

NO SUGAR IN THEIRS.

REPUBLICANS TURN DOWN THE SUGAR TRUST AND OTHERS.

Work Moving at a Satisfactory Rate in Washington—It Is the Farmers and Artisans That This Congress Is Working For—Press Opinions.

The rate of progress being made on the tariff bill in the senate is phenomenal. And what is more to the point, those changes made by the senate finance committee which seemed to meet with popular disapproval are being eliminated by the Republican caucus, and the bill by the time it gets back to the house is likely to be so nearly in its original form that it will be satisfactory to the people and so get promptly upon the statute books.

The senate Republicans have decided to restore the house sugar schedule, which is especially gratifying to many people because it deprives the Democrats of any opportunity to charge that the trust controlled the forming of that schedule or any other schedule of the bill. It is believed that the house rates on wool will also be restored.

The rate of speed made on the bill is very favorably commented upon by experienced legislators here.

"It is not surprising that the people of the United States," said Senator Burrows, speaking of this subject, "are anxious to see the tariff bill passed and are urging congress to make what-over speed is possible. They have suffered so much from the effect of low tariff in the past few years that impatience with any unnecessary delay would be entirely justifiable. But if they were to consider the situation as we find it here they certainly would

"You think the rate of speed which is being made in the bill then is at least up to the average?"

"Much more than that. The present generation of congressmen in either branch of that body never saw a tariff bill framed, considered and passed in anything like the brief space of time which has been or is likely to be occupied in this one. Every year of growth of the country, growth of imports, growth of manufactures and growth of the various interests involved adds to the complications in the framing of a new tariff law. Yet this one has been framed, passed by the house and half of it passed over in the senate in a phenomenally brief space of time, and there is good reason to believe that it will be passed by the senate before the end of the month."

"So that it is probable that the first four months of the new administration will witness the completion and final enactment of the tariff law promised in the platform framed at St. Louis?"

"Yes. And what is more, it will be the quickest work which the United States has ever known since Washington in this line. No congress since the first one ever framed and passed a tariff law within the first four months of its existence as a congress, and President McKinley will be the first executive since Washington given an opportunity to attach his signature to a general tariff measure within four or five months of his inauguration as president."

"Then the progress being made by congress on this bill instead of being a proper subject for criticism because of slowness is just the reverse?"

"Yes. The speed made in framing and completing the bill, as I have already indicated, is much greater than usual, even when a single party controls both branches of congress, and when it is considered that this is not

They Won't Crawl Back.
The question of reuniting the democratic factions is coming up again for general discussion, but the tenor and temper of the observations along this line are not of a character to encourage a lively hope of harmonious agreement. The popocratic leaders, as a rule, insist upon holding to the Chicago platform of '96 as the arbitrary standard of democratic faith and principle, and would have sound-money democrats humbly confess themselves deserters and prove their repentance by coming back to the Bryan organization and swallowing the Bryan platform. Hon. Richard Bland, in an interview of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, referring to the sound-money democrats, says:

"Any man who voted against Mr. Bryan is not a democrat. It makes no difference how many Jeffersonian cradles he has rocked in, if he failed to stand by the Chicago platform he is not a democrat. There is no compromise to be made with the bolters. There is no disposition to prevent them from coming back into the party, but they should understand that in order to be democrats again they must do the coming back themselves. I see no more reason for compromising with Palmer and Buckner than with the man who voted for McKinley. The principle is the same."

We take it that few democrats, who, upon principle, refused to support Mr. Bryan and his undemocratic platform, are willing to yield to this arrogant and dictatorial assumption upon the part of the popocratic leaders and stultify themselves by surrendering their honest and earnest convictions and crawling into the Bryanite ranks on sufferance.—Nashville Banner (dem).

Free Trade Arguments Exposed.
The free traders, who found their tariff law a complete failure in every legitimate branch of the government service, have taken refuge in the statements that its reductions in revenue duties caused an increased market abroad for our domestic manufactures. They carefully conceal, however, the explanation of the apparent increase in our exports. This explanation lies in the fact, first, that the enormous importations of foreign manufactures compelled our own manufacturers to either seek a market abroad or close their establishments, and, second, that increase in prices has swelled the total prices of exports rather than the increase in demand. For instance, the exportations of illuminating oils in 1896 under the Wilson law were twenty odd million dollars in excess of those of 1894, under the McKinley law, and indeed supplied one-half of the total increase of that period. This increase was, however, altogether in values and not in quantity, the number of gallons exported in 1896 being actually less than in 1894, while the number of dollars received was twenty odd millions greater in 1896 than in 1894. The same is true of other articles of export, notably sole leather, which increased largely in price and consequently in amount of receipts, though not increasing in quantity.—Exchange.

Heavy Linen Imports.
The Irish Textile Journal, May 15, gives the exports of linen manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States at 17,583,300 yards for the month of April, as compared with 6,737,300 yards in April, 1896.

When Will It Drop.
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The Complexion of the Senate.
People who are inclined to criticize the senate for its apparently slow progress on the tariff bill will understand from the following statement from the Washington Post the reason why the Republicans find it impossible to make rapid progress—they do not control the senate. The Post of recent date says: "With the swearing in of Senator McLaurin, the political complexion of the senate is established for some time to come: It is as follows:
Republicans 43
Democrats 34
Populists 7
Silver Republicans 5
Vacancy (Oregon) 1
Total 90
Necessary for a majority 45"

That Tax on Tea.
The proposed ten-cent tea tax is not meeting with favor among the wage-earners in our factories.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

Queer Ways of Growing Manly—Why the Children of Guiana Grow Up to Be Cruel Men and Women—The Youthful Days of Octave Feuillet.

Dirge at the Sea.
HE moon goes down and the shadows creep
Like dark, lost souls o'er the starless deep;
The dull wave breaks with a sullen shock
Where the sea-bird moans on the lonely rock,
Oh, minstrel! give your melodies breath
Solemn and tender as love and death.

Where the ribbed sands draw their line of white
Along yon grass in the cold, dark night,
There are two low graves where the lovers sleep
Who were hurled to our arms by the murderous Deep;
Oh, minstrel! give your melodies breath
Solemn and tender as love and death.
The bride was my sister; the bridegroom my friend!
(Low with the wind let your melody be!)
In the joy of young love, and alone all to be
An hour on the waves—thou murderous Sea!
Oh, minstrel! give your melodies breath
Solemn and tender as love and death.

Queer Ways of Growing Manly.
In Guiana, if a child is slow in its movements, the parents apply an ant to the child instead of a whip to make it move faster. This little ant bites more cruelly than a mosquito, and its bite is apt to be very troublesome afterwards. As you can imagine, this treatment does not make the child very kind to others, and the children of Guiana are said to be particularly cruel to animals. The little boys of Guiana do not reckon their age by years, but by their ability to endure pain. Until he gets to the point where he can let the Huen ant bite him without wincing, he is considered merely a baby. Like boys all over the world, the little Guiana boy wants to be a man, as he understands it. So he cuts gashes in his arms and breast and rubs into the wounds the juice of a plant which stings and bites, but this juice is said to be also an antidote of snake poison. Some little boys grow up with very queer ideas of what it means to be a man. I remember passing a group of little boys, little bits of boys, in a tenement house street once. Before I got to them I saw that they were greatly excited, that they were all talking at once and talking very loudly. I walked slowly to try to find out what was the cause of the excitement, and I found that the boys were telling each other what they meant to be when they were men. One little fat, chubby boy put his hands in his knickerbocker pockets, swelled out his chest, and said, with an air of pride and decision, "I am going to det junk (drunk) when I det to be a man like my papa." You see, he did not have very clear ideas as to what it meant to be a man; but he showed one thing, that he loved his father, and that his father was to him the best kind of a man.

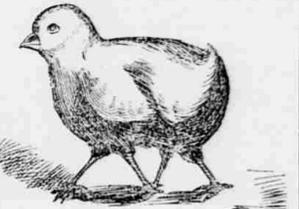
Octave Feuillet's Early Days.
Madame Octave Feuillet tells a pretty story of her famous husband's youth in "Some Years of My Life." During the first few years of his literary labors, the author of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" was himself poor and struggling. His father, who had desired for him a diplomatic career, was bitterly opposed to Octave's adoption of literature as a profession. He even went so far as to refuse to receive his son, and to withdraw from him his modest allowance; but the young man's aspirations remained unchanged. He set himself diligently to work at the labor of his choice, full of confidence in the future. During this saddened and restricted period of his life, the only recreation he allowed himself, strange as it may seem, was dancing. Passionately fond of this amusement, he devoted all of his leisure evenings to it, regularly attending the students' balls, where he would dance until he was ready to drop from exhaustion. The masked balls of the opera had for the hard working young writer an especial fascination. One evening he so ardently desired to attend one of these balls that he pawned his watch to obtain money enough to hire a costume for the occasion. Now this watch had been his mother's, and no sooner had he entered his attic room than he began to reflect upon what he had done. Remorse followed exhilaration. He resolved to return the next morning to the pawnshop, give back the money and reclaim his watch. "I passed the night," he said afterwards, "gazing upon the ten francs I had received, my heart beating painfully, my eyes filled with tears, and asking myself if I would be strong enough to absent myself from the ball." The following day he proved the strength of his resolution by returning to the pawnshop and redeeming his watch. As in this instance he was, throughout his whole life, actuated by a sense of duty and constrained by the most delicate sentiments.

A Primitive South African People.
If we could find people who live in communities in a condition that owes nothing to our boasted civilization, we need not confine our search to the interior of Africa nor to the yet unexplored regions of Central Australia. The continent of South America supports nations that are still, at the close of the nineteenth century, undeniably primitive in their manners and arts.

The tribe of the Jivaros is a large one, and one of the most distinguished, independent and warlike in South America. They speak a language of their own, Jivaro, and occupy the country generally from the upper Pestessa to the Santiago River, down to the Pongode Manserliche, on the Maranon. They are hospitable and their houses are large and built of palms. They have a most perfect method of scalping, by which the victim's head is reduced to the size of a moderately large orange, maintaining tolerably well all the features. The skin is cut round the base of the neck, and the entire covering of the skull removed in one piece. This is then dried gradually by means of hot stones put inside it, until the boneless head shrinks to the required size. They also wear the hair of their slain enemies in long plaits around their waist. Great festivities take place when a child, at three or four years of age, is initiated into the art and mysteries of smoking. The Jivaros of the Pintue have the art of producing emesis nearly every morning, with the aid of a feather, because they hold that all food remaining in the stomach overnight is unwholesome and undigested, and should, therefore, be got rid of by any means. They are satisfied the means they have practiced through many generations is the readiest available and the most effective.

Oldest Theater in Europe.
The oldest theater in Europe is that of Dionysius, otherwise named Bacchus, at Athens, which is the prototype of all later theaters. It was founded B. C. 320, and when its remains were excavated in 1862, the stage, the orchestra and lower rows of seats were discovered to be in a fair state of preservation. The cave, where the spectators sat, hewn out of the rock, proved to have been large enough to accommodate 20,000 persons. It has in the front row 67 marble thrones, each inscribed with the name of one of the chief Athenian priest, or of some secular official. Of theaters which have been built within the last 300 or 400 years, the oldest in Europe is that within the Vatican, built by Bramanti in 1580. The oldest existing theater in England is Drury Lane, dating from April, 1662.

A Queer Chick.
Mr. John Hess, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has a chick recently hatched that has four legs and four wings. When it came from the egg it walked and



looked like a weaking calf, but soon became spruce and chipper. It had its photograph taken, and then it died. Now it's preserved in alcohol.

Accomplished Cats.
In the treasury department at Washington there is one very wonderful cat. According to Our Animal Friends, his name is Tom, and when addressed he will quickly respond, even waking out of a sound sleep to go toward the speaker. Sometimes, to confuse him, the clerks will sing out some word or words to which the syllable "tom" is emphasized, and to that he pays no attention. But let one call, "Tom, it's dinner time!" and forthwith he walks across the room, reaches up with his paws to a tin pail, claws it down, and comes bringing it in his mouth. Tom is passionately fond of music. At the city of "hand organ" he climbs to a high window seat, but at the words, "Here's a dog," he slinks under a desk. One of the most accomplished cats in England belongs to Lady Randolph Churchill. It is a Maltese Angora, without spot, and with a particularly cunning face. This cat was bought for the late Lord Randolph Churchill during that year or two when his strong mind failed and every effort was made to amuse him. He was afraid of dogs, taking a sudden terror at the sight of them, but Miss Angora just pleased him. She was sent from India by an officer in that country who had taken her parents there years before. Her mother had been a watchcat, able to keep guard over a tent, meowing if a strange step came, and of course her children were very bright. When this Churchill cat was told to "go play the piano," she would immediately walk back and forth upon the keys of the baby grand in the boudoir. "Now sit for your picture," she would assume a demure position, with her paws in line, her tail neatly curled around them, and her head nicely bent to one side, as if trying to "look pleasant."

Good for Evil.
An organ grinder stopped to play in front of a tenement house. A number of children gathered to hear him. A large rube boy made a snowball and threw it, knocking off the organ grinder's hat and it rolled into the gutter. The man picked up his hat, brushed it and put it on. Then he said to the big boys, "Now, I will play you a merry tune," and he bowed and began to play a lively air. The little children danced, but the large boys were ashamed, and walked away. The organ grinder had taught them a lesson. He had returned good for evil.

Three thousand Lascars, especially imported, are to be turned loose on London by the Peninsular and Oriental and other steamship lines plying with the East, as their contributions to the picturesqueness of the Queen's Jubilee celebration

Mathematics and Money.
Husband—According to your own figures, you spent over \$100 this year in cheap fripperies which had to be thrown away after once wearing. That \$100 would have bought a piece of lace that would have lasted a lifetime—in fact, could be used by your descendants or generations.
Wife—Well, give me \$100, and I will buy the lace for next year.
Husband—Um—never mind; I—I don't think lace is very becoming to your style of beauty. Here's ten cents for another ruffie.

The Russian Thistle.
The power for mischief of the Russian thistle is instanced by A. J. Lovejoy, of Roscoe, who reports an experiment made by a friend of his in Gettysburg, S. D. While driving one day one of the thistles came tumbling along in his path. The happy thought came to him of tickling the thistle with a request to the person finding it to let him know where it had traveled to. He did so and turned it loose again. In a few days word came from the thistle sixty miles away. It had distributed its seed the entire distance.

Two Mighty Continentals.
North and South America, besides Guatemala, the West Indies, Australia and even Europe, are the fields of usefulness in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its value as an antidote to malaria, and as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, nervousness and loss of appetite and sleep. The inhabitants, the medical men of these countries, have spoken in no uncertain terms concerning the efficacy of the great household remedy.

Boat-Life in Siam.
The boat-life of Siam includes almost all life. Business and pleasure, health and happiness, all center in the river or its branches. A boat and a paddle are almost as natural and indispensable possessions to a Siamese as his arms or legs. He has no notion of traveling any distance except by boat, and the idea of living in a place inaccessible by water generally strikes him as absurd. Three weeks to come down stream with a full cargo, a week to dispose of it and indulge in the gaieties of the capital, four or five months to get back with the emptied boat, and the rest of the year for farm-work at home—such is the program of many a Siamese family.

Hoagman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine.
The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Cold Sores, etc. C. G. Clark & Co., N. Haven, Ct.

Wages in '09 near Florida.
Remarkable stories are current of wages in Southern Florida, and it is true that a skilled orange packer, boy or man, can earn \$1.50 a day, but the employment is not permanent. It is true, too, that \$150 an acre has been made in a single winter from tomatoes, but here again a little capital and considerable knowledge are required. It is unsafe to seek employment in Southern Florida without some sort of guarantee.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

Musical South America.
Handel's "Messiah" was recently performed at Buenos Ayres, for the first time in South America, with a chorus of 300 and an orchestra of fifty performers. Special trains were run, the house was sold out an hour and a half after the opening of the box office and the proceeds were \$7,500.

Comes Back to Hood's

Whenever the Blood is Impure or Health Poor.
"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a tonic and blood purifier for a number of years and I use it whenever I become debilitated or my blood is impure and it has never failed to bring me back to my normal condition. It always strengthens and invigorates the system." R. M. PRATHER, 616 South Street, Atchison, Kansas.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Get Hood's.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

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THE GOODS COME AND THE MONEY GOES.



not think that progress is slow or that there has been any unnecessary delay."

"Do you mean that the situation here is such as to make the progress upon the tariff bill unusually slow or that congress is actually making the usual speed in the consideration of the tariff bill?"

"Both. Conditions are entirely unusual. It has very seldom happened that congress has seriously attempted to pass a general tariff measure when its two branches have not been in accord and there have been very few if any cases when it has succeeded in doing so with the party in power at the white house only controlling one branch of congress. Everybody knows that the Republican party is not in control of the senate and cannot hope to be before March, 1899. The senate has now 89 members so that 45 is required as a majority, and as the Re-

publican party has but 43 members it is perfectly clear that it does not and cannot control the senate politically. In view of this fact it cannot be expected that the party can conduct legislation in that body as it would be able to do under other circumstances. I am not criticizing the speed which is being made nor would anybody be justified, I think, in doing so, even if the Republicans actually controlled both branches of congress."

the case with the present congress the progress which is now being made is a matter for general congratulation rather than criticism."

"Do you expect to see an immediate revival of prosperity, business activity and of manufactures immediately after the enactment of the new law?"

"I expect that business men, manufacturers and others whose interests are directly or indirectly affected by the tariff will have an intelligent basis upon which to take up business threads again. It is not to be expected, of course, that people who have a year's supply of foreign goods in stock will immediately give large orders to manufacturers or that the manufacturers themselves will be able to resume business with the number of men or the rates of wages which will be practicable after the enormous supply of goods in the country has been absorbed. Yet it is reasonable to expect that the effect will be felt in a measurable degree and that if the people recognize the conditions and enter cordially and cheerfully upon the work of getting back to the prosperity which we had under protection the desired result will come. But it should be remembered that recovery from four years of enormous importations of foreign goods under a low tariff cannot be overcome in a day or a few days, or even a few months. What the people want to do now is lay aside all doubts as to the future and resume business with courage and confidence.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

The Common Scold.
The Democratic papers that take their cue from Mr. Cleveland and more particularly the Mugwumps who would like nothing better than to see the Republican efforts for tariff revision frustrated, are continuing to whine and growl and scold because congress is consistent and does not abandon tariff legislation work for the purpose of tacking up the currency problem. They maintain that the latter subject is the one which the people want to have solved. This is an erroneous opinion, but if these people want to cling to it there is no law on the statute book forbidding them doing so.—Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, May 22, 1897.

Coolie Labor' Results.
The fifty-seven cotton mills of Japan have made an average profit of 10 1/2 per cent for the half year ended December 31, 1896, after allowing for the reserve funds.—The Indian Textile Journal.

The Hungry Dog.



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