

LONG MAKES PLEA FOR CUBA

Kansas Urges Reciprocity as Averted Duty of United States.

ASSERTS OBLIGATION IS BINDING ONE

Cannot Be Ignored Without Harm to People of Island—Home Market Would Be Benefited.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill continued in the house today, the principal speeches being made by Mr. Long of Kansas, a member of the ways and means committee, who from the first, ardently supported the proposition for reciprocity and who originally favored a reduction of 40 per cent, and by Mr. Shafer of Colorado, who opposed the bill on the ground that the sugar trust, which he said was waging a war of extermination against the beet sugar industry would be its chief beneficiary.

The leaders of the house who have been much worried as to the outcome of the controversy were considerably relieved to learn that Mr. Watson, of Indiana, who is acting as the republican whip on this occasion, informed them that after a careful canvass he was positive that when the attempt was made to overturn the chair in order to make way for an amendment to abolish the differential on refined sugar the chair would be sustained.

On both sides it is considered that the uncertainty regarding the fate of the bill hinges upon the question of overruling the chair. Despite Mr. Watson's canvass, there are those who still contend that they will win the bill.

Rosecrans Funeral Committee.

At the opening of the session of the house today the speaker announced the appointment of the following committee to attend the funeral at Arlington cemetery, Washington, of General W. S. Rosecrans: Mr. Heubner of Iowa, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Mr. Loud of California, Mr. Steele of Indiana, Mr. Sulzer of New York, Mr. Elliott of South Carolina, Mr. Clark of Missouri, Mr. Cummings of New York and Mr. Taylor of Alabama.

The postoffice appropriation bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Loud, Smith of Illinois and Swanson of Virginia were appointed conferees.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill.

Mr. Long, who has been very active in urging Cuban reciprocity, spoke in favor of the bill. He urged that the pending bill does not involve a revision of the tariff, but contemplates the fate of the republican doctrine of reciprocity, to which the party was committed by the platforms of 1896 and 1900 and the McKinley and Dingley tariff acts, depended upon the passage of this bill.

Cost of Production.

He analyzed the evidence before the committee on ways and means as to the cost of producing refined sugar from both Cuban cane and the sugar beet and argued that even at the reduced tariff provided by this bill refined sugar could be placed on the Chicago market for 28 cents a hundred less than refined Cuban sugar and that Nebraska and Colorado beet sugar can be placed on the Kansas City market for 18 cents a hundred less than Cuban sugar and that Cuban sugar cannot compete at all with its rival on the Denver market. He quoted from the statement made by the Oxnard Beet Sugar company at its annual meeting, held April 1, 1902, that it can manufacture refined sugar "below the cost of granulated sugar made from imported raw."

He read the evidence of all the beet sugar experts to the effect that the proposed reduction in the Cuban tariff would not lower the price of refined sugar and argued that therefore the beet sugar industry would not be injured by the proposed legislation. He devoted much time to the proposition. The Cuban planters, and not the sugar trust, would get the benefit of the concession in tariff.

Effect of Reciprocity.

Turning to the benefits which would accrue to us from reciprocity with Cuba he reviewed the case of the Blaine reciprocity treaty, which existed from 1891 to 1894, showing that while our exports to all other countries fell off materially during this period, owing to the depreciation in silver and other causes, that our trade with Cuba more than doubled and that our exports to countries with which we had reciprocity agreements were the only ones that showed an increase. Reciprocity, he de-

FAVORS CHIEF OF STAFF PLAN

General Schofield Declares that Dual Head of Army is Wrong.

WOULD MAKE PRESIDENT COMMANDER

Veteran Military Leader Deplores the Strained Relations Existing Between Roosevelt, Miles and Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The report of the testimony given before the senate committee on military affairs by General Schofield, formerly the commanding general of the army, on the bill to create a general staff was made public today. He endorsed the bill, saying that he had long since come to the conclusion that there is no room under our constitution for two commanders and that the president, whom the constitution makes the supreme commander, must act through the secretary of war. He added:

"The very excited individual office, so-called, commanding general of the army must disappear. There is no room for it in this government, no matter who occupies it. It is not a question of personality at all, or of the character of the individual, so far as this great question is concerned. It must be what the country has, a chief of staff, not a commanding general."

Referring to the German system, General Schofield said:

"We would have to modify their system so as to make it applicable. If we had the head of the army for years the same man, the publication of General Wood's statement, that would be very well, but the nominal head of the army, the president, will not even talk to him except to criticize him, or if he were to be a chief of staff, not even speak to each other? What good is he?"

Senator Burrows: "Why would you let the same condition of affairs exist between the chief of staff, and the president?"

General Schofield: "Because he would relieve him and get another. The personal relations between the president, the secretary of war and the commanding general are, of all, more important than any law, and that is one of the reasons why this bill is absolutely indispensable, or something like it. You must give to the president discretion to select the chief of staff."

Senator Burrows: "Why cannot the lieutenant general of the army and the president confer as it is?"

General Schofield: "They are not on speaking terms."

Senator Burrows: "Not on speaking terms?"

General Schofield: "No, sir. You will have to get rid of that intolerable condition by which this man, close to the president, the only man who is available to do these things, is a man whom the president does not talk to except to criticize him. The result is bad; very bad. The president needs of such a man, as did the president whom I have known. They would say: 'I cannot do these things; I must have a military man to help me' then in that situation he perhaps sends for Colonel Major so and so and finds there is a bright young fellow and he knows about these things and a few days it gets to be known that 'Tom so and so' is commanding the army."

Not Afraid of Germanizing.

In reply to a question by Senator Scott, calling attention to General Miles' statement that the effect of the proposed legislation would be to Germanize and Russify the American army, General Schofield said: "I am not afraid of that. I think we might Germanize other things a little with advantage, possibly."

Remarking upon the provision of the bill for a four years term as chief of staff, General Schofield opposed it as coming from that fountain of error, the congress of the United States, which provides for the retirement of the very best men just when they come to be of the age when Von Moltke was his greatest triumph. I am not superannuated yet," he continued, "and still I have been retired for a long time."

General Schofield expressed the opinion that during the war of the rebellion the southern system of selecting high officers was far better than that of the north. Speaking of the rank of lieutenant general, he said he would give the proposed chief of staff even higher rank, adding:

"I would make one general at the head of the army and I would have three lieutenant generals and then the proper number of officers in the grades under that. The confederates during the civil war were a great deal wiser than we in that respect. They were better soldiers and better educated and knew more about it. They carried off the greater proportion of the best blood that we had, to tell the truth, and they organized their army scientifically."

Function of Chief of Staff.

He also expressed the opinion that under the secretary of war the chief of staff should have charge of the departments of supply and transportation and the signal corps, which the commanding general does not now control. He also urged that under existing law the commanding general has no real authority, that except that he is president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification there had never been a law defining what his position is. He held that the United States and Great Britain are the only present countries which have not a general staff in their army.

Of the British he said: "They have not any system. What we have is what they had 100 years ago and we have not improved and they have not either. They have had the same conflict between the Horse guards and the War office in Great Britain as we have had here. The law will continue until by some chance a king happens to be a soldier and then he will straighten it all out."

UNCLE SAM KNOWS HIM NOT

Former Mail Carrier Endeavors to Scrape Up Acquaintance in Court.

In the United States circuit court the case of A. J. VanAlstine against the United States is being tried. VanAlstine is the sub-contractor for the delivery of mail between the Omaha postoffice and the depot in 1888. According to his petition at the time the Transmississippi exposition was opened in that year he was ordered by the postmaster to deliver mail in sacks to a postoffice established by the government on the exposition grounds. This work required the employment of a large number of men not otherwise necessary. He demanded of the postmaster pay for the additional work, which was refused, and he now brings suit for \$850 for services.

In addition to this claim he has another for \$188 which he alleges grew out of the fact that he was required by the postmaster to carry mail between the postoffice and the Burlington station, which was not specified in the original contract. The case is defended by the United States on the ground that VanAlstine is not known to the government, the contract being with the man from whom he secured the sub-contract.

Try Store Brewing company's Beck, either draught or bottled. It will make you hearty and hale. Order a case on trial.

A HORRIBLE LEGACY

DREADFUL INHERITANCE OF AN INDIANA HOTEL-KEEPER.

For Years He Endeavored to Get Rid of It, but in Vain—How He Finally Met with Success.

The inheritance of Thomas E. Lawes, proprietor of Hotel Taft, Dunkirk, Ind., was anything but an enviable one. It came to him more than a decade ago and to get rid of it he tried in vain many years. How at last he succeeded makes an interesting story.

"Until a few years ago," he says, "I was a man to be pitied. For more than ten years I was a paralytic hardly able to use my hands, and with my eyes so affected by the disease that I could not recognize my friends across the room. My hands and forearms were so numb that there was scarcely any feeling in them at all."

"You had a doctor?" ventured his interviewer.

"Yes, for a while in 1882, until he affected my hearing with his medicine. I tried various things, but I didn't get any better and I became pretty well discouraged. The disease is hereditary in the family. One of my sisters died of paralysis and the face of another was all drawn out of shape by it. So, you see, I realize that it would be a pretty hard, and almost impossible thing to get rid of in my case."

"But you did succeed."

"I did, and the credit is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking them about ten years ago and felt I was getting better after taking the first box. I continued with them until I was cured."

Mr. Lawes is a substantial citizen of Dunkirk, proprietor of the best hotel in that section and is highly respected among his large circle of acquaintances. In order that there might be no room for doubt as to the accuracy of his above statement he made affirmation to it before J. J. Stewart, a notary public, February 15, 1902.

The fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured this stubborn case, as they have cured others equally severe, leaves no room for doubt but that they will cure brain troubles arising from disordered nerves. It is well established fact that they are an unfailing specific not only for partial paralysis, but for locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, nervous headache and also for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, such as rheumatism, anaemia, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents. Be sure to get the genuine; substitutes never cured anyone.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TABLE.

Aggregate of Business Transacted by the Associated Banks.

Table with columns: City, Clearings, Inc. Dec. Includes New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc.

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ON THE SLY.

Patients Drink Contrary to Doctors' Orders.

Bad food habits ruin the habitus and sometimes affect others. A mother was in such a miserable condition from coffee drinking that when her baby was born—let her tell her own tale.

"I steadily grew worse. When baby was born it was a skeleton of mere bones, and so weak and puny that its little life soon flickered out. I had been suffering for several years with stomach trouble and nervous diseases, the doctor said, 'brought on by coffee.'"

"At times I would swell up until I could hardly breathe, but I poohed when the doctor told me coffee was the cause of it all. Why, had I used coffee for years without seeing that it did me any harm, so the silly idea of a fogey doctor was not going to make me give up my favorite beverage, and I kept on using it on the sly, unknown to him, while he gave me every sort of tonic and pills to attempt to cure me and get my nerves in a healthy condition."

"After baby's death I was sick in bed and the doctor insisted on keeping coffee away from me. He put me on Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts. I shall never forget how I relished the first cup of fragrant, black Postum and how good the Grape-Nuts with cream tasted, and, as if by magic, I began to sleep all night for the first time in months."

"Slowly I began to gain in strength and flesh and my mind began to clear up. My stomach gave me no pain, and the doctor was greatly surprised at the change caused by the food and drink. I was so pleased to find them the 'magic nerve restorers' for he says they built up my nerves and strength as nothing else on earth could."

"It seems to me I am twice as large as I used to be, but it is good, healthy tissue. I have been made a well woman by Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts. Name gives by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

Oil and Roast.

OIL CITY, April 11.—Oil—Credit balance \$1.17, 1/2; certificates, no bid; shipments, 14,000 bbls.; average, 112.25; bids; runs, 82.25 bbls.; average, 75.00 bbls.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Oil—North Lima, 87.00; South Lima, 87.00; Indiana, 87.00; Vancouver, B. C., 87.00; Hamilton, 87.00; Montreal, 87.00; Victoria, B. C., 87.00; Quebec, 87.00; Ottawa, 87.00.

TOTALS, CANADA: Total, 14,502,510 bbls.

*Not included in totals because containing no comparison for last year.

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OIL CITY, April 11.—Oil—Credit balance \$1.17, 1/2; certificates, no bid; shipments, 14,000 bbls.; average, 112.25; bids; runs, 82.25 bbls.; average, 75.00 bbls.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Oil—Cottonteed, 87.00; Petroleum, 87.00; prime yellow, 87.00; Petroleum, 87.00; Kerosene, 87.00; Strained, common to good, 87.00.

SAVANNAH, April 11.—Oil—Turpentine, 87.00; Rosin, 87.00; Quotations: S. S. I. 1.00; S. S. II. 1.00; S. S. III. 1.00; S. S. IV. 1.00; S. S. V. 1.00; S. S. VI. 1.00; S. S. VII. 1.00; S. S. VIII. 1.00; S. S. IX. 1.00; S. S. X. 1.00; S. S. XI. 1.00; S. S. XII. 1.00; S. S. XIII. 1.00; S. S. XIV. 1.00; S. S. XV. 1.00; S. S. XVI. 1.00; S. S. XVII. 1.00; S. S. XVIII. 1.00; S. S. XIX. 1.00; S. S. XX. 1.00; S. S. XXI. 1.00; S. S. XXII. 1.00; S. S. XXIII. 1.00; S. S. XXIV. 1.00; S. S. XXV. 1.00; S. S. XXVI. 1.00; S. S. XXVII. 1.00; S. S. XXVIII. 1.00; S. S. XXIX. 1.00; S. S. XXX. 1.00; S. S. XXXI. 1.00; S. S. XXXII. 1.00; S. S. XXXIII. 1.00; S. S. XXXIV. 1.00; S. S. XXXV. 1.00; S. S. XXXVI. 1.00; S. S. XXXVII. 1.00; S. S. XXXVIII. 1.00; S. S. XXXIX. 1.00; S. S. XL. 1.00; S. S. XLI. 1.00; S. S. XLII. 1.00; S. S. XLIII. 1.00; S. S. XLIV. 1.00; S. S. XLV. 1.00; S. S. XLVI. 1.00; S. S. XLVII. 1.00; S. S. XLVIII. 1.00; S. S. XLIX. 1.00; S. S. L. 1.00; S. S. LI. 1.00; S. S. LII. 1.00; S. S. 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