STILL HARPING ON TARIFF

Members of the House Continue to Air Their Ideas.

REHASH OF STEREOTYPED ARGUMENTS

Johnson of North Dakota and Grosvenor of Ohio Talk on Repub-Henn Side and McMtHin for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Mr. Fox, democrat of Mississippi, upened the tariff debate in the house today with a five-minute speech on the general theory of protection.

Mr. Williams, democrat of Mississippi, devoted his attention to exposing the alleged Inconsistencies in the republican argument. He said it was absurd to charge the present depression to the invasion of the home market by foreign goods, when the treasury figures showed that importations were less by \$160,000,000 than in the last year of the McKinley law, itself a year of restricted importations. He contended that the existing era of depression and low prices was due to the appreciating value of money under the gold standard.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Simms, democrat of Tennessee, and Mr. Terry, demoerat of Arkansas, Mr. Sayers, democrat of Texas, addressed himself to the proposition that if the anticipations of the majority were realized and this bill increased the revenues \$113,000,000 per annum, it would breed the most reckless and profligate ex-

Mr. Johnson, republican of North Dakota, a member of the ways and means committee, was then recognized for an hour. He di-rected his attention chiefly to a eulogy of the prespective benefits which would follow the enactment of the schedules of the bill-He was met by a fusillade of questions from the democrats and populists. The old conthe democrats and populists. The old con-troversy as to whether the foreigner or the consumer paid the tax was fought over again with great pertinacity, Mr. Johnson of course taking the position that the foreigner subtaking the position that the foreigner substantially paid it and his adversaries that it was paid by the consumer. When the Wilson bill was under consideration, Mr. Johnson said he predicted that its passage would be fatal to the sheep industry. In reply to a question, Mr. Johnson declared if the people of the south would pledge that loyalty to the decrine of protection, the their loyalty to the doctrine of protection, th republican party would be glad to accord to cotton the same protection given to wheat corn, potatoes and other agricultural prod sta of the north. Mr. McMillin, democrat of Tennessee, who

followed Mr. Johnson, was given a round of applause by his democratic colleagues as he took the floor. ATTACKS SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Mr. McMillin prefaced his remarks with some figures to prove that there was a suffi-cient surplus, \$118,000,000 exclusive of the gold reserve, in the treasury, to meet all estimated deficiencies for two years, and that the alleged necessity for this bill was a mere pretext. He prophesied a repetition of the disaster which overtook the congress that enacted the McKinley law if this bill were passed, and made the republican change of front on the question of sugar bounties the text for some caustic remarks. Despite the appeals of the Louisiana sugar growers, he declared, the bounty was established in 1890. "The cry of a free breakfast table had gone forth," said he, "and although everything on the breakfast table except coffee was taxed, the promise made that sugar should be put on the free list was kept, and only the tax necessary to enable the Sugar true to exact its millions from the peoplecent a pound between raw and refined sugar

-was imposed.
"As a result, sir, you will search in vain for free sugar in this bill, or anything else free which benefits the American people All the demagogic cry of 'free breakfast table' has had to be abandoned. The demo-cratic party can at least boast that it has accomplished something by preventing this pernicious principle from being permanently engrafted on our American system of taxa-tion by government. But what comes of all those fervent utterances which rang through these halis only seven years ago. proclaiming the beauties of free sugar? What has become of the laudation of free sugar by the cohorts of protection and the advo-cates of bounties? I remember how the melodious voice of the present chief magis-trate proclaimed the boon of untaxed sugar. I remember how the gentleman from Maine who now increases the tax on sugar, proclaimed that the sugar tax was a burden paid by the consumer. I remember how the vigorous and vehement gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) stood up and lauded the republican party for taking the tax off sugar If the transfer to the free list of sugar and molasses gave the greatest relief then, it must follow that the reimposition of a high tax on sugar will be the greatest hardship now. These gentlemen must confess themselves as standing for an increase of the burdens of the people according to their confession. Not only have they reimposed this burden of taxation, but in doing so they have taken good care of the corporations and trusts which now control the sugar The profit to the trust is raised by this bill from one-eighth of 1 cent a pound by present law to from 35 to 50 cents on th hundred pounds, difference between raw and

TARIFF ON IRON UNNECESSARY. He discussed in detail the metal schedule arguing that as we were becoming heavy shippers of pig iron, which he said could be produced in the southern states as cheaply as any place in the world, the duty of \$4 per ton should have been reduced. He declared that the agricultural schedule was a humbu and enumerated a long list of trusts which he said would fatten on this bill.

"The gentleman from Maine tells us that they have taken lumber, sait, wool, bagging, cotton ties and hooks from the free list and put a tax upon them. Why does he not tell us the reason for retaining free salt for his Maine fisheries and imposing a duty on the salt used elsewhere?

"Why does he not explain the reason for increasing the duties on linoleum, some grades to between 100 and 200 per when it is in a trust, and when one large concern in his own state has not lost day's work in many years?

'We raise two-thirds of all the cotton that is produced in the world; two-thirds of all we make is shipped abroad; the bagging that surrounds it and the ties that bind it are a total loss, being consumed in the United The makers of bagging in this country organized a gigantic trust to rob the farmer. The ties can be made as cheaply here as anywhere in the world. Why did he not give us some reason for thus hampering ulture and smiting the tiller of the soil? After a careful and painstaking ex-amination of this bill I do not hesitate to declare it the most pernicious effort at legislative robbery ever attempted upon a people. Neither the great fires of Chicago and Boston nor the fearful flood that now

devastates the southland could begin to compare with it as a calamity. Chairman, this bill carries not only higher rates of duty than the present law and higher rates than the McKinley bill, but higher than any law ever passed by an American congress or grouned under by an American people. The claim that the increased burden is on luxuries is not sustained by the facts. Are coarse shawls and kuit goods luxuries? Are wool hats and over coats luxuries; are knives and forks in this urgan age luxuries; and I beg with all defice to ask whether in the state of Maine a clean shirt has become such a rarity tha it is claraed with luxuries? I ask him when among Americans the sugar that sweetens tea and coffee became a luxury; when trace chains became a luxury to the farmers? chains became a luxury to the farmers? Not only is the bill itself higher, but the chedules average above those of

the McKinley bill. ASSAILS RECIPROCITY.

"The reciprocity clause is remarkable for the fact that it puts into the hands of the president absolutely the power to impose taxes and remit taxes at pleasure. He can e them this month-remit them the He can do so without convening con gress or consulting it if convened. The tax-ing power is thereby surrendered by congress its constitutional repository to an execu any statute framed by those who adopted the constitution. The reciprocity clause is an

effort to counternet the ill effects of the innil-legislation which this same bill proposes to enact. If reports be true, it is more than likely that some mafety valve will 65 cents. be needed, for already France, Canada and other governments are preparing to resist McKinley law.

connection that the increase in taxes cannot increase wealth. Burdens are not riches and Increass wealth. Burdens are not riches and cannot be coined into cash. How absurd truth into your heads. If I could only open the contention that high taxation and great them, put in a few facts and close them prosperity go hand in hand. The democratic again. (Laughter.)
party stands, and has ever stood, for low At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until We are here to proclaim and sustain | 8 o'clock. this principle of our party. High protection was never a principle of the democratic party, and cannot be made such. Only five years ago the democratic party voted for free lumber in the house, not one of the party voting against it, as I remember. It carried a bill to put wool on the free list by a majority of 194 to 60, not a democrat-voting against it. It is not here today to take the back track on this question. It is not here to advocate taxed wool and free cotton baggings. It is not here to demand taxed cotton ties and free grain bags. It is not here to demand free lumber and to advocate the restoration of the duty on wool. t is not here as a party to ask a tax on the 57,000 bales of long staple cotton imported to this country, and at the same time to advocate the removal of duty upon everything else. No, it is here to proclaim the aucient doctrine of taxing things at as low rates as is consistent with the raising of the revenue necessary to support the governhe revenue necessary to support the government and taxing nothing except for purpos

of revenue. A tariff for revenue only was its doctrine in the past and is today."

In conclusion he said: "I beg the gentlemen on the other side to remember that the victory obtained last fall was obtained by such an expenditure of money, such an execution of buildozing and force, and such prostitution of elections as was never before witnessed in this land. They must not take such a verdict as the established and rrevocable will of the American people. eg them to remember that a purchased erdict cannot stand. The democratic party has suffered defeat before and by stern adherence to never falling principle it has regained power and readministered govern-ment. Let us now and here resolve anew that the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and of Polk shall be the principles of the democratic party now as they have been in the past, and as sure as the day succeeds he night it will return to power and restore the government to the constitutional moorings from which it has been wrested by such mai-legislation as that which is being forced ipon us today."

GROSVENOR SPEAKS.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, was hen recognized. The republicans gave him cordial reception.
In the course of his remarks Mr. Grosvenor referred to Mr. McMillin's statement that Mr. McKinley had been overwhelmed with defeat after the passage of the bill which bore his name. It was true, he said, that Mr. McKinley had been defeated for reelection; but in a gerrymandered district, normally democratic by 3,500 majority, and all the power of the democracy at work against him, with such speakers as D. B. Hill, "then a democrat," on the stump, he was barely beaten by 400. The next year he was elected governor by a plurality of 2,000 and last fall he had carried the state by 53,-900, the largest majority ever given in Ohio

in a presidential year.

Mr. Bell, populist of Colorado, interrupted Mr. Grosvenor to call his attention to the fact that during the last campaign republican orators in his section had said disaster had immediately followed Cleveland's election in 1892, and that the great revival would begin immediately the country was assured of McKinley's election.

"I don't know who those political brethren ere," said Mr. Grosvenor, "Well, they were numerous," put in Mr.

"They were right," continued Mr. Gros-Disaster began the day after Cleve-

mercial agencies each week reported the general disapointment that there had been no re-of opinion was so general as to leave no vival of trade, but instead reported the great-est list of failures in the history of the country. room for doubt as to the policy that will be pursued on the final passage of the bill. It was not determined whether the mem-Mr. Grosvenor replied that it was a matter

of much wonder there had not been ter ailures to every one which occurred. Failires were the result of a long series of mis Mr. Ogden, democrat of Louislana, asked

Mr. Grosvenor to correct his figures as to iness revival, saying they exceeded all bounds.

SCORES THE WILSON BILL. Mr. Grosvenor laughingly admitted that

erhaps in his enthusiasm he had overshot the mark, but insisted that the revival had increased the value of property at least one nundred times the amount of the national debt. Subsequently Mr. Grosvenor created much amusement by challenging the democrats to offer either the Wilson bill as it passed the house or the present law as a substitute for the pending bill. 'The Wilson bill could not secure five votes on that side of the house," said he, "and not ten of you would dare to vote for the present law and go back and look your constituents in the ce. The bill confessedly wrecked the counry, but thank God it also wrecked the demeratic party." (Laughter and applause.) In a glowing percration, he said the demo-ratio party would sit on the Stygian shore and read its record by the red light of heli. while every principle upon which the repub-lic was founded would continue to shine in

he bright diadem of the republican party. Mr. Evans, republican of Kentucky ember of the ways and means committee, member of the ways and means can measure, which discriminated against neither class nor section. He said no bill that ever emanated from a ways and means committee had more in it to commend it to the sound judgment of the people.

Mr. Maddox, democrat of Georgia, chal-

lenged Mr. Evans' statement that the bill was not sectional. He said there was an infant industry in Georgia and Alabama, the production of bauxite, or aluminum clay, which had asked protection and it had been production of

"The gentleman from Georgia should not be so certain there will not be a duty on bauxite, interrupted Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania. "I favor it and we may place a duty on it." "I am glad to hear it," said Mr. Maddox.

A PARTIAL PROTECTIONIST. "Then, so far as bauxite is concerned, you are a protectionist," said Mr. Walker, republican of Massachusetts.
"Not necessarily," replied Mr. Maddox, "but I am opposed to the raw material idea." Mr. Maddox also advocated a duty on man-

ganese and cotton. He asked why cotton ties Mr. Dolliver, in reply, asserted that the price of cotton ties had fallen under the McKinley law from \$1 to 80 cents and increased under the present law to \$1.40. If serve, \$151,693,106.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Adams other governments are preparing to resist republican of Pennsylvania, in commendation this assault on commerce. The increase, according to their own showing, makes this bill more than one-sixth higher than the McKinjey law. vigorous defense of the benefits of protection "It is not imappropriate to remark in this onnection that the increase in taxes cannot were made to before their constituents."

NIGHT SESSION. The night session was devoted to set specches. There were only two features of the session that caused attention. Mr. Kerr, republican of Ohio, severely criticised the reciprocity features of the bill, which, he predicted, would wholly fall to secure valuable of the surplus products. uable concessions for the surplus products of agriculture. "We should adopt the Me-Kinley plan of reciprocity," said he, "the plan born in the brain of James G. Blaine. The other feature was the statement of Mr. Castle, democrat of California, that if "Rom had her Cataline, America had her Hanns. The speakers tonight were Mesars, Liv-ingston, democrat of Georgia; Belford, republican of New York; Brundage, dem-ocrat of Arkansas; Bromwell, re-publican of Ohio; Castle, democrat of Calafornia; Brown, republican of Obio; epublican of Ohio, and Olmstead, republican

of Pennsylvania. At 11 o'clock the house adjourned.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL Committee Decides to Let Books an

Scientific Instruments in Free. WASHINGTON, March 24.- The opposition made by the colleges of New England and by many scientific men against the duties placed on books and scientific apparatus by the Dingley bill induced the framers of the measure to amend it today and to restore so many of these articles to the free list as are imported for the use of educational institu-tions. They drew a new paragraph for the The main debate of the day was upon the tions. They drew a new paragraph for the free list as follows: "Scientific apparatus, instruments, books, charts and chemicals, such as are not published or made in the United States, when expressly imported in good faith by and for the use of any regu-larly established or incorporated university, college, academy, school, seminary of learning or free public library, not intended for sale, and the secretary of the treasury shall make suitable regulations to carry out the intent of this paragraph."

The rates originally fixed in the bill were 25 per cent on books and 45 per cent on scientific apparatus. The paragraph under which works of art imported for free public exhibition were to be admitted free under bond for six months was broadened so that works or art exhibited free of charge for a least one-sixth of the time, at a fixed place by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States or any state expressly for the promotion of any science, art or industry, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

A clause was inserted in the chemical

chedule putting chlorate of soda at 3 cents The duty on pineapples, which was 2 cents a pound originally, was changed to 6 cents er cubic foot on pineapples imported in barthose imported in bulk. The change on pineapples was made in response to an appeal from representatives of the Baltimore can-

neries, who visited the capitol this week. WILL NOT OBSTRUCT TARIFF BILL

Silver Republicana Meet and Ex change Views on the Subject. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The dinner given to ex-Senator Dubois last night by the silver republicans of the house and senate resolved itself into an important conference after McKitley was elected. Since that day there has been added to the volume of the with reference to the Dingley bill. The rethere has been added to the volume of the real and personal property of our citizens a sum equal to a hundred thousand times the amount of the national debt."

sult was a practical conclusion not to stand in the way of the enactment of the bill into law. This has been known to be the policy "Oh," cried the democrats as they jeered of a majority of the silver republicans, but this response, while Mr. Bell pointed out that they had not hitherto agreed upon this line for two months after the election the com- of action in concert. No formal resolution

ers should vote for the bill, but it was made practically certain that none of them would vote against it, leaving them to individually determine whether to vote for it or refrain from voting. It is also understood that the silver republicans will not unite in any dilatory tactics to delay a final vote on the bill, but that they will demand all the time necessary to explain the postion they occupy as a party and as individ uals. The opinion was generally express at the meeting that the passage of the bill would not bring a return of prosperity and that it was good policy for them as a party to allow this to be demonstrated to the

country, REPEAL OF CIVIL SERVICE LAW Bill Introduced for that Purpose by

Senator Allen. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The first of he appropriation bills, the agricultural, was reported to the senate today by Mr. Cullon republican of Illinois, who gave notice that he would ask the senate to take it up at ar early day.

As a sequel to the civil service debate yesterday Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska ntroduced a bill to repeal the civil service law and all supplemental acts, and also to annul all executive acts based on these laws; directs the head of every government department to establish rufes relative to ap pointment with reference to the special fit ness of applicants for the services required and not with reference to the educational standards. It is expressly provided that the lack of university, college or academic edu-cation shall in no way disqualify an applicant. The bill expresses the purpose of restoring to all United States citizens equal rights to appointment.

Mr. Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, introduced a bill probabiting the shipment of kinetoscope pictures of prize fights in the mails or through the channels of interstate At 12:25 the senate went into executive

Honorary Degree for Lemley.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Captain Sam C. Lemley, judge advocate general of the navy, has gone to Pittsburg to receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the Western University of Pennsylvania, which is to be conferred upon him in recognition of the high order of professional attainments he has shown in the discharge of the legal duties of his position.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows Available cash balance, \$218,210,084; gold re-

Amendments to Be Voted On at 2 O'clock Next Wednesday-Chilton Amendment Calls Forth Numerous Speeches.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Senator Davis. hairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, made a determined effort today to secure unanimous consent to fix a day when the final vote should be taken on the arbitra tion treaty, but only succeeded to the extent of obtaining an agreement to a time for a vote on the miscellaneous amendments. The executive session continued from 12:30 to 5 o'clock. Considerable time was spent in contention over the effort to secure a time for a vote and it was only after a decided controversy that the opponents of ratification agreed to a date for voting on the amendments. They based their opposition on the fact that there were a good many absentees whom they considered it desirable to have in the senate when the vote should be taken. The understanding as to the vote on the amendment was reached on a plan outlined y Senator Hoar. It provides that the further iscussion of amendments shall continue un il 2 o'clock on Wednesday of next week, when a vote is to be taken on those which may be pending at that time; that in case any of the amendments are agreed to, the treaty as amended shall be printed and re-turned to the senate and shall still be open to amendments, but that the final vote amendments shall be taken at 4 o'clock the

hilton amendment, providing for submiting all agreements for arbitration made un der the treaty to the senate for its approval before entering upon a course of settlement Senator Morgan supported the amendment He announced himself as opposed to the to be ratified at all the amendment should by all means be accepted; otherwise the treaty would be subversive of some of our most cherished American ideas.

PLEA BY LODGE. Senator Lodge made a strong plea for the treaty without further amendment. He said that while always a warm advocate of the principle of arbitration, he had from the first contended for amendments which would ren-der the treaty acceptable to the American public. He felt satisfied that the modifica tions made in committee had accomplished completely this purpose, and that the document as amended was one that would com-mend itself to every supporter of peaceable methods for the adjustment of disputes and to every friend of humanity. He thought no other amendments were necessary. He also held that the committee amendments would n effect require the submission of all agree-ments under the treaty to the senate.

Senators Davis and Hoar made brief speeches, practically taking the same ground.
It was apparent during the session that the friends of the treaty held that the commitee amendments would accomplish, though ment. Several senators, among them Measra, Thurston and Spooner, asked if this were the case, why it should not be explicitly stated, as in the Chilton provision. They advanced the idea that the adoption of this language might be the control of the case. language might have the effect of preventing future misunderstandings.

ENGLISH PRESS DISPLEASED. LONDON, March 24.—The afternoon papers here bitterly criticise the action of the United States senate in the case of the aritration treaty.

The St. James Gazette says: "The sena-ors carried their point with that refinement of pettifoguer's cunning which enabled certain minds to gain their end without exof an agreement to arbitrate, hereafter such agreement must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the senate, in which the parties are generally pretty evenly divided."
The Westminster Gazette says: "It is

ery disappointing and disconcerting result endeavors of Lord Salisbury and ecretary Olney. The unpleasant aspect of the matter is the anti-English feeling underying the action of the senate."

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion nat "a promising plan has been wrecked erely to please sensational jingoism and The Daily Chronicle says editorially this

norning: "The American senate has stabbed the treaty of arbitration to the heart. This niserable understanding means that the silrites have paid us out for our gold poly. If it means also the death of arbitra-ion, it would have been better had the reaty never existed. We still trust in the American nation, and for that very reason we believe it will account for itself and evivify the treaty."

CORBETT PRESENTS HIS BRIEF. Holds His Appointment as Senator is Within the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The senate mmittee on privileges and elections has received the brief in the claim of Henry W. Corbett of Oregon to a seat in the senate. It argues that equality of representation of the several states in the federal senate was an essential feature in the scheme of government provided by the framers of the onstitution and that this equality is destroyed when any state has but one senator. The appointment of Mr. Corbett is held to be strictly within the terms of the constitutional provisions providing for appointments by the governor if vacancies occur by resignation or otherwise, and many authorities and pre-cedents are cited to sustain this view.

As to the recent failure of the Oregon legislature to organize and elect a senator, the brief says: "Whatever equity there may be in holding the state responsible for the malfeasance or nonfeasance of a regularly organized branch of the state government we earnestly contend that it would be the grossest injustice to hold the state responsible for the nonfeasance of individuals who had been chosen to represent certain dis-tricts in the legislature, but who had not qualified as legislators and were a minority of those entitled to sit in the house in any

Dinner to the Cabinet. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The first formal social function at the white house under this administration took place tonight, the occasion being a dinner given by President and Mrs. McKinley to the members of the cabinet and their ladies. The affair gave Mr. and Mrs. McKinley an opportunity

TREATY UNDER DISCUSSION

The table was elaborately decorated with flowers. The guests included Secretary and Mrs. McCallum; Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. McCallum; Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General McKenna, Postman and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Attorney General Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Kinley; Miss Boardman, Miss Alger and Secretary and Mrs. Porter.

BLYTHE MILLIONS STILL IN COURT Case Taken Up to the United States

Supreme Court.
WASHINGTON, March M.—The way for the famous Blythe will case to reach the United States supreme court was opened today by the action of Justice Field in allowing a writ of error directed to the supreme court of California bringing the case to this court. The case involves the estate of the late Thomas H. Blythe of California, amounting to about \$4,000,000. He died without a will and his daughter, Florence Blythe-Hinkley, made claim to the property as the only heir. Her claims were conas the only heir. Her claims were con-tested, but were finally sustained by the state courts and the property turned over to Mrs. Hinkley. The contestants are trying to bring the case into the United States su-creme court on the ground that she is an allen and that federal and not state authority s necessary to adjust her rights. No stay f proceedings was granted as usual in such cases, because the property had already been passed to Mrs. Hinkley. The petition for the writ is in the name of H. T. Blythe, and was presented by Hon, Jeff Chandler.

These Want Places

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Additional applications for appointment to presidential offices under the Treasury department have been filed as follows: E. E. Stout of Paoli, Ind., and Arthur Stabler of Sandy Springs. as auditor for the Navy department. Donavan of Washington, D. C., and J. L. Stanley of Tacoma, Wash., as deputy auditor for the War department. As col-lectors of customs—I. M. Hopstad, at Sitka; L. A. Sheldon, at Los Angeles, Cal. As collectors of internal revenue—Webb Greene of Mount Pleasant, Utah, at Helena, Mont.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-The senate committee on appropriations held its first meeting of the session today and agreed to reaty in any shape, but said that if it was report the agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the house. Action on the other appropriation bills which failed at the last session was deferred until next Tuesday when it is understood the sundry civil, the Indian and the general deficiency bills will be taken up and all probably reported. The tendency now appears to be to report the

Appropriation Bills.

bills practically as they were agreed upon Ambassadors' Commissions Signed. WASHINGTON, March 24.-The president this morning signed house resolution No. 23 making available appropriations for house employes, and house resolution 32 of a stationary. The president also signed the commissions of General Horace Porter, commissions of General Horace Porter, ambassador to France; Colonel John Hay, ambassador to Great Britain, and Henry White, secretary of the embassy at London.

Chapman Case in Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, March 24.-Arguments were heard by the United States supreme court today in the case of Elverson R. Chapman, one of the recalcitrant witnesses in n more diplomatic phraseology, the end the senate Sugar trust investigation three sought to be attained by the Chilton amend- years ago. Argument was on Chapman's years ago. Argument was on Chapman's application for a writ of habeas corpus. Senator Edmunds appeared for Chapman and Solicitor General Conrad for the government.

> Charges Overflow to Improvements. WASHINGTON, March 24.-Senator Jones of Arkansas today introduced a resolution providing that the committee on commerce be directed to inquire and report to what the extent the present disastrous overflow in the eastern part of Arkansas is the result government improvements along the eastern bank of the Mississippi river.

Car Company Gets a Verdiet. WASHINGTON, March M .- In the second pressing it. The amended treaty not only does not improve the present conditions, but it renders arbitration practically impossible, as while now there is no obstacle in the way as while now there is no obstacle in the way \$15,000 was returned. Railroad company, tried before Judge Cole, a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of

Will Buy Tents for Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- This afternoon the president signed the joint resolution passed by congress yesterday directing the ecretary of war to purchase tents for the Mississippi flood sufferers. Private Secretary to Alger.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Fred C. Squires of Michigan, at present clerk to the house ommittee on private land claims, was today ppointed private secretary to the secretary

STRAWBERRIES IMPROVING. Interesting Rending for the Lovers of

Branch & Co., Howard and Twelfth streets say regarding fruits and country produce in their weekly circular letter of Tuesday to

The demand for early vegetables has been good the past week, while the arrivals have been only moderate. Strawberries and vegetables were especially scarce on Saturday with a big demand which could not be fully supplied. It is expected that the increase in receipts will enable us to fill orders to better advantage this week, and the strawberries will improve in shipping condition. Navaoranges are getting scarcer, increasing the trade on seedlings. Apples are in fair de-mand for choice stock for shipping and city trade. The demand for seed potatoes will now increase, and a disposition is shown to buy only the best northern stock. 'Rec River Valley Early Ohio seed is the lead-ing seller this year as usual. We have our first car just in, the starting of which has been delayed by severe cold weather in Da kota. The best growers hereabouts are neg-lecting native potatoes for seed, and buying only the Red River Valleys. Lemons still remain low in price here and at importing points, and at present prices no mistake car e made in anticipating your wants at this time of the year.

"The market on country produce is sub-stantially as quoted for the past week or two "Eggs are ruling a fraction lower. Best grades of butter are without material change Poultry is still in excellent demand, with prices well maintained, and our market could absorb increased receipts."

Radonsky Child Dies. The infant child of Charles Radonsky

lied at the Presbyterian hospital yesterday shortly before moon from injuries received from the explosion of a gasoline stove nearly a week ago. The mother, Mary Radonsky, died at the same hospital the dus following the accident. She and the husband were burned by the same explosion of gasoline, and the husband is still confined at the Methodist hospital. It is condition is much improved and he will probably recover. He is the only survivor of the accident. day shortly before noon from injuries re-

Terrible Suffering Endured by Their Daughter and How Quickly Health and Vigor Were Restored by Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets.

Every Heedful Parent Should Rend This Enruest, Honest Communication

Minneapolis, Minn., May 1st, 1958.
Eureka Chemical & Mrg. Co., La Crosse, Wisi.

Gentlement: I wish to make a brief statement regarding Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets and what good they have done for our little daughter, Emma, eleven years of age. About a year ago, we were competed to call in a doctor, he examined her and called her trouble Nervous Prostration, but he could do but very little for her. We had to keep her out of school, and she was so nervous that she could not be quiet a minute, would twitch her arms and fest all the time, with ne self-control over them; finally it got so had with our little Emma that it was dangerous for her to eat with a fork, for fear she would jab herself in the eyes with it, for she had no control over herself, and, in short, our daughter's case became very alarming. We did all we could to relieve her suffering, but to no avail. But at last kind frovidence sent us a triend who procumented Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets. I went immediate by to John Danek's drug store, corner Washings on and Plymouth avenue, and procured a lox. After taking one box we noticed a cleance for the better; we kept right on using them with Emma and with four one dollar boxes sho was completely restored to good health again. The unnatural twitching has entirely left her, she caits and sleeps well and is getting red cheeks again. She now attends school daily and her

studies don't seem to effect or disturb her nerv-

Senate Rejects the Amendment by Majority of Eleven.

HOUSE ADOPTS ANTI-COXEYISM SECTION

Anti-Fusien Provision Finds Supporters Among Republicans, but it Will Go Through the House Without Difficulty.

DES MOINES, March 24 .- (Special Telegram.)-The osteopaths and irregular medical place for holding the next convention is Colpractitioners were defeated in the senate today in the consideration of the medical practice bill. The measure came up early, and the Healy amendment to allow these classes | the members to \$2. He urged the mainte on regular physicians, was defeated, after a ong debate, 17 to 28. A section was adopted

The house took up the court procedure bill The house took up the court procedure bill and restored the section stricken out by the senate, providing for the presentation of cases to the supreme court on abstracts of applicable to all alike, whether members arguments, petitions and motions for rehearing, and passed the measure.

The conference committee report on the bill relating to county and township organiation was received, and rejected through the efforts of Nolan of Dubuque. The senate had added a provision by which cities may have more than one member of the Board of Supervisors. The house committee had recomnended a section allowing one member to be defeated it and restored the old law, which allows a city to have only one supervisor.

The bill relating to fire companies passed. The house restored the code commissioners ection, stricken out by the senate, making felons of members of such organizations as Coxey's army and liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary. The number of men whose assembling together in this way shall con-

The fish and game law passed the senate; fish and game warden is constituted in clace of the fish commissioner at \$1,200 a The bill for the School for the Deaf at

Council Bluffs was passed.

This evening the republicans of the house ield a long caucus on the senate elections bill, which contains an anti-fusion feature, providing that the name of no candidate shall ppear more than once on the official ballot There was strong opposition to the bill and fourteen votes were cast against the resolu tion to support it to fifty-nine for it. The opposition to the measure claimed it would niure the party politically and that in principle it was wrong and vicious. The bill will pass, as the caucus vote gives it more than

constitutional majority.

The houses of the legislature a few days go appointed a committee on "where-arewe-at?" to investigate the status of code re-vision work and learn what proportion of the ession's task has been accomplished. The committee had worked carefully and faithfully. It has made a detailed report which indicates that about half of all the work is one. The house has accomplished more than the senate, but nearly every bill from the body, as the senate invariably makes imortant amendments, so that the second con-ideration has often taken more time than the first. The session is now nine weeks old and the members of the committee do not

DEFEATS OSTEOPATHS BILL ended before May 1, and is more it last till the latter part of the month. ended before May 1, and is more likely to ASSESSMENTS TO BE GRADUATED.

> lown Legion of Honor Makes Important Changes In System.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 24.-(Special Telegram.)-The grand lodge of the Iowa Legion of Honor today closed its blennial convention here. It was a meeting of much mpercance to the order, as important changes were made in the system. Among these changes are a graduated assessment according to age and the decision to extend the territory of the grand lodge into Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota. Dr. E. R. Hutchins of Des Moines, who has held the position of grand president for ten years, resigned and will be succeeded by C. R. Clark of Montezuma. The

fax.
Dr. E. R. Hutchins, grand president of the order, in his annual address recom-mended an increase in the per capita tax on to practice, without the restrictions laid nance of the Herald as the official organ of the order and recommended that the women members be allowed to remain in the dis-tinct class if they so elected. The order laying a tax of \$250 a year on itinerant doc-tors.

Should retain its membership in the National Fraternal congress. On the matter of graded assessments he suggested that the now or not. In regard to the extension of the order beyond Iowa, he suggested that Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota be included. The reserve fund matter comes in for a moderate discussion and a few suggestions along general lines. During the last two years the membership has suffered a net decrease of 122. March 1, 1895, the total was 6,454. March 1, 1897, it was 6,332. There had been admitted 1.051 new members, 115 elected from a city each year, but the house lapses. The order has no litigation and no

The treasurer's report shoys that during the last two years the funds have stood as

Balance March 1, 1897 \$ 3,999 76 Beneficiary fund-Cash on hand March 1, 1895 \$ 1,008 50 Received on March 1, 1897 223,585 50

Balance \$ 594 00 During the eighteen years since the order as organized it has paid in death losses

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. Dwelling is Consumed by Fire While

the Parents Are at Church. OTTUMWA, Ia., March 24.—(Special Telegram.)-Four sons and one daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Penrod, ranging from 3 to 10 years old, were burned to death at Laddsdale last night. The parents were at church when the Penrod residence caught fire. The father heard the alarm and, rushing home, succeeded in pulling two of the children out of the window, but they died in a few hours and the others were burned to ashe origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is comnealy ascribed to an incendiary.

Reappoints Commissioner Leland. DES MOINES, March 24.—(Special Telegram.)-Governor Drake today appointed W. L. Leland commissioner of pharmacy to suceed himself. Mr. Leland of Hawarden and find the situation encouraging. They are of the opinion that the session cannot be candidates for the position.

Drex L. Shoman has a circus for the boys-it's the biggest kind of a show-something new in a shoe-usually genuine Russia calf goes in men's shoes only-but these boys' shoes are in genuine Russia calf-in the richest and newest tan shade that will be shown this seasonthey have the new coin toes, too-boys' sizes 21/2 to 51/2 at \$2youths' sizes 11½ to 2 at \$1.75—and "little gents" sizes 9 to 13 at \$1.50-there'll be a run on these shoes-you just see if there isn't.

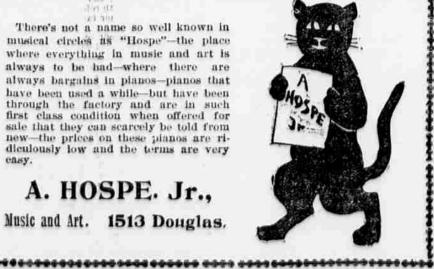
Drexel Shoe Co., 1419 FARNAM ST.



Yes-I'm Stoecker's Kid-an' I'm glad fer it-dad says I've got ter quit smokin' -though-'cause I won't somke nothin' but de "Stoecker 5-cent cigar"-an' dad has 'bout all he kin do ter keep up wid de deman'-de way dose bloods burn up dose Stoeckers beats me-an' I ain't easy ter beat-dere better dan a hull lot of ten centers—I know fur I've tried you can get 'em of any way-up dealer

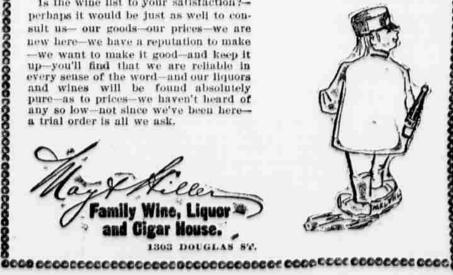
There's not a name so well known in musical circles as "Hospe"-the place where everything in music and art is always to be had-where there are always bargains in pianos-pianos that have been used a while-but have been through the factory and are in such first class condition when offered for sale that they can scarcely be told from new-the prices on these pianos are ri-diculously low and the terms are very

A. HOSPE. Jr., Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.



Is the wine list to your satisfaction?perhaps it would be just as well to consult us- our goods-our prices-we are new here-we have a reputation to make -we want to make it good-and keep it up-you'll find that we are reliable in every sense of the word-and our liquors and wines will be found absolutely pure-as to prices-we haven't heard of any so low-not since we've been herea trial order is all we ask.





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