

TARIFF HEARINGS

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Mississippi Valley Planter Asks Protection Against Egyptian Cotton—New England Manufacturers Want Tariff

On Thursday and Friday of the 29th and 30th of December 1896, the second day of the tariff hearings before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives opened with the discussion of "Schedule 1, cotton manufactures."

There were six members of the committee present when, promptly at 10 a. m., the proceedings opened. These were the chairman (Mr. Dingley, of Maine), and Messrs. Payne, of New York; Evans, of Kentucky; and Dabell, of Pennsylvania.

The first section of the schedule relates to the duties on cotton yarns, carded yarns and on warps of warp yarn. The gentleman that was present to represent the manufacturers of cotton yarns, Messrs. C. J. Campbell, J. C. Young and F. J. McNally, of Danvers, Pa. Mr. Young stated the views of the Cotton Spinners' Association, and was subjected to close questioning on the part of the committee members.

The tariff bill had practically made it an ad valorem measure. It was simply imposing a duty on the spinner of the cotton, put out on any fine yarns. As far as these yarns went, the bill was as protective as the mills had been compelled to stop the making of fine yarns by the making of coarse goods for which their machinery was not adapted.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Louise Eugenie Bonaparte to Count Huitfeldt of Denmark.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The wedding of Count Adam de Moltke Huitfeldt of Denmark and Miss Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, daughter of the late Col. Jerome Bonaparte took place this morning in St. Paul's Catholic church. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and plants, holly and mistletoe being used in abundance with fine effect.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market. NEW YORK, December 29.—The Sun says: Spot cotton here was unchanged; sales 1,831 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7-1/8c against 8 1/4c last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7 1/8c against 8 1/4c last year.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Perk Products Lower. CHICAGO, December 29.—May wheat opened at 83 1/2c, advanced to 84c, closing at 83 3/4c. Oats advanced to 40c, closing at 39 1/2c.

FIREMEN INJURED.

Caught in a Back Draught and Enveloped in Flames. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Foreman John W. Hale, Assistant Foreman Divney and Fireman Cornelius and William Shaw, all members of Engine Company 36, were seriously injured while at work at a fire in a frame building, corner of Varick and West Houston streets, New York, last night.

SMALL POX AND CHOLERA

Epidemic at Japanese and Chinese Ports. SAN FRANCISCO, December 29.—The steamer Peru brings news that in addition to the small pox epidemic at Japanese ports cholera has revived in Hong Kong and though there are not yet many deaths, the plague is increasing and serious results are expected.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

New York, December 29.—Ropes quiet; strained common to good \$1.75. Spirits turpentine steady at 90 1/2c. CHARLESTON, December 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 84c; sales—casks, Rosin firm at 18c; barrels, A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, which is a safe and reliable remedy, than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them.

MORE BANK FAILURES.

In Minnesota, Maine, Michigan and Virginia.

ROANOK, Va., December 29.—The Commercial National Bank closed its doors this morning. The failure was caused by a run on the bank yesterday.

The bank was organized in 1894 and had a capital of \$500,000. It was a comparatively new bank, having been organized about five years ago.

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WARM WIRELETS.

William Bing, a prosperous farmer of Floyd county, Ga., committed suicide yesterday.

Four colored men were drowned in James river near City Point, Va., by their row boat capsizing Monday night.

John Pagan, a wealthy citizen of Young N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Isaac Zueker, the convicted firebug, was sentenced in the New York Supreme Court by Justice Farnham to imprisonment for thirty six years.

The Pictoria Woolen Company, of Providence, R. I., has filed its petition of insolvency. Liabilities \$800,000. The assets are about \$390,000.

The next week and a lumber yard of Briggardner & Conkie, at Junction City, Ohio, were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Insurance only \$10,000.

The health authorities of Bombay report that during the past forty-eight hours there have been 177 new cases of bubonic plague and 138 deaths from that disease.

The safe in a branch office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, New York city, was blown open by burglars Monday night and \$1,500 and a gold watch stolen.

The condition of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's feet is so incriminating in this respect at Stamford, Conn., a few days ago, remains critical. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

The London Daily News says it is quite certain that Spain is carrying on negotiations with the United States, although her pride compels her to do so in an underhand manner.

A special from Acworth, Ga., says that the Western Atlantic freight trains collided there last night. The engines and cars were broken up, but no one was seriously injured.

The President has amended the Civil Service rules so to include in this respect all employees of the Government penitentiaries in the United States who are subject to classification.

A Frankfurt dispatch says Gov. Bradley intends to resign at an early date. His resignation, however, is considered by the President-elect had no office in his gift which he (Bradley) would accept.

The Georgia Railway Commission has ordered a cut of 20 per cent. in rates for fertilizers. This means a loss to the roads in Georgia of \$160,000 and indirectly it would cost them a great deal more.

It is announced that the Sugar Trust proposes displacing the Woolson plant at an Eastern point, probably Boston or Philadelphia. The purpose of this move is to break up the trust.

A petition has been filed by members of the firm of Dahme & Co., jewelers, Cincinnati, for a dissolution and a re-organization of the firm. The firm is insolvent and unable to pay maturing debts.

L. Snellberger & Son, leading retail dry goods merchants of South Baltimore, Md., have suspended their liabilities, \$200,000; assets about the same amount. Pressure of creditors and slow collections caused the suspension.

The B. E. Stetson and Post Saw Mill Company, of New York, has closed its plant Monday, throwing seventy men out of employment. The over-production of lumber, together with the recent failure of Eastern banks, is the cause.

The Treasury Department reports the discovery of a new counterfeit ten dollar national bank note. It is a photographic reproduction of a note issued by the United National Bank of Detroit, Mich.

Two unknown men went to the house of William Whaley, a farmer living two miles from Sevierville, in Sevier county, Tenn., Monday night, and without speaking to him, broke down the door, walked in and shot and killed Whaley and his wife.

Fires will be lighted on Thursday in furance "A" of the Maryland Steel Company, in Baltimore. The company has been idle since September. It is expected that the number will be increased to 100 within two months.

It was erroneously reported in the dispatch that the plans for the Sebastian Pier Piano Company had been abandoned. Its name having been confounded with that of the Sebastian Somer Piano Company, of Detroit, Mich., which was destroyed by fire on the day mentioned.

Secretary of War Lamont has ordered the corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point to participate in the construction of the new fortification at West Point.

The Southern Railway reports for November gross earnings of \$1,841,700, a decrease of \$208,168; expenses and taxes, \$1,051,900; decrease, \$110,604. Net earnings, \$789,800; decrease, \$93,661; from \$883,461 in November, 1895.

A Prison Designed by a Convict. Perhaps the most interesting fact about the building of New York State Prison is that the plans for its construction were drawn out by a convict in his cell while undergoing the probationary nine months to a long term of imprisonment.

The man was originally, an architect, and among the foremost of his profession. He was a gentleman by birth and education, but in early life began to devote himself to the study of architecture, and was doing his best to make a name for himself in his profession.

A new wrinkle about palms which a London firmer indorses is that the leaves should be washed, not with pure water, but with milk and water, which has a wonderful way of preserving them and preventing the appearance of the brown spots which are so disagreeing. Another suggestion about plants is that a little cold coffee poured over the roots at the wall of his cell, moving it round with the sun in order to obtain the best light.

The prison authorities consider this marvelous specimen of architectural drawing the finest piece of work ever done by an English convict. It measures in size 5 feet 6 inches, being drawn to the scale of a hundredth part of an inch.

The convict displayed the greatest interest and pride in the erection and completion of the prison, which was built entirely by convict labor. It contains 1,381 separate cells for prisoners, which cost on an average \$70 to each, besides hospital wards and a chapel.

The total number of bricks required was 25,000,000, each one being made by the convicts on the premises, or on some other adjacent premises for the purpose. The iron castings were obtained from Portland or Chatham prison, the granite from Dartmoor and the Portland stone from Portland. The total cost of the prison was more than \$97,000.—London Letter.

Fleshmaking Food. Cream gird, according to an eminent English authority, is the ideal nourishment for this folk. A teaspoon taken at night immediately before retiring is said to give marvelous results. To be at its best it must be perfectly made, then thinned with sweet cream. Taken in that condition and warm it is agreeable as well as fattening, and produces just the desired effect. It is claimed that perseverance in the treatment yields such apparent results that the cheeks can be seen to expand from day to day.

A GREAT SHOT.

Has He Learned That Gold "Piano" Had Been Stolen?

It was on a California ranch in early springtime. John, the cook, aged about 17 years, had offered to sell several thousand of the myriads of blackbirds which were swarming around the ranch.

John Brown, the boss, would furnish powder and shot. The birds were so numerous that the wheat had to be covered as soon as possible after sowing. If this was not done, the ground would be cleaned as free of the seed in a very short time as if it had never been sown. Under these conditions Brown was not slow in furnishing the necessary ammunition.

The next morning after the breakfast dishes were cleared up John made his appearance in the field, armed with the old muzzle loading, double barreled shotgun. After stowing away a liberal amount of ammunition in the old gun he took deliberate aim at a place where the blackbirds seemed to be most numerous on the newly seeded ground.

He fired and the birds fell, perhaps 40 or 50 lay dead on the ground, and others dropped every few yards as the birds flew toward a clump of trees about 150 yards distant.

Looking the barrel which had been discharged, John proceeded toward the trees, intent on securing another shot, as he had now he was surprised to see the birds still dropping to the ground. When within 30 yards of the trees he stopped, undecided as to whether he had better fire again or not, for it seemed as though he must have wounded all of the birds, so continuously were they falling.

John, who was not a sportsman, but a practical man, concluded to count the dead ones, and find out how many he had killed with one load. Cautiously making his way under the trees, he commenced counting, and the birds kept falling. After counting about 200 dead birds, and seeing that they were still falling, he commenced to feel a little suspicious, and noticed that the birds were setting in a very unusual manner up in the trees.

"Ha, ha, ha!" yelled Brown, who had been taking it all in at a short distance, unseen by John. Laughing until he could scarcely walk, Brown approached, and John, who was something wrong, demanded an explanation.

"Well," said Brown, "I had just sworn about a peck of poisoned wheat when you came out, and the poison commenced taking effect just after you fired."

The boys all call him "Blackbird John."—Forest and Stream.

The Beneficial Crow.

If farmers would make a study of natural history and its bearing on their property—the relation of hawks to their hennepens, for instance—there would be better paying crops.

The "Year Book" of the department of agriculture tells about crow blackbirds and what they eat. About 2,500 Texas crows have been examined, and of these 2,358 contained food.

The birds were killed in 26 states. Forty-eight per cent of the food was animal, 48 per cent vegetable and 4 per cent was mineral. The blackbird has a variety of things it eats.

"The animal food," says the report, "consisted of insects, spiders, earthworms (thousand legs), grasshoppers, millipedes, beetles, snails and slugs, lizards, snakes, birds' eggs and mice."

To this might have been added young birds, fish caught by the tide, minnows caught in the mud, and various kinds of insects. Most of the animal food, of course, insects. These constitute 46 per cent of the total, the other 2 per cent being made up of such things as lizards, snakes, birds' eggs and mice.

The animal food is taken mostly in the summer. In winter the food is mostly vegetable matter. The insects the bird kills more than make up the damage he does especially in the case of the locust. The animal food is taken mostly in the summer. In winter the food is mostly vegetable matter.

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MINISTERS' SONS PLAY CARDS.

How a Thirteen-year-old Boy Disposed of a Deck.

There is an Episcopal minister on the north side who has two sons, 18 and 11 years old respectively, of whom he is very proud. The responsibility of rearing two sons that they may be ornaments to society is deeply impressed upon the good man, and he watches his boys with a jealous eye, fearing that they may be brought under harmful influences.

One morning he called the boys at the usual hour, and when he had satisfied himself that they were up he returned to his morning paper. Thirty minutes passed, but the boys did not come down stairs, and thinking they were up to some mischief, he went quietly to their room, opened the door, and was startled to see them sitting up in bed with a deck of cards between them, playing seven-up. He did not say anything further than to tell them that breakfast was ready, but he immediately sought his wife and confided to her what he had discovered. They held a consultation and decided that it would be best for the mother to talk to them.

When the morning meal was finished, she talked with her boys long and seriously on the evils of card playing, and concluded by saying that she would trust to the elder one to dispose of the deck. He had some time during the day. With that the subject was dropped until evening. At the dinner table she said to him, "Harold, did you dispose of these cards?"

"Yes, mother."

"Did you destroy them?"

"No."

"Well, how did you dispose of them?"

"I sold them to the Baptist minister's son for 10 cents," was the reply.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before professional—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a contracted condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. It is the only remedy with millions of families, and its everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health, for its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physician, but in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and the best is well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used—and most generally successful.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Private Board—A few Boarders can accommodate with Home Comforts at 114 Ann street. Mrs. Adams S. W. rock, so we live 20 live in advance.

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. J. M. McKeehan, 211 Market St., Telephone 341.

Managers P. M. use in each business, read Cards and names of all kinds. Registering done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite our Court House.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS

Diaries for