

TARIFF BILL PASSED.

THE HOUSE EMERGENCY BILL PUT THROUGH.

It Passed by a Strictly Party Vote—Republicans Adopted an Iron Clad Rule and Put It Through—Democrats Offer Objections, but in Vain—No Amendments Were Permitted.

The First Emergency Bill.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The committee on rules of the House to-day reported a rule to vote on the ways and means committee tariff bill at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the bond bill at 5 o'clock to-morrow.

The rules report was adopted in the House by 213 to 89, a strict party vote. In anticipation of a field day in the House over the passage of the tariff bill, agreed on by the ways and means committee, great crowds were attracted to the capitol and every available inch of space in the public and private galleries, save the sections reserved for the executive and diplomatic corps was taken. Most of the members who had gone home for the holidays had hurriedly returned and the attendance on the floor was almost as large as on the opening of the session. Many Senators were also present. Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means committee, reported from that committee the revenue bill, which the speaker immediately referred to the committee of the whole House.

Mr. Crisp said that the committee minority had had no opportunity to prepare and file its views. Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on rules, then presented the special order under which the House was to operate. It was ironclad in its character. It provided that immediately after the adoption of the order it would be in order to call up the revenue bill just presented by Mr. Dingley, and that the debate should run until 5 o'clock when, without intervening motion, the vote should be taken on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Crisp called the attention of the House to the effect of the rule under which it was proposed to operate, and asked every member to weigh his responsibility when he voted for it. Here was a bill, he said, that affected every interest and all sections of the country which it was proposed to put through under a rule that deprived the members of any right to offer amendments, it must be taken or rejected as a whole. What authority, he asked, was it on the other side which proposed to pass a measure of such importance under the crack of the party whip without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t"?

Mr. Dalzell, Republican of Pennsylvania, said there was no one who did not know that a peculiar exigency was faced. Referring to Mr. Crisp's criticism of the cracking of the party whip, he said the Wilson bill, with 600 amendments, had been passed through the House after only two hours' debate and under a rule reported by Mr. Crisp himself. He appealed to the House to rise to the patriotic level necessary to meet the emergency and come to the President's aid.

Mr. McMillan, Democrat, of Tennessee, replying to Mr. Dalzell, said that the difference was found in that fact that there had been elaborate hearings before the ways and means committee before the Wilson bill was passed. The present bill had been completed Christmas day, when there was no opportunity to consult the treasury officials, and he declared that there had been no opportunity even read the bill. He complained of the cracking of the party whip, and said in conclusion that the same power which had asserted itself after the Fifty-first Congress would again be heard from after this exercise of party power.

Mr. Turner, Democrat, of Georgia called attention to the fact that both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, whom he extolled as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton, had given Congress the highest assurance that there was ample revenue in the Treasury. Both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had pointed out the evil in the financial situation and its remedy. Everybody understood the stress existing. And what was to be the response of Congress? Before all remedial legislation it was proposed to put a proposition to still further bleed and tax the American people.

HENDERSON AROUSES ENTHUSIASM.
Mr. Henderson closed the debate in a speech which aroused the Republicans to great enthusiasm. There was, he said, a business matter for a business people and should be met in a business way. The Republicans were not afraid to assume responsibility. His side had been treated with working on a holiday. If the situation demanded it they would work on Sunday. (Republican applause.) Democratic politicians had emptied the treasury. Republican politicians would fill it. They would fight the ship of state that had been plunging half seas under since the Democratic party assumed the bridge. A Democratic President had sent to Congress a declaration of war and three days afterward had fled a petition of bankruptcy. (Republican applause.)

"We are not for war," continued Mr. Henderson. "The President demanded money. We will give it to him. But we have not declared war, although war will find us ready. Let not the business interests of the country shiver before this tempest in a teapot. The country has assets. The Republican party has returned to power in the legislative branch of the government. It will soon have the executive, and then never again will our integrity be put in question. The Democrats had no right to complain of whip and spur and gag after their proceedings on the Wilson bill."

NO AMENDMENTS PERMITTED.
At this point Mr. Linney of North Carolina, after stating that as a Republican, he favored the measure, asked if the rule committee order would not extend to Democrats the privilege of offering amendments before the vote was taken.

"It will not," replied Mr. Henderson. The Democrats applauded this reply and Mr. Crisp affirmed that the truth regarding the purpose of the rule had only been half elicited by this question and response. Its object, he said, was not only to force the

Democrats, but to prevent Republicans from offering amendments which they might deem wise. It was an attempt to make the Republicans appear unanimous. (Democratic applause.)

The rule committee's order was then adopted—213 to 89, a strict party vote, says that Mr. Linney of North Carolina, and Mr. Connolly of Illinois, Republicans, voted with the Democrats.

At 5 o'clock, at the close of debate as set by the rule the bill was passed by a party vote, and the House adjourned.

WAYS AND MEANS REPORT.

Projects for Temporary Financial Relief and for Temporary Tariff Increase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee to-day reported to the House the tariff and bond bills agreed on by the majority of the committee. They were accompanied by the following reports:

"Your committee regard the chronic deficiency of revenue for the past two years and a half as the most potent cause of the difficulties which the treasury has encountered and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence, even in the financial operations of the government. It is as impossible for a government to have continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continue in this condition without casting a shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders.

"Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representatives, to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from \$100,000,000, sufficient to put an end to a deficiency and to do this without delay, too, leaving to others whose responsibility is required, to finally place such legislation on the statute books to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action only emphasizes the duty of the House.

"Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines as a majority hope can be done in 1897 or 1898, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months, and the need is more revenue at once.

The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 90 per cent of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of 5 to 10 of a cent per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose co-operation is necessary to secure the protection lines as a majority hope can be done in 1897 or 1898, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming a law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months, and the need is more revenue at once.

The duty on carpet wools is left at thirty-two per cent ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools.

"Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only sixteen per cent of the duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about fifteen per cent. Such a reduction from the low rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official places whose co-operation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

THE BOND BILL.

The report on the bond bill says that the Secretary of the Treasury now has the authority, under the resumption act of 1875, to issue and sell ten-year 5 per cent bonds and thirty-year 4 per cent bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes, and that he had sold 100,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about 62,000,000 of the latter description of bonds in the last two years, and as he announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the resumption act and sell more high rate and long term bonds, if necessary, the only question is whether it is not clearly for the public interest that he should have authority to sell a lower rate and shorter term bond. The committee thinks that it is clearly in the public interest that he should have this authority and adds:

"If granting this authority, however, we have included in the bill a provision that the proceeds of bonds sold shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes, our object being to secure such a separation of the redemption fund from the ordinary cash in the treasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite investment among the masses of the people."

"Of the certificates of indebtedness the report says: 'In our judgment the Secretary of the Treasury should always have such authority as this to meet temporary deficiencies that are liable to arise. Unless this authority is given, the Secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue, as he has been doing in the past two years and a half.'

Miles May Be Rebuked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The President and Secretary of War Lambert are seriously considering the advisability of silencing General Miles. That they are much incensed by the indiscreet talk in which the general of the army has been indulging in regard to the weakness of this country's coast defenses and the general inability to go to war with assurance of success can be positively stated.

FOR WOMAN AND HOME.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Cotton Frocks for Household Work—Some Pretty Designs for the Street—New Feature in Costumes—Advice to Young Girls—Fashion Notes.



WHEN the trousseau is being prepared very few young girls include a few cotton frocks to be worn when doing the small duties every housewife is sure to be called upon to do. A sensible girl has a cotton frock for morning wear, preferring them to a silk or worsted because they can so easily be kept fresh and sweet and because her husband, though a club man, admires a woman most when engaged in some of the many little duties about the house.

One of the prettiest of these frocks, and one in which she will look as sweet as a rose, with her pink cheeks and brown eyes, is made up of pale pink French seersucker, crinkled very like crepon. It is made to come only to the ankles, and makes her look like a young slip of a girl in her teens. It is spotted with black polka dots, just as Frenchy as can be. The skirt is full and gathered at the waist into a narrow belt. The round, full waist is brought into the same belt, so that the frock is really in one piece. There are full bishop sleeves, finished by a ruffle at the wrist, drawn together by a rubber band, so that they may be easily turned back to the elbows if desired. There is a pointed yoke of fine white linen set in over the shoulders and edged with a full frill of the same, finished by a narrow heading at the top. A large apron of the linen has broad ties at the back and a dainty frilled pocket. Another pretty seersucker frock is in dull china blue, flecked with black and trimmed with row upon row of white serpentine braid about the skirt, belt, yoke and sleeves.

Work of Vassar Graduates.
Many and varied are the other occupations pursued by Vassar women, each with a small individual following. Librarianship has recently been elevated to the dignity of a profession, and six graduates have adopted it. There are five artists and five farmers. Included in the latter list is Mrs. Francis Fisher-Wood ('74), known in several other ways, who is proprietor of the Kingwood herd of Jerseys, and manufacturer of a choice brand of sterilized milk for the special feeding of infants. There are four chemists, two of whom deserve further mention. Mrs. Swallow-Richards ('70), besides her advanced scientific investigations, has done practical work which deserves the gratitude of every housekeeper. Her pamphlets on "Home Sanitation," the "Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning," etc., have been widely circulated. Mrs. Richards is also the founder of that famous pioneer institution, the New England Kitchen of Boston. Miss Welt ('91) has distinguished herself in the universities of Geneva and Paris, and is said to be the only woman chemist in the city.

Some Pretty Designs.
It is such a difficulty to choose just what will be best for one among so much that is fascinating in cloaks. The smart tan jackets are certain to become common, simply because they are so very pretty; every girl will crave one, and the darker ones the same. The ripple velvet coats, too, though they

are as lovely as possible, are not a bit new, and one is almost despairing in the search until some of the smart little Etou affairs are seen. One of the prettiest of these is made of deep hunter's green velvet, with trimmings of chinchilla fur, to be worn with a cheviot jacket of silvery gray. This beautiful jacket comes to the waist, and is beautifully. There are enormous full sleeves, a mass of rich puffs and loose wrinkles below the elbow, and broad revers of chinchilla, and about the face flares a deep collar of the same fur. It opens across the chest, showing the

Perched on a High Stool.

The new woman is becoming newer and newer as she grows older. This may sound like a paradox, but the new woman knows better than that. The latest stride made by the new woman of New York is to sit up to a lunch counter like a man and eat her pie and drink her coffee in a burly-burly, as her repudiated lord and master does down town in the middle of the day. There is a large dry goods store whose bargains in gingham, laces, jewelry and gloves are only a preliminary to the bargains in lunch that are offered in the newly fitted up lunchroom in the place. Here the new woman sits astride of her stool, orders her sandwich and "one in the dark" with the aplomb that comes to one sure of her position. The new woman has taken to the lunch counter idea with a great deal of warmth. She was a little doubtful about it when it was first proposed, but now that she has tried it she is more indignant with man than ever for keeping her in ignorance so long about this charmingly uncomfortable way of swallowing a meal. The business and professional man who is compelled to wrestle at a lunch counter every day regards it as a great deal of a bore, but to the new woman it is a glimpse of a gastronomical paradise. The experiment made by this particular store has proved to be so successful that it is certain there will be other lunch counters in big New York dry goods stores.—Chicago Chronicle.

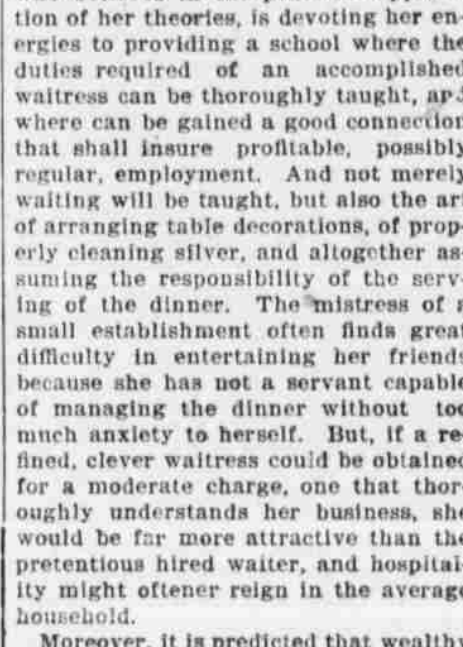
Another Field for Trained Girls.
While the great question of the employment of women—the problem of providing employment for those not belonging to the laboring class, but reduced from comfort to poverty—is a matter of mere discussion with many persons, one enterprising individual, who believes in the practical application of her theories, is devoting her energies to providing a school where the duties required of an accomplished waitress can be thoroughly taught, and where can be gained a good connection that shall insure profitable, possibly regular, employment. And not merely waiting will be taught, but also the art of arranging table decorations, of properly cleaning silver, and altogether assuming the responsibility of the serving of the dinner. The mistress of a small establishment often finds great difficulty in entertaining her friends because she has not a servant capable of managing the dinner without too much anxiety to herself. But, if a refined, clever waitress could be obtained for a moderate charge, one that thoroughly understands her business, she would be far more attractive than the pretentious hired waiter, and hospitality might often reign in the average household.

Moreover, it is predicted that wealthy American families will soon follow the latest fad of many stately English homes, and employ maids in the place of butlers and footmen. It has been proved that a trained waitress is just as competent to decide what wines will be required, and to ice or heat them to the proper temperature, as an experienced butler, and she is much less likely to have a propensity for sampling them. In one aristocratic English household where maids take the place

of footmen, they have liveries of crimson cloth skirts and Georgian coats with square flap pockets, white pique waistcoats, and muslin and lace stocks, the coats having silver livery buttons. On their heads they wear little lace caps, and for large dinner parties they wear powdered hair. Ordinarily, however, the uniform most in favor for maids is silver gray alpaca, the wide linen collar and cuffs tied with bows of gray ribbon, and there is a great display of white lace and muslin in the apron and its broad strings.

New Feature in Costume.

A picturesque feature of the winter gowning is the harmony between 't



VELVET GOWN AND CAPE TO MATCH

and wrap which is so generally observed. Velvet often composes both garments, with all manner of decorations. A tailor frock of heavy broadcloth, in a pale, pearly tan, made over a chamolis lining, so as to be worn in the street without an outside wrap, if desired, is brought into beautiful contrast by the cape and hat of rich prune-colored velvet. The cape is nothing more than a frill of velvet, wonderfully stiffened and beautifully lined with tan-colored satin.

A novel collarlette of stone marten, with its wonderful pearly lights and deep, rich tones, set up smartly about the throat, with, under the ears, two huge heads, and a lot of tails hanging over the breast. The hat is a broad-brimmed affair, covered with prune-colored velvet, piped all about the edge with a narrow satin piping, and massed on top with a lot of leaf-green choux of chiffon, and a cluster of black-winged birds.

Some Fashion Notes.

Leather for dress waists is something unique in the winter fashions. It is tan in color, thin enough to be pliable, and is decorated with applique lace, as if it were satin or velvet.

Accordion-plated chiffon, beaded on the edge of the plaits, makes a lovely waist for dressy occasions, and it is more difficult to sew on the beads or spangles than it is to thread a needle.

Though a vast majority of skirts are untrimmed, not a few of the newest creations show signs of alteration in this respect. Flounces appear on many smartly made gowns brought from Europe, and it is said that when trimmed skirts again prevail flounces will provide the leading garniture.

Very handsome was a black mohair skirt lined with pale mauve silk, a plaited frill of the same finishing the edge on the inside. A silky surfaced black alpaca skirt was lined with pale rose-colored silk, a glace silk blouse bodice repeating the color, with a blurred design of violets, producing a very stylish effect.

The handkerchief waist belts are greatly in public favor. They are made of silk squares in striped black and white, yellow and black and other tones and the ends pass through a brass buckle of a patent make.

Black satin ribbon, four or five inches wide and elaborately jetted, is used for trimming silk and velvet capes. It is sewn lengthwise at intervals all around and the upper ends fold over in loops and are gathered in to partially form the ruche.

Improved Filtering Funnel.
A French photographer has patented an improved filtering funnel for the use of chemists and druggists. Those whose labors include the purifying by filtration of different combinations of fluids are frequently annoyed by the tendency with which the filter paper adheres to the funnel as soon as wet, thus impeding the free passage of the liquid through the paper, and concentrating the whole filtering process at the lower apex of the cone. The new funnel has irregular corrugations or grooves extending over the entire inside, and intersecting each other in irregular series, which renders it impossible for the paper to cling to much of the surface, and thus brings the whole surface of the paper into action.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., have recently purchased the complete catalogue trade of the Northrup, Braslan, Goodwin Co., of Minneapolis and Chicago. This gives the Salzer Seed Co. the largest catalogue mail trade in the world and they are in splendid shape to take care of same, as they have recently completed a large addition to their mammoth seed houses. The 1896 catalogue is just out and the largest ever issued. Sent to any address for 5 cents to cover postage.

How He Collected His Salary.
The genial pastor of one of the suburban churches, whose salary is somewhat in arrears at present, stepped into the hardware store of one of his parishioners the other morning and asked to see some corkers—very large and strong ones, he explained.
"Why, Dr. —, what in the world do you want with one, anyhow?" said the dealer.
"My dear sir," said the doctor, "I want a corker large enough to give me some assistance in drawing my salary."

The story reached the ears of his congregation and the indebtedness was cancelled forthwith.—Cincinnati Tribune.

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