## THE WAR TAX BILL

Passed the Senate After Being Amended.

FIRST NIGHT SESSION HELD

Vigorous Speeches Made in Opposition to the Shipping Bill by Jones of Arkansas, and Teller-West Point Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Two important measures were disposed of by the Senate today, the Military Academy ap-propriation bill and the war revenue reduction measure. The former was under consideration less than an hour. The only change made in it was strengthening of the provision against hazing at West

During the remainder of the afternoon session the war-revenue reduction bill was before the Senate. Determined, but ccessful, effort was made to reduce sages and packages. The finance com-mittee's amendment, levying a tax on transactions in so-called "bucket-shops."

rejected by a party vote, Il to 38. Beginning at 8 o'clock, the first of a tellectual pyrotechnics. Practically every question that has been or is likely soon to be before the Senate was discussed, but very little time was devoted to the pending measure. Notable appeches were made by Jones (Ark.) and Aidrich. The Ar-kanyas Senator was passionate in his de-nunciation of the methods of the majority

appropriating \$5,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal both telegraph and telephone companies for a statue of the late George B. Mc-Ciellan in Washington City, and one authorizing the Arizona Water Company to construct a power plant on the Pima Indian Reservation in Maricopa County, Ariz.

Consideration of the Military Academy

10 he would offer an amendment to tax both telegraph and telephone companies on their gross business, so as to compel them to pay the tax. The motion was rejected, 15 to 35.

Morgan offered as an amendment to the measure his proposition for an income tax beginning July 1 and running for 30 years. The amendment placed a tax of 2 per cent upon all incomes above \$4800. appropriating \$50,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late George B. Mc-Clellan in Washington City, and one au-

appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending question being the amendment offered by Allen providing that cadets upon entering the academy should take an oath not to engage in hozing, and if found guilty of hazing, be dismissed from the academy and not be eligible thereafter to hold a position either in the Army or in the Navy of the United States, Sewell, in charge of the bill, opposed the amendment, maintaining that the pro-

seried that the brutal practice of as-saulting another who was his junior had been carried to a ridiculous extent at the Military Academy and he believed it would never be broken up until the most rigid measures were taken in good faith to put an end to it. After further dis-cussion, Allen withdrew his amendment mittee's amendment relating to hazing. As agreed to, the hazing paragraph reads:

That the Superintendent of the Millas a commanding officer in the Army or

The bill as amended was then passed. the pending bill at a Aldrich called up the war-revenue reducof every description, not including, how-ever, the bonds provided for in the first paragraph of schedule A of said act, or bonds for indemnifying any person or persons, firm or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety of the payment of any sum of money due execution or performance of the duffes of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof." The amendments were

The next amendment included perfum ery and cosmetics in the section providing for a penalty for failure to affix stamps to medicinal and proprietary preparations. It was agreed to, as were other amend-ments, as follows: Providing for a rebate upon unbroken packages of clears and tobacco; authorizing the cancellation of stamps on fermented liquors by perfor-ation; reducing by one-half the tax upon foreign bills of exchange; for the appr ment of a competent person to secure en-forcement of the tax imposed upon legacles and distributive shares of personal property; providing that the nurchase an uncompounded medicinal drug, of ich the tax already has been paid, shall not be required to pay further tax. The amendment of the committee fixing the tax upon transactions in stocks through so-called "bucket-shops" was agreed to, with an amendment offered by Mason, providing for a tax of 2 cents (instead of 1 cent) "on each \$100 in value of the merchandles covered or pretended to be covered." A committee amendment modifying the tax on cigars and cigarettes, in accordance with the proposition made previously by Platt (Coun.), was agreed to. Allison offered an amendment exempting from the tax levied upon life insurance companies "any

a banking and guaranty business, and were justly and properly subject to tax-ation. Chilton said that many of the so-called mutual companies were really great investment companies, and as such were often controlling factors in financial af- to remain here, even in extraordinary ses

on said it was not true that in many

and for this reason, he said, had been granted exemption. Chandler declared that nearly all insurance companies are mutual to a greater or less extant, and that in the course of time all the surplus of any of the companies goes to the beneficiaries of policy-holders. He did not believe that any life insurance company should be taxed. The Allison amendment was agreed to.

Aldrich, explaining the affect of the service of the

was agreed to.

Aldrich, explaining the effect of the
bill, said that according to the calculations of the committee, the reductions of
the revenues made by the bill wouldamount to \$38,80,000. This calculation
did not, however, take into account the effect of the amendment for taxing buck-et-shops, which the Senate today had in-corporated in the bill. He had been in-formed that there are 65,000 of these bucket-shops in the United States. If each one of them should pay \$400, the Government would derive \$10,000,000 from that source.

Cockrell inquired what the difference was between the pending substitute and the original bill. Aldrich replied that the House had adopted the policy of lopping off entirely a large number of the special taxes. The plan of the Senate committee had been to reduce rather than to take off the taxes entirely, although in some instances the taxes had been removed.

Turley suggested that it would have been well had the committee presented a proposition to tax the telegraph and express companies, as, despite their great wealth, they had escaped entirely the tax under the original law, Aldrich said it was well understood when the original the tax on bank checks, and to provide was well understood when the original that telegraph and express companies bill was passed that the tax on telegraph should bear the burden of the tax on mesmessages was to be paid by the sender. He had been assured by the Western Union Telegraph Company that by the low rates of its tolls to the Government modifying the tax on cigars and cigarettes, and providing for a rebate on
unbroken packages of tobacco, in addition to several others of a minor character, were adopted. An amendment, substituting an income tax for the warrevenue measure offered by Morgan, was
rejected by a party vote, Il to 38.

Bestimber at a cycleck the first of a

An amendment was agreed to to proseries of night sessions was held to dis-cuss the shipping bill. The entire session was devoted to a continuous round of in-begin business. Chilton offered an amendment reducing the tax on bank checks from 2 cents to 1 cent, but it was de-feated, 18 to 42. An amendment offered by McComas was agreed to providing that the Internal Revenue Commissioner should place the stamps provided for in the bill on sale at the postoffices of the

nunciation of the methods of the majority to force the shipping bill to an issue, and Aldrich's response was quite as keen and vigorous in its defense.

Several bills were passed, including one save notice that if the motion was agreed to be would offer an amendment to tax both telegraph and telephone companies. country, Jones (Ark.) moved to eliminate from

> 2 per cent upon all incomes above \$4000 a year. The amendment was in the form of a substitute for the pending bill and of a substitute for the pending bill and for the revenue law now in operation, Morgan maintained that it was the duty of Congress to repeal the war tax, inas-much as the war to support which it was levied long since had ended. The amendment was voted down, 21 to 28 The vote was strictly on party lines. Th

bill was then passed without division.
Aidrich then moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock tonight, and Jones vision against hazing in the bill was suf-(Ark.) moved to adjourn. Aldrich's mo-tion prevailed without division and a re-cess was taken at 5:45 until 8 o'clock.

The Night Session.

When the Senate reconvened at a colock with Chandler in the chair, Jones (Ark.) remarked: "By actual count there are just 12 Republican Senators present." and offered some amendments making that time II Democratic Senators wer suggest the absence of a quorum. present. One at a time Senators hurriedly entered the chamber, but when the result of the roll call was amounced, only 42 had responded to their names. Fyre detary Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found gullty of manded that the roll of absent Senators be called. While the call was in progress, several Senators entered the chamber, participating in or encouraging or coun-tenancing such practice shall be summar-tly expelled from the academy and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps bill and it was laid before the Senate. Still standing, as he had been since the session opened, Jones entered a passionate protest against the consideration of tion bill, and it was read. Aldrich said purpose to break down the opposition and no written report upon the bill had been prevent the passage of the appropriation submitted, but he would explain the bills. The shipping bill, he asserted, was committee's action after he had perfected the measure. The first amendment added to the promissory notes' iproviding for the repeal of the stamp tax on such instruments) the words "and any renewals thereof." The second modified the paragraph removing the stamp tax on bonds, making it read as follows: "Bonds 199,000. He declared that the shipping bill trol. "I believe," he said, "that this bill pro

poses to place our commerce of the seas under the control of the men who are now trying to get the land transportation routes by the throat. So help me high heaven," he shouted, passionately, "I will not be a party to this effort to throttle free speech! We give you notice if you will have night sessions, that you must have a quorum here all the time, as we do not propose to contribute in any way to such tyrannical effort to suppress free speech by brute force."

Aldrich said Jones' remarks were so av traordinary as to require attention. He said no public business now was demanding attention of the Senate. No appropriation bills were pending. All that Sen-ators on his side of the chamber asked was that the Senate should proceed in an

There is no disposition on this side of mber," said he, "to stiffe free No such suggestion ever was dopted, and the Senator from Arkansas inderstands it as well as I. We are per feetly willing to have every measure fully debated. All we ask of you is that, after full discussion, you shall permit a yote to be taken. The threat of the Senato from Arkansas is that, for the first time in our history, the minority proposes to kill a bill by fillbustering. We ask you that, according to all traditions and pre-cedants of the Senate, you will allow a vote to be taken upon the measure. There never has been a measure which met the approval of a majority of the Senat which was killed as you propose to kill this bill. You can fillbuster the measure to death, if you will, but heretofore there has been always a self-respect on th

post-mortem assessment association organized and conducted solely for the members thereof." In response to an inquiry by Jones (Ark.), Allison said the amendment would not apply to any of the recognized life insurance companies, mutual of otherwise.

Hoar utged that the taxation of life insurance companies practically was indefensible and in some sense victous. Alderich, in reply, declared that the four or five great life insurance companies in New York had assets greater than half fensible and in some companies in the four or rich, in reply, declared that the four or consider legislation for the Philippines. It might be necessary, too, to take some attention with reference to Cuba, and in that connection, he had heard, he said, "rumblings that the plighted faith of this Government as to Cuba was to be abanguaged." ernment as to Cuba was to be abandoned." He was not in favor of an extra session of Congress, but in the interest of good government he would be willing

Replying to Aldrich Jones said the need of the so-called mutual companies the ing bill "might properly be called a persons assured share the profits of the "jimmy," with which it was proposed to companies in which they held policies. Others, he said, divide only a portion of He declared his belief that there was a Others, he said, divide only a portion of their earnings, the result being was accumulations which were not to be paid out to persons now insured. This accumulation becomes a surplus for investment. He thought such companies should pay taxes. The fraternal com-

astron recorded that the Spooner Philippins bill was before the Senate for action last session for two weeks.

"Why did you not pass it, then?" demanded Jones. "You had a majority."

"You would not let us," retorted Aldrich. "You employed the same tactics then that you are employed the rich. "You employed the same tactics then that you are employing now."

Bacon resented the statement that the opponents of the shipping bill were flibustering. He suggested to Spooner that he call up the Spooner Philippine bill. The Wisconsin Sepator replied that he would be glad to obtain consideration for the hill, but he was not in charge of it.

Feller said the President had no power to establish civil government in the Philippines. "No ruler," he declared, "has such unlimited power, unless it be the

such unlimited power, unless it be the Czar of Russia, or, perhaps, the Sultan of Turkey."
Chandler referred sarcastically to Tel-

ler's speech as a "protest and lucid argu-ment against the shipping bill," and to the speech of Jones, who could character-ize the people who were advocating the passage of the bill only hs robbers, who proposed to loot the Treasury. There had been no ground, he said, for the charge of fillbustering against the measire until five days ago, when Clay offered the Nicaragua bill as an amendment, and Fillman offered as an amendment the anti-trust bill. These evidently were, he said, fillbustering methods.

said, filibustering methods.

Both Clay and Tiliman challenged Chandler's statement. Chandler said that as notice had been given that the bill would be defeated by filibustering, the only thing for the minority to do was to accept the challenge. In a vigorous speech Clay disclaimed any intention of fillbus-tering, but he demanded fair and full pportunity to discuss the measure

Taking as his text some remark made by Teller, regarding the right of the Sen-ate to demand of the executive department official documents and other formation, Nelson sharply criticised the effort to obtain information which, if made public, would be employed against the United States Government in the

trial of Neely in Cubs,
Turner and Tillman protested against the holding of night sessions, both urging that nothing would be gained by such usual insistence of the majority intimated that they would resist force by force. Tillman said as it was "nearly time for the ringmaster of this circus to dismiss," it was almost II o'clock, "he would not discuss the subsidy bill." He would offer, however, some remarks upon the Philippine question. He declared that he did not believe there was any honest purpose to enact legislation for the Philippine. ippines unless its enactment should pre-sent opportunity for the securing of con-cessions and franchises by capitalists thus affording them chances to loot th islands, as it was proposed by the pend-ing shipping bill to loot the United States Treasury for the benefit of a few shipowners.

THE POSTOFFICE BILL.

House Will Vote on Amendments This Afternoon. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Without pre-liminary business the House today went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropria-tion bill. Loud (Rep. Cal.), chairman of the postoffice committee, who was a mem-ber of the joint postal commission, took the floor, to discuss the questions inves-tigated by the commission. With research tigated by the commission. With regard to the incidental questions, premastic tube service and "special facilities," Loud said the commission agreed that they should be discontinued. "The preumatic tube service in Philadelphia and Boston not extravagant, but the service in ew York was conceived in sin and born intquity," said the speaker, "and sould be crushed out." The appropriations for special facilities "have proved a disturbing element and are victous in their effect upon the whole service," he said. Loud went exhaustively into the etalls of the work of the committee regarding railway mail pay explaining the character of the investigation and the conclusions reached. Loud made a trip road in connection with the work of

the commission, and he declared that the United States had the best and cheapest railway mail service in the world. Mann (Rep. III.) said he should insist on his point of order against H C Smith's amendment to reduce rallway mail pay 5 per cent. It was agreed beose temorrow at 12:30 P. M., when the cotes should be taken upon the several amendments which are pending. The Senate amendments to the District

dumbia appropriation bill were sent to conference

#### INTEREST AT WASHINGTON. Senatorial Contest in Oregon Draws Attention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Republicans do not conceal the anxiety they feel concern-ing the deadlocks that exist in Nebraska, Delaware and Oregon. So far as Oregon ls concerned, there seems to be a general belief that the Legislature will not allow the state to go unrepresented, but will elect a Senator before it adjourns. In In is both Delaware and Nebraska there is altogether a different feeling. The in-tense hostility of some candidates to others, and the great desire of some candi-dates to be elected Senator, make it prob-able that there will be no election in either of these states.

It has been pointed out that in case there should be no election in either Dela-ware or Nebraska, it would mean a loss of four Republican seats for two years, as it is absolutely certain that no apsolntees in such cases would be scated But, more than this, there is great possi-bility of losing the Legislatures in both these states next election, in which event there would be four Democrats or oppo-sition Senators returned where there might be four Republicans. While it is generally supposed the Administration b keeping its hands off of the various con-tests, it is known that not only the Ad ministration, but Republican Senators and members of the National committee are eadlocks now exist to adjust their differances and elect Republican Senators while they have an opportunity, in order to swell the Republican majority in the next Con-

The Senatorial Fights.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 6.—There were ome indications today that the Senatorial fight may narrow down between Frank II Coburn
Is Hoffman
Is Conrad
Spriggs Mantle MacGin LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. &-The toint hal-

los for United States Senator today was as follows:

Connection Between Revolutionists.

Connection Between Revolutionists.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

It is beginning to be generally believed that a close connection exists between the revolutionists in Venezuela and Colombia. The two nations have been hostilo for some time, and this unfriendliness has lately been approaching an open breach. Neither wants war if the same result can be obtained by other means, and it is now. be obtained by other means, and it is now reasonably certain that each governmen is encouraging the revolution against the

### MAY CALL OUT TROOPS

NASH AUTHORIZED TO INCUR EX-PENSE TO PREVENT THE FIGHT.

Emergency Board Gives the Ohio Governor the Use of \$50,000-The Injunction Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—At the re-est of Governor Nash, the State Emer-icy Board today authorized him to gency Board today authorized him to incur any expense necessary to prevent the proposed Jeffries-Rublin fight, billed to take place in Seengerfest Hall, Cincinnati, February 15. The request was granted by unanimous vote of the finance committee, the chairmen of the two houses of the General Assembly, the State Auditor and the Governor. It is possible that no funds will be needed, in case the court should enjoin the fighters, and even if it becomes necessary to in case the court should enjoin the fighters, and even if it becomes nesessary to use the militia, it will be hardly necessary to call out more than one regiment, and that will not entail anything like \$50,000 in expense. The members of the board did not know until they arrived here that they were to be called upon to approve such an expense. This movement on the part of the Governor leaves no question about his intention to use the military arm, if the state law fails no question about his intention to use
the military arm, if the state law fails
to prevent the fight, Following is the
Governor's letter to the Emergency
Board asking the emergency allowances:
"To the Emergency Board of Ohio:
Gentlemen—Whereas, There is reasonable
apprehension that a body of men are
acting together in the City of Cincinnati
and Hamilton County with the intent to
commit a felony, to-wit, bring off a
prize fight, and by force and violence to
break or resist the laws of the state,
therefore, I respectfully ask your board
to authorize the Adjutant-General to cresite a deficiency for the transportation, ate a deficiency for the transportation subsistence, pay and general expenses of the Ohio National Guard in case it should become necessary to use them in pre-venting the commission of said felony and in avoiding the breaking of said laws and in overcoming resistance to the same, said deficiency not to exceed in amount \$50,000. Respectfully, "GEO. K. NASH, Governor."

Assistant Adjutant-General Adams stated this afternoon that probably two regiments of state troops would be used in case the step became necessary to prevent the fight. The Third Regiment, a disturbance like this.

THE INJUNCTION CASE. Marquis of Queensbery Rules Were

Read in Court. CINCINNATI, Peb. 6.—The second day of the Jeffries-Ruhlin prize fight cases in court brought no indication as to when the hearing would be concluded. The state is making a most exhaustive effort to show that the two lights scheduled for this city February 15 would be a public nulsance under the provisions of the Ohio law and on that ground a perm injunction is asked. The promoters of the fight and their counsel are contesting every movement made by the state, and claim to be hopeful of pulling off the boxing contest under the permit of Mayor Fleischmann, notwithstanding the radical action taken by Governor Nash and other state officials since last Saturday, and especially today. The sale of seats, the training at the quarters of Jeffries, Ruhlin, Martin and Childs, the work of arranging boxes and seats in the big hall, and all other preparations for the event have been proceeding today as usual. It is evident that everything will be compliged and in readiness before a decision by Juoga Hollister shall be rendered. The only suspension seems to be in withholding the lithographs and other display advertisements of the event. These will be rapidly distributed if Judge Hollister refuses to grant an injunction. every movement made by the state, and

Fenton Lawson, director and secre-tary in both the musical and the ath-letic associations, was the principal witness today. William Ramsay, attorney for the Saengerfest Musical Association. had a wordy conflict with Mr. Lawson during the noon recess of court. Ramsay advised against a scheme which was called a lettery, in which it was posed to offer the big hall as the prize. This plan was dropped and when the musical association reorgan-ized itself into an athletic association, other counsel than Ramsay was secured. Hamsay took radical exceptions to the testimony of Lawson during the forenoon and when court reconvened in the afternoon Lawson and Ramsay were put the stand for their respective stateme The most important witness was Mayor Fielschmann, who testified as to the conditions under which he granted the permit for the fight, and who held that he was justified in so doing, as he gave a permit for a boxing coniest that would come within the laws of Ohlo.

Henry Straus, at whose cigar store the Figure Straus, at whose cigar store the tickets are on sole, was kept on the stand most of the afternoon. Straus testified to the great demand for tickets and said the meeting between Jeffries and Ruhlin was to be a boxing contest, and not a prize light, and he felt confident that he was not selling tickets for an illegal performance, but for one that came within the providings of the laws. came within the provisions of the laws

A feature of the afternoon was an argument by John M. Warrington and Judge Moses Wilson on the competency of the admission of the rules of the Marof the admission of the rules of the Marquis of Queensbery in evidence. The court overruled the objection of Wilson and a copy of the rules was admitted as syldence. As the contracts that have been entered into provide for contests under these rules, the attorneys for the injunction consider that they have made a strong point in their efforts to show that the event is to be a prize fight for the championship, rather than a boxing cos-test. The attorneys for the injunction read these rules in open court with great effect and commented on the brutality that was possible under them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-The World says: Ciarence Mackay is the real purchase of the 3-year-old cult Frankfort, the full prother of Hamburg, sold at the late Marcus Daly's sale of thoroughbreds at Madison-Square Garden for \$10,100. At the time of the sale Lord Clonmel was given as the man who had bought the colt.

Sporting Notes. The Ninth American handicap of the Interstate Shooting Association will be held at Queens, L. I., April 2. Winners at Tanforan were: Invictus, Scotch Plaid, Credo, Astor, Handicapper and Prestone; at New Orleans, Four Leaf C., Blue Ridge, Donation, Picador, Jim Conway Louresti

Conway, Laureata. For one hour and 17 minutes, Ernest Roeber and Paul Pons struggled for the wrestling aupromacy in New York. In-Thompson stopped the bout at

Telegraphic Breveties. Branner School, in Topeka, was closed on account of smallpox. Nicholas Michaels, a saloonkeeper, and its wife, were brutally beaten by thugs, in Chicago, and robbed of \$300.

Rev. Jonathan Weaver, bishop emeri of the United Brethren Church, died at Dayton O. His religious career began In a freight train collision near Ripley, the engineer and a tramp were The Illinois Central's loss is

committees reached an agreement which will mean the end of the building trades strike that has existed in Chicago for over a year. The Confederate Veterans' Association,

of Savannah, has passed a resolution against the invitation to President Mc-Kinley to attend the Mcmphis reunion. Marcel L. Silverman, a jeweler, who was shot through the head in New York Tuesday, died yesterday. The police are investigating suicide and murder theories.

The National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers took up the ques-tion of a constitution, at Philadelphia. The question was referred to a commit Secretary Long approved the majority report of the Naval Construction Board favoring superimposed turrets and other changes in the batteries of the new bat-

tleships. Lorenzo Priori, who murdered Vincenzo Garuzo, in New York City, December II, 1888, was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing. It required two shocks to kill him.

Burgiars bound and gagged the postmir tress at Rossford, a suburb of Toledo, O., and robbed the office of \$150 in stamps and 35 in coin. Lighted matches were applied to her feet, and she was struck over the head and brutally kicked in the side.

EXPORTS OF MINERALS.

of Our Trade Which Is

Rapidly Growing. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mineral justs crude and manufactured, have become in recent years a very important feature of the domestic exports of the United States. Of the \$1,85,228,006 exports were composed of mineral products. Thus 28 per cent of the total domestic exports as per cent of the total domestic exports originated beneath the surface of the earth, though, of course, much of their selling value was added by the labor which turned them into form required for the use of man. The exports of iron and steel, for instance, amounted, in 1990, in round terms to 1300,0000 mineral edits. in round terms, to \$150,000,000; mineral olis of all classes, to \$75,000,000; copper, to nearly \$60,000,000; coal and coke, over \$22,-000,000; paraffin, more than \$8,000,000; phosphates, more than \$5,000,000, while the gold production exported amounted to \$32, 787,523, and the silver to \$69,272,688. A comparison of these enormous ex-

ports of metals and minerals and their products with those of a decade ago, shows the remarkable progress which has been made in this branch of American industry-the production and manufacture of the mineral wealth which nature has so lavishly supplied the United States In iron and steel manufactures, for in with headquarters at Dayton, and the Second. with headquarters at Lima, will likely be those chosen, as it is not the exclusive of iron ore, \$129,633,489, or nearly policy of the state to use local troops in Of copper the exportations of 1890 were \$5,918,205, and in 1900, \$58,881,529, or nearly 10 times as much as in 1890, a decade earlier. Of mineral oils the exportations of 1890 were \$52,770,943, and in 1990, \$74,493,707 an increase of about 50 per cent. Of coal and coke the exports of 1890 were \$7,277,892, and in 1900, \$22,883,047, or about three times as much as in 1890; and of phosphates, the exports of 1890 were \$1.818,423, and in 1990. exports of 1890 were \$1.818,439, and in 1890, \$5,217,500, or about three times as much as of minerals, metals and the manufactures thereof, exclusive of gold and silver, the total for 1890 was \$103.88,955, and in 1900, \$334,167,296, or more than three times as much as in 1890, a decade earlier; while of gold the domestic product exported in 1890 amounted to \$20,664,990, and in 1900 to \$52,787,525, and of sliver the exports of 1890 were \$16,658,190 and those of 1900, \$52,-272,668. The value of metals, minerals and the products thereof exported in 1909, exclusive of gold and silver, showed an in-crease of 218 per cent over 1890, and, in-cluding gold and silver, an increase of 216 per cent, while the total domestic exincluding gold and silver, showed

> Meantime imports of this character have materially decreased, except in case of natural products not obtained from the mines of the United States, but required for use in manufacturing. Imports of manufactures of iron and steel, for in-stance, fell from \$41,679,591 in 1890, to \$20,-443.998 in 1900; while pig tin used in the manufacture of tin-plate has increased from about \$6,500,000 in 1890 to \$15,458,586

> The following table, compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the exportations in 1800 and 1900 of the principal products of minerals, metals and the more important manusactures thereof, the more important manusactures thereof, illustrates the great development during Articles exported 1890, 1990

Iron and steel and	******	
manufactures\$	27,000,134	\$129,788,236
Mineral oil	52,270,943	74,480,707
Copper and manufac-		20000000
tures	5,915,195	58,881,529
Coal and coke	7,277,692	22,883,047
Paratine	2,920,262	8,185,514
Scientific Instruments	1,500,369	6,788,930
Phosphates	1,818,439	5,217,560
Zinc and manufac-	*******	3,060,161
tures ,	344,931	2,316,981
Clocks and watches,. Brass and manufac-	1,591,536	2,104,319
factures comment	- EVENT AND THE F	2,063,072
Copper sulphate	********	2,060,989
Jewelry and plated		35555
ware	1,225,077	1,810,480
Marble stone and	***	4 5±0000
manufactures	948,321	1,556,981
Nickei	********	1,382,727
Tin	262,343	467,332
Lead and manufac-	591.001	450,550
factures	521,961 93,192	459,571 425,812
Cement	131.5	225,306
Cement	5777577	200,000
Total domestic mer-		
chandise	103,697,955	\$324,167,266
Domestic gold ex-		
morted	20,654,969	52,787,523
Domestic silver ex-	and the latest and the	300000000

16,008,189 59,272,663 ported Total minerals, met-als and manufac-tures

\$140,447,104 \$436,227,457

A BILLION INVOLVED.

(Continued from First Page.)

Hoop Company, \$19,000,000 common \$14,000,000 preferred stock, all Issued, and the American Sheet Steel Company, \$25,-000,000 common and \$25,000,000 preferred stock, with \$24,500,000 of each issued. "Among the companies outside of these two groups are the American Car & ndry Company, \$30,000,000 common and 30,000,000 preferred stock, all issued; the Pressed Steel Car Company, with \$2,500,000 each of common and preferred stock, all issued, and the Republic Iron & Steel Company, with \$30,000,000 common and 255,000,000 preferred stock of which \$27,191,-000 common and \$30,206,300 preferred stock

are outstanding. Injunction Against Cereal Trust. AKRON, O., Peb. 6.—A perpetual in-junction was granted today against a combination of the cereal companies. Two years ago the American Cereal Company attempted to increase its capital from \$3,500,000 to \$33,000,000. It was proposed at that time to form a combination of 35 per cent of the mills in the country. Mrs. Neille Hower, a stockholder, secured a temporary injunction against the combi-nation on the ground that it was a scheme a freeze out some stockholders and a vic lation of the anti-trust laws. Today the injunction was made permanent,

Earnings of the Diamond Match. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.-At the annual meetthe Diamond Match Company, which was held in this city today, the old officers and board of directors were elected. The annual statement showed that net carnings equal to 13.3 per cent on the \$15.000.00 capital stock have been earned. Presi-dent Barbar stated that the company's progress in England is very salisfactory, 40 per cent having been earned in 1900, against 10 per cent in 1809. The Peru factory was also reported to be operating

# CONGRESSMAN HOWARD.

Of National Reputation Are the Men Who Recommend Peruna to Fellow Sufferers.

A Remarkable Case Reported From the State of New York.



CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OF ALABAMA.

House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 4, 1800. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus,

Gentlemen-"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very muca relleved. I feel that my care will be permanent. I have also taken it to- in grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Perona as an excellent remedy to all fellow

sufferers."-M. W. Howard. Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Most people think that catarrh is a dis-case confined to the head and nose. Noth-ing is farther from the truth. It may be that the nose and throat is the oftenest affected by catarrh, but if this is so it is so only because these parts are more ex-posed to the vicissitudes of the climata than the other parts of the body.

Every organ, every duct, every cavity of the human body is liable to catarrh. A multitude of aliments depend on catarrh. This is true Winter and Summer. Catarrh causes many cases of chronic dis-ease, where the victim has not the slight-est suspicion that catarrh has anything to

The following letter, which gives the experience of Mr. A. C. Lockhart, is a case in point:

Mr. A. C. Lockhart, West Henrietta, N. Y., Box 58, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman, says the following of Peruna: "About fifteen years ago I commenced to be ailing, and consuited a physician. He pronounced my trouble a species of dyspepsia, and advised me, after he had treated me about six months, to get a leave of absence from my business and go into the country. I did so and got temporary relief. I went back to work again, was taken with very distressing pains in my stomach.

"I seldom had a passage of the bowels address Dr. Hartman, President of The naturally, I consulted another physician Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

NOT WORRYING OVER IT.

County Commissioners View Driscoll's Bill With Calmness. The Multnomah County Commissioners

are not worrying over the attempt to oust them from office, which is being made at Salem, according to a Commissioner who was speaking on the subject yesterday. The attempt to legislate us out of office, he said, "is certainly not a reform measure, as those who got up the bill merely want to put men in whom they think they a Commissioner, and another his father made in-law, so they are liable to fall out among themselves oversthe diamong themselves over the disposal of the offices, before the matter comes up in the

Legislature at all.
"Some of the Multnomah delegation would like to get control of the County Commissioners because they imagine there is a great lever to be used in naming the various boards of election, but the Commissioner who would prostitute his power in the selection of these boards would not be it to be a Commissioner or to hold any office of public trust. The attempt to oust duly elected Commission-ers for the purpose of finally controlling the boards of election is therefor an indication of intended fraud on its face. The members of the present Board of Commis-sioners were elected by majorities so large that the voice of the people was never questioned, and if the people them-selves don't know what they want, a Leg-islature could hardly please them any bet-

Commissioners Showers and Mack were elected last June, to serve four years, and their time will not be up until July, 1908. Commissioner Steele's term will expire in 1902. Showers and Mack both reside in Portland and Mr. Steele lives a short dis tance outside of the city limits on the Section Line road.

Olga Nethersole's Condition. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald says: Miss Olga Nethernole will not be able to play sgain this season, and it is quite likely she will not return to the stage for a year. She is critically ill now at the Hoffman House, in this city, and must undergo a surgical operation at once, which will necessitate her retire-ment from the stage for a long period. The operation upon Miss Nethersole wil be performed at a private sanita-rium in this city, and as soon as she has recovered sufficiently to stand the voyage, she will return to her home in England.

Gratitude of Caba.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-A dispatch to the NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

The Cuban Constitutional Convention will refuse positively to add a chause to the constitution expressing gratitude to the United States. The delegates say that such an expression does not belong in the constitution, but they are willing to adopt an independent resolution, thanking the United States. The delegates deplore the recent unterappear of United States.

with no better results. The disease kept growing on me, until I had exhausted the ability of sixteen of Rochester's best physicians. The last physician advised me to give up my work and go south, after he had treated me for one year.

"I was given a thorough examination with the X-ray. They could not even de-

trouble was. So of your testimor als in Roches to me worthy was half gone noticed a change for the better. I am now on the fifth bottle, and have not arrache

where. My hor

eighteen pounds of flesh. I have

recommend

very highly

runa to a great many, and they

people that if they would take a bottle of Peruna, and could then candidly say that it had not benefited them. I would If you do not derive prompt and satis-factory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will

pleased to give you his valuable advice gratia.

ators wherein the stand is taken that the

convention must insert a gratitude clause before favorable action will be taken by

Hatchet Sale at Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 6.—Several wo-men bought hatchets here this afternoon and a raid on the saloons is expected to take place in the early morning. Thirty guards with deputy Sheriff commissions have been appointed and are watching the saloons tonight.

The Prevailing Kind .- Beth (after the play)-Could you make out what it was all about? Amy-No, I couldn't. It must be one of those problem plays you hear so much about -Phila-delphia Evening Sulletin.

### Disfigured Skin

wasted muscles and decaying bones. What harnel

Scrofuls, let alone, is capable of all that,

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dys-pepsis, catarrh, and general debility. It is always radically and permanently

Hood's Sarsaparilla Which expels all humors, cures all erup-tions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills oure liver ills; the non-trritating and



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hear'y Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drovidness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. Thest Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.