TELEGRAPHIC.

THE HOUSE SESSION.

Final Debate and Votes On the Tariff Question.

FREE SUGAR, COAL AND IRON.

Republicans and Democrats Called On the Matter Of No Duty On Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—When the House met, five minutes after the Democratic caucus adjourned, the members were standing about in excited groups.

At 12:15 the committee on rules and, at Chairman Catchings (Dem.), of Mississippi, presented a rule, which was as follows:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order in the House to move that the order heretofore made requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on House bill so recommitted, that the conferees heretofore appointed on the part of the House be discharged from further duty in that behalf, and that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments to said bill in gross, and agree to the same. That after two hours' debate on said motion, which shall be deemed undivisible, the vote shall be taken without delay or other motion.

Resolved, Second, That any time after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to present for consideration without reference to a committee separate bills placing upon the free list sugar in all its forms, coal, iron ore and barbed wire. Each of said bills, when presented, shall be allowed fifteen minutes' debate, and at the end of such debate the previous question shall be considered as ordered thereon and without delay the vote shall be taken.

During the reading of the resolution there were jeers from the Republican side, Burrows calling out, "Silly! silly!"

When that portion of the rules relative to free coal, ete, was read, Catchings demanded the previous question, but Reed rose to a point of order that the tariff bill was not in possession of the House and that, therefore, the motion proposed in the report could not be made.

After a careful statement of the situation and the declaration that by a special order changing or suspending the rules of the House temporarily, the accepted doctrine of Jefferson's manual was carried out, and after citing a precedent in use in Carlisle's rulings, the Speaker overruled the point of order. The previous question was then ordered without division.

This gave fifteen minutes on a side for the discussion of the special order. Reed made a very sarcastic speech.

"You are going to give the country free sugar," said he, in a most ironical vein, amid shouts of Republican laughter—"in your minds," he added with renewed shouts of derision. "And free coal and free iron ore. You are going to be bold and manly, as you have been in this backdown, without reference to the committee that stands between you and the noble purpose that thrills you."

Representative Turner of Georgia replied to Reed, and proceeded to show that the present action of the House was strictly regular.

The question then being put on agreeing to the resolution, Reed demanded a division.

The entire Democratic side rose en masse, but when the negative was called for, the Republicans sat calmly in their seats, hoping to break a quorum.

When the Speaker announced the vote, 166 to 5, twice more than a quorum, the Republicans were somewhat disconcerted.

Reed, however, quickly demanded the yeas and nays.

Before the clerk began calling the roll, Wilson (Rep.) from Washington thought he saw a chance of Republican success by innocently asking the Speaker if it would be in order before the roll was called to have the President's letter again read.

The Speaker rapped him to order with his gavel and the roll call proceeded.

The House order was adopted, 170 to 81; not voting, 11.

Among the Democrats voting in the negative were Davey, Robertson (La.), Stewart, Price, Turner and Warner. Bulgier answered present, but did not vote. In other respects the vote was strictly on party lines.

WILSON TAKES THE FLOOR.

Upon the announcement of the vote, Chairman Wilson immediately submitted in writing the motion provided for in the order adopted. Reed made the point of order that the bill was not in the House. The bill had been brought, however, during the roll call, and the Speaker pointed to it. Wilson took the floor. He spoke calmly but eloquently, the Democrats crowding about him and listening intently to his every word. Again and again the applause broke forth.

"I shall not attempt," he said, in part, "to expound the merits or dwell upon the demerits of the six hundred and amendments to this bill which this House is about, of necessity, to concur in. Perhaps I could not do justice as yet to the merits of the case. My attention has necessarily been so steadily directed to the demerits that it would require some experience to learn what the merits are. [Laughter and applause.] But whatever the measure of shortcomings of this bill in its present form, whatever be its demerits in many schedules, this I do know, that it is better than the McKinley law. [Democratic applause.] This I do know, that in a period it is does afford some relief to the taxpayers of the country and give idle the wheels of the plant to employes who are now suffering from and blocking legislation. [Applause from the Democratic side—hisses and cries on the Republican side.]

HOW ARE YOU THE DEVIL?

"I would like to ask the gentleman," interrupted Mr. Hudson (Rep.), of Kansas, "whether he has investigated enough so as to be able to state definitely that this bill, as amended by the Senate, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet the entire expenses of the government."

"That is a question," replied Mr. Wilson, "which no man, perhaps, certainly not I, can answer in definite language, but I have no difficulty whatever in saying that when the conclusion of the bill, with the Senate amendments, get into actual operation, it will produce sufficient and more than sufficient revenue for the support of the government."

"Will the passage of the bill, in your judgment, save the country from the further issue of bonds?" continued Mr. Hudson.

"I think I have already answered that question in my previous answer. It may be for the first few months of the operation of the bill, because of the great accumulation of raw sugar, to which I had referred, that the revenues of the government will not be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government. But it is my belief, in view of the large amount of bonded goods in bond, and also in view of the fact that there will be large importations when the tariff rates are definitely known and fixed, that if the necessity does not exist today it will not exist after the passage of this bill."

"Will the gentleman pardon me just on that point," asked Mr. Dingley, (Rep.) of Maine. "I understood him to say the sugar trust had already imported a hundred millions of worth of sugar; it is, inasmuch as only $104,000,000 worth of sugar was imported last year, will not all the revenue we get from sugar, under the operation of this bill for the first year, be mortgaged?"

"Mr. Speaker, in answer to all such questions I have simply to say that under the rule just adopted by the House, immediately following the passing of this bill, we hope to present and pass a bill putting sugar on the free list. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

MR. REED SPEAKS.

Reed, the leader of the opposition, took the floor. He aroused his followers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

After further debate and exciting incidents, Wilson closed the debate. He said this was not a time for Democratic enthusiasm, it was plain Democratic duty, but if the Democratic party was to live, it would not lay down its weapons until it had made it impossible in this country to tax income on one hand and to encourage the enrichment of another. Wilson then demanded a vote on the resolution.

The yeas and nays were then ordered. The Democrats who voted against the rule were Cooper of New York, Covert of New York, Davey of Louisiana, Dunphy of New York, German of Michigan, Hendrix of New York, Johnson of Ohio, Meyer of Louisiana, Price of Louisiana, Tarsney of Missouri and Warner of New York.

The Populists voted for the motion.

Wilson offered the first of the separate free list bills. It provided for the free admission, on its passage, of bituminous coal, shale, slack and culm.

The free coal bill was passed—yeas, 189; nays, 104. Answering present, 1. Twenty-one Democrats voted against the bill.

Wilson then stated he was directed by the Democratic caucus to present the bill placing iron ore on the free list. The bill was passed.

The vote to place barbed wire on the free list was: Yeas, 187; nays, 81.

The following Democrats voted against free barbed wire: Graham of New York, Reilly of Pennsylvania, Sperry of Connecticut and Stephens of Massachusetts.

After the free sugar bill had been reported Robertson of Louisiana offered an amendment reducing the bounty on sugar one-eighth yearly from July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1905. Springer (Dem.) of Illinois began a discussion of sugar amid great confusion, claiming in refutation of the statement that the Senate bill gave the trust greater protection than the McKinley law, that the trusts had received nearly $75,000,000 during the three years and three months the McKinley law has been in operation.

Price (Dem.), of Louisiana, said he would ask for consideration, even for pity, at this late day for $50,000 agriculturists threatened with destruction. If the duties could not be retained, he asked at least, that the bounties be.

Bonteor said the bounty was a legal obligation for this year.

Mr. Wilson accepted the discussion, charging that the Republican party was responsible for the creation of the sugar trust and the power it had manifested in this contest.

The yeas and nays were then ordered; the Republicans joining with the Democrats in voting for the free sugar bill, it passing 216 to 11.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bonteor, Davey, Meyer, Ogden, Price and Robertson (Democrats), of Louisiana; Everett and Stevens (Democrats), of Massachusetts; Harmer and Reyburn (Republicans), of Pennsylvania; and Sperry (Democrat), of Connecticut. This was the largest affirmative and nay vote ever cast in the House.

At 10:25 the House adjourned until Wednesday.

The Situation at Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—All the packing houses were running almost their full capacity today and many men were turned away who applied for work. The packers say that a great many of their old men showed up for work and those who are needed were taken back and the others were paid off and told that they would be sent for if wanted. Some of the old men will never be taken back.

The strikers seem to be satisfied to let matters take their regular course and they do not propose to interfere with any men who want to work. The packers feel that after the militia is gone the strikers will again commence to intimidate their workmen, and are not in favor of removing the militia for another week at least.

Australian Advices.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—The following Australian advices have been received here.

The government of New South Wales intends to introduce the Australian ballot on the English system by shipping them in a frozen condition. They hope to thus get rid of the pest.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has passed a motion limiting the time of speech to half an hour for each speaker, and none are allowed to speak in committee more than four times, or longer than ten minutes.

A political meeting held at Lookmow, N. S. W., beginning last month, Sir George Dibbs, ex-premier and advocate of free trade, was hustled off the platform by a mob and hooted down.

A party headed by Bradshaw, a surveyor, while exploring West Australia, last month, were attacked by blacks to a serious debtle. A black servant of the party was speared and the rest had a narrow escape.

By the steamer Moana King the exportment of shipping live cattle to England is using itself. Twenty head were shipped. The cattle are worth $11 to Australia, but it is thought they would fetch $15 to $20 in England.

Will be Executed Friday Next.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The board of pardons, it was announced today, unanimously the sentence of death imposed upon the assassin of President Carnot, condemned to death on Friday next.

In the House of Lords.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The House of Lords was crowded this afternoon in expectation of an interesting debate upon the evicted tenants' bill. At 6:15 p. m. Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, moved the second reading of this important measure. Herald not contains the Irish peasants, he said, but there is not that they must consider the bill from an Irish point of view.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Baron Balfour of the Burleigh, a Scotch peer, moved the rejection of the bill. The duke of Argyle, Baron Tweedmouth and others made speeches, but the House adjourned.

NOT A POPULIST.

Holden Advocates Independent Votes as a Remedy of All Evils.

EUREKA, Kansas, Aug. 14.—Hon. J. B. Holden, former national president of the Farmers' Alliance and the author of several works on the Kansas land question, has a new work in press here, advance sheets of which were seen by an Associated Press representative. In it he denounces the alliance of the Populist party toward reform, claiming that it was not inspired in good as it is nonpartisan and because its creed is defective, and which he says must be rejected by intelligent voters; that the attitude of the party leaders are such as to arouse them to suspicion. He claims that the nonpartisan Farmers' Alliance was betrayed at the Cincinnati convention into a partisan stock of business after office, and that in spite of the protests of Poe, Powderly, Beaumont and other true reformers, he declares that their eyes must all be opened and the work of independent organization all gone over again and an effort must be made to hold the balance of power as independent voters instead of Populists. If this is done, he declares that each or both of the other political parties will cease antagonizing what is good in the reform movement and by holding the balance of power the Alliance can elect such men of each party as are pledged to reform movements.

THE RIGHTS OF CYCLISTS.

A Fellow Who Run Down a Rider Landed in the Pen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Police Justice Naghty, of Union Avenue police court, Brooklyn, believes that bicycles have rights as well as other people, and being of that opinion he made an example of Otto Schrumm, when the latter was charged with running down A. W. Smith, of 149 West Sixty-sixth street, while he was riding his bicycle on Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.

David Miller, who saw the affair, testified that Schrumm had deliberately run down young Smith. Smith was injured and his bicycle was smashed. Schrumm's employer paid for the damage to the wheel and then had Schrumm's arrest.

Justice Naghty found Schrumm guilty, and said: "Too much liberty is being taken with bicycle riders by drivers and it must be stopped. Bicycle riders have rights which must be respected. They are human beings and must be treated as such. Only recently a young man, the sole support of a widowed mother, was brutally cut down and his mother bereaved. I propose to make an example of you in this case and will fine you $50, in default of which you will go to the penitentiary for fifty days."

As Schrumm could not pay the fine he went to the penitentiary.

Grievances but No Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—W. V. Howell, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, accompanied by Michael M. Dolphin, his assistant, and T. W. Barton, chairman of the telegraphers' grievance committee of the Missouri Pacific system, arrived in this city today. Mr. Howell says there is nothing significant attached to his visit at this time. The telegraphers have a number of petty grievances that will be settled without trouble. He is making preparations to remove the headquarters of the brotherhood from Vinton, Iowa, to St. Louis.

TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Lawanda, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine

and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I could before in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

It Cures."

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No Catchpenny Schemes, but Honest Treatment.—You will Solve the Multi Specialists Hard Quiz.

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Mrs. Clary has resided here for the past eight years and her many friends will be glad to learn of her little daughter's rapid recovery.

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Are you afflicted with Deafness, partial or complete? Are you vexed by the ringing in your ears of the excessive use of the artificial process to the hearing?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, bloating in the stomach, or any of the forms of catarrhal interference with the digestive organs?

Have you severe Bronchial trouble, hacking cough, pains in the chest, loss of flesh? Have you been warned of approaching consumption?

Are you a sufferer from Asthma, and have you been led to believe that your disease is incurable?

Do you suffer from Rheumatism, for which remedies and prescriptions have proved unavailing?

Is your heart affected? Do you suffer from an oppressed feeling, choking sensations, smothering spells, an irregular pulse, shortness of breath and fainting or palpitation?

Do you suffer from Liver complaint? Are you constantly malarious, out-heart and miserable, without knowing a good reason why?

Do you suffer from Nervous trouble, which affects so many at this time, when cures are taken heavily?

If You Cannot Come to Salt Lake

Write for the mail treatment. Omit the physicians in personal charge superintends the mail department and by a system of close correspondence controls those out of the city quite as well as those who come to the office. Send for symptom blank. Medicines shipped carefully. Try this treatment.

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Annual Excursion to Cache, Bear Lake and Snake River Valleys and all Points North, via the

UNION PACIFIC

Thursday, AUGUST 16th,

The Union Pacific will run its Annual Excursion from Salt Lake and Ogden to all points north, at the following Low Rates:

FROM SALT LAKE.	ROUND TRIP.	FROM OGDEN.	ROUND TRIP.
Brigham,	$ 2.75	$ .50	15 days
Logan,	3.00	Worth of	"
Franklin,	4.25	2.75	15 "
Preston,	4.50	3.00	15 "
Oxford,	5.00		15 "
Pocatello,	7.25	6.00	15 "
Idaho Falls,	10.00	8.25	30 "
Market Lake,	11.00	9.00	30 "
Soda Springs,	8.25	7.00	30 "
Montpelier,	10.00	8.25	30 "
Shoshone,	10.50	8.75	30 "
Hailey,	12.00	11.00	30 "

Train for Brigham and Cache Valley, will leave Salt Lake at 8:45 p. m. For Brigham, Oxford, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Market Lake, Soda Springs and Montpelier will leave at 6:00 p. m.

Special arrangements will be made for through coaches from Salt Lake to Soda Springs and Montpelier, without change.

This will probably be the only excursion of the season to Northern points.

Tickets now on Sale at

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There is nothing beyond supreme excellence, and it does without question, claim for the Putnam Nail that it is the best nail made. "Supreme excellence in material" is one claim for the Putnam, and "quality of finished product" is another. "Economy" is one claim for the Putnam, and "economies combined with holding power in clinch" is another claim for the Putnam. "Economies" is an old expression, but there is no one, who that large "economies combined with holding power in clinch" means when it is used in connection with nails. Not one who is the Capital article and will work with.

By the use of small nails after horse shoes are worked and worn down to the quick.

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Midsummer Special Sale!

We PROPOSE TO MAKE THIS THE RED LETTER Sale of the season. We need room for our New Fall Stock, and therefore we will simply sacrifice our Entire Summer Goods. Herewith we quote a partial list, so you can judge for yourself just how cheap we will sell for cash.

Boys' Coats and Vests, 50c, worth $1.50.

Boys' Long Pants, 90c, worth $1.00.

Boys' Knee Pants, 25c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.

Boys' Long Stockings, Black, Heavy Ribbed 30 cents.

700 Doz. Mother's Friend Shirt Waists, 75c, worth $1.00.

These Goods have been purchased purposely for this Sale.

Men's Over Shirts, 50c, worth $1.15.

Men's Outing Shirts, 75c, worth $1.00.

Men's Underwear, Plain and Fancy Balbriggan, 25c, worth 60c.

We have quite a stock of Towels, which we will close out at the following prices:

Fancy Splash Towels, 15c.

Linen Huck Towels, 25c.

Turkish Towels, 35c.

Extra Large Bath Towels, 50c.

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15c TABLE. There you will find Ladies' Chemises and Drawers, Children's Waists, Parasols, etc., made of good Muslin, with Tucks, Hems, etc.

25c TABLE. On this table are Great Values in Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Nightrobes, Skirts, Children's Dresses, Parasols, Infants' Slips, Ladies' Aprons, etc., made of Fine Muslin, neatly trimmed with Embroidery or Ruffle or Deep Hem, etc.

50c TABLE. Consists of a fine assortment of Ladies' Chemises, Nightrobes, Skirts, Children's White Dresses and Infants' Slips, etc., beautifully trimmed with Embroidery, clusters of Tucks, etc.

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