Richmond Palladium.

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Senator Fairbanks' joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to pay Indiana's claim of $714,476.62 against the general government was passed by the senate yesterday.

The evident purpose of the Kentucky Democrats is to arrest all Republican state officials on one pretext or another and put them in prison. By the aid of venal hirelings it is expected to convict some or all of these men of complicity in the assassination of William Goebel. Whether this villainous plot can be successfully carried out remains to be seen.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon took charge of the Topeka, Kansas, Capital today, and he proposes to conduct the paper one week in a manner that Christ would approve if He were on earth. The thing has been immensely advertised and will prove a profitable six days' sensation. But it will establish nothing as to the possibility of successfully conducting a daily paper on the high moral plain proposed in this case. Several religious dailies have been started in this country and, after losing considerable sums for their projectors, have been given up. All were more deserving of success than is the Sheldon enterprise, for they did not adopt any fake methods to secure notoriety.

THE PORTO RICAN QUESTION.

The people are earnestly studying the Porto Rican tariff problem which has suddenly become the all-absorbing political topic. To aid them in this study we print today the speech delivered by Congressman Cannon of Illinois while the Porto Rican tariff bill was pending in the house. Mr. Cannon's speech was the ablest defense made of the bill as it passed the house, and will repay a careful reading by all who are honestly seeking light on the subject.

In a communication to the Indianapolis Journal Judge R. S. Taylor of Fort Wayne makes the following suggestions:

There is good reason to believe that the exportable property in Porto Rico belongs now to American owners. Any reduction of the existing tariff will increase their profits without benefiting the Porto Ricans. We can prevent that result by continuing to collect the present duties on Porto Rican imports and expending the money in Porto Rico in the relief of distress and in the making of improvements necessary to the beginning of independent development and prosperity in that island.

On the other hand, there is no reason why congress should not at once provide for free entry into the island of all exports from the United States for consumption there, applying to all other imports the provisions of the Dingley tariff. That would benefit the islanders and not the speculators, and the benefits would be immediate. If it is thought best to open the door on the other side also, and admit Porto Rican products into this country free, that can be done by a law to take effect a year or two hence and with respect to things hereafter produced. The advantage of the change will then enure to the people of the island.

It strikes us that Judge Taylor's plan is wise and practicable. While preventing the speculators who have bought up the stocks of tobacco and sugar in Porto Rico from reaping a harvest out of immediate and complete free trade with Porto Rico it would open the ports of that island to American farm products free of duty.

A Great Gift and a Magnificent Farm For Sale.

Some time ago Mrs. Eliza Meharry Jeffers of this city endowed a chair in DePauw University by a gift of $35,000. Among the gifts is a magnificent farm of 320 acres, four eighties lying side by side about 4½ miles northwest of Tolono, Champaign county, Ill. This farm belonged to Mrs. Jeffers and her first husband, Rev. Alexander Meharry. Mr. Meharry entered this farm in 1854.

The University offers this farm for sale. It will be sold on easy terms. There are two good houses and other improvements on the farm. All land black loam, tiled, and in the midst of the best corn land in the country. The entire tract could be divided into two 160 acre farms, each. However, the University will sell one eighty or more.

All inquiries about the property should be directed to W. H. Hickman, Chancellor of DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

CELERY KING

NATURE'S CURE

What Is Celery King?

It is a scientific combination of rare roots, herbs, barks and seeds from Nature's laboratory. It cures constipation, nervous disorders, headache, indigestion and liver and kidney diseases. It is a most wonderful medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember it cures constipation.

Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists. 1

The Sure Hope for the Sick. Health and Strength for the Weak and Nervous.

Dr. Greene's Nervura

Blood and Nerve Remedy Conquers Disease.

Health, Strength, and Vigor Given to All by this Greatest of Spring Remedies.

There is no reason why every man and woman in the world should not live to a hale and hearty old age, with genial faces, sweet dispositions, and good health.

Yet, what is the story of Disease? Wrecks—wrecks—wrecks—sometimes ere the noon mark has been reached. Young men and young women, haggard, useless, miserable, drop by the wayside, burdens to themselves and to their friends.

Rise up! Be strong! There is a way. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will make you new again—LITERALLY NEW. It is Nature's own nerve and blood medicine—invigorating—strengthening—vitalizing. It brings back the snap and vigor of youth, restores confidence and energy—puts into a weary, nerve-worn man or woman the desires of life, and so invigorates the blood and nerves that life again plays a glad, merry song.

And this is a solemn fact, backed by thousands of those who were once wrecked and who are now well and strong.

Dr. Greene's Nervura cures nervous exhaustion, general debility, poor blood, weak stomach, and will be found the most strengthening, vitalizing, and invigorating spring medicine you have ever used.

Mrs. E. W. Huston, 30 Heard Street, Chelsea, Mass., says:—

"I had a slight heart trouble caused from indigestion. I would have attacks of palpitation, was very nervous, and was very much worried. By the advice of friends, I began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and at once felt better. The attacks of the heart trouble stopped, my food did not trouble me, and I consider that Dr. Greene's Nervura has entirely cured my heart trouble, and gladly recommend this medicine to all."

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain, sealed envelopes.

EN ROUTE TO PALESTINE.

Watching for the First Glimpse of Madeira—Reflections Inspired by the Voyage—Letter No. 11.

Correspondence Richmond Palladium.

ON BOARD NEW ENGLAND, February 8, 1900.

A different feeling pervades the minds of people this morning and there is a stir of new life clearly manifest. All day yesterday the probable time of our arrival at Madeira island was discussed, and it is amazing how many claimed to know on authority of the captain or some other of the boat's crew just when it would be. For instance I talked with one who eats at table with the captain, and he assured me that the captain said we could not reach Madeira till night. I then walked into the room adjoining and was assured by another fellow on the same captain's authority that the vessel would reach Madeira at 3 o'clock. This morning, however, all differences of opinion were broken into agreement by the following, printed at the bottom of our breakfast menu cards: "Notice, arrive Funchal (the port of Madeira) 2:30 p. m. Leave at 8 p. m. First dinner 7 p. m., second sitting 8 p. m." As we sat at first table we will have to come aboard before 7 o'clock, but as it is dark at that time we would wish to do so any way. And now everybody is looking forward to discovery of land. Every one imagines himself a veritable Christopher Columbus.

It is surprising how often that great explorer's name has been mentioned. If any on board ever lacked respect for him it will never be so again. To think of his plowing through the unknown waters against the wishes of his mutinous crew, not a week, but two months, away to the far west, until he came to land unheard of—and then to think of his rude ships, and the superstitions that inhabited the regions of the great deep with cruel monsters whose existence was for the very purpose of devouring human beings—to think of all this and more that comes to mind on such a voyage as we are making gives one such a sense of the courage of that intrepid discoverer as to cause one to regard him as truly one of the greatest of men. Some sense of the romantic comes to us, too, when we remember that Columbus loved and won the daughter of the first governor of Madeira, the very island to which we are now approaching; that here he lived and observing the warm currents of the gulf stream reasoned correctly that away to the westward is a land from whence it comes.

Speaking thus of Columbus, reminds me of other things that have come to mind because of the voyage. They may seem simple but nevertheless they come. While rocked to and fro by the billows one easily thinks of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," as literally true. Then irresistibly comes to mind that one of infantile days, "Rock-a-by-Baby on the Tree Top." Then again comes to mind psalms 107, 22-30: "They that go down to sea in ships that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For he commandeth and raiseth the stormy winds, which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths; their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble and He bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven." How literally true this seems to many now on this vessel.

Last night after dark we saw another sail vessel not more than two miles distant, and this morning yet another. This indicates that we are near the convergence of sailing routes.

And now I'll go on deck and be ready to have the first glimpse of land. It may be long before it appears, but we'll watch anyhow. The Richmond party have all gone but myself. When next I write it will be to tell of what we saw in the island of which so little is known.

ELLWOOD O. ELLIS.

"Prevention is the best bridle." You can prevent sickness and cure that tired feeling and all blood humors by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Real Estate Transfers.

MARCH 9.

James C. Walker to Caroline M. Moorman, for $500, undivided one-quarter lot 92 and part vacated alley, Charles W. Starr's addition to Richmond.

Charles R. Borroughs to Winfield S. Eliason and wife, for $2,000, part northeast, northwest and southeast quarter of section 18-16-13, containing 80 acres, Harrison township.

Betsey J. Bailey et al. to Emma A. Bellis, for $2,560, part southeast quarter section 26-17-13, containing 31 acres, Clay township.

Jesse W. Brooks et al. to Emma A. Bellis, for $3,200, part southeast quarter section 26-17-13, containing 31 acres, Clay township.

Emma A. Bellis et al. to Jesse W. Brooks, for $1,600, undivided one-half part southeast quarter section 26-17-13, containing 31 acres, Clay township.

Ellis Carleton Fitch to J. A. and Estella L. Kincaid, for $1,500, part southeast quarter section 22-16-13; also part northeast quarter section 27-16 13, containing 52 acres, Center township.

Trustee First M. E. church, Richmond, [illegible] for $2,600, west ½ lot 341 Elizabeth Starr's addition to Richmond.

Leander A. Teagle to John A. Evans for $5,000, part lot 541 and 542 in Elizabeth Starr's addition to Richmond.

Cambridge City to W. A. Roth, for $7.34 tax title, part fraction 26-16-12 in Cambridge City.

Mary A. Layman to Oskér Lee Johnson for $200, lot 7 in Chap. addition to Dublin.

Wm. Moran to Florence C. Nicholson for $500, part southwest ¼ section 26-17-13, land in Greensfork.

Eight mortgages filed for record, securing $7,906.28

Eight mortgages released, cancelling $9,352.16

MARCH 10.

Daniel G. Reid to Matthew Klute for $1,200, lot 11, laid out by Mordecai Parry, Richmond.

Charlotte H. Coffin to George H. Eggemeyer for $10,000, lot 24, C. W. Ferguson's addition to Richmond.

John T. Williams to Howard B. Williams for $3,200, part notheast and northwest section 29-13-1, containing 79 acres, Boston township.

Susan C. Kendall to George E. and Leona H. Callaway for $1,200, part lots 19-20, W. R., N. R. R., Cambridge City.

Five mortgages filed for record, securing $3,840.

Two mortgages released, cancelling $500.

MARCH 12.

Sheriff Wayne county to Jesse H. Brooks, for $627, part northeast quarter section 28-14-1, containing 4.44 acres, Wayne township.

Edgar F. Hiatt to William E. Ross, for $1. lot 2, block E, J. W. Salter's addition to Richmond.

George H. Eggemeyer to Charlotte S. Coffin, for $6,009, lot 58, block E, Mendenhall & Coffin's addition to Richmond.

Evaline Hammond to Harriett Gant, for $500 and other considerations, part lots 4 and 5, block 1, Dublin.

Evaline Hammond to Harriet Grant for $1,000 and other considerations, part northwest quarter section 33-16-12, containing 110 acres, Washington township.

Mary P. Harris to Emmor Hunt for $480, part southeast quarter section 3-17-14, containing 12¼ acres, New Garden township.

Elizabeth J. Pitts to William E. Farlow, part lot 1, S. E., Dalton.

Three mortgages filed for record, securing $3,800.

Six mortgages released, cancelling $2,550.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's new life pills. They develope every power of brain and body. Only 25c at A. G. Luken & Co.'s drug store. 2

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c a box. Sold by A. G. Luken & Co., druggists. 3

PORTO RICAN BILL

HON. RICHARD CANNON'S NOTABLE DELIVERY UPON THIS MEASURE.

Logical and Clear Exposition of the Constitutional Phase of the Question Which Has Recently Proven So Absorbing a Subject of Interest to the American People.

The debate in the house of representatives regarding the bill for the immediate relief of the Island of Porto Rico, whose people were recently afflicted with a tornado which destroyed three-quarters of their wealth, and who have been suffering from the effects of war, was marked with a notable speech by Hon. Richard Cannon of Illinois, who has for a quarter of a century been a forceful, patriotic and sincere leader on the Republican side. The bill passed the house with a united party, the exceptions being few, and with the support of four members on the Democratic side. It provided, as amended, for a duty of 15 per cent on the imports from that island into the United States and exports from the United States into that island, the money thus raised to be set apart, appropriated and expended entirely for the benefit and relief of the Porto Ricans. The Democrats attacked the bill because it differed from the president's recommendation set forth in his message of Dec. 5, 1899, proposing as the "plain duty of congress," a free trade policy between Porto Rico and the United States. They charged that some influence had induced the ways and means committee in the house of representatives to report a bill levying a tariff duty for the benefit of certain interests—meaning the trusts. The Republican position was that while the bill did not literally conform to the president's recommendation in December, the circumstances were such as to create an immediate and pressing emergency, forcing congress to provide means for the alleviation of the distressing conditions of the island. The bill was limited to two years in operation and it was expressly understood that it was to provide revenue for the Porto Ricans and not to create a precedent for the future government of the island. It was in no sense a protective tariff measure. It was shown in the argument on the subject that the sugar and tobacco, which are the chief exports from this island to the United States, except coffee, which is free, had, since the president's message, accumulated in the hands of the great tobacco and sugar trusts of America, which had bought up all the visible supply at their own prices, irrespective of the interests of the Porto Ricans, and that therefore the 15 per cent duty would have to be paid, not by the impoverished people who have already parted with all their products, but by two great American combinations of capital. With this explanation the following extract from the remarks of Mr. Cannon will be read with clearer insight into the conditions and with absorbed interest by every lover of his country:

Mr. Chairman:

I do not desire to consume unnecessarily the time of the house. I have great respect for the legal profession and a quarter of a century ago and over I tried to make an honest living on a country circuit practicing law, and while there was much main strength and awkwardness in what I accomplished, I did occasionally win a verdict. (Applause and laughter.) Nor does any man within the sound of my voice have a greater respect for the principles enunciated in the constitution of the United States than I have.

Mr. Chairman, the constitution of the United States, I think, was made for the country, for the people of the country; and the people of the country were not made for the constitution. (Applause on the Republican side.) There never has been a day or an hour, thank God, but what those who were charged with the power—legislative, executive, and judical of the United States—whether it be under the administration of Jefferson in making the Louisiana purchase, or under Jackson, or under Monroe, or under Polk, or under Lincoln, or under the present president of the United States Mr. McKinley, but what with fidelity to our civilization, which has been evoluted for two thousand years, with rapidly increasing population within the protection of the constitution, and in the presence of a great necessity for the promotion of the common good who did not go ahead and accomplish what was necessary, sometimes the men who were accomplishing it saying it was unconstitutional, as Mr. Jefferson did, but said he would throw himself back on the great common sense of the American people and trust to them to justify and to sustain him and, thank God, they did. (Applause.

And you, gentlemen, who have addressed the house on the other side and who have contended against the constitutional powers of the government under certain conditions, I would be glad to know if there is any one of you who will undertake to assert that Thomas Jefferson had no constitutional power to make the Louisiana purchase? Any of you gentlemen may answer that question on the other side who desires to place himself on record on that question.

Now, we did have that war with Spain. At the end of that war we acquired territory on the payment of $20,000,000 in settlement for the Philippines and the complete cession of Porto Rico and the various other islands. Did we ratify the treaty? Yes. Did we appropriate the money? Yes.

When I heard the gentleman from Missouri a few minutes ago announce as his policy, and that of his party, the doctrine that the United States were to forsake the Philippine Islands, to release them and move out and let somebody else take them or let them govern themselves, in their helpless condition so far as government is concerned, I said to myself: Why did not that gentleman of great ability rise in his place and vote against the $20,000,000 appropriated to pay Spain for the Philippines? Why was not that sarcastic voice of his and his sarcastic presence, that always commands attention from both sides of this house and a respectful hearing—why was not that lifted up in denunciation of that appropriation, and why was not his vote recorded against it?

Now, the treaty ratified, the territory becomes ours; and the question is what to do with it. You gentlemen say that you can not deal with it as property of the United States. Well we believe we can, because we have because we are, because we always have with all territories. Oh, when Thomas Jefferson signed the act touching Louisiana territory, of which the Spooner bill is an exact copy, that when the insurrection was put down and there was complete possession, it vested him with judicial, legislative, and executive power complete, until congress should otherwise provide, and he exercised that power. Then we dealt with the Louisiana territory.

Mr. Norton of Ohio—Well, what is the policy of the president or dominant party as to the Philippines? I want to know what you are going to do with them.

I will give you the policy touching Porto Rico and touching the Philippines as this discussion progresses. The policy with reference to Porto Rico is to do that which will give immediate relief at the least cost to Porto Rico and at the least cost to the government and to the best interest and advantage both, and pass this bill. The proposition as to the Philippines is to do as we are doing. To put down the insurrection, keep the army and navy there, as they are now there, as long as necessary, and as you voted to keep them there, by your votes, and preserve law and order, recognizing that it belongs to the United States and that we are responsible to our people and to the world for law and order there, and to hold the Philippines for pacification and peace, and promote proficiency as rapidly as possible in that people to care for themselves and civilize them and care for themselves and clothe them with that power and duty. That is my policy.

Gentlemen, this is a very different country from what it was a hundred years ago—less than 5,000,000 people then, 80,000,000 now; no manufactories then, the greatest manufacturing population on earth now; no wealth then, the most wealthy of any nation on earth now. The population now equal to that of Great Britain proper and Germany, almost. Eighty millions in our present territory, the result of that which has made people of our blood through the centuries move on and on and on for weal or for woe, and generally for weal, taking with it its laws and its language, its civilization.

We are of that people. And in the coming century, as we increase in population from 80,000,000 to 200,000,000 or 250,000,000, in our existing territory, we and our children will be competent to move on and on to their benefit and to the benefit of all the country to which they go. The constitution of the United States, which is a symptom of the civilization that has evoluted for two thousand years—not that it created the civilization, the civilization created it, and it dwells in the hearts of the people—is elastic enough to meet any and all conditions, as it has heretofore, and as it will in the coming century, and will enable, not hinder our people to work out justice and right and material prosperity wherever they go. (Applause on the Republican side.)

The strange doctrine is announced that because, as they say, the constitution jumps over land and sea for 12,000 miles and by its own vigor spread over every inch of the Philippine Islands and gave citizenship in its broadest sense to every one of those seventy-nine or eighty tribes, some of them Malays, some of them Filipinos, some Negritos, of every stage of civilization, none equal to our civilization, they say because the constitution jumped over there and conferred American citizenship upon all those, which gives every man, woman and child the right to come to the United States or send their products to the United States by the vigor of the constitution, therefore, they say, we are against keeping the Philippines. Well, now, I am for keeping the Philippines, because I say that they are subject, under the treaty, under the constitution, under our civilization, to the legislation of that country that owns that territory, and therefore I am for keeping them and through the coming decades to work out good results for them and good results for us. (Applause.) And I will risk the verdict of the American people in the northland and in the southland if you will fairly discuss that question and take the other side of it.

Now, I want to talk about Porto Rico. What is the condition of Porto Rico? Twelve per cent of the people only that can read or write—not read and write, but read or write. For three hundred years under Spanish domination they have been under conditions of ignorance. But, as one of the men who is seeking to oppose this legislation that is pending, calling himself a delegate from Porto Rico, in the committee on insular affairs, in answer to the question, "Are they competent to vote down there if you give them local government?" said, "No; they did not read or write, but the intelligent people tell them what to do." He said, "You can depend on us to tell them right and on their following." That is the kind of local government that you want in a holy minute. I want it as rapidly as possible; it may come next year, possibly a partial civil government this year, but just as soon as we can. What is there at present? A military government under the president, and until congress changes it it will there remain. A people whose markets are destroyed by their divorce from Spain; a people whose crops have been destroyed by the most destructive hurricane of many, many years a well-conditioned people who want to do the best they can, but who have not much to do with, being the victims of misfortune.

Now, what is the best thing to do? You and I have to determine that. Do you want to appropriate money from the United States treasury—$2,000,000 for the coming year—to support those people? "Oh, it is splendid," you gentlemen on the other side seem to say, "to tear down a structure." You are good at that. Thank God, you never succeeded at any great rate, but you have always been trying ever since I was born to tear down something, but I never saw you success fully build up anything, not even a pigpen, nor even a henroost. (Laughter.)

But you say, "Oh, no; do not enact this bill." What then? Two million dollars from the treasury of the United States to be appropriated for these Porto Ricans. You are seeking to be the majority tomorrow. You say that you are going to stand together and vote against this bill. You say that you are going to have enough reinforcements from this side of the house to give you a majority. I do not believe it; but you say so. What are you going to do? If you spread free trade over those people and make no provision for immediate money, are you going to vote it out of the treasury? We on this side have to construct; we have got to look out; we have got to do something. This bill must pass or we must vote $2,000,000 out of the treasury for the coming year to care for Porto Rico. We not like to do that.

But there is another alternative, one which has been proposed and very greatly urged by the delegates, self styled in the main, from Porto Rico, with their American assistants—a course suggested by some very good men for our consideration and greatly urged by some of these people—namely, that we enact a law of congress bonding the island for $10,000,000, with or without the United States guaranty, and pass the money thus raised over to these Porto Rican delegates, to be loaned out to the people.

But that is as wild a project as the government warehousing scheme was down in the southern states when the Populist party was on the rampage, a party which stole your machinery, by the way, my Democratic friends. Those are two of the alternatives. What is the third? This bill. What will this bill do? If enacted, it raises $2,200,000 the first year. It begins to raise this money the very day it is enacted, and will raise more money the first month than it will the last of the 12 months that it is in operation. Twenty-five per cent of the Dingley rates—upon what. Practically upon tobacco and sugar. Coffee already comes in free. But the coffee plantations were destroyed. The old crop in the hands of the raisers was practically destroyed. There is not much coffee to come in. It could come now as well as hereafter, but it is not there. There are 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco there—in the hands of whom?

If that tobacco should come to the United States, paying 35 cents a pound, that would be $1,050,000 upon tobacco in the hands of the American tobacco trust waiting over there in Porto Rico for free trade with Porto Rico to come in. Who gets that $1,000,000? Will it decrease the price. No; there is so little of it in comparison with the tobacco used in the United States that its competition would not lower the price of tobacco to any appreciable extent. Will the sum of $1,050,000 go into the pocket of the poor Porto Ricans that you are agonizing about, my Missouri friend. No; they have parted with that tobacco; but it is now in the hands of the merchants, and that $1,050,000 will go into the pockets of the American tobacco trust, all in the name of God and humanity and the poor Porto Ricans, blessed by the crocodile tears of the gentleman from Missouri. Is this a fable? No; it is an open secret in New York, in Washington, in various parts of the United States, in Porto Rico—everywhere.

Now, let us take the next item—sugar. What is the tax upon sugar? We use in the United States 2,000,000 tons of sugar every year. Now, keep that in mind. 2,000,000 tons. Where does it come from? Fourteen hundred thousand tons come from foreign countries and pay on the average a duty of $1.60 per hundred 300,000 tons come from Hawaii. How much from Porto Rico? At the highest estimate 60,000 tons—one fifth of the amount that comes from Hawaii. Have you any sugar over there in Porto Rico now awaiting to be exported to the United States? Yes. Who owns it? Does the poor Porto Rican who can not read and can not write, own it? No. It is an open secret that what ever sugar is there today is held by the great American sugar trust; and when it comes into the United States, if it comes before legislation is enacted, it pays $1.60 a hundred.

My friends on the other side of the house say we ought to have free trade and open ports, and at once. The sugar then coming in and the tobacco coming in will bring down the price of sugar in the United States. Is that a fact? No. Why Mr. Chairman, for 30 years, under reciprocity, we have had free trade with the Hawaiian islands, as far as sugar is concerned, and although 300,000 tons come in from those islands, it is so little, in comparison to the consumption of this country, that it does not bring down the price of the other 1,400,000 tons that we import in the United States. That brings up the price, and the $1.60 a hundred is added to the price of all the sugar coming into our borders free, because all the sugar on hand in Porto Rico, if admitted in that manner under the operation of the pending bill, would not affect prices materially.

Why, Mr. Chairman, these two great trusts have control now of both of these products in the island, and the moment they land here the price jumps up by the amount of the Dingley tariff bill, and they put the money in their pockets. Who can dispute that proposition?

Is this a feeble thing? Is it worthy or unworthy of consideration? I repeat again that in the opinion of all men of ordinary intelligence who have examined the matter is that no better proposition could be suggested than that now before the house, although gentlemen on the other side agonize about the question of trusts, and tell us about their constitutional scruples, or, in other words, manage to get into their hearts one principle while in their voices and votes they enunciate another. They have the voice of Jacob, but the hand of Esau. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Now, the Republican party in a majority in this house, with a majority in the senate, and with the president of the United States, chargeable with all that is done, responsible before the people, having the power to come and give their best thought and judgment to this legislation, must meet the responsibilities that are thrust upon them. [Applause.]

Now, I want to be fair. In my judgment, my Democratic friends are not really at heart opposed to this bill. I tell you what they are hoodooing about. [Laughter.] They see that if this humane and proper measure is passed and goes into effect, it will tell all the country and all the world that the American congress, with its American civilization, with its laws and constitution, has the power to be practical, and they say, "We will take nothing, when we go out with the bogie man and with Bryan and Sulzer or Bryan and somebody else; we will take nothing when we go out and undertake to scare the people, when we talk of the 80 tribes of barbarians, of the Sulu sultan with his wives, of the Negritos and the Malay races, and that they will never in 500 years come up to be competent for the same kind of government that we have, and that it will cost money, and that it is wicked, and from the standpoint of policy we can not keep them, and therefore we are going to throw them away, although we pledged to keep them, although we paid $20,000,000 in the bargain, let us throw them away because it is not safe; the constitution jumps over there on 1,000 legs, and you can not deal with them." [Prolonged laughter and applause.]

The cry has gone forth, "For God's sake let us defeat the bill," because its enactment would show that we can deal with all questions under our form of civilization, our laws and constitution, all that humanity and civilization demand. [Applause on the Republican side.] There is the conflict, there is the fight you are trying to put up. There is the foundation you are trying to lay. And while individually I do not believe you would do it, at the expense of the starvation of the Porto Ricans, collectively I believe you would sacrifice a great many things and a great many people to your theories, and for any faint prophecy of success that might come to you on the evening winds from the voice of your great somersault leader. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I believe in our civilization, in our blood, and in what comes to us by heredity; in our literature, in our language, in our science, in our progress, in our capacity to govern ourselves and help better the condition of those that are necessarily brought in contact with us. I believe in the progress of the Anglo-American-German-French-Irish-Scotch combination. [Laughter and applause.] I believe now, as we have one common purpose, that we are competent to take care of our constitution and of the civilization of which it is the product. It is not the constitution which preserves our civilization, but it is our civilization which preserves the constitution.

To illustrate, in Mexico they have a constitution, an exact copy of ours. I spent some months there a few years ago, studying Mexico and the grand man who is president, and the man who gives the only possible government to Mexico; yet, while it is a republic in form, with state governments in form and state constitutions like unto ours, there is no where on earth, Russia not excepted, that has so autocratic, so despotic government as that of Mexico today; yet they have the same constitution that we have. "Oh, but," says somebody, "if your constitution do not restrain a wicked congress, it will oppress these poor people." Oh, no; the hearthstone, the fireside, the schoolhouse, the love of justice and the love of liberty, demonstrated by the wisdom of 80,000,000 of people, does restrain and will work out their salvation and our salvation, the hairsplitting constitution doctors to the contrary notwithstanding. [Loud and long continued applause on the Republican side.]

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contains no minerals in any form—no dangerous stimulants—it will not upset invalids or children. It is the one sure cure for pain in the back, scalding and frequent urine, dizziness, dropsy, and all diseases springing from weak kidneys. 50c. at the druggists'. Enough for about 2 week's treatment. Dainty yellow tablets, the most scientific form of compounding medicine.

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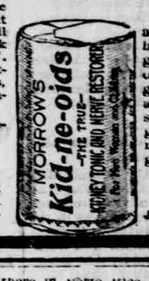
Healthy urine is clear, and does not stain. Put some in a glass and let it stand 24 hours. If there is a sediment at the bottom, get Kid-ne-oids at once. It means your kidneys are affected. Free booklet for the asking.



H. Kuchenbuch, 169 Ft. Wayne ave., Richmond, Ind., says: "I have had the backache in the region of my kidneys for a number of years. It has continued to grow worse. Then I grew weak and emaciated so that I could scarcely stand. Some time ago I got a package of Morrow's kidne-oids which did me a world of good."

For sale at all drug stores.

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FEARFUL TRAGEDY

An Arkansas Farmer Murders His Family, Burns House and Suicides.

Little Rock, March 13.—Zeb Leonard, a farmer of Scott county, took his wife and 4-year-old son to a secluded spot and shot and killed them. He buried the bodies and, returning to his home, burned the house. Leonard then went into the woods and shot himself. Leonard was 60 years old and his wife 27. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

Bank Looted and Burned.

Huron, S. D., March 13.—The safe of the Bank of Hitchcock, which was destroyed by fire Friday night, was opened yesterday and but little money was found. Cashier Wilson says that about $11,000 in cash was in the safe when the bank closed business Friday evening and it is now believed the safe was rifled and the building fired by the thieves.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Ex-Congressman John Davis of the Fifth Kansas district has gone totally blind.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway company is enthusiastic over the increase of our Asiatic trade.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $265,010,650; gold reserve, $242,931,049.

Three Frenchmen have arrived at New York who say they intend to make the attempt to go to the Klondike by automobile.

Oliver Pason Hubbard, LL.D., late professor of chemistry and geology at Dartmouth college, is dead at his home in New York.

A bacteriological examination of rats caught at Port Melbourne wharf has established the fact that the vermin are infected with plague.

The Spanish steamer Minerva, which has been on the missing list for many weeks and was given up as lost, has been towed into Bermuda.

The United States armored cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron; the gunboat Machias, the battleship Texas and the cruiser Detroit are at Havana.

Judge Weiss of Pennsylvania has handed down an opinion restraining the state and national councils of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics from collecting the per capita of 15 cents levied by the national council at its annual session at Minneapolis.

Henry Parker, who is wanted at Boston by the United States authorities on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud in selling mysterious boxes, said to have wonderful good luck qualities, has not been found.

A HOLOCAUST

Fourteen Persons Perish Miserably at Newark, N. J.

Newark, March 13.—Fourteen persons lost their lives, two persons were seriously injured and many others slightly burned in a fire in this city yesterday. The firemen, after the flames had been subdued, took 13 bodies from the ruins and while they were thus engaged another victim of the fire died in the city hospital.

The building in which the fire broke out was a veritable fire trap. It was old, of frame construction and extended two stories above the ground floor. Until three or four years ago the structure had been used as a church, but it was converted into a tenement.

Refused to Sign Contract.

Columbus, O., March 13.—The striking machinists, after conceding the right of the employers to employ non-union men on equal terms with union men, insisted upon the employers signing a contract with the union. At a meeting last night the Columbus Metal Manufacturers' association conceded all the demands of the machinists, in so far as wages and hours of labor are concerned, but refused to sign a contract with the union, and as an ultimatum declared that they would deal with the machinists only as individuals.

Schoolboys' Black Flag.

South Bend, Ind., March 13.—Yesterday morning the flag pole of the city high school flaunted a black flag. Some of the high school boys were required to report on Saturday to make up time for a special vacation recently granted, and they vented their feelings by unfurling the black flag.

Horseshoers' Strike Ended.

Indianapolis, March 13.—The journeymen horseshoers, who have been on strike for a week, returned to work yesterday. After a series of conferences with the operators, an agreement on a scale of prices was reached at a meeting of the employers and employes.

Death From Lockjaw.

New Albany, Ind., March 13.—Marvin H. Cook, in charge of the linemen of the Cumberland Valley Telephone company, is dead of lockjaw, induced by an injury inflicted upon his thumb a few days ago. His sufferings before death were frightful.

Re-Elected For Fourth Time.

Frankton, Ind., March 13.—Prof. J. B. Fagan, superintendent of the public schools, for the fourth time, has been re-elected to the present position, the last time bringing with it a substantial increase in salary.