

The Charlotte Observer.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1883.

Jan Gould is getting ready for a two years pleasure trip around the world.

The annual maple sugar product of Vermont amounts to \$5,000,000 pounds.

Ex Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has entirely recovered his health and will spend next summer in Europe.

The public schools of Georgia had enrolled last year 256,432 scholars, and cost about \$800,000.

It is said that more negroes drop dead of heart disease in Savannah than in any other city in the world.

Prince Jerome Napoleon jumps from the frying pan into the fire. He got out of jail and then started a newspaper.

The present winter in California is said to be more severe than any since American settlements have been formed there.

Mormonism is not confined to Utah. There are enough of the Latter Day Saints in Idaho to elect ten members of the legislature.

It is now positively announced that the marriage of Senator David Davis, of Illinois, and Miss Burr will take place at Fayetteville, March 8th.

Washington has an aesthetic colored citizen, who is said to have purchased \$3,000 worth of flowers within the past sixty days.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law prohibiting the sale of toy pistols in that State. Similar measures are pending in New York, Wisconsin, and other States.

Perhaps the best thing that Dorsey, Brady & Co., can do now since Redell has turned government witness, will be to follow Spencer's example and take a trip to Europe.

Contributions poured in so freely from other places for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in Cincinnati that the committee has notified the public that they have as much money as they can judiciously use.

Nashville, Tenn., has produced the premium female feld. Her son was dying of consumption and tired of waiting for his death; she tried to suffocate him by burning feathers in his room. She was a confirmed drunkard.

State Senator Jones is partial to shoot. He says he wouldn't give one shot for all the fish introduced and propagated in our waters by the Agricultural Department. Maybe he got a fish bone in his throat some time.

The State of Illinois is not only the first in rank as an agricultural State, as having the largest number of farms—256,000 to-wit, in round numbers—but she stands first as having the largest number of farms containing 1,000 acres or more.

The Treasury Department reports that during last week a half million of the new nickel pieces were coined at the Philadelphia mint, also 710,000 pennies, and 210,000 dimes. The demand for the new five cent piece is very heavy.

The Southern Industrial Exposition will open at Louisville, Kentucky, on the first of next August, and continue for one hundred days. The grounds will embrace thirteen acres and the buildings be 900 by 600 feet and 75 feet high.

The disclosures of the bargaining in the Michigan Legislature show that the United States Senatorship in that State is a marketable commodity. The highest and best bidder will get the coveted position. Mr. Ferry only appears to have failed because it was doubtful whether he could make good his promises.

Hungary is entering the field of silk culture on a large scale. Reports for 1881 show that there were then 2,976 producers, who turned out 41,537 kilograms of cocoons, which yielded a profit that, augmented by State aid, provided for the establishment of a model school, which has already given great impetus to this easily managed and profitable industry.

The value of the wood used as fuel for domestic purposes during 1880 was \$306,950,040; the quantity so consumed, 140,587,439 cords; and the number of persons who used it, 32,375,074. The amount burned by steamboats, railroads, in manufactories and mining operations was 5,940,993 cords, valued at \$15,014,833. In addition to this, 74,008,972 bushels of charcoal were consumed, valued at \$5,276,730.

Gov. Butler, having been advised by the editor of the Boston Advertiser that his paper was "ready to give publicity to any charges which may be made by you, or which may be on file in your office, against Mr. Julius L. Clarke or any other officer of the State," replied: "You are informed that I have no intention of becoming a part of the editorial or reportorial staff of the Advertiser."

A Spartanburg, S. C., correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier says: "It is rumored here that means have been secured to complete the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, and that the grading will be begun in a short time. This will be a piece of good news to mountain tourists who have had to stage it from Hendersonville to Asheville during past seasons, and will probably increase the number of travelers by this route."

Lumber is now being manufactured from straw, the standard size being 32 inches in width, 12 feet in length and the thickness the same as the average of surfaced boards. One ton of any kind of stow will yield 1,000 feet of boards that may be handled as ordinary ones.

It is also being manufactured from clay by a patent process. The clay is mixed with saw dust, the boards moulded, dried and burned, which burns out the saw dust leaving the clay boards porous and light. It is said they can be worked and planed like wood. It is called terra cotta lumber.

DESPAIRING OF CARRYING IT THROUGH.

It is evident from the action of the Republican Senators and members of the House of Representatives that they have abandoned the hope of carrying through either of the tariff bills now under discussion. If they were united upon the measures proposed they would be able to do so, but the trouble is they are not united, for many of the Western Representatives are firmly opposed to the high tariff programme as the majority of the Democrats are. While they would be glad to see a tariff revision, which has been so unequivocally demanded by the people, and would like that the Republican party should have the credit of that revision, they are not willing to make the sacrifices demanded at the dictates of the manufacturing interests of the country. The whole drift of the discussion thus far shows that there is no unity of sentiment on the issues involved, and that with but few exceptions the members of both houses, irrespective of party, are moved in their action by personal or local interests. This is where the hitch comes and this is why it is so difficult to get any considerable number of them to agree upon any one thing.

But should they resolve that the necessity of the party demand the passage of some sort of a revised tariff bill and a compromise measure be passed it will be such a one as will be satisfactory to no section of the country and about the first move that will be made when the next Congress meets will be to revise it and the whole work on which the present Congress has spent so much time will have to be gone over again. The House being then largely Democratic there will be even less of protective clauses in it than in the present bills and the Democrats are now willing to support as the best they can do under the circumstances with certain modifications. There will be some difficulty in the passage of a satisfactory tariff bill by the incoming Democratic House and the Republican Senate than there is of passing the present bills in their present shape, because the Senate in many instances has shown a disposition to compromise between the high protectionists and the people. In this respect the Senate bill is far more liberal and goes further in obedience to the popular demand for reduction than the House bill does.

It is in the House the lobby is making its big fight, but a fight that has thus far resulted in little, with every indication now that in the end it will result in nothing, or the equivalent of nothing even if they should succeed in getting a compromise bill through.

PERSONALITIES IN CONGRESS.

Personal wordy encounters have become of such common occurrence in Congress that they have almost become a part of the daily proceedings. In this respect the staid and supposed-to-be dignified Senate keeps pace with the House, which not infrequently shows more of the characteristics of an uncontrollable mob than of a deliberative body. There are times, of course, when exciting topics are under discussion, and party lines are tightly drawn, when confusion and a mix-up might not be unexpected, but there is neither occasion nor excuse for these personal encounters, when one gentleman informs another that he is actuated by demagogical, selfish or corrupt motives, and the accused gentleman responds by informing his accuser that he is a liar, or words to that effect. Then, after much angry talk and much unseemly splutter, there are mutual explanations, expressions of regret, and apologies to the other gentlemen who looked on amused for making donkeys out of themselves in the presence of that august assemblage. The whole business is disgraceful and disgusting.

It is estimated that there will be over a million orange trees bearing in Florida this year.

The cultivation of rice in Louisiana affords a livelihood for 50,000 people, and the annual product is worth \$3,250,000.

On Mr. Kelley's motion in the House of Representatives to suspend the rules and pass the bill reducing Internal Revenue taxes every member from this State voted ye.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in illustrating the advantages reaped from machinery, states that with the spinning-wheel and hand-loom of our forefathers it would require 16,000,000 people to weave the cloth now manufactured by 100,000.

While the South Carolinians are studiously bent on raising cotton and more of it the Charleston News and Courier is discussing the feasibility of supplying Charleston with fresh beef from Chicago. More grass and corn and less cotton would solve the problem in a more satisfactory way.

It seems there is a disposition to sail into the Georgia Agricultural society. The Albany News gently alludes to it as "a pretentious concern under which a number of broken down politicians have been endeavoring for nearly a score of years to retrieve their fortunes and rise into prominence."

The clerks in the government departments are holding little indignation meetings over the proposition to require them to work nine hours a day instead of eight. They think it a terrible hardship and yet there are thousands of capable men in this country who work ten solid hours a day for much less wages than these favored clerks get.

Colonel Ingersoll is still dreaming strange dreams, his latest being that about intemperance: "If the Mississippi and all its tributaries were filled with pure whiskey, if the banks were loaf sugar, and all the low grounds covered with mint, there would be no more drunkenness than there is to-day. I believe in the restraining influence of liberty."

The duty on potatoes is fifteen cents a bushel. Last year 8,738,208 bushels were imported into the country, valued at \$4,956,338, upon which a revenue of \$1,318,248 was collected.

The Philadelphia Record, in speaking of the duty on potatoes as a protection to farmers, remarks that as a protective measure it don't amount to much, for when the crop is plentiful none are imported and when it is short the farmers very frequently have to buy imported potatoes.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE GETS THROUGH WITH THE TARIFF BUSINESS.

The House Takes a Rest and Turns its Attention to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—The committee on the judiciary reported, with an amendment, the House bill to extend the time for claimants to file their claims against the provisions of the act re-establishing the circuit court commissioners of Alabama claims. The amendment provides that every claimant hereafter filing his claim shall state and establish to the satisfaction of the court the reasons for his delay in presenting it within the time fixed by the act of June, 1882, setting forth the facts which occasioned such failure, and shall further establish, to the satisfaction of the court, that he was at the time of his loss a citizen of the United States, or had lawfully filed a declaration of his intention to become such citizen, and that his loss was one which he incurred while he or his property was on a ship sailing under the flag of the United States. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill. The pending question was on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the duty on green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, etc., not used for medicinal purposes, was changed from 30 per cent ad valorem to 1 1/2 cents per pound. The motion was agreed to.

The motion to make duty on bottles of the class described above one cent per pound was lost, leaving the rate 30 per cent ad valorem.

Sherman moved to amend the wool and woollen schedule so as to make it read that duty on wool of first-class value whereof at last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges, shall be 30 cents per pound or less, 12 cents per pound instead of 10 cents in the case of second-class wool, and 10 cents per pound on other like animals of the value of 30 cents per pound or less from ten to twelve cents per pound, and duty on wools of the same class valued above at 30 cents from 12 to 14 cents per pound.

Another long debate followed involving the whole range of tariff questions. Finally these amendments were voted upon together and were rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Brown, Camden, Cameron, (of Wisconsin), Conger, Davis, (of Illinois), Harrison, Hill, Jones, (of Nevada), Logan, McMillen, Miller, (of New York), Miller, (of California), Mitchell, Pendleton, Plumb, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Tabor and Windom—20.

Noes—Aldrich, Allison, Anthony, Barrow, Bayard, Beck, Blair, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Dawes, Frye, George, Gorman, Grimes, Hammon, Hendricks, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Jones, (of Florida), McPherson, Maxey, Morrill, Platt, Pugh, Ransom, Rollins, Salisbury, Slater, Vance, Van Winkle, Vest, Voorhees and Williams—41.

Kellogg moved to have the bill take effect in respect to articles embraced in the sugar schedule, on the first of June 1883, instead of the first of April as in the bill.

Morrill and Frye opposed the amendment, but it was agreed to; ayes 34, noes 18.

Down moved to make the duty on Champagne and other sparkling wines in bottles, holding not more than a quart each, seven dollars per dozen. Agreed to; ayes 31, noes 21. The duty on smaller bottles was fixed in proportion.

A flood of amendments were offered, some of them new but most of them had been rejected or taken out of the bill in the earlier part of the debate but a few were adopted and those of special interest rather than general interest. Finally tariff portion of the bill which was technically an amendment to the original bill to reduce Internal Revenue taxes was agreed to by a vote of 37 to 23. At half past 9 the Senate passed tariff bill as amended by a vote of 42 to 19.

HOUSE.—The House at 12 o'clock went into committee of the whole, with Kasson, of Iowa, in the chair, on the sundry civil appropriations bill. The general debate was dispensed with and the bill read by paragraph for amendment.

The item appropriating \$25,000 for a public building at Oxford, Wis., was omitted on motion of Manning, of Mississippi, increased to \$50,000.

On motion of Scales, of North Carolina, \$25,000 was appropriated for the completion of the court house at Greensboro, N. C.

On motion of Bisbee, of Florida, an amendment was agreed to appropriating \$30,000 for continuing the work on the light house at Mosquito Inlet, Florida.

The clause appropriating \$100,000 in aid of State and local boards of health in preventing the spread of epidemic diseases was reached. Manning, of Mississippi, offered an amendment providing that the money shall be expended under the supervision of the National Board of Health.

While the southern members, in opposing the amendment, expressed his opinion that the National Board of Health was the most stupendous humbug and fraud ever created, and quoted from its own report to show that it had made a magnificent expenditure of public money. He could bring home to that board a deliberate attempt to create rumors of yellow fever in New Orleans.

Dunn, of Arkansas, advocated the amendment, and declared that the Louisiana State Board of Health concealed the existence of pestilence in New Orleans, and was willing to peddle death through the country in order to keep up the commerce of the State.

Manning defended the National Board of Health from the adverse criticism, and reflected upon the Louisiana State Board, attributing to it, in a great measure, the yellow fever epidemic of 1878.

Fending action the committee rose. The committee on commerce reported that the river bill, and it was referred to committee of the whole. The House then took a recess until 7.30.

The House took up the sundry civil bill. The amendment placing the control of the one hundred thousand dollar epidemic fund in the national board of health, was lost.

While considering the item appropriating \$150,000 for the completion of the Washington monument in reply to a question by Spriner, Hancock stated that the monument would be completed in two years from July 1st next.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, with occasional snow or rain in northern portions, southwest to northwest winds, followed by rising barometer, slight rise followed by falling temperature.

South Atlantic States, fair weather, winds shifting to southwest, stationary or slight rise in temperature in northern portions, lower followed by rising barometer.

A Mother Shoots Her Babe and then Herself.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.—Yesterday Frank Tilly Schouder, the young wife of Mrs. Schouder, a cigar maker during her husband's absence from home, shot her three months old babe through the heart, then shot herself dead. No cause for the act is known. The couple came from Bellville, Ill. They were happily together and were prosperous.

YETTER-STONE'S OIL is the estimated value of a barrel of this oil in the market. It is a very pure and clean oil, and is used in all the best engines and machinery. It is sold in all the best oil stores.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL BUILDING.

Fourteen Children Crushed to Death in the Effort to Escape Down the Stairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Connected with the German Catholic church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in East Fourth Street, the Sisters of Charity conduct a school for small children. A short time previous to the hour for dismissing the pupils, this afternoon, an alarm of fire was raised, which spread about the rooms. Instantly one of the attaches left the building for the fire department, and on returning she found the stairs crowded with girls from 4 to 12 years old, piled on one another in a disordered mass, screaming and moaning piteously. A number of men came to their relief, while the Sisters of Charity above managed to somewhat quiet those who were not in the mass, the men as quickly as possible proceeded to extricate the little ones. It was impossible to do this with any great speed, but while the men were working the banisters gave way, making it more easy to remove the children. It was then found that seven children had been crushed to death, and many others were more or less injured. The cause of the alarm was a small fire under a stair case on the third floor. The flames were extinguished speedily, and all the children were kept in their classrooms until the fire was allowed to go home. The news of the accident spread with lightning-like rapidity in the crowded tenement district around the school house, and the police, who were promptly called out, had much difficulty to quiet the mothers whose children attended the school. A Chinese laundry, which adjoins the school house, served as a temporary hospital for the injured. The latest reports from the disaster make the number of killed 14.

Death of an Ex-Confederate General.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—General P. T. Moore died at his residence in this city to-day morning at 11 o'clock. He was a native of Galwey, Ireland, and came to America when quite young. He has been a resident of Richmond about 40 years, and was engaged in business until the breaking out of the late war when he went to the Confederate army as a member of the first Virginia regiment, and was the first field officer on the Southern side wounded at Bull Run. Subsequently he was promoted to be Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and served in the war. Since that time he has been engaged in the insurance business in Richmond. He was held in high esteem by the people of this, his adopted State.

The Ravisher's Fate.

TELESBURG, Ind., Feb. 20.—A negro named Williams was hung by a posse of citizens at dusk last evening. He had outraged Mrs. Taylor in her own house and had escaped but was found in the woods by some citizens, who left him hanging near the scene of his crime.

Nominated as Civil Service Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day nominated to the civil service commissioners Dorman B Eaton, of New York; John M. Gregory, of Illinois; Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio.

Six More Dead Miners Found.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 20.—Six new bodies are added to the list of those in the Diamond Mine disaster, making 80 in all. It is feared the number may yet reach 100.

The Old and the New.

The newest and most improved Phosphate Mill near Charleston, belongs to one of the oldest companies, the Wando. See ad.

Invaluable in the Family.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 18, 1881. H. H. Warner & Co.—Sirs: Your safe Kidney and Bladder is valuable in my family and I would not be without it.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FEBRUARY 20, 1883.

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON—Spirits Turpentine quiet, sales at 49c; Rosin, easy; strained and good strained \$1.50 to \$1.40.

WILMINGTON—Spirits Turpentine steady, at 49c; Rosin, easy; strained and good strained Turpentine steady, at \$1.50 for hard; \$3.00 for refuse dip.

PRODUCE.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat, strong and better on a count of light receipts; Corn, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Flour, \$7.00 to \$7.25. Receipts 1,000; shipments 4,100.

LOUISVILLE—Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 mixed 53. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn—No. 2 mixed 22. Hogs—No. 2 mixed 12. Prime steam 11 1/2. Cattle—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Hides—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Tallow—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Lard—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Bacon—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Sugar—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Coffee—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Tea—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Rice—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Beans—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Peas—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Lentils—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Potatoes—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Apples—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Oranges—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Lemons—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Pineapples—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Melons—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Watermelons—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Cucumbers—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Eggplants—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Peppers—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Onions—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Carrots—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Turnips—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Radishes—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Parsnips—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Cauliflower—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Broccoli—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Asparagus—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. 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Broccoli—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Asparagus—No. 2 mixed 11 1/2. Beans—