

STILL HURTING ON TARIFF

Members of the House Continue to Air Their Ideas.

REHASH OF STEREOTYPED ARGUMENTS

Johnson of North Dakota and Grosvenor of Ohio Take up the Republican Side and McKinley for the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Fox, democrat of Mississippi, opened 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 tariff bill. 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 \$100,000,000 than in the last year of the McKinley law, itself a year of restricted importations.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Simms, democrat of Tennessee, and Mr. Terry, democrat of Arkansas, Mr. Sawyer, democrat of Texas, addressed himself to the proposition that if the anticipations of the majority were realized, and the tariff bill passed, the revenues \$13,000,000 per annum, it would breed the most reckless and profligate extravagance.

Mr. Johnson, republican of North Dakota, a member of the ways and means committee, was then recognized for an hour. He directed his attention chiefly to a criticism of the prospective 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 controversy as to whether the foreigner or the consumer paid the tax was fought over again with great pertinacity.

Mr. Grosvenor, republican of Ohio, was then recognized. The republicans gave him a cordial reception.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Grosvenor referred to Mr. McKinley's statement that Mr. McKinley had been elected for reelection by a majority of 5,000, and that the normally democratic bill was defeated by a majority of 400. The next year he was elected governor by a plurality of 2,000.

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 election immediately following Cleveland's election in 1892, and that the great revival would begin immediately the country was assured of McKinley's election.

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the home markets were adequately protected the committee had been informed that cotton ties could be manufactured and sold at 65 cents.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Adams, republican of Pennsylvania, in commendation of the reciprocity features of the bill, Mr. Walker, republican of Massachusetts, closed the debate for the day session. He made a vigorous defense of the benefits of protection. He charged that the democratic speeches were made to begot their constituents.

"Oh," said he, "if I could only drill some truth into your heads. If I could only open them, put in few facts and close them again. (Laughter.)"

At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The night session was devoted to set speeches. There were only two features of the session that caused attention. Mr. Kerr, republican of Ohio, severely criticized the reciprocity features of the bill, which he predicted, would wholly fail to secure valuable concessions for the surplus products of agriculture.

The other feature was the statement of Mr. Castle, democrat of California. The position he had had in the brain of James G. Blaine. The speakers tonight were Messrs. Livingston, democrat of Georgia; Bedford, republican of New York; Brundage, democrat of Arkansas; Bromwell, republican of Ohio; Castle, democrat of California; Brown, republican of Ohio; Kerr, republican of Ohio, and Olmstead, republican of Pennsylvania.

At 11 o'clock the house adjourned.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL Committee Decides to Let Books and Scientific Instruments in Free.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The committee on the tariff bill, which was organized last fall, was today held in session to consider the bill.

The committee decided to let books and scientific instruments in free. The bill as it stands now provides for the free importation of books and scientific instruments.

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TREATY UNDER DISCUSSION

Senate Again Considers the Matter in Executive Session.

ATTEMPT TO FIX A DAY FOR THE VOTE

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

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senator Davis, chairman 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 arbitration 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 consultation over the effort to secure a time for a vote and it was only after a decided conference 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 by Senator Hoar. It provides that the further discussion of amendments shall continue until 2 o'clock on Wednesday of next week, when the bill shall be taken up for a vote.

Senator Hoar, republican of Maine, introduced a resolution to amend the bill so as to provide for the free importation of books and scientific instruments.

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FATHER AND MOTHER

Of Little Emma Lempke, Minneapolis Tell of 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 Read This Earnest Communication

Minneapolis, Minn., May 1st, 1896. Bureau Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. Gentlemen: I wish to make a brief statement regarding my daughter, Emma Lempke, who has been cured by your Kola Nervine Tablets.

My daughter, Emma, was born on the 15th of August, 1885. She was a healthy, happy child until she was five years of age. At that time she was taken with a severe attack of whooping cough, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of seven she was taken with a severe attack of measles, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of nine she was taken with a severe attack of scarlet fever, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of eleven she was taken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of thirteen she was taken with a severe attack of diphtheria, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of fifteen she was taken with a severe attack of tuberculosis, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of seventeen she was taken with a severe attack of consumption, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of nineteen she was taken with a severe attack of insanity, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of twenty-one she was taken with a severe attack of melancholia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of twenty-three she was taken with a severe attack of hysteria, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of twenty-five she was taken with a severe attack of neurasthenia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of twenty-seven she was taken with a severe attack of epilepsy, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of twenty-nine she was taken with a severe attack of chorea, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of thirty-one she was taken with a severe attack of mania, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of thirty-three she was taken with a severe attack of dementia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of thirty-five she was taken with a severe attack of paralysis, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of thirty-seven she was taken with a severe attack of blindness, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of thirty-nine she was taken with a severe attack of deafness, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of forty-one she was taken with a severe attack of dumbness, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of forty-three she was taken with a severe attack of insanity, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of forty-five she was taken with a severe attack of melancholia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of forty-seven she was taken with a severe attack of hysteria, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of forty-nine she was taken with a severe attack of neurasthenia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of fifty-one she was taken with a severe attack of epilepsy, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of fifty-three she was taken with a severe attack of chorea, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of fifty-five she was taken with a severe attack of mania, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of fifty-seven she was taken with a severe attack of dementia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of sixty-one she was taken with a severe attack of paralysis, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of sixty-three she was taken with a severe attack of blindness, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of sixty-five she was taken with a severe attack of deafness, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of sixty-seven she was taken with a severe attack of dumbness, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of seventy-one she was taken with a severe attack of insanity, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of seventy-three she was taken with a severe attack of melancholia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of seventy-five she was taken with a severe attack of hysteria, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of seventy-seven she was taken with a severe attack of neurasthenia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of eighty-one she was taken with a severe attack of epilepsy, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of eighty-three she was taken with a severe attack of chorea, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of eighty-five she was taken with a severe attack of mania, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of eighty-seven she was taken with a severe attack of dementia, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

At the age of ninety-one she was taken with a severe attack of paralysis, which she recovered from in a few weeks. At the age of ninety-three she was taken with a severe attack of blindness, which she recovered from in a few weeks.

DEFEATS OSTEOPATHS BILL

Senate Rejects the Amendment by a Majority of Eleven.

HOUSE ADOPTS ANTI-COXYEMISM SECTION

Anti-Fusion 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 practitioners were defeated in the senate today in the consideration of the medical practice bill. The measure came up early, and the heavy amendment to allow these classes to practice, without the restrictions laid on regular physicians, was defeated after a long debate, 7 to 28. A section was adopted laying a tax of \$250 a year on itinerant doctors.

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 arguments, petitions and motions for rehearing, and passed the measure.

The conference committee report on the bill relating to county and township organization 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 recommended a section allowing one member to be elected from a city each year, but the house defeated it and restored the old law, which allows a city to have only one supervisor.

The bill relating to the names of candidates for office, stricken out by the senate, making felony of members of such organizations as Coxy's army and liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary. The number of members of the National Fraternal congress, on the matter, constitute their felony is fixed at ten.

The fish and game law passed the senate; the order beyond is considered. It was adopted in place of the fish commissioner at \$1,200 a year. The bill for the school for the deaf at Council Bluffs was passed.

This evening the republicans of the house held a long caucus on the senate elections bill, which contains an amendment that will appear more than once on the official ballot. There was strong opposition to the bill and fourteen amendments were cast against the resolution to support it to fifty-nine for it. The opposition to the measure claimed it would injure the party politically and that in principle it was a complete violation of the constitution. The caucus vote gives it more than a constitutional majority.

The houses of the legislature a few days ago passed a resolution on "where-are-we-at" to investigate the status of code revision work and learn what proportion of the session's task has been accomplished. The committee has worked carefully and faithfully. It has made a detailed report which indicates that about half of all the work is done. The house has adopted the resolution to support it to fifty-nine for it. The opposition to the measure claimed it would injure the party politically and that in principle it was a complete violation of the constitution. The caucus vote gives it more than a constitutional majority.

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