

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Oppose and Confusion in the House on the Last Day of Debate on the Tariff Bill—Passage of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The scene in the House yesterday was a confusing if not exciting one. The object of members on both sides seemed to be to outvie each other in creating a noise.

When the House went into committee on the Tariff bill Mr. Baker, of New York, offered an amendment providing that all articles on importation into the United States, whether embraced in the free list or otherwise, shall pay no less a rate of duty than may be imposed by the country of export on like articles exported from the United States.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, opposed the amendment on the ground that it would place it in the power of the Canadian Government to regulate the tariff of the United States.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, opposed the amendment and said it would wreck the interchange of commodities between the United States and every other country and would work a great hardship upon the people. He regretted that there was no opportunity to ascertain the consensus of opinion on his own side of the House touching the bill.

The Committee of the Whole had proceeded along the lines of the bill for a number of days and then the gentlemen on the Committee on Ways and Means had taken the floor and held it with amendments until nearly the last hour, so that amendments which other gentlemen might desire to submit could not have the consideration which was necessary to determine what the consensus of opinion was.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, appealed to the House in these closing moments to adopt the amendment proposed by him to gradually reduce duties which were in excess of 50 per cent. He said the increase of 100 per cent. in the tax on hops would be serious injury to a large class of industrious and intelligent German population.

During this brief discussion the House was in a turmoil. The demands of the chair for order were unheeded.

In the midst of the confusion the hour of noon arrived and in accordance with the special rule adopted, and without a vote being reached on Mr. Baker's amendment, the committee arose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question on the bill and amendments. The Democrats demanded the yeas and nays and the previous question was ordered—yeas 161, nays 143. Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, and Featherstone, of Arkansas, voted with the Democrats, and Mr. Adams, of Illinois, and Mr. Butterworth declined to vote.

The amendments were then read in detail. The first amendment on which a separate vote was demanded was one changing the phraseology of the tinsplate clause. It was adopted by the narrow margin of 150 to 148.

The next vote was equally close, but this time the Democrats were victorious, the amendment fixing the duty of jute yarn at 25 per cent. being defeated—yeas 142, nays 144.

The amendment providing that the duty on woolen and worsted yarns, valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, should be six and one-half times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 35 per cent. ad valorem, was rejected—yeas 137, nays 168. The bill now fixes the duty at twice the duty of the unwashed wool of the first class and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats on the wool and worsted goods and yarn amendments were: Anderson of Kansas, Comstock, Holliver, Dunnell, Featherstone, Fick, Henderson of Iowa, Kerr of Iowa, Lovell, Lind, Struble, Sweeney and Taylor of Illinois.

The amendment providing that on woolen and worsted goods, and all manufacturers of wool and worsted, not otherwise provided for, valued at not more than thirty cents a pound, there shall be imposed a duty of three times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class and of 40 per cent. ad valorem, was rejected—yeas 141, nays 164. This leaves the duty at twice the duty on unwashed wool and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The amendment to the paragraph imposing a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on all manufactures of silk, not especially provided for, providing that all such manufactures, of which wool or hair of the camel, goat or other like animals was a component material, should be classified as manufactures of wool, was agreed to—yeas 155, nays 142.

The vinegar amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole was agreed to—yeas 164, nays 138.

This was the last amendment and the engrossment and third reading of the bill having been ordered, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the pending bill be recommended to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House at the earliest possible day, so amended by substitute or otherwise as to reduce the revenues of the Government by reducing the burdens of taxation on the people instead of reducing the duties by imposing prohibitory rates of taxation upon imported goods.

The resolution was defeated, yeas 140, nays 160, and the bill then passed by a vote of 164 yeas to 142 nays. Messrs. Featherstone (Ark.) and Coleman (La.) voting with the Democrats.

NEW YORK, May 21.—J. & R. Seligman, who represent the control of the St. Louis & San Francisco, state that the formal announcement of the sale of the control of the road to the Santa Fe will probably not be made before Monday. President Winslow, of the St. Louis & San Francisco, says that he will retire from the presidency of the road in about three weeks. He will then go to Europe and has at present no intention of returning to the railroad field. He has been actively engaged in the management of the railroad for over twenty-five years, and says he thinks he is entitled to a long vacation.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Senator Wilson's Bill to Meet the Recent Supreme Court Decision Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Senate yesterday afternoon took up the bill referred from the Judiciary Committee, subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who had introduced the bill in the first instance, and had afterward reported it back, addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it, stating that it was made necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court on that subject. It was a response to the suggestion contained in that decision that Congress should permit the exercise of the restraining power of a State, and it was for the purpose of giving that permission that the bill had been introduced and reported. The effect of it would be to leave each State in the Union to determine for itself what its policy should be in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Under that decision of the Supreme Court the State of Iowa could not prevent the citizens of other States, or the subjects of Great Britain, France or Germany from sending intoxicating liquors into Iowa and having them sold there in the original packages by agents. At the present time original package saloons were being organized in his State. The package might be a pint or half pint of whisky or a keg or a bottle of beer. It was to put a stop to such practice and to recognize in every State the power to regulate its own internal police that the bill was reported.

Mr. Vest said that as a member of the Judiciary Committee he had not been able to agree with the majority in reporting the bill because it would sweep away the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States over Interstate commerce. The Supreme Court had decided emphatically by a majority of its justices that alcoholic stimulants were an article of Interstate commerce and that the power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations was an exclusive power vested in Congress by the Constitution. The intimation that Congress might delegate to a State that power was contained in a mere obiter dictum of that decision. He (Mr. Vest) contended that it could not be done. The Supreme Court had decided that the power of Congress over Interstate commerce was an exclusive power and could not be delegated. If it could be delegated in regard to one article of merchandise (alcohol), it could be delegated as to any other article—wheat, corn, rye, oleomargarine, etc. Was the Senate going to make that new departure? Was it on a mere dictum of the Supreme Court to tear down the barriers of the Constitution?

Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Vest whether the right to import an article implied the right to sell it?

Mr. Vest replied in the affirmative, and quoted from the decision of Mr. Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court, in the case of Ward against Maryland to that effect.

Mr. Hear argued in favor of the bill. If the bill were not within the legislative power of Congress then there was no more miserable Nation on the face of the earth than the United States. He supposed that there did not exist a community anywhere where the danger of permitting the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors was not recognized and guarded against by public authority.

Mr. Edmunds remarked upon it as a very curious and interesting circumstance that a condition of things had been reached where, according to the debate and according to the judgment of the Supreme Court, the State had no power to deal with the subject and Congress had no power to deal with it. The result was that there was in every man in one State an inherent, individual, personal right to carry into any State what that State might consider injurious to its safety, there to sell it, and that Congress had no power to stop it and that the States could not stop it unless Congress gave them that power. It was only necessary to state such a proposition to show that somewhere, either in the Supreme Court or in the Senate, there was a fault in the logic of somebody. He did not feel over-persuaded, or put in a box, by what the Supreme Court had said. It might change his opinion next year and say that the rule should be the other way. He did not feel embarrassed by the fact that the Supreme Court had taken the longest step ever taken within a hundred years in the republic toward the centralization of power—somewhere, either in the Supreme Court or in Congress. He did not believe in the centralization of power. He believed in its segregation and separation in every respect.

Speaking of the importation of intoxicating liquors into a State Mr. Edmunds claimed that once they got there they were (whether in the hands of natives or not) subject to State laws and that was what the Supreme Court of the United States would come to within the next twenty years. It might be that that would interfere with the revenue of the United States, but the power of the United States to regulate commerce and levy taxes was no greater within its sphere than the power of the States to deal with the commodities and the conduct of its people within their sphere. Both powers were supreme and each had to be exerted in its own order. The Constitution had declared that Congress should have the power to regulate commerce among the States and left to the States the power to deal with the objects of commerce after they got there.

A Steep Judge.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 20.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Pittsburgh Trades Assembly a resolution, which will be forwarded to President Harrison, was passed, asking for the removal from the bench of Judge Joseph McKinnon, of the United States Circuit Court. The charge is that he slept a good part of the time while hearing the Jeannette case last week. This is the case in which Chambers and McKee were found not guilty of the charge of bringing foreign glassworkers under contract to Jeannette, Pa., to take the place of strikers.

BAD WRECK.

An Alton Passenger Train Struck By a Freight Near Kansas City—Marvellous Escape of Passengers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—The Chicago & Alton limited passenger train was wrecked at the Missouri Pacific crossing, a half mile northeast of Sheffield. The wreck was caused by a collision with the engine of a Missouri Pacific freight train.

The freight train, southward bound, stopped before reaching it, then started again, the engineer having the right of way.

Eye witnesses to the disaster said that when the Chicago & Alton crossed the Blue bridge it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour and made no effort to stop but dashed through at full speed. The rate must have been tremendous as the entire long train was carried past except the Pullmans, the second one from the rear being struck about the middle by the freight and almost demolished.

Three Pullman cars left the track, rolled down the embankment about ten feet, smashing the cars and furniture. They were pulled over on the side until all the cars were clear of the other track. The track was badly torn up and the freight engine was a perfect wreck.

Engineer H. C. Welch of the freight train and his fireman, when they saw a collision was inevitable, jumped, thereby saving their lives, as the cab was completely wrecked and in such a manner that no one could have been in it and lived.

The front end of the boiler was broken in, the boiler knocked off the trucks, the cab totally wrecked and the axles sprung.

The Pullmans were bottom side and so badly smashed as to be useless. All most 100 people were in them, but not one was killed or even dangerously injured.

The most badly injured were Mrs. A. H. Reeves, 149 Monroe street, Chicago, injured about the head and limbs; Mrs. Mary Morris, Milwaukee, Wis., head cut and bruised; Newton E. Ryan, Kansas City, Kan., leg broken; C. C. Copeland, Chicago, badly hurt about the body and legs; W. W. Murphy, Brookfield, Mo., bruised; O. Hamilton, Slater, Mo., bruised; A. E. Goss, Chicago, bruised; Tom Troy, Chicago & Alton engineer, hand mashed.

DEJECTED EMPLOYEES.

Santa Fe Railroad Clerks Find Their "Wings" on the Wrong Side.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—The employees of the general offices of the Santa Fe at Topeka are in any thing but a happy state. On January 1 last, they having been no increases in pay of employees for some years, some twenty-five to thirty of all the employees received an advance. This increased salary was paid them for the months of January, February and March. But in April came an order from President Marvel that the pay rolls be restored to the amounts paid prior to January 1, and that the overpay received by employees during the first three months of the year be deducted from their April salaries. As a consequence the employees at Topeka are in very hard lines and are in any thing but a pleasant state of mind toward the management of the road. How the order works is shown in the case of several employees in the passenger department, who had been receiving \$10 a month. January 1 their pay was increased to \$45. The order compels them to restore the \$45 surplusage received out of a salary reduced to \$10 a month. In other words, they receive nothing for the work they did in April, and will get only \$15 for the toll of the present month. Very naturally they consider the order as an outrage.

A TRUSTED EMPLOYEE.

A Kansas City Confidential Clerk Robs His Employer of \$20,000 and Slips.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21.—One more trusted employee has joined the legion of fugitive defaulters and outraged the confidence reposed in him by stealing thousands of dollars of his employer's money. This time it is Elmo Allen, late confidential clerk for the Austin Company, an English investment corporation with offices in the Security building at Sixth and Wyandotte streets, and the amount is \$20,000. Although the embezzlement was perpetrated on Monday, May 12, it was not until the following Thursday, May 15, that the discovery was made, so that Allen had three entire days in which to put a wholesome distance between himself and pursuit. The steal was most carefully and deliberately planned and was executed with a consummate finish. The only thing that causes wonderment, aside from the skillfulness of the robbery itself, was that Allen did not take \$40,000 instead of \$20,000, for he could have obtained the larger sum just as easily as the smaller. By considerable maneuvering he succeeded in having the money placed on deposit subject to his check. The rest was easy. It is said he went away with a woman. His wife and child are destitute. He came from Kansas three years ago.

Oklahoma's Governor.

GUTHRIE, Ok., May 21.—Governor Steele arrived here yesterday morning on an extra train at four o'clock.

The committee of Guthrie citizens failed to meet the Governor at Arkansas City and much to the surprise of everybody he entered the capital city alone. The Governor and several gentlemen returned on a special train to hunt the committee. After a trip of four hours the committee was found at Arkansas City and the party returned to Guthrie where the people gave the Governor a cordial reception.

Constitutional Suicide.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—A dispatch from Hamilton, O., says that near Monon, Ind., about midnight last night a young woman on the vestibuled train which left Chicago last evening tied a rope about her neck, fastened the other end to the railing of the car and threw herself off. As soon as the act was discovered the train was stopped, an engine sent back and the remains found in a pool of water. No one knew her. A ticket to Cincinnati was on her person. She was seen to drink from a whiskey bottle on the car, and was heard to say she had no friends in Cincinnati.

THE MODERN TRAMP.

He Has Abandoned Old Ways and Holds a Home on Wheels.

The old, rusty tramp, with a face hidden by a rusty beard, and a remorseless ginger smile, is no longer classed as the ideal beggar of those modern days. He tried riding on cars, and many were the crosses he broke in alighting, he tried the country wagons, and in return for his proffered company received a merciless rap from the horse-whip. As a last resort he took charge of the historic horse, "turned out to die," and compelled him to carry the tramp's weak, insulted person over the wide domains allotted to the "gyppies."

One of these ideal tramps visited the vicinity of Southport. He was not alone, but boasted of a wife and four children, and came, as he said, directly from Oklahoma, where he lost \$2,000 in "two months and thirty-five days." He said he went to Oklahoma by the way of the Black Hills, and that between those two points Uncle Sam's soldiers were drawn up in line, and the emigrants had to give them fifty cents per head before they were allowed to pass.

"Four"—a tramp sign, usually found on gateposts, and used in this way to designate the man—stopped for the winter in the forest of a farmer named Webb with the intention of converting that wild wood into a field of flowing grain.

Kind neighbors supplied boards, numerous stoves, saws and other things necessary to an "ideal home." For over two months of this winter Mr. "Four" and family defied the wind and rain and never lost an opportunity to beg.

One of the family was sent on a begging tour and, meeting with small success, the little boy said that Mr. "Four's" grandparents were coming to visit them, and wanted some apples to make some pie, he got the fruit, but the visitor never came.

Mr. "Four" was very industrious, and in a little over two months, with such assistance as he got, cut five cords of wood. A reporter called on the family the other day, and made an engagement to see them again, but like the Arab, they "folded their tents and silently stole away."

The neighbors gathered around Mr. "Four's" residence and viewed the deserted nest. One farmer, as he gazed on a cooking stove upon his saw said: "I'll be danged if I'll be hooked again."—Indianapolis News.

WINGS AND STILTS.

The Motive of Life Illustrated by a Very Pretty Stunt.

There is really a vast difference, although many of us are rather apt to mistake one for the other. It is not in frequent either, that the stilt mistake themselves for wings, and attempt lofty flights which end in precipitous and sudden downfalls. The clear, upper air is the natural habitat of the wings, while the stilt is useless the moment they are removed from terra firma; yet the eye not trained to nice degrees of measurement often fails to discern between the height which may be obtained by the wings, without conscious effort, and the painful exertions of the stilt. One says painful exertions advisedly.

All aspiration is a fall. But inspiration cometh from above. And in no labor.

Trouble and discord and painful labor lie in the region limited to the stilt but when the wings are achieved—for all higher growth of which the winged motion is typical—is an achievement of the spirit—when the wings are achieved, and the higher spaces are opened to our vision, harmony succeeds discord, happiness crowds out all remembrance of trial. This is the motive of life to rise, not on stilts that are limited to earth, by material things, that are uncertain and unreliable, but to rise on wings, as typified by faith, and love, and courage, and sweetness of spirit, that not only endureth, but overcometh all limitations and all obstacles.

We rise by the things that are under our feet. If we have mastered of good and gain, if the profit depend and the person stilt, and the unregulated it that we hourly meet.

To endure is the first step, perhaps a preliminary and rudimentary stage of life; but to overcome is something far more, and it is only that faith and courage which can overcome—which can transmute stilt into wings—that is the supreme achievement of life.—Boston Traveler.

"Did you pass the last examination?" said a Senator to a rather rapid son. "Well, or no, I didn't just exactly pass it. I laid down my hand, as it were."—Washington Post.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Kansas City, May 21. Includes categories like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, RICE, etc.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in St. Louis, May 21. Includes categories like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.



"WHAT A LOVELY WOMAN!"

exclaimed the Chief Justice, upon passing a beauty while walking down Penn. Avenue with a friend. "What an excellent Judge!" said the lady, when her sensitive ear caught the decree of the Chief Justice. How many women might receive such a compliment as the above, were they not prematurely rubbed of the charms the other sex value so highly, and made old before their time, by functional irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. To such the bloom of youth may be restored by the use of a remedy acknowledged to be without an equal—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every case, or money refunded. Head printed guarantee on bottle wrapper.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strengthening. It promptly cures nausea, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic derange. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

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Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, featuring a small illustration of a person and text describing the product as a purgative and healthful medicine.

Advertisement for Catarrh, featuring a large graphic of the word 'CATARRH' and text describing it as a remedy for various ailments.

Advertisement for W. L. Douglas's \$3 Shoe, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the shoe's quality and price.

Advertisement for W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the product as a healthy and delicious beverage.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'Oh, So Tired!', featuring text describing the product as a remedy for fatigue and a source of energy.

Advertisement for Ask Him! Who? Jones of Birmingham, featuring text describing a testimonial or advertisement for a product.

Advertisement for Stanley, featuring text describing a product or service.

Advertisement for Russell Yearbook & Co.'s Patents, featuring text describing patent services.

Advertisement for Pensions Patents, featuring text describing patent services.

Advertisement for Ridges Food, featuring text describing a food product.

Advertisement for Soldiers, featuring text describing a product or service.

Advertisement for Detectives, featuring text describing detective services.

Advertisement for Pensions Patents, featuring text describing patent services.

Advertisement for Pensions Patents, featuring text describing patent services.

Advertisement for Cancer, featuring text describing a medical product or service.