

TRANSPORTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Industrial Commission Advises Government Supervision.

MORE STRINGENCY WANTED.

Should be Strict Adherence to Published Rates—Long and Short Haul Clause Needs Strengthening.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The industrial commission has submitted its final report to Congress. It is a document of more than 1,000 printed pages. The main part, which has been made public, deals with the progress of the national agriculture, mining and transportation. Recommendations are made in the subjects of transportation and agriculture. The commission advises that transportation be supervised by the government.

SUPERVISION BY GOVERNMENT.

That the policy of governmental supervision and control of railroads, as originally laid down in the Senate committee report of 1896, and embodied in the following year in the interstate commerce act, be revived and strengthened; that the authority of the interstate commerce commission, necessary for the adequate protection of shipper and carrier, be restored, and that the powers and functions of the commission be enlarged practically as contemplated in the so-called Cullom bill of 1900, except as to authority to regulate and enforce a uniform classification.

LEGISLATION PROVIDED.

Such legislation should provide: For more stringent regulation of the carriers under which freight and passenger tariffs are published and filed. No rate of classification ought to be changed without at least sixty days' notice to shippers, and specifically authorized by the interstate commerce commission.

That strict adherence to published rates be required and rebates or discriminations prevented by an increase of the penalties.

That the long and short haul clause in section four of the act of 1887 be strengthened and rigidly enforced, unless the carriers shall be released by special order of the interstate commerce commission.

REASONABLENESS OF RATES.

For the definite grant of power to the interstate commerce commission, on its own initiative, but only on formal complaint, to pass upon the reasonableness of freight and passenger rates or charges. Also the definite grant of power to declare given rates unreasonable, as at present, together with power to prescribe reasonable rates in substitution.

For early hearings upon complaints and for prompt decisions by the commission, the purpose being to obviate undue delays. For a specific reference to the interstate commerce commission over classification, as to items and grouping. Coupled with this, however, we dissent from the terms of the so-called Cullom bill regarding the interstate commerce commission within a certain period to promulgate a uniform classification for the United States.

EXPERT AUDITORS.

For the establishment of a permanent corps of expert auditors who shall have authority, under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission, to examine periodically the accounts of all railway companies, whether operating or financial in their nature.

To give the act respecting the keeping and filing of annual reports by carriers should be made more rigorous, and promptness in making such returns should be required.

MEMBERSHIP COMMISSION.

That, to further the effectiveness of the commission, its membership should be directly representative of the various interests concerned, in the persons of shippers or business men, traffic experts (rail or water), and men of legal standing, and the number of the commissioners should be increased to seven.

That legislation analogous to the anti-trust statute of Massachusetts be enacted by the several states. That railroad companies be prohibited from making lower freight rates on imports than on domestic goods, and that the interstate commerce act be amended so as to make similar articles from the seaboard to the interior, or than are made from one inland point to another, when the distance is not greater.

AGRICULTURE.

Prefacing its recommendations regarding agriculture, the commission says that "agriculture has derived more benefit from the establishment of the department of agriculture and from other federal legislation. It makes the following recommendations on this subject:

SECRETARY'S POWER.

That the secretary of agriculture be given authority to inspect products intended for export and to certify to their grade and quality.

To fix standard grades for cereals, based on seasons of growing, quality and weight per measure, and, when needed, for inspection and certification.

To make adequate regulations prohibiting the shipment of unselected or diseased meat from one state to another, or to foreign countries.

To require and direct the proper disposition of diseased meats, that a more comprehensive penalty clause for shipping diseased meat be enacted.

NUISANCE STOCK INSPECTION.

That a law be enacted to provide for the inspection of nursery stock intended for interstate commerce or for export, and prohibiting the transportation of diseased, infected or unselected nursery stock and fruit, and prohibiting the importation of diseased, infected or unselected nursery stock or fruit.

PURE FOOD.

That a pure food section in the chemistry division of the department of agriculture, be established to prevent the adulteration of food, beverages, drugs and condiments in the territories of Columbia and the territories of Alaska.

That adequate legislation be enacted for the several states, where needed, for the control of such diseases as glanders, tuberculosis, etc.

That whatever changes may be made

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers; they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

In the tariff by reciprocity or otherwise, adequate protection to the beet-sugar industry be maintained.

That increased appropriations be made by Congress for building sample stretches of improved roads in various sections of the country, so as to encourage the more rapid construction of such roads at state and local expense.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

That the system of rural free delivery be extended as recommended by the postmaster-general in his latest annual report.

That the policy of setting aside forest reserves, already inaugurated, be extended, and the three bureaus of the government, which have charge of investigations and administrative work connected with forestry, be consolidated.

Farragut's Gunner Dead.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—James Egan, who served with distinction during the civil war under Farragut as a gunner, is dead at Joliet, aged 60 years. He was a member of the National Naval Veterans' association and a wealthy pioneer resident.

Medical Fraternity Disputes.

New York, Feb. 7.—As an outcome of the disputes in the medical fraternity between vivisectionists and anti-vivisectionists, Dr. James E. Russell, of Brooklyn, has offered to submit to vivisection. His offer is not considered seriously by physicians as it is altogether unlikely that a member of the profession would attempt such a thing, even if the law would permit. Dr. Russell's offer makes the proviso that his wife and family are to be cared for in the event of his death. In his statement, Dr. Russell says:

"I will, when able, assist my vivisectionists by such notes as may be of interest or value to them and to me. The experiments are to continue until I am too exhausted to offer to submit to vivisection. His offer is not considered seriously by physicians as it is altogether unlikely that a member of the profession would attempt such a thing, even if the law would permit. Dr. Russell's offer makes the proviso that his wife and family are to be cared for in the event of his death. In his statement, Dr. Russell says:

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SEDITION LAWS IN PHILIPPINES.

Read in Senate and Precipitate a Very Lively Debate.

SENATOR HOAR RIPS THEM UP

Patterson Defends Tilt—Foraker to Rescind of the Laws—Tillman Calls Them "Dammable Doctrine."

Washington, Feb. 6.—For four hours today the senate had the Philippines tariff bill under discussion. The measure was completed, so far as the Philippines commission is concerned, all of the committee amendments being adopted. Several other amendments, however, will be offered, one or two being pending.

Toward the close of the session the discussion became heated. In response to a resolution offered several days ago by Mr. Rawlins of Utah, the secretary of war transmitted to the Senate the session laws enacted by the Philippines commission. They were read in full and immediately drew upon the opponents of the government's Philippines policy, Messrs. Hoar, Foraker, Tillman and others participating in a sharp debate.

Consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was then resumed. Mr. Lodge, in charge of the measure, expressed a desire to perfect it by the addition of small amendments to the phraseology. These amendments were presented and disposed of.

SEDITION LAWS IN ISLANDS.

Consideration of the measure was then interrupted to permit the session laws in force in the Philippine islands to be laid before the Senate. They had been sent to the Senate by the secretary of war in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Rawlins of Utah several days ago. The laws were read in full by the clerk.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Foraker sent to the clerk's desk and had read sections 531 to 535, inclusive of the revised statutes of the United States dealing with the same offenses.

HOAR SPEAKS ON MATTER.

Mr. Hoar then spoke briefly upon the session laws enacted by the Philippines commission, saying he was sorry that the commission had had its action justified by reference to the only harsh and cruel provisions that were to be found in the statutes of the United States. Under this cruel provision in the Philippines, a mother having knowledge of treason of her son must inform the authorities upon him; the son must inform upon the mother; the brother upon the brother; the daughter upon the father, and so on. He said the laws of the United States were applied only to citizens of this country, citizens by either nativity or adoption. In the case of this application of these acts in the Philippines, he said, they were being put into execution by alien authority, responsible only to an alien government or commission.

PATTERSON INTERRUPTED.

Mr. Patterson interrupted Mr. Hoar to say that one of the members of the Philippines commission ought to be relieved from any odium attaching to the provisions of treason of this country, he said, had informed the Philippines committee that he was ill when these acts were enacted by the commission, and that had been present there probably would have been some modification of the acts.

"I am quite ready," said Mr. Hoar, "to believe what the senator has said of so able and humane a man as Gov. Taft."

Mr. Foraker said he never had heard the Philippines act read until now. He was surprised, however, that the senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, should be mentally and morally disturbed by such provisions as had been heard. When Mr. Hoar had desired to know, he added, whether it were possible that the United States had enacted such provisions, he had seen that the United States statutes and had had read the acts upon treason and offenses against the country.

"Not only are the provisions the same," he declared, "as those contained in the Philippines acts, but the wording in both is practically identical. The Philippines commission adopted the language of the revised statutes, adding such matters as would make the provisions applicable to the Philippine islands."

INTERUPTED BY TILLMAN.

Mr. Tillman interrupted Mr. Foraker to denounce the session laws enacted by the Philippines commission as "dammable doctrine."

"It might be in order," said Mr. Foraker warmly, "to inquire of the senator from South Carolina, who is the side of the struggle in the Philippines are his sympathies?"

"My sympathies are with the Philippines," shouted Mr. Tillman, pounding his desk emphatically.

FORAKER RETORTS.

"Undoubtedly they are," retorted Mr. Foraker, "and such a flat-footed and unqualified declaration as the senator has made would render the revised statutes applicable to him if he were not protected by his position as senator."

Mr. Hoar again interrupted Mr. Foraker, and directed attention to his declaration in the Senate chamber, that Thomas Corwin of Ohio during the debate on the Mexican war, that if he were a Mexican he would welcome the Americans with bloody hands to his grave, inquired if the people of Ohio did not reverence the name and memory of Thomas Corwin.

Mr. Foraker replied that the people of Ohio did love to recall the memory of Thomas Corwin, but they realized, he said, that in that great emergency he had made a profound mistake.

LOYAL MEN NOT AFRAID.

In response to a question from Mr. Patterson of Colorado, Mr. Foraker said that there was not a single word in the session laws adopted by the Philippines commission which would enable the authorities to touch any man who was loyal to the United States.

Mr. Tillman said that he had seen a statement from Gen. Chaffee that practically the entire Philippine population was imbued with hatred of Americans. "In view of this statement," said he, "we must continue this infamous, tyrannical, British South African—" then hesitating a few seconds, continued: "I'll stop right there because I cannot say a word not enough to apply to the situation."

WILL COME BACK VICTORS.

"I want to say to the senator and to say," retorted Mr. Foraker, with great vehemence, "that our army will never come back from the Philippines until it is understood now as at any future time."

HOAR'S TRIBUTE TO CORWIN.

Mr. Hoar concluded the debate of the

FOR THE CHILDREN.

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect Nothing is So Safe and Pleasant as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trouble.

Thousands of people who are not sick, but are well and wish to keep well take



Stuart's Tablets after every meal to insure perfect digestion and avoid trouble.

But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive, should use the tablets after eating and will derive great benefit from them.

Mrs. H. Croxley, 638 Washington street, Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets and she drops everything, thinks and runs for them.'"

A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie county, N. Y., and made the following affidavit:

Gentlemen—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned Stuart's Tablets and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life.

MRS. W. T. DETHLOPE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1897.

HENRY KARIS.

Notary public in and for Erie Co., N. Y. For babies, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish wonders in increasing flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large sweet tablets in every box. Full sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and no parent should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles if the child is ailing in any way regarding its food or assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been known for years as the best preparation for all stomach troubles whether in adults or infants.

Got Goods Under False Pretenses.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—A young man who gave his name to the police as R. G. Sutton of New Orleans, but who was subsequently identified as Ray Sutton Garlick of Tacoma, has been arrested on charges of forgery and obtaining goods by false pretenses. Representing himself as the nephew of William Alvord, president of the Bank of California, Garlick bought a gold watch and a diamond ring from the jeweler, Vander-slice & Co., and offered in payment a check for \$100 bearing Mr. Alvord's signature. He had previously telephoned to the firm that he would call to make some purchases, and Mr. Alvord, when notified of the fact pronounced the alleged nephew a fraud. A warrant was therefore in waiting and after the check had been passed, Garlick was placed under arrest. In his pockets were found six checks, all bearing the forged signature of William Alvord. His name he showed that he came from recently from Tacoma on route to enter the University of Chicago. The young man was well supplied with money when he came here. He stopped at the Palace hotel and spent his funds in seeing the city. To Detective Harper after his arrest he said:

"I forged those checks because I got hard up and needed the money."

Arrested for Opium Smuggling.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17.—The custom house officials here have arrested Frank D. Burton on a charge of smuggling. With him was captured a trunk containing seventy-five pounds of opium, valued at \$1,200, which had been shipped from Tacoma to Oakland. The authorities believe that Burton is connected with a gang that for some time has been successfully smuggling opium across the Canadian border. On Saturday Collector Stratton received a telegram from Collector Patterson at Portland telling him that a trunk that had been checked at Tacoma as ordinary baggage for Oakland had been seized there and in it were 150 lbs. of opium. Collector Stratton was asked to take all the opium out of the trunk except one tin and forward the trunk as though it had not been intercepted. This was done and Burton was caught in the act of opening the trunk. He claims to have recently arrived from the Klondike and says he got the trunk for a friend. The duty on the opium seized would amount to \$450.

British Losses in South Africa.

London, Feb. 6.—The war office to-night published a summary of the British losses in South Africa. Up to January 31 the total reduction of the forces, from death or permanent disability, was 25,305 men. The total of the casualties including, surviving wounded, was 5,240 officers and 109,701 men.

Helena Assay Office Returns.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 6.—The January receipts of gold at the Helena assay office amounted to \$19,750.33, against \$15,425.53 in January, 1901, the largest receipts for that month in the history of the office. The gold was practically all from stamp or cyanide mills, and the receipts from this source are likely to grow rapidly this year, as mills will be put in operation and new mines opened.

Fort Sheridan to be Enlarged.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Maj. Gen. Otis, commander of the department of the lakes, has returned from Washington, where he was in attendance on the sessions of the board called by the secretary of war to consider the needs of the different army posts. This was the second session of the board, the first in December, having been adjourned in order to enable the department commanders to report on the needs of their respective departments, particularly the department of California. The second session lasted only four days.

As to the recommendations of the board Gen. Otis said it would not be proper to speak in advance of the report to the secretary of war. It is understood, however, says the Chronicle, that the barracks at Fort Sheridan will be enlarged and made modern in every respect.

A Barber's Peculiar Disease.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 7.—Andrew Teeter, a barber at Akron, twenty miles northwest of this city, is at death's door from a peculiar cause. He has followed his trade for years and some time ago his lungs became affected. A specialist brought from Wisconsin, made an examination and found the patient's throat and bronchial tubes full of short hairs, imbedded in the membrane. It is thought the hairs were inhaled while Teeter clipped hair, and the irritation brought on tuberculosis. His death is a matter of only a few days.

MANCHURIAN ARRANGEMENTS.

American, British and Japan Ministers Opposed.

WILL CAUSE POSTPONEMENT

Powers Begin to Realize Force of Chinese Plenipotentiaries' Representations and Shift Protests to Russia.

Pekin, Feb. 6.—The British, American and Japanese ministers here have renewed their opposition to the Manchurian arrangements between China and Russia. It is probable that this action will result in the further postponement of the consummation of this treaty.

The powers opposing the Manchurian treaty are now beginning to recognize the force of the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiaries that China is making the best terms possible for herself, and incidentally for the equal rights of the other nations in China, and are shifting their protests to Russia as the responsible party. Paul Lesaur, the Russian minister here, is endeavoring to maintain the transparent diplomatic fiction that the Manchurian treaty and the Russo-Chinese bank agreement are not related. He has informed his colleagues that the Russian government has no official knowledge of the negotiations of the Russo-Chinese bank.

The Russian plenipotentiaries are playing their parts with the greatest regard for appearances, while M. Lesaur is arranging the treaty with China. The manager of the bank, M. Pocattillo, one of the most able and trusted of the Russian agents in the east, is negotiating the bank agreement with Wang Wen Shue, the Chinese plenipotentiary.

In the light of the statements of Chinese officials which were repeated yesterday, namely, that Russia insists upon the simultaneous signing of the Manchurian treaty and the bank agreement, the representations of M. Lesaur fail to carry weight. The Russian newspapers are filled with stories that Russia is trying to gain her ends by offers of heavy bribes.

Germany remains a disinterested spectator of the affair. Chang Chi Tun, the clergy of Hankow, and Liu Kun Yi, the clergy of Nan Tsin, are co-operating with the Japanese ministry.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has seen a draft of the agreement. This provides that China shall build all railways and develop all mines in Manchuria. If she is unable to command the capital she shall apply to the bank. If the bank is unable or unwilling to enter into arrangements, China may apply elsewhere for capital.

The final clause stipulates that the agreement shall in no wise impair the existing rights of other nations, which clause is palpably nullified by the preceding conditions.

Lease Madison Square Garden.

New York, Feb. 7.—Madison Square garden has been leased for the month of May by the Professional Women's league. Everything in which women are professionally engaged or personally interested will be exhibited during that time. The exhibits, it is promised, will range from the newest variety of baby incubator to a steam yacht, designed and equipped by a woman, to suit the tastes of women. Departments will be devoted to women designers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, barbers, trained nurses, school teachers, dentists, doctors and to every other profession or business in which the fair sex has entered.

The exposition will show how to furnish, care for and grace a home, and also how to earn one.

MONUMENT TO MAURY.

One Proposed by Dr. Bergeret of The Sorbonne.

New York, Feb. 7.—A proposition has been made, says a Paris dispatch to the Herald, by Dr. Bergeret, at the Sorbonne, to raise an international monument to Lieut. Maury, the pioneer of modern meteorology and hydrography. The occasion was a lecture by Dr. Bergeret, professor of terrestrial physics at the Sorbonne, on the "Circulation of the Air."

The lecturer began