

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF

Saturday, April 3.

Washington, April 3.—With no more than a corporal's guard present, debate on the tariff bill in the house proceeded drearily today. Every member is looking forward to the bringing in of a rule Monday which will provide an opportunity to vote on a limited number of schedules, with debate to be confined to five minutes for and against each amendment.

The Republicans who spoke today were practically unanimous for free hides. The taxes on the necessities came in for their usual share of criticism from both sides of the chamber.

The Supreme court of the United States alone shall have the right to determine the validity or constitutionality of acts of congress, if the bill introduced by Representative De Armond, of Missouri, becomes a law. Concerning the acts of the state legislatures, the Supreme or other high court of the state shall have the right.

Friday, April 2.

Washington, April 2.—That the Payne bill was filled with riotous imperfections designed to cover up the extravagances of the Republican administration; that it did not redeem party pledges, and that it sounded the death knell of the dominant party, were some of the criticisms passed upon the measure by the Democrats in the house today.

An interesting feature of the debate was the speech of Pablo Ocampo de Leon, the Filipino commissioner, who attacked the provision for free trade with the Philippine islands.

From the far South exactly opposite views were expressed regarding protection, Ransdell, of Louisiana, pleading for it on behalf of the industries of his state, while Spight, of Mississippi, and Clayton, of Alabama, wanted free lumber, free hides, free boots and shoes, free bagging and free cotton ties.

From the Republicans came the suggestions of a permanent tariff commission, and none seemed entirely satisfied with the bill.

Thursday, April 1.

Washington, April 1.—General debate on the tariff was continued in the house of representatives today and tonight. The Payne bill came in for its usual condemnation as a pretext and sham. Gaines, of West Virginia, and McCall, of Massachusetts, both members of the ways and means committee, defended the measure, although the Massachusetts member wanted something specific in it regarding the course to be pursued toward the Philippines.

The anticipated action regarding the fixing of a time for closing the debate was not taken, in view of the complex situation in which the Republican leaders found themselves.

The method of preparation, consideration and probable passage of the bill was the basis of a speech by De Armond, of Missouri. Good judgment, fairness and patriotism should be made the basis of the formation of a tariff law, he said, not mere partisanship. The Payne bill, he declared, should have been considered by the ways and means committee and not by the Republican members alone. The whole question now in the minds of those who have presumed to take charge of affairs in the house, he asserted, was not how to improve the bill, but how to get the bill through with the least change by the "dangerous commoners," the members of the house.

Wednesday, March 31.

Washington, March 31.—Debate on the Payne tariff bill today again turned largely on the lumber industry, with especial reference in one case to wood pulp, the schedule on which was championed by Mann, of Illinois, chairman of the special commission on the paper industry. There were attacks on free coal, free hides and free trade with the Philippines, and the cry for protection to special industries was as loud from Southern Democrats as from Northern Republicans.

Morgan, of Missouri, urged protection for the zinc industry. Brantley, of Georgia, said the prime purpose of the bill was not to raise revenue, as President Taft had urged, but to maintain protection. He would vote to restore the \$2 rate on lumber. Douglas, of Ohio, condemned the countervailing duty on coffee.

Rothermel, of Pennsylvania, favored lower duties on paper and wood pulp and scored the paper trust. Mondell opposed free coal, free hides and the reduction on wool. Mann made an elaborate argument for free wood pulp and lower duties on paper.

Puja, Democrat, of Louisiana, protested against reduced lumber duties and free trade with the Philippines and said he would move for a duty on Philippine rice.

Griest, of Pennsylvania, opposed free imports of Philippine tobacco.

Tuesday, March 30.

Washington, March 30.—The tariff debate waxed warm in the house today. A revival of the discussion of oil and lumber schedules was like setting a

Revenues Do Not Show Well.

Washington, April 1.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during February the total receipts were \$17,605,165, a decrease as compared with February, 1908, of \$1,019,901. For the eight months of the current fiscal year the decrease is \$8,636,375, as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Receipts from spirits for February decreased \$1,258,425 from a year ago. Tobacco shows a slight increase.

match to both products, for the subjects proved of absorbing interest to the members, who entered generally into the debate.

Vreeland, N. Y., Kitchin, N. C., Dies, Tex., Graham and Burke, Pa., were the main speakers of the day.

McKinley, California, said he believed the Payne bill, which admits 300,000 tons of Philippine sugar to the United States free of duty, is a wise one.

The action of the committee in removing the duty on hides was disapproved by Sterling, of Illinois. Weiss, Wisconsin, replied that the 15 per cent duty so discriminated against the American tanner and leather manufacturer that they lost five dollars' worth of business on every hide and labor loses a dollar and a half on a day's work.

Byrd, Missouri, advocated the free admission of lumber.

Monday, March 29.

Washington, March 29.—The tariff question was again discussed in the house today. Not one of the many speakers favored the Payne bill entirely, while the Democrats found much in it to criticize. The maximum and minimum features of the proposed measure were especially obnoxious to them. Republicans urged higher duties on lumber, iron, pottery and zinc ore, as well as a duty on coal.

Cushman of Washington, the new Republican member of the committee on ways and means, pleaded for better protection to American lumber and for duty on coal.

Devoting his remarks largely to a discussion of the lead and wool schedules, Hamer of Idaho discussed the tariff from the Western standpoint. He declared the proposed provision to permit the entry from the Philippines, free of duty, of 300,000 tons of sugar, establishes a bad precedent, and declared that the proposed tariff reform may mean free lumber, which, he said, would be a concession to a cult of so-called political philosophers, but would not mean a dollar reduction to the consumer.

Scott of Kansas declared lumber should be put upon the free list, and that the duty on hides ought to be restored.

Sisson of Mississippi attacked the wool schedule, offering figures to show that the American consumer pays twice as much for wool goods as he would if there were no tariff.

Washington, March 29.—Objection was made by Hale that the finance committee was holding daily sessions on the tariff bill. The criticism came from Bacon, who referred to the fact that the Democratic members of the committee were excluded.

Joining the Democrats in their protests against the manner in which the tariff bill was being managed, Elkins, of West Virginia, declared himself and his state to be of the South, the interests of which, he said, were being "crucified."

Gore, in a sarcastic speech, said the Democrats had been given 14 minutes in which to examine the bill before voting on it in committee.

Anti-Jap Men Only Wait.

Washington, March 31.—While waiting to interview the president, Representative Kahn, of California, today made the following statement in reference to the attitude of the Pacific coast on the Asiatic question: "The present calm on the Pacific coast is no indication that the anti-Japanese sentiment is any weaker. We are merely waiting to see if the national government will make good its promises to keep the coolies out."

Retirement of Colonel Anderson.

Washington, April 2.—After a service of more than 38 years in the army, Colonel George L. Anderson, of the coast artillery corps, who has been serving in the inspector general's department at San Francisco, was placed upon the retired list today of his own accord. Colonel Anderson comes from Wisconsin and was graduated from West Point in 1874. He has been attached to the inspector general's department since 1901.

Pathfinder's Son Ousted.

Washington, March 30.—Major Francis P. Fremont, Fifth United States Infantry, is to be dismissed from the army as a result of his conviction by court-martial in Cuba on the charge of insubordination. President Taft having approved the sentence of the court today. Major Fremont is a son of "The Pathfinder," and is now stationed at Plattsburg barracks, New York.

Appoints Aid for Wickersham.

Washington, April 3.—President Taft today sent the following nominations to the senate: Assistant United States attorney general, Oscar Lawler, of California; United States marshal, Third division, district of Alaska, Harvey P. Sullivan, of Alaska, to succeed Henry K. Love.

Ask Chamberlain to Speak.

Washington, April 3.—Senator Chamberlain has been invited to deliver an address at commencement at the Natchez institute, May 25. The school authorities offer to change the date to suit the senator's convenience.

No Indorsement of Dividend Tax.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh announced today that the administration had not yet indorsed the proposed plan to tax dividends declared by corporations.

FOR CHILD PROTECTION.

Great Britain Puts Law into Force to Correct Many Evils.

London, April 2.—What is termed the "children's charter" became effective in Great Britain today. The law is a source of keen satisfaction to all classes of society. "Baby farming" is subjected to strict supervision, and no child may be kept on premises that are overcrowded, dangerous or unsanitary. Foster parents found to be negligent, ignorant, drunken, immoral or criminal will be deprived of their charges.

Insurance companies are forbidden to insure the life of a nursing child, and any person convicted of cruelty resulting in the death of a child in which the person is financially interested may be fined 200 pounds (\$1,000) with five years penal servitude. Severe punishment is provided for death by overlying while the parents are under the influence of drink.

Children under 7 years may not be left in a room containing an open fire insufficiently protected. Begging or receiving alms on the streets and juvenile smoking are suppressed. Policemen must confiscate cigarettes and cigarette papers found in the possession of persons under 16 years of age, and tobaccoists selling such property to them are liable to a fine.

Throughout the country the authorities are busy arranging to enforce the law.

CONVICTS SEE DAYLIGHT.

Georgia Abolishes Lease System, to Their Joy.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—At sunrise today Georgia shook off the last rag of her convict lease system. The 1,600 human beings were led from the mines, choking kilns and damp factories into the sunlight, from the control of harsh and often brutal taskmasters into the service of the state. Georgia has no state penitentiary. For years her convicts have been sold to those who would buy.

The prisoners, most of them negroes, now will work on the public roads.

Though shackled and ironed, the convicts greeted the change with shouts of joy. Negro preachers were at most of the stockades and led the blacks in the impromptu praise services. Some convicts wept at leaving scenes which had been a part of their daily life for years.

The new system, it is believed, will not only improve the health of the convicts, but will assure Georgia the finest turnpikes in the South.

AHEAD OF STEEL TRUST.

Independent Steel Men Pay \$50,000, for Coal Land.

Pittsburg, April 2.—Anticipating the United States Steel corporation, which, it is said, had been intending to procure the property, a deal was closed today by independent steel concerns for 100,000 acres of Pittsburg coking coal land lying in Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, at a cost of \$50,000,000. The property was held by J. V. Thompson, of Uniontown, Pa., and associates.

The sale was made to a holding company, representing, it is said, every important independent steel company in the country except Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburg, who are said not to be interested in the deal. Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel company, is said to be at the head of the new concern and it is rumored that John W. Gates was behind the deal.

C. P. R. Officials Adamant.

Winnipeg, April 2.—Officials of the Canadian Pacific railroad told the road's mechanics at a conference today that they would insist on a separate schedule for the east and west divisions of the road. The firemen joined the mechanics at the conference. Talk of the possibility of a strike is heard on all sides. It is expected that the miners will quit tomorrow. Today all the miners had a holiday celebrating their eight-hour day anniversary. It is expected that 1,000 men will go out at Lethbridge, Alberta, in the morning.

Has Conquered Plague.

San Francisco, April 2.—San Francisco celebrated officially the close of its campaign against the bubonic plague tonight by giving a public dinner to Dr. Rupert Blue and his corps of executive officers at the Fairmont hotel. At the close of the dinner Mayor Taylor, on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco, presented Dr. Blue with a handsome gold watch. Dr. Blue said San Francisco was now clean, and that her example in fearlessly attacking plague should be followed by other cities.

American Rule All Over.

Havana, April 2.—The last emblem of American domination over Cuba disappeared at noon today when the garrison flag at Camp Columbia fluttered down the pole and was replaced a moment later by the lone star red banner of the Cuban republic. The ceremonies took place in the presence of the garrison of Camp Columbia, consisting of two battalions of the Twenty-seventh infantry and three companies of engineers and one battalion of Cubans.

Texas Negro Lynched.

Waco, Tex., April 2.—Because he was accused of writing an insulting letter to the wife of a young farmer near Dawson, Joe Reddy, a negro 20 years of age, was hanged yesterday by a mob of 300 men.

FOR COUGHS KING OF CURES FOR COLDS

THE WONDER WORKER

FOR THROAT DR. KING'S AND LUNGS

NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

I had the most debilitating cough a mortal was ever afflicted with, and my friends expected that when I left my bed it would surely be for my grave. Our doctor pronounced my case incurable, but thanks be to God, four bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me so completely that I am all sound and well.—MRS. EVA UNCAPHER, Grovertown, Ind.

Price 50c and \$1.00 ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED! Trial Bottle Free

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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

WILL CURE

Your Cold. Try It

The uniform success that has attended the use of this remedy in the cure of bad colds has made it one of the most popular medicines in use. It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure and is pleasant to take.

It contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. Price 25 cents. Large size 50 cents.

DRINO Laxative Fruit Syrup

Pleasant to take and does not gripe or nauseate Cures Chronic Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble

can not cure Chronic Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, etc. For Biliousness and Sick Headache. Take Oxalo Laxative Fruit Syrup. It sweetens the stomach, aids digestion and acts as a gentle stimulant on the liver and bowels without irritating these organs.

Clears the Complexion. Oxalo Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not gripe or sicken. Refuse substitutes.

The condition of the patient remains unchanged. The Stomach, Liver and Bowels have not been stimulated and in a few days a stronger purgative may have to be taken. This is why Pills and Aperient Waters never give permanent relief. Their violent action results in an unnatural movement of the bowels and it is necessary to keep taking them indefinitely.

Why ORINO is different. Oxalo Laxative Fruit Syrup is the only preparation that really acts upon all of the digestive organs. Other preparations act upon the lower bowel only and do not touch the Liver. It can very readily be seen that a preparation that does not act upon all of the digestive organs cannot be expected to give permanent benefit having been derived, not act upon all of the digestive organs.

Stimulation Without Irritation. Oxalo Laxative Fruit Syrup is a new laxative syrup combined with the delicious flavor of fruits, and is very pleasant to take. It will not gripe or sicken. It is much more pleasant and effective than Pills, Tablets and Saline Waters, as it does not derange the Stomach, or irritate the Kidneys, Liver or Bowels.

Oxalo Laxative Fruit Syrup will positively cure chronic constipation as it restores the natural action of the intestinal tract. Ordinary cathartics may give temporary relief but the stomach is upset and the bowels are irritated without any permanent benefit having been derived.

OUR GUARANTEE

Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup and if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

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