

A Chapter on Colds

SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS THAT MAY PREVENT SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

The Danger of Neglecting a "Common Cold." Serious and Often Fatal Maladies may Result from Carelessness.

From the News, Harrisonburg, Va.

In most instances colds are the result of imprudence or a lack of forethought. Even in cases where a sudden change in the weather or an unavoidable exposure is responsible for the first slight cold, fresh and more severe colds may be avoided by observing a little care. But "a mere cold" is such a common thing and causes so little inconvenience that notwithstanding all previous experiences we neglect to take the most simple precautions, in the way of wearing suitable clothing, the avoidance of draughts, etc.

One should always bear in mind the necessity of exercising a constant vigilance to avoid catching cold. When the temperature in the house is higher than that out of doors, never go out without putting on an additional wrap. Never sit in a cold room even though you do not feel chilly. And it is better to suffer a little discomfort from wearing heavy underclothing than to run the risk of a chill.

The following letter from a lady in Sicily Island, La., graphically illustrates the distressing consequences that are liable to follow a simple cold.

"In February, 1896, I had a severe cold which settled on my lungs, resulting in a serious cough. My appetite failed, and I became so weak that I was scarcely able to walk across the room. I weighed only ninety-four pounds, and had given up all hope of recovery when I happened to read an article in a newspaper describing some

cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and concluded to try them. "I commenced using them, and before I had taken half a box felt like a new creature. My appetite was restored, my cough grew less, and I was able to sleep soundly at night, which I had been unable to do for months before.

"After taking two boxes of the pills I was weighed again and to my astonishment my weight was 113 pounds, a gain of 19 pounds. Previous to taking the pills I had suffered with cold hands and feet, but now have no trouble whatever from that source.

"I can truly say I am now in better health than I have been for years. The effect of the Pink Pills is wonderful, and I can recommend them in all cases of debility and weakness.

Mrs. A. L. STAFFORD.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

THEY CAUSE SERIOUS TROUBLE IN HAWAII.

A Local Company Attempts to Bring Men into the Islands Without Proper Authority.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Advices this morning from Honolulu per steamer Rio de Janeiro, March 23d, state that the Hawaiian Government has been having serious trouble with Japanese immigrants. The Japanese tramp steamer Shinshui Maru arrived here on the 27th ult., with 665 Japanese laborers. The Custom House people found that 535 were not entitled to land.

W. J. Gallagher and a Japanese member of the local immigration company, were arrested for violating the immigration laws, and are now awaiting trial.

On the 10th inst. the immigrants were brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The court decided the decision of the Collector of Customs was final, which meant the Japanese must return to their native country. Another examination was made and finally 272 men were allowed a landing; the balance, 413, were placed on board the steamer, which had been detained in port by reason of the Government's refusal to grant the captain clearance papers. The vessel departed for Yokohama on the 20th.

The incident created much excitement in the Japanese colony. They thought their countrymen were being discriminated against, and at a mass meeting adopted a resolution calling on their Government to investigate the case. The Japanese Consul here has sent a request to Tokio for a war vessel. He also advised the captain of the Shinshui Maru to return the rejected immigrants to Japan, promising that the company shall be reimbursed if this country has violated the treaty.

On the 19th the steamer Sakura Maru arrived from Yokohama. Out of her 316 immigrants but 153 will be allowed to land. The others must be returned to Japan, at the expense of the steamer.

The whole trouble has been caused by the local immigration company, who have attempted to bring men in without proper authority. The law says that an immigrant must possess a labor contract or \$50 in coin. The rejected Japs had neither. The Japanese say they intend to cause trouble for this Government. They seem to think that their Consul has more authority than the Hawaiian Government.

Their latest infraction of the law is

the brutal murder of an interpreter on the island of Maui. This occurred on the 14th at Spreckelsville. A gang waylaid the victim and battered him to death. Four of the ringleaders were arrested. Later a mob of about 1000 Japs marched for about ten miles with the intention of liberating the men, but were prevented by fifty white men who were called out by the Sheriff.

Another interesting story from the same island reached this city yesterday. A well-dressed Japanese, who claims to be a minister, has been seen about the plantation quarters. It is claimed that he is not a minister but an officer, who took part in the late war between China and Japan. It is stated that he is making a map of the coast of Maui, marking down the reefs and harbors, and, in addition, is estimating the number of Japanese on the island.

POCAHONTAS' DAUGHTERS.

A Pleasant Affair by Wenonah Council Last Evening.

A social and dance was given by the ladies of Wenonah Council, Daughters of Pochontas, Improved Order of Red Men, at Red Men's Hall, last evening. The attendance was large, and the lovers of dancing had all the enjoyment the heart could wish.

A feature of the occasion was the presentation of a "friendship quilt" to Mrs. A. C. Klenk, who had just earned the prize by inscribing with her needle upon the square entrusted to her the names of 410 of the friends of herself and the competing sisters. The presentation was made by Mrs. G. Burnett, whose remarks were received by rounds of applause.

Mrs. Klenk's response was also well received, and it is thought that another and similar contest will shortly take place.

All present spent an enjoyable evening, and it is hoped that the ladies of the council will duplicate their effort in the near future.

FOR GAMING.

Police Captain Ash Arrests Faro-Dealer John Burdette.

Captain of Police Ash raided the faro game at the corner of Second and K streets last night and arrested the dealer, John Burdette, who deposited \$200 cash at the Police Station for his appearance before Justice Davis this morning.

In order to gain access to the game Ash assumed a clever disguise, which carried him through successfully. No other arrests were made.

Odd Fellows' Delegates.

Eureka Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., last evening elected as representatives to the Grand Lodge, Pacific Grand, A. Jensen, M. Sanderson and S. B. Smith.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—THE WEEKLY UNION. The best weekly.

THE TARIFF BILL NOW GOES TO THE SENATE.

Passes the Lower House of Congress by a Vote of Nearly Two to One.

Five Democrats Support the Bill on Final Passage.

The Amendment Fixing April First as the Date on Which the Bill Shall Go Into Effect Adopted by a Vote of Two Hundred to One Hundred and Forty.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With tomorrow the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff bill will be in force, and the present law will be a thing of the past, if the last amendment attached to the bill before its passage in the House to-day shall be in the bill when it is finally enacted, and provided also that it shall be held to be legal by the courts.

The Republican victory to-day was complete. They presented an unbroken front to the opposition. On the other hand, five Democrats, one more than was anticipated, braved the party whip and gave the bill the approval of their votes. These five Democrats are interested particularly in the sugar schedule. Three came from Louisiana and two from Texas. One Populist, Howard of Alabama, voted for the bill. Twenty-one other members of what is denominated "the opposition," consisting of Populists, fusionists and silverites, declined to record themselves either for or against the measure.

The vote on the final passage of the bill stood: Ayes 205, nays 122 present and not voting 21, a majority of 83.

The galleries were crowded to-day to suffocation. After the amendment fixing to-morrow as the date on which this bill should go into effect had been adopted, against the protests of the Democrats, who contended that it was retroactive, and therefore unconstitutional, the last three hours was taken up with short speeches, most of which were made for the benefit of the galleries and the constituents of the speakers.

The Democrats had yielded the question of a long debate over the Grosvenor amendment, in the hope that enough progress might be made with the bill to permit the House to reach the sugar schedule, but only two more pages were read, leaving 140 unconsidered in Committee of the Whole.

The motion to recommit with instructions to amend the bill so as to suspend duties on articles controlled by the trusts, upon which they based the principal hope of breaking through the Republican ranks, failed of its purpose. Every Republican voted against it.

There was a great demonstration on the floor and in the galleries when the bill was finally declared passed.

PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Voting on the tariff bill was not to begin until 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the galleries were crowded early to witness the maneuvering leading up to the climax of the ten days' battle. Dingley and Bailey, the opposing leaders, were in their places when Speaker Reed called the House to order at 1 o'clock.

Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that there was manifestly no quorum present, but declined, on account of the brief time remaining for the consideration of the bill, to make the point.

Paragraph 66, making phenacine, etc., dutiable at 8 cents an ounce, was stricken out, on motion of Daizell of Pennsylvania. This sends the articles in the paragraph to the basket clause, making them dutiable at 25 per cent.

Grosvenor offered a committee amendment, which was adopted, making the rate on dates and currants 2 cents per pound.

De Vries (D.) of California said as a representative of a fruit growing district he favored the amendment.

Grosvenor then presented the amendment about which there has been so much discussion during the last few days, fixing April 1st as the date on which the bill shall go into effect. The amendment in full is as follows:

Section 27.—That all articles mentioned in the several schedules of this Act which shall be imported into the United States between the first day of April, 1897, and the date of the passage of this Act and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for importation into the United States by any citizen thereof prior to April 1, 1897, shall bear the same duties to be charged upon similar articles in this Act, and such duties are hereby made a lien on such articles wherever and in whatsoever hands found, except in the hands of persons holding them for final consumption and have no purpose to sell or part with the same or any part or product of the same, and except also in the hands of persons shown to have obtained such articles without notice of provisions of the Act; and any person not a final consumer or holder, without notice having obtained an interest in or possession of any such article or articles so subject to duty, except as a common carrier or warehouseman, shall be liable to the payment of such duties thereon, and the same may be recovered with interest, but without penalty in action or suit by the United States against such person or persons in any District or Circuit Court thereof, and all persons liable under this Act for such duty or any part thereof in respect of any shipment, cargo or lot of any article or articles may be joined on the same action for recovery, without regard to multifariousness or nature of interest or defenses, and such joint or several judgments or decrees may be rendered therein, including the enforcement of any such lien as justice and equity may require. In every such case the process of the court in the district where the action or suit is brought, and where one defendant resides and is served, shall run to and may be served on any defendant in any other district. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and enforce suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this section, including the retention in the bonds warehouse of the United States or any other place where such goods are deposited of samples of such goods until required for evidence or any such trial.

The Democrats were alert. Bailey immediately made the point that the amendment was out of order. It was

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obnoxious, he said, to the oldest and best rule of law that no statute should be retroactive.

The parliamentary point was immediately raised by the opposition that the amendment had not yet been ordered read by the full committee.

In order to avoid any technical trouble, Dingley withdrew the amendment, and called a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, whose members filed out of the hall.

The committee was absent but a few moments, and upon entering the chamber, Grosvenor again offered the amendment making the bill effective April 1st.

Dockery (D.) of Missouri offered an amendment for a proviso to suspend the duties on articles controlled by trusts.

A point of order being made against it, after a short discussion was sustained by the Chair.

An arrangement was made for fifteen minutes' debate on each side on the Grosvenor amendment.

Bailey, who had the opposition was extremely anxious to reach two schedules in the bill, and did not desire to consume more time in this amendment.

In opening, Grosvenor remarked upon the alleged attempts of the Democrats to make political capital out of the ostentatious opposition to trusts. As the pending proposition to make this tariff bill to go into effect April 1st, no matter what the date of its final enactment, he said two questions were involved—its expediency and its wisdom.

That it was wise he did not think anyone would deny, and he would, therefore, direct his attention entirely to the question of its expediency. As a question of law, his view was that these things not forbidden to Congress were legal. On this subject he planted himself, he said, on the conclusions of Judge Cooley in his work on constitutional law in the chapter entitled "Retrospective law." In that chapter Judge Cooley, he said, contended that there was no doubt of the right of the Legislature to enact retrospective legislation, if that power was not forbidden. The constitutional limitation was that Congress should have no right to pass a bill of attainder or an ex post facto law, and provided that no State should pass an ex post facto law, or a law impairing the obligations of contracts. It was plain that the Constitution intended to deny this right to the States, and by implication retain it in Congress.

He quoted a decision of the Supreme Court made in 1880 in support of his contention, and a decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, which held no prohibition against an ex post facto law, to the effect that a retrospective law was not necessarily an ex post facto law. This law would be retrospective, in that it would levy custom duties on merchandise bought or shipped after to-morrow. He declared that it was a liberal provision, in that it did not apply to goods now afloat.

Grosvenor's strongest point was that in connection with the present tariff bill, which bore date of August 1, 1894, but was not finally enacted until two days later. Although this was unintentional, the Supreme Court had held that it was retrospective. The income tax, although it had been held unconstitutional (not on that point, however), levied on every dollar held on the 1st of the preceding January. Whisky in bond, manufactured under the ninety-cent tax, under the operation of that bill, paid 20 cents additional.

Richardson (D.) of Tennessee contended that the Supreme Court decision in the case involving the Wilson law, in which the opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, decided exactly contrary to the contention of Grosvenor. Goods imported between August 1st and August 28, 1894, it was decided, should pay the McKinley and not the Wilson rates.

"If you are going to make this law take effect to-morrow, why not say to-day?" demanded Bland (D.) of Missouri, "or why not the day the McKinley law was reported? The real purpose," he added, "was to check all imports so long as the bill was pending before Congress, if that should be until next November."

The debate on the amendment was concluded by Bailey, who said: "Mr. Grosvenor fails to distinguish between the power of Congress to pass retroactive law and put two inconsistent laws in action at the same time. The proposition of the Ways and Means Committee is that Congress shall have the power to compel the people of the United States to live at the same time under two different and conflicting laws. Even if by strange decision of a court Congress could exercise that power, it would not be wise to exercise it. You propose to put the people under laws that are yet in the unfathomable wisdom of the United States Senate."

The debate having been ended, Grosvenor proposed an amendment to the amendment, which was that the lien imposed on goods by this Act imported between April 1st and the enactment of the Act should be only to the amount of the excess of the duties of this Act over the Wilson Act.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted.

The vote was then taken by tellers on the original amendment fixing April 1st as the date on which the bill was to go into effect, and it was adopted, 150 to 120.

The clerk resumed the reading of the bill, but he had not completed a single page before motions to "strike out the last word" and the "last two words" were again forthcoming, and made the ground for five-minute speeches. Some of these were fast and furious. The galleries by this time were crowded to suffocation. Many prominent persons were present.

Hartman (Silver R.) of Montana declared that if this bill became a law it would be by the co-operation of an anti-gold standard majority in the Senate. The silver Republicans of the United States, he said, favored ade-

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quate protection. He thought some of the Democrats had made a mistake in emphasizing the tariff issue. It was not a battle of the schedule; it was the battle of the standards.

Fierce (D.) of Tennessee repudiated the Democrats on his side who were selfishly seeking protection for themselves. Whether it was "mica in North Carolina, beaunite in Georgia, sugar in Louisiana or cotton throughout the South."

Walden Smith (R.) of Michigan protested because opportunity had not been accorded to amend the bill in any of its schedules, notwithstanding the assurance given at the opening of the debate. But he was a protectionist, and would vote for the bill.

The debate was suspended for a few minutes while the committee rose for the purpose of allowing King of Utah to take the oath of office.

Allen (D.) of Mississippi stirred up a controversy by his statement that the bill placed binding twine on the free list and cotton ties on the dutiable list. But the South, he said, did not want any of the "pork."

Dolliver explained that there was a duty on binding twine as against Canada, our only competitor in this article. Cotton ties had been placed on the dutiable list, he said, because it had been demonstrated that the protection of our manufacturers lowered the price of cotton ties.

Johnson (R.) of Indiana declared that the bill was not the result of careful, painstaking deliberations of the House, because there had been no time given to go over it by sections and make amendments. "If this bill was to become a law in the precise terms in which it will pass the House, I would hesitate to give it my support," he said, "but because I believe the Senate will make it a consistent protection measure, I propose to vote for it."

One of the features of the closing hour was a brief speech by White (R.) of North Carolina, the only colored man in the House, in commendation of the bill.

Messrs. Smith (D.) of Kentucky, Wilson (D.) of South Carolina, Mahan and Clark (D.) of Missouri, W. A. Stone (R.) of Pennsylvania, Curtis (D.) of Iowa, made brief remarks.

At the hour for voting arrived the excitement increased. Fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock McMillin was recognized for five minutes to close the debate for his side. He briefly reviewed the extraordinary methods by which the bill was being brought to a vote. He charged that amendments were cut off because the leaders of the majority feared they might be crushed by their own cohorts. "I defy you now," he said, "to give us an opportunity to amend the sugar schedule, which was framed to protect the biggest trust in the country. And to-day you crown the infamy of the bill by making it retroactive."

McMillin concluded by having read at the Clerk's desk the words of Speaker Reed, then in opposition, on the occasion of the Wilson law. "With these words," said he, "I let the bill go forth to the just execration of a robbed and outraged people." (Democratic applause.)

Dingley then took the floor and closed the debate in a ten-minute speech. In calm words he spoke of the extraordinary circumstances which produced the exigency which Congress had been called in extra session to meet. The

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