."

The committee amendment, being a new paragraph for 258, it is to be stricken out and the following inserted: "Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this act, and fish skinned or boned, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

Paragraph 299, ginger ale, etc., is amended so as to read. "Beverages containing no alcohol." instead of "water."

Several verbal changes are proposed in the cotton schedules and in paragraph 337 the word "manufactures" is stricken out and they are to be inserted in paragraph 336, duitable at 60 per cent.

In the free list binding twine is changed so as to be fee when measuring not exceeding 650 feet to the pound.

T

bleaching powder," is stricken from the free list.

Several other senators also gave notice of amendments to the bill, which they proposed to offer. Two of these are by Senator Burrows, reducing the advalorem rate on watches, clocks, etc., from 40 per cent, as proposed by the committee, to 25 per cent and providing for an ad valorem rate of 45 per cent on spectacles, goggles, eyeglasses and frames for the same, instead of the compound rate provided in both the house and the senate committee bills.

Senator Proctor gave notice of amendments to the hide paragraph, which would make it read as follows:

Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry salted or pickled, 1½ cents per pound; provided, that upon all leather exported made from imported hides and upon all imported areen or green salted alltakins weighing less than seventeen junes, and upon imported the seventeen junes, and upon imported the seventeen committee to the seventeen salted alltakins weighing less than seventeen junes, and upon imported the seventeen sevent

Heedless Women.

What a wonder it is that some women are so heedless about the things that con-cern them most. They endure all sorts of pain and misery with carelessness which would never be possible if they realized the consequences.

Comparatively few women understand

that when they neglect their health because they are too busy or over-worked or their minds are taken up with other concerns, that they are balanc-ing on the edge of a fatal

precipice.

Any weakness or disease of woman's special organism is no trifling matter. A woman who through indifference neglects these troubles is lay-ing the foundation for life - long wretched-

A modest woman

naturally recoils from of examinations and local treatment which doctors insist upon. But there is no necessity for any such repugnant procedure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures these delicate complaints positively and completely. It is a medicine devised for this particular purpose by one of the most eminent of living specialists in woman's diseases.

All the peculiar ills of womankind are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It relieves pain, allays inflammation, stops debilitating drains, strengthens and vitalizes the organs involved. It so perfectly menages a woman for the ens and vitalizes the organs involved. It so perfectly prepares a woman for the time of parturition that pain and danger are practically eliminated. By its use

so perfectly prepares a woman for the time of parturition that pain and danger are practically eliminated. By its use perfect health is assured for both mother and baby.

"I write this hoping that all women who are suffaring from uterine trouble will read it, and try your wonderful medicines and be cured as I have been," writes Mrs. C. H. Kreeps, of No. 56 Pearl Street, Newark, Ohio. "I first had prolapsus caused from lifting. I suffered so that I would have been glad to die. Then I had ulcers and inflammation. I doctored all the time but it seemed there was no cure for me; I grew still worse. I would get so short of breath and bloat up so that I could not stand any tight clothes on me. At night when I would lie down I thought I would surely smother and die. I had given up all hopes of getting well and was waiting for God to take me out of my misery, when I heard of Dr. R. V. Pierce's medicines. I wrote to him and he kindly gave me advice. I took six bottles of his 'Favorite Prescription' and one of his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I also took the little 'Pellets' and used Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed and other medicines which Dr. Pierce advised me to use. I am thankful to say, Dr. Pierce's Scompound Extract of Smart-Weed and other medicines which Dr. Pierce advised me to use. I am thankful to say, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of take his medicines I gave birth to a fine baby girl who weighed ten pounds. So I owe my life, and the happiness of having a darling baby, to Dr. Pierce."

Mrs. Ramon Sanchez, of Penasco, Taos Co., New Mexico, in a letter to Dr. Pierce says, "From a grateful heart my voice goes up to God both night and day in solemn prayer that He may guard your health and preserve your life. I hereby express my gratitude to you for the relief I have received from your wonderful medicine 'Favorite Prescription.'

After suffering years of misery I am today a healthy and happy wife, and can truthfully and sincerely recommend to women the use of 'Favorite Prescription' as a regulator of the

women who have been cured by the vorite Prescription." Some of these letters are printed by permission in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It contains which every woman ought to read. More than half a million copies have been sold at \$1.50 each. An absolutely free edition in paper covers will be sent for a limited time to anyone sending 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.

dry calfskins weighing less than eight and one-half pounds, which have been cured and fitted for foreign markets, there shall be allowed, when exported, a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides, to be paid under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, and provided that pickled, uncured, raw or green salted skins, weighing under seventeen pounds, or dry skins weighing under eight and one-half pounds shall be excepted from the provisions of this act.

Senator Faulkner gave notice of an amerdment reducing the duty on ale norter and beer not in bottles or jugs, from 20 to 15 cents per gallon.



Do you ever ponder why you are what you are Were you indiscreet in youth or excessive in dissipations in latter years? The story is then easily told. Nature makes no mistakes, and what you sow you must reap, but as you have probably paid the penalty you should find the means to aid you out of your trouble. To men suffering the effects of indiscretion or excesses, feeling their mental as well as physical powers leaving them, and are timid, freiful, despondent, feel unfit for work, suffer from drains, losses, headaches, lame back, nervousness, sleeplessness, &c., we offer a remedy as positive in results as food is to satisfy hunger. It is the crystallized energy or health elementofour being—ELECTRICITY. An honest and properly directed electric current is nature's own remedy in these cases, and this you get in the DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT. It in a quiet, soothing but positive way gives your system back the vigor lost, and the first hour's use will convince you that you have found a boon beyond price. It cures permanently without drugging and only costs a trifle. We have a most valuable book entitled "Three Classes of men," which we send sealed free upon request.

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