

Grosvener of Ohio and Minority Leader Williams Maneuver For Advantage.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF DEBATE.

Occupies Time of the House and Offers The Occasion for Making Party Speeches,

Washington, Jan. 11 .- The Philippine tariff debate in the house today consisted more of party maneuvering for advantageous campaign material than of discussion of the question at issue. The tariff was the text of a speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who began the debate, and of an extended reply by Mr. Williams, the minority leader.

The speech of Mr. Grosvenor was spiced with witticisms and enlivened with interruptions from Champ Clark, at whom Mr. Grosvenor aimed most of his arguments. Mr. Williams outlined again the specific tariff doctrine of the Democratic party and held that the Republican tariff is not, as was so often claimed, responsible for the prosperity of the country. To prove this, he cited the prosperity of Canada, Mexico and other countries at the present time, and the business depression of these countries during the hard times of 1853. Mr. Adams of Wisconsin opposed th

bill, but advocated a readjustment of the tariff on business principles. Mr. McKinley of California delivered

his first speech in the house in favor of the pending measure, and pointed a finger of warning toward the growing

industries of Japan. The debate on the bill undoubtedly will close with the session of Saturday and the measure be put on its passage Monday

That there may be no interruption of he general debate on the Philippine the general desite on the Fahipphe tariff bill until it is concluded, pension day, which occurs Friday, was displaced by unanimous consent until the day after the vote on the pending bill. Mr. Fayne gave notice that unless unanimous consent should later be giv-or to ches concerned debuts Seturday he

en to close general debate Saturday he should demand a vote on a motion to close debate when the house meets

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) took the floor in favor of the bill. He reviewed the causes of the Spanish war and declared the American people could not then shirk their duty. No more can they now shirk the consequence of that war. Placing a part of this responsibility on the Democratic party, Mr. Grosvenor recounted the influence of Mr. Bryan in curing the ratification of the treaty

"The spirit of Bryan," he said, "permeates the Democratic party as the spirit of no Democrat has permeated that party since the day of Andrew

However, Mr. Grosvenor repudiated However, Mr. Grosvenor repudated Democratic votes for the pending bill. He did not want such votes for the pending bill. He did not want such votes, especially when they were given on the ground that it was a step in e direction of free trade. "Let them ride in the Jim-Crow car

and not in the first class compartment with me," he siad.

When life's autumn comes, women, worn out by the burdens of motherhood, yet shrink from that second "change of life" which will banish these burdens forever. They fear a change in form, in feature, in personal attrac fears are largely warranted by the effects which this AA change produces in many women. But no woman need let these fears fret her. Those who have used Dr. Pierce's 3% Favorite Prescrip-tion do not suffer from the change of life either in face, form or feel-ings as do wher women. This fact is due to the in-861004 0 10 is due to the in ate of the general health with the health of the organs peculiarly feminine: By preserving the health of these or-gans, and relieving the system from the dobilitating dralus, deers and inflamma-tions which sap its health, "Favorite Prescription", payes the way for this natural change to come in Nature's way, without the loss of espacity to please others or personal inability to enjoy life.

others or personal inability to enjoy life. "Your 'Favorite Prescription' brought me safely through that difficult period, called 'change of life." writes Mirs Mary Ensonin-er, of 244 E. Ankeny St., Portland, Oregon. "This change made a very unpleasant dis-turbance through my entire system. I had hot and cold flashes, sick headsches, became excited, flastrated, nervous and irritable. My appetite was fitted and for days I was unable to eat a fair meal. My aunt recom-mended me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-scription and it made a great change for the better. Within two weeks the unpleasant feelings had disappeared. I have a husband and eight children so have the care of a large hold duties without any more trouble. I can recommend your 'Favorite Prescription's a grand medicine for wome." You may be willing that somebody else

a grand medicine for women." You may be willing that somebody else shall say that their baby is "just as good" as yours, but you don't want that baby substituted for yours. Let dealers say what they like about other medicines belsg " just as good " but don't let them substitute anything for "Favorite Pre-scription." It is absolutely unequaled.

at alum sait. A general colloquy fol-lowed, in which Mr. Clark and other Democrats claimed that New England fishermen got a rebate on foreign salt with which they cure their fish, whereas the western meat packer has to use

as the western meat packer has to use "protected" palt. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, fol-lowed Mr. Grosvenor. Under the pend-ing bill he welcomed to the Democratic party the Republican Orestes, Mr. Payne its Ulysses, Mr. Dalzell. Discuss-ing our presence in the Philippines, Mr. Williams exclaimed: "Curse the hypo-cricy of the fellow who tells me that God put us in the Philippines. No-body but a hypocrite would say it, and nobody but a fool would believe it. "American greed, American cupidity for prestige and conquest and to be-coms a world power went there," he ndded.

added

Mr. Williams asserted that it did not need a prophet to see that the Repub. lican party was not going to revise the tariff.

"The Republican party in its present decident condition has neither the brains nor the courage to remedy the taria, and that is the reason why you are going to have a Democratic house of representatives at the next election," you

"Oh, you stand-patters," he contin-ued, "with your absolute contempt for public sentiment and absolute trust in the committee on rules and the comthe committee on rules and the com-mittee on ways and means and your little coterie here in Washington-you imagine that there is no outside world -but there is an outside world, even in Massachusetts, which, the gentleman from Ohio said was brought up by hand on the tariff-there was a bottle of non given her early and all that

hand on the tariff—there was a bottle of pap given her early and all that she had to do was to suck." Asserting tronteally that he would show that the Dingley tariff had pro-duced record-breaking prosperity in Canada, Mexico and the Argen-tine expublic as well as in

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we had gone ahead a little faster than le of the islands were capable the pe Mr. McKinley pictured Japan on the Mr. McKinley pictured Japan on the verge of a general industrial career and predicted that the victories in trade would be as astonishing as those on the battlefields of Manchuria. All of her manufactories, he said, were being equipped with the latest American and European machinery. However, on-ly one machine of a kind is bought, the Locances the making others

Japanese themselves making others from these models at much less cost others the original machine At 5 o'clock the house adjourned un-

til tomorrow.

HEYBURN DENOUNCES WALL STREET METHODS.

Washington, Jan. 11.-Before going into executive session today the senate Into executive session today the event in listened to a speech by Mr. Heyburn in support of his bill creating a national board of control of corporations, in which he denounced Wall street ba-cause of its alleged interference with the affairs of the country. He said when the "street" could not dictate the finan-cial course of the government it was

cial course of the government it was ever ready to threaten disaster, and he pleaded for legislation that would rob it of such power for evil. The remainder of the open session was devoted to a discussion of the prac-tise by the senate of sending senate res-olutions to the calendar after they have been under discussion. Mr. Bacon raised the point of order that there was no rule requiring such a course, and said the point of order that there was no rule requiring such a course, and said his Moroccan resolution had been im-properly placed on the calendar. He also contended that the resolution had not had a day's discussion. The matter was not disposed of in The senate adjourned until



Mr. Cleveland Indorses Views of Com-

gressman Belmont on the Subject. Washington, Jan. 11.-Congressman Perry Belmont today received the fol-lowing letter from former President

leveland "Princeton, N. J., Jan. 9.—My Dear Sir—I am very late in acknowledging receipt of your article on the 'Publicity of Campaign Receipts and Expendi-tures, published in the North American Review. I have read it with a great deal of interest. I an thoroughly con-vinced that the time has arrived when this subject should be treated thor-oughly and vigorously and with an honest intention to arrive, through the honest intention to arrive, through the means you suggest, at the point where the baleful influences of political cor-ruption shall be removed from our na-tional life. While I am so situated that I can not give time or attention to the real work of this movement, I am en-tirely willing that my name should appear as one of those greatly interested in its success."

W. N. HERBERT'S BODY FOUND.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.-The mystery of the disappearance of Wallace Noble





for the street railway company. Later he came to this city.

THE PROSPECTS FOR FREEDOM IN RUSSIA

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Speaking on "The Prospects for Freedom in Russia," at the Founders' Day celebration at Cor-nell today, Andrew D. White, former am-bassador to Russia, made an appeal to all university students to right for dem.cracy and to make the American republic a model government for all the world. "Our own country," said Dr. White, "is not without great and grevious faults. The corruption that has been engendered by widespread devolton to money is known to the whole world. Fortunately we have free lastitutions which allow you to undermine and attack. It is not held up and shielded as corruption in Russia has been. "Mr. Witte," continued Dr. White, "In my opinon, is the only man who could stand any chance of carrying through a reasonable plan for a new order of things in Russia; of staving off bankruptey and of checking civil war. On him resis the main indeed the only chance, for rational iberty.

liberty. "The eld autocracy can never return as a permanency, and it is not too much to hope that progress toward liberty will be made in Russia somewhat like that in France, which, after a century or more of sterile revolutions, seems to have emerged into a peaceful and respected republic."

DR. HARPER'S MEMORY.

A Mammoth University Chapel Will be Erected to It.

Chicago, Jan. 11 .- A mammoth university chapel to a memory to Presi-dent Harper was practically decided upon at a meeting of the board of trus-tees of the University of Chicago today. An auditorium built after plans prepared by Dr. Harper and centrally cated on the present university of pus, with funds contributed by friends of Dr. Harper and the university, will stand as the central edifice of the institution

BILL TO PROHIBIT FOOTBALL.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11.-Delegate R. S. Howell tonight introduced in the Virginia assembly a bill to prohibit the game of football in Virginia. A penalty from \$50 to \$100 is prescribed for each offense.

MAJ. GEO. MITCHELL DEAD.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 11.-Maj. George Mitchell, 40 years ago one of the best known Indian agents in the United States, died here today, aged 55 years. He was prominently identified with the early was prominently id history of Kansas.

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What would be the chances of passthis bill without our votes?" quer-Champ Clark.

"I think they would be very good," replied Mr. Grosvenor. "It all Democrats voted against it?" "I think so.'

Well, you had better get down to ciphering on that gang over there who are trying to defeat it," concluded Mr. Clark.

"Oh, I don't cipher," retorted Mr. Grosvenor, who explained that he be-lieved that if his colleagues were to vote against the bill they would do so from an impelling force against their better indement better judgment.

"Is not that impelling force the ma-chinery of the organization of this house?" asked Mr. Cark. "Oh no," declared Mr. Grosvenor, "I

said those who were to vote against the bill. The gentleman has got his impelling force at the wrong end of the

rope." Philippine tobacco was characterized as "poor, miserable stuff" by Mr. Gros-venor, and although his state raised tobacco he did not fear competition from the Philippines which would not sell in the Chrcinnati market for any-thing.

serie to the Concinnant market for any-thing. "Would the gentleman send a box of the average Manila cigars to a con-stituent whose vote he wanted?" asked Mr. Longworth of Ohio. "Well, I don't smoke myself, but I would not send them to my interoga-tor." laughingly replied Mr. Grosvenor. Reviewing some of the things which have been said against the Philippines in the debate, Mr. Grosvenor said none of them equaled the things safe by Daniel Webster against the inhabi-tants of the 14 states and territories asquired by the Louisiana purchase: "I belleve," ha continued, "the Philip-pine islands will become one of the greatest jewels in the crown of Ameri-can achievement."

greatest jewels in the crown of Ameri-can achievement." Mr. Grosvenor declared his intention of devoting the remainder of his re-marks to the Democratic wall for tariff revision, Particularly did he want to reply to Mr. Clark regarding his quota-tion in a recent speech from the book of James G. Blaine, which he said was a contradiction of the Republican plat-form of 1894, that a "Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by busi-ness prosperity." Mr. Clark's quotation of Mr. Blaine,

Mr. Clark's quotation of Mr. Blaine, he contended, had not included the conhe contended, had not included the con-text, which was needed to make the statement complete. Mr. Grosvenor substantiated the remarks of Senator Dolliver that Mr. Dingley had yielded to the senate on the amount of differen-tial on sugar, leaving it high that it might be used in securing reciprocity treaties with Spain. Massachusetts was the pext subject

Massachusetts was the next subject of Mr. Grosvenor's remarks. He went on to show that, notwith-standing the cry for free raw mater-ial, there was now in Massachusetts a "cond-tite, of presencity

ial, there was now in Massachusetts a flood-tide of prosperity. Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts Inter-upted to mention a number of iron and gass works which he said had gane out of business under the Dingley tariff. "There were plenty of these works which had grown immensely wealthy under that tariff along the Mononga-hela river." replied Mr. Grosvenor, Massachusetts, he said, should remem-ber the adage, "Never go back on them that brought you up by hand." "What hand?" interjected Minority Leader Williams. Leader Williams.

Leader Williams. "The hand of God and the Republican party;" was the quick reply. When the laughter had quieted Mr. Williams said: "I want to recognize the unnsual magnanimity of the gentleman in nam-ing God just once as the schlor mem-ber of the firm," (Laughter, In answaring the reference of Mr.

In answering the reference of Mr. Clark to President Roosevelt's eulogy of Thomas H. Benton for his fight to put salt on the free Hst, Mr. Grosvenor claimed that Benton was hitting only

republic as well as in United States, Mr. Wil the liams reviewed the greatly increased production and commerce of these coun-

The Democratic faith upon the tariff. Mr. Williams said, could be expressed Mr. Williams said, could be expressed in a few words: First, a tariff is a tax: second, it is a tax on the consumer; third, all taxes ought as nearly as pos-sible to be equal in proportion to the burden-bearing capacity of the taxing

burden-bearing capacity of the taxing power. The genuinely ideal Democratic tariff would put all sorts of imports into about three general classes; necessities, comforts and luxuries. On necessities, a very low tariff would be levied, per-haps some of the prime necessities of life would be on the free list. On lux-uries, diamonds, wines and the like, would be taxed to the snuggling point; upon comforts an intermediate tax upon comforts an intermediate tax would be levied. "It is necessary first to find out how

much money is necessary to run the government honestly and economically and levy the tax to meet that sum. Then you will have this question set-tied right and until it is settled right

it will still be agitated." Just before Mr. Williams concluded he "poured out a thunderstorm" as Mr. Grosvener put it, in paralleling the panic of 1893 in this country, when Republicans had laid to free trade, to similar conditions in Canada and the countries of Europe; all of which, he said, must be due to "anticipated Dem-ocratic victory in the election of Mr. Cleveland."

Cleveland." Scoring the Democratic tariff doc-trine, all of which he said was old and worn out, Mr. Adams of Wisconsin followed Mr. Williams. He said the Republicans of his state, while pro-tectionists, believed a revision and re-adjustment of existing tariff conditions should be made at this time.

should be made at this time. As to the tariff, he declared it to be a business question and said he saw signs of its being treated as such by both parties. Mr. McKinley, a new member from

California, who was with the Taft ex-pedition of the Philippines, favored the bill. The only criticism of American bill. The only criticism of American administration in the Philippines that could be made, he declared, was that

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