NEWS CONDENSED.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN the Senate, on Jan. 27, a petition was received from the council of the Six Nations of Indians, asking a recognition of their interest in certain lands in Kansas. Some work was done on the Tariff bill. The House spent the day in committee of the whole on the Tariff bill. Mr. Bland criticised the action of the dominant party for its delay in bringing in the Tariff bill and in attempting to choke the pending measure through the House and Senate without due consideration. It has been whispered around that, unless this Congress passed this or a similar bill, the President would call an extra session. That statement was held over this Congress to prevent due consideration of the subject. In reply to Mr. Kelley's question asking authority for the statement, Mr. Bland said he had seen it stated in the public press. Mr. Reagan said he heard it from a Senator who had it from the President. Mr. Kelley did not think the President proposed to offer a bribe to the Democratic party to prevent legislation on the subject. Mr. Bland opposed the bill, which he said meant death to the agricultural interests of the country. Mr. Converse concluded a long constitutional argument with the declaration, that though it was within the power of Congress to protect special industries, it was not proper policy to be followed. Mr. McKinley, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, recognized the general demand for a revision of the tariff. A long and somewhat exciting discussion ensued concerning increased duties on cotton ties. The Marquis of Lorne occupied a seat in the members' gallery of the House, with Speaker Keifer, while Mr. McKinley spoke on the degradation of labor in England. An introduction to members followed, when the visitor was conducted to the Senate chamber and presented to the leading Senators.

THE Senate spent ten hours upon the Tariff bill, at its session on the 29th ult. On motion of Mr. Allison, the rate on steel not specially enumerated was changed from 3 cents per pound to 30 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on nickel in ore or other crude form was reduced from 2 cents per pound to 15 cents. The paragraph embracing zinc, spelter, tutenegue, etc., being reached, Mr. Vest declared that, while he believed in a tariff for revenue, he also believed that the protection incidental to every tariff should be given to infant industries. This he regarded as good Democratic doctrine. Mr. Conger welcomed Mr. Vest to the ranks of the protectionists. Mr. Bayard regretted Mr. Vest's avowal that he would be influenced by local considerations in dealing with the tariff question. If generally entertained it would be absolutely fatal to all attempts to reform the tariff. The House discussed the Tariff bill all day, in committee of the whole. When the section was reached which provides that a duty shall be paid upon reimportations of articles subject to internal-revenue tax an amount equal to that tax, an attempt was made by the friends of the Bonded Spirits bill, through Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, to bring in an amendment embracing the substantial features of that bill. It was ruled out on a point of order, but there was a lively discussion upon it, participated in by Messrs. Thompson, Blackburn, Butterworth and Reed. Mr. Blackburn submitted to the House that as long as it recognized whisky as property, as long as it burdened it with a tax of 300 per cent. over its actual value, it was not only fair but wise to treat the whisky interest with common decency. He was opposed to abolishing the tax on whisky and tobacco, but he would deal fairly with the dealers in those commodities and enable them to pay their tax. He would have free salt, free sugar, free tea and free coffee instead of free coffee only.

BOTH houses of Congress worked the entire day, on the 30th ult., upon the Tariff bill. The Senate was in session until about midnight. They devoted the most of the day's session to the discussion of the amendment of Mr. George, of Mississippi, to admit at a duty of only 10 per cent. all textile machinery made out of the materials which had been made subject to duties ranging from 30 to 50 or 60 per cent. After debating the amendment for hours, in the course of which the entire tariff question was gone over in all its phases, it was promptly killed, only fourteen Senators voting for it. The House spent more than six hours in committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, and passed thirty-six items in the chemical schedule. The only amendments adopted were one reducing the duty on glucose or grape sugar from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem; reducing the duty on castor oil from 80 to 70 cents per gallon; and placing on the free list acidulated phosphates of lime for fertilizing purposes, upon which the Committee on Ways and Means had recommended the imposition of a duty of $5 a ton. Nearly every item was the subject of one or more amendments, and several of them provoked a good deal of discussion. The only exciting episode of the day occurred in the discussion on a motion made to strike out the provision imposing a duty of $5 a ton on acidulated phosphates of lime, to be used as fertilizers. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, who had been voting with the Democrats all day, got the floor and made a violent free-trade speech, in the course of which he warned his party associates that the atmosphere of this Capitol, "redolent with your lobby," ought not to be mistaken for the free, pure atmosphere breathed by the American people. Mr. Anderson's course had been annoying to the Republicans, and Mr. Haskell interrupted him, and amid great confusion took him to task. The Democrats cried out; "Go for them, Anderson!" "Go it!" and egged him on with all sorts of applause.

A BILL to retire Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls with the rank of Major General was introduced in the Senate on the 31st ult. by Mr. Hawley. A bill for a Centennial Cotton Exposition in 1884 was passed. The tariff debate was brief and unimportant. Mr. Frye offered an amendment to make the duty on sugar of all grades 40 per cent. ad valorem, and on molasses 25 per cent. The debate was interrupted by the presentation of the House resolutions relating to the death of Representative Orth. Messrs. Harrison, Frye and Voorhees made addresses. The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution making appropriations for continuing the work of the tenth census were concurred in. Mr. Valentine introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Omaha. In committee of the whole, the House struck from the Tariff bill the item placing a duty of 10 per cent. on sulphate and salts of quinia and cinchonidia. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the duty on alumnia, alum, etc., was reduced from 60 to 40 cents per 100 pounds. After completing the consideration of fifty-two of the 150 items of the chemical schedule, the committee rose and the House began eulogies on the late Representative Orth, of Indiana. Resolutions of respect were adopted, and an adjournment voted.

The Senate spent several hours upon the Tariff bill on the 1st inst. Mr. Frye's amendment, proposing an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars, came up as the pending question. Mr. Kellogg (La.) said that if adopted it would ruin the Louisiana sugar producers, who generally voted the Republican ticket, and he was sorry to see the attack made from the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Frye's amendment was rejected. Mr. Morrill's amendment was adopted, and the sugar schedule was completed. The Tobacco bill was taken up. An amendment of the Finance Committee fixing the duty on cigars, etc., at $2.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem was adopted. Mr. Hawley offered the following as a substitute for the second paragraph: "Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, when the greater portion of the bale, box or package is suitable for wrappers, 75 cents per pound upon the whole contents of the bale, box or package. If stemmed, $1 per pound. All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. Tobacco stems, 15 cents per pound. Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound." Messrs. Allison, Jones and Call opposed the proposal to put a duty of $1 per pound on stemmed tobacco. The question was taken on the first paragraph of Mr. Hawley's amendment, as above, ending with $1 per pound, and it was not concurred in—yeas, 18; nays, 30. The remaining provisions of Mr. Hawley's amendment were agreed to. The portion rejected was then modified by Mr. Sherman, and was adopted as follows: "Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, when a greater portion of a bale, box or other package is suitable for wrappers, 75 cents per pound upon the whole contents of said bale, box or other package." Fifty-seven petitions asking the passage of the bill to extend national aid to common schools were presented in the Senate by Messrs. Blair and Mahone. The House devoted the day to the Ways and Means Committee's Tariff bill. Salt cake, crude or refined, and niter cake, crude or refined, were struck from the list of articles bearing duty of ¼ cent per pound. The paragraph relating to dyes was so amended as to provide for a duty of 40 per cent. on aniline dyes, instead of 35 cents per pound, and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Ellis moved to strike out the item imposing a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on cone-char, or bone-black, fit for sugar refining, the intention being to place the article on the free list. Agreed to—80 to 75. The duty on oxide of zinc, ground in oil, was reduced from 2 to 1¾ cents per pound. The duty on oxide of zinc, fit for medicinal use, was reduced from 10 to 5 cents per pound. The House agreed to sit until 6 o'clock daily until the Tariff bill is completed.

EASTERN

Hazleton Brothers' and Behr Bros. & Co.'s piano manufactories at New York were destroyed by fire, creating a total loss of about $250,000.

A fire in Broad street, Philadelphia, consumed property valued at $100,000.

The Inman Steamship Company's dock and its load of freights at the foot of Charlton street, New York, was swept away by fire. The loss is placed at half a million dollars.

WESTERN.

A Catholic journal of St. Louis, called the *Western Watchman*, announces that Father McCarthy will devote to the liquidation of Archbishop Purcell's debts a fortune of $1,000,000, to which he has fallen heir.

The distilling firm of Mohr & Mohr, of Cincinnati, with liabilities amounting to $150,000, made an assignment to Charles Rankin, after filing chattel mortgages for $83,000.

While Sands Hopkins was cleaning a gun at Westport, Mo., its contents were discharged, blowing out the brains of Mrs. Hopkins, who was sitting near her husband.

A snow-slide near Irwin, Col., traveled a mile to the bottom of a gulch, sweeping away eight men and the shaft-houses of six mines. J. W. Goodspeed, formerly of Chicago, was buried 100 feet by a slide near Gothic. Near Leadville an immense mass of snow, ice and earth shot down the side of Red Peak mountain, shaking the whole town like an earthquake. One man was caught and horribly mangled.

Two of the band of robbers who made the recent attempt to rob a Union Pacific train at Montello, Utah, were fatally shot by a posse sent out by Wells, Fargo & Co.

An insurance adjuster from Cincinnati, after thorough investigation, reports the loss on the Newhall House $140,000, and on its contents $31,000. The Cincinnati companies involved will settle on this basis.

Dispatches from Denver, Col., give brief particulars of one of the most disastrous snow-slides that ever occurred in the Rocky Mountains. "Late in the night thirty men employed in the Howard P. Smith anthracite-coal mine, near Crested Butte, Gunnison county, were startled from sleep by an ominous rumbling noise, and almost instantly the avalanche was upon them. The building in which they were sleeping was crushed to atoms and the human occupants hurled down the mountain-side. A rescuing party started out from Crested Butte as soon as the news was received, and, after several hours, indefatigable labor, the men were all uncovered. Philip Carmin, Logun Inman, Louis Richards, William Moore, Charles Betts, J. J. Raymond and one other, name unknown, were found dead. Eighteen others were wounded, several fatally. All of the company's extensive machinery was destroyed."

A Salt Lake dispatch gives an account of the pursuit and capture of a band of robbers, five in number, whose camp was on the line between Utah and Nevada, west of Salt Lake City. The robbers had been stealing stock, robbing stores, and killing people for some time back, but they invoked their doom by attempting to rob the Central Pacific train. The pursuing party, made up of detectives and Sheriffs of both Utah and Nevada, numbered about eighteen. The two robbers first encountered resisted; both were wounded, one fatally; the other three surrendered on demand. All have been taken to Reno, Nev., for trial.

Four children of A. D. Stage, living near Dassel, Minn., were burned to death by the destruction of his house by fire.

The Attorney General of California has brought suit against the Central Pacific road for its refusal to carry lunatics and prisoners free of charge, in accordance with the gurantee of interest by the State.

The recent snow-storm in Wyoming exceeded in severity anything in the histo y of the Territory.

SOUTHERN.

The accounts of Polk, late Treasurer of Tennessee, show a deficit of $292,427.25.

A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., says that five negroes were drowned while crossing the Ogeechee river.

The steamer Black Watch foundered on the coast of Wales, and twenty-six persons perished.

The authorities of Dublin have procured iron huts in which to protect informers.

A Paris dispatch says that, Jules Ferry having declined to undertake the formation of a Cabinet, it has been decided, therefore, to revert to a combination ministry, under the Presidency of Fallieres, all the late Ministers, except Duclerq, Gen. Billot and Admiral Jauriguiberry, retaining their portfolios. Tirard will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Mahy Minister of Marine ad interim and Thebaudin Minister of War.

An Augusta (Ga.) telegram reports that "a family of nine people in Laurens county, S. C., ate a goose that had been bitten by a dog with hydrophobia. All were seized with convuls ons. Five died. The others are suffering horrible agonies and will hardly recover."

Isaac H. Vincent, State Treasurer of Alabama, left Montgomery, sending back a statement that he was short in his accounts and was going to New York to obtain funds which he had loaned. It has been learned that he lost heavily in cotton futures, and his defalcation will probably amount to $250,000.

Thousands of colored laborers have left South Carolina since the harvest season, to work on the turpentine farms of Georgia.

The Treasurer of Jackson county, Texas, is a defaulter to a large amount.

WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court last week rendered a decision in which it is held that the law of Alabama prohibiting miscegenation is not in conflict with the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution, or with the civil rights legislation founded on it, for the reason that it applies the same punishment to both offenders, white and black, without discrimination.

Secretary Folger issued a call for extended 5 per cents to the amount of $15,000,000, payable May 1.

Henry A. Bowen, of Washington, has been indicted for using corrupt influences upon Foreman Dickson, of the late star-route jury.

POLITICAL.

The Legislature of Colorado elected Thomas M. Bowen Senator for the full term and H. A. W. Tabor to fill the Teller vacancy, ending March 4, 1883.

The fate of the proposed constitutional amendments in favor of prohibition and woman suffrage, which have been quite a disturbing element in Indiana politics for two years past, was settled in the State Senate on the 29th ult., which voted that they were not legally pending before this Legislature, and could not be considered. The reason for this action is the fact that the resolutions incorporating the amendments which passed last session are not set out in full in the House and Senate journals, as provided by the constitution.

The Senatorial dead-lock in the Nebraska Legislature was broken by the nomination by the Republican caucus of Gen. Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha, whose election by the two houses speedily followed.

The Ohio Senate passed, by a vote of 20 to 8, a resolution submitting the liquor question to a vote of the people.

The balloting for Senator by the Michigan Legislature on the 31st ult. showed little change in the relative strength of the contestants. Ferry and Stout had each 49 votes on the first ballot, and 48 on the second. Three ballots for a Senatorial candidate were taken in the Republican caucus at St. Paul. In the latest Sabin had 22 votes, Windom falling to 38, and Wilson to 30.

At a protectionist gathering in New York city speeches were made by Peter Cooper and William M. Evarts, and resolutions adopted asking Congress to pass the Tariff Commission's bill.

D. M. Savin was elected United States Senator from Minnesota on the twenty-ninth ballot and by the help of Democratic votes. Mr. Sabin is a wealthy manufacturer and State Prison contractor and has served in the State Legislature. He was born in Connecticut 39 years ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. O. H. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, died at Washington of paralysis of the heart.

President Arthur entertained the Marquis of Lorne at dinner at the White Hous the other day. Unusual preparations were made for the event, and all the arrangements were carried out on an elaborate scale. The guests were chosen with especial reference to their being representative people in official and national life—the Chief Justice, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the General of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, the Secretary of War, as the son of President Lincoln, Bancroft, the historian, Story, the poet and sculptor, and others, being selected with a view to illustrating those features of American life and character.

Flames swept away the shoe factory of Martin & Tapley, at Danvers, Mass., causing a loss of $75,000; a wool storehouse at Winooski, Vt., valued, with contents, at $200,000; the Sweetzer Block, in Lynn, Mass., entailing a loss of $100,000; and a block of stores at Atlanta, Ga., involving a loss of $65,000.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va., has published an order directing his flock to withdraw from the Knights of St. John, a local German Catholic society, under pain of excommunication.

Gen. Grant has declined the Presidency of the National Rifle Association.

Private dispatches of a reliable character have reached Washington with reference to the nature of the gold deposits in Alaska. It is said that from $5 to $8 net to the ton has been discovered on the main land in Southern Alaska 200 feet in width. Many others equally rich in the same district are reported, and preparations are being made quietly, it is said, by New York and San Francisco capitalists to start early in the spring, with mills and machinery, to take possession of the mines and mill the quartz.

A revolt in the Naval Academy at Annapolis led to the placing of seven cadets in solitary confinement and the sending of thirty-two on board the Santee.

There are nearly 7,000 Chinamen at work in British Columbia, and numerous petitions from that province have been forwarded to the Dominion Parliament, asking legislation to stop the immigration of Celestials.

A dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says that at a fire-works factory near there a terrific explosion occurred, followed by rockets and bombs flying in every direction. The proprietor and four others of his family were burned to death. Others were badly injured.

FOREIGN.

The steamer Agnes Jack was wrecked of Swansea, Wales, the crew, thirteen in number, all being drowned.

Michael Davitt says if Gladstone would deal a legislative blow at landlordism his name would be venerated by generations of those relieved from oppression.

Five men were arrested in Craughwel, Ireland, on the charge of having murdered a man named Doherty in 1881. The prisoners were taken to Galway. The arrests were made on the evidence of an informer.

A conference of tenant farmers held at Belfast on the land question passed resolutions in favor of the amendment to the Land act, and urged that lease-holders be admitted to its benefits and the purchase clauses be altered so as to afford greater facilities to farmers in acquiring the possession of land.

Two prisoners in Kilmainham jail, Dublin, have been identified as the Phœnix Park murderers, and the car on which they rode has been recognized.

An excited debate was had in the French Chamber of Deputies on the proposition to exclude all members of former reigning families from France and its possessions. It was brought to an abrupt close by the sudden sickness of the new Premier, M. Fallieres, who fainted in the Chamber.

At a London meeting to devise means to relieve distress in Ireland, O'Donnell, M. P., said the British Government had "millions to spare for bayoneting Egyptians, but none for relief works."

De Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, has issued a circular stating that his personal interviews with the Foreign Secretaries of Germany, Austria and Italy lead him to believe the peace of Europe is assured.

Cetewayo was reinstated King of Zululand, in presence of 5,000 of his countrymen.

The Ansonia, an Italian steamer, was wrecked off the coast of Tripoli, twenty of the crew being drowned.

A special cablegram to *Redpath's Weekly* maintains that the Irish Executive is manufacturing evidence against the alleged conspirators imprisoned at Dublin, and points out the conflicting stories of the "informers."

Paravinci & Co., the great iron firm at Basle, Switzerland, have failed for several million francs.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed Fabre's bill prohibiting Princes from filling any civil or military post, empowering the President to decree their expulsion, and fixing a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment for violation of such decree. It was stated in the Chamber that the Orleanist Princes would be placed on the retired list, and a proposition to cashier those holding army positions was voted down by a large majority. The end of the matter will probably be that the President will use his powers under the bill to expel Plon-Plon, who can well be spared, and that the Orleanist Princes will be free to remain in France if they choose to do so.

Jim Brown of Lawrenceburg.

Probably no Indiana lawyer was ever more eccentric and more waggish than was old Jim Brown, of Lawrenceburg. His birth was a joke, and at the death-bed the ruling passion caused smiles when there would otherwise have been tears. To one one of the clergy of the city who had offended him was sent for. As the man of God entered the sick room, Brown said:

"I'm dying, and I want you to pray for me."

The minister complied, knelt by the bedside, and, when in the midst of the most fervent invocation, Brown suddenly reached for his trousers, which were lying hard by, thrust his hand in a pocket, extracted his wallet, drew forth a $10 bill, and held it before the face of the kneeling man. The minister, hearing the rustling, naturally opened his eyes, and seeing the proffered wealth, ceased praying, solemnly shook his head, and said:

"We never accept any remuneration for offering spiritual consolation."

"Don't you?" gasped the dying man, "don't you? Well, I'll be damned if I'd make such a plea as you've made for less than $10."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE TARIFF.

A Lively Discussion of the Question in the House.

[Associated Press Report.]

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, took the floor. He said there was scarcely an article known to the consumption of the American people which was not included within the taxation schedule of the bill, either by name or within the extraordinary classification. The whole purpose of the tariff system seemed to have been perverted from its original object until experts have been employed for the purpose, not of finding how the revenue could be raised, but how revenue could be prevented in the interest of monopolists. Referring to the Tariff Commission, Mr. Tucker said a number of its members were gentlemen interested in perpetuating this system, by which the consumer was taxed for the benefit of the monopolist. The commission was a tribunal, the very advocates at whose bar were Judges who sat on the bench. Their bill had gone to the Committee on Ways and Means, and two of the members had appeared before the committee, and one of them very signally went back on the report of the commission, and the committee, subscribing to his views, increased the duty on woolen goods. All the committee had done was to increase duties, with very few exceptions, over the commission bill. Yes, except on sugar and tin plates.

Mr. Haskell—And wire rods and bar iron and sundries.

Mr. Tucker—Particularly sundries.

Mr. Haskell—Very large reductions were made by the committee from the commission bill.

Mr. Tucker criticised the Committee on Ways and Means for coming into the House with a bill unprepared to satisfy the inquiries of members and the demands of the country to know what would be the effect of the measure.

Mr. Kelley asked whether the gentleman ever saw a tariff bill the effect of which upon the country could be foretold by any man.

Mr. Tucker thought the committee had shown itself inadequate to the task devolved upon it when it was unable to make even a shrewd estimate of the effect of its bill.

Mr. Kelley inquired whether the gentleman on behalf of the minority of the committee could not give a shrewd estimate.

Mr. Tucker replied before the bill was reported from the committee the minority members asked for delay in order to secure reliable information from the Treasury Department. That delay had not been accorded them, and he confessed he had not means at his disposal for making estimates, but he could show the estimate of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was utterly delusive.

Mr. Kelley asserted the bill had not been reported to the House until the committee had received all the information which the Treasury Department could give.

Mr. Tucker called attention to the fact that the committee had not submitted an estimate in its report, and intimated it had not done so because it regarded the estimate as unreliable. The minority of the committee did not propose any radical reform in the tariff system. They recognized the fact that under the protective system industries had grown up and capital had been invested in such forms it would not only be wrong, but bad statesmanship, for any one to attempt to break them down by changing suddenly the protective system into a revenue-tariff system. All they had attempted to do, all they would attempt to do, was to diminish the enormous profits of the manufacturing industries of the country, which they derived from the tribute levied on the consuming class. The burden of the consumer was double in its character. He bore the burden of the tax levied on imports, but that was a burden which he bore cheerfully, as it went to support his Government; but he also bore a burden which resulted from a system of prohibitory duties, which by preventing importation, enhanced the price of the home articles. When the amount of diminution of tax proposed by the bill was measured, these two burdens must be taken into consideration, and it must be found not only how much the revenue was diminished, but also how much tribute to the manufacturer was diminished. Take the duty on cotton ties. They come in now at a duty of 35 per cent; but the pending bill proposed a duty equivalent to 82 per cent. Under the present duty a revenue was collected by the Government. Under the proposed duty there would be no revenue, and the effect would be gentlemen would say they had relieved the South from taxation by the book of the treasury, while by the crook of protection the burden of cotton ties would be doubled in the interest of monopolists. Passing into a discussion of the relations existing between labor and tariff, he asserted the declaration that protection had any effect on the price of labor was a fallacy. So far from a high tariff being the cause of high wages, it was high wages that was the cause of protection. Mr. Tucker then proceeded to discuss briefly some of the more important changes of the bill, especially criticising the sugar schedule. The reduction of duty on refining sugars was at least 44 per cent., but the duty on all sugars that went into consumption was positively prohibitory. Such legislation was not only unjust, but viciously unjust, as it laid the whole agricultural interests under contribution to a few manufacturers of the country.

At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Tucker received the hearty applause of his party associates.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, regretted that the House had determined to have any general debate. He would have preferred to proceed to the direct consideration of the details of the bill, because every day's delay was producing harm in the country and demoralization of business. He defended the Tariff Commission against the criticisms of the gentleman from Virginia (Tucker), which reminded him of the man who wanted no lawyer on the bench, because it would not be possible for him to be impartial in decisions of points of law. There were articles in the bill, in his opinion, on which duty was unduly imposed. Duty was placed on some articles on the basis of protection of more infirm enterprises, instead of the basis of the maintenance of the average interest throughout the United States. If there be one poor lead mine and other rich ones, he did not think Congress ought to base its schedule on those rates which would protect the poor enterprises and raise enormously the profits of greater sources of wealth. The gentleman from Virginia (Tucker) had styled the creation of competitive establishments as monopolies, when the very creation of those establishments was the destruction of foreign monopoly. He was willing to treat the world with charity. He was willing to send ship cargoes of food to the poor abroad, but when he stood to legislate, he would legislate for the United States of America, and not for the interest of foreign lands. The only practical question for Congress was as to the proper rate of duty to impose on articles which the United States produced in connection with foreign countries, in order to offset the disadvantages of the location of our industries, the cost of raw material, and the cost of labor. When that had been done, call it protection, or call it tariff for revenue only, an act of statesmanship and patriotism had been performed. The pending bill made a conceded reduction of revenue to the amount of $20,000,000. He should be glad to have $50,000,000 taken from the revenue. If it were not for the old maxim "Nil desperandum" he would despair of the passage of any tariff revision bill, and when the gentleman from Virginia contented himself with a running fire of criticism on the bill instead of urging consideration of the measure, he did not discharge that duty which he was so well able to perform. He (Kasson) was for protection because he was for the maintenance of two things, the independence of his country from foreign control, and giving bread and shelter and clothing to the poorer men of the United States who depended upon their labor for their daily bread. He could not accomplish these objects if he allowed, by his action, the workshops of Europe to send to this country its manufacture. He could not do so if we adopted a pure revenue standard, because when our manufactures were forced either to perish or reduce the price of labor the bread was taken from the mouths of working men. A million homes in the United States were as anxious for such solution of the pending legislation as if their occupants lived in palaces instead of hovels. Congress could not afford to say it would pass no bill unless every item was agreeable to every member. There never would be a revision of the tariff without some mutual concessions.

Wheat and Cradles!

Wise statisticians assert that the wheat crop is so intimately associated with the question of marriages that "it is possible to calculate the ratio between the number of bushels raised and the number of marriages to take place." That is to say, the amount of production cradled.—*Boston Star.*

A CLEVELAND girl happened to use in Oscar Wilde's presence the word "nice." "O don't you think 'nice' is a nasty word?" said the apostle of the beautiful. "Do you think 'nasty' is a nice word?" replied the girl. Good for the Cleveland girl!

RIPE tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

THE *Enquirer*, of Cincinnati, says: Hon. P. T. Barnum strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for pain. His combination and artists all use it.

What Napoleon Said to His Doctor.

Doctor, how delightful is rest! The bed has become a place of luxury to me. I would not exchange it for all the thrones in the world. What an alteration! How fallen am I! I, whose activity was boundless, whose mind never slumbered, am now plunged in a lethargic stupor, and must make an effort even to raise my eyelids. I sometimes dictated upon different subjects to four or five secretaries who wrote as fast as words could be uttered; but then I was Napoleon, now I am no longer anything. My strength, my faculties forsake me. I do not live; I merely exist.

You are aware, doctor, that the art of healing consists in lulling and calming the imagination. That is the reason why the ancients dressed up in robes and adopted a costume striking and imposing. That costume you have unadvisedly abandoned; and you no longer exercise the same powerful influence over your patients. Who knows whether, if you were suddenly to appear before me with an enormous wig, a cap and long train, I should not take you for the god of health, whereas you are only the god of medicine.

JUDGE W. T. FILLEY, of Pittsfield, this State, was cured of severe rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.—*Springfield, Mass., Republican.*

Old Bob.

That white-faced bay horse you see looking at us from among that bunch of mares and colts is quite a celebrated character in the neighborhood, and if the Royal Humane Society gave gold medals to dumb animals I am sure Old Bob deserves one. One rough, stormy day, after a succession of rainy days, which had swollen the Little Laramie river till it became a raging torrent running level with the top of its banks, Old Bob, who was close to the river, caught sight of a little colt which had fallen into the water and was being rapidly carried down stream in spite of its struggles. Old Bob trotted to the edge of the river, and, with a loud neigh, plunged in, swam to the poor little chap, seized him as a dog would a rabbit, and, after a fight with the stream, landed the little fellow safe and sound, not much the worse for his bath. I think Old Bob is entitled to unlimited freedom and grass as long as he lives and the happy hunting-grounds hereafter.—*London Field.*

A LADY writes: "Overwork, care, anxiety, grief sorrow, unkindness, etc., made quite an invalid of me. I suffered great fatigue and was very nervous. Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla has made me strong and happy. It has made me feel more able to endure hardships."

The Shepherds Who Saw the Star in the East.

In the "Chester Mysteries," first performed in 1268, the shepherds who saw the star in the east have the homely names of Harvey, Tudd and Trowle, and Trowle's gift to our Savior is "a pair of his wife's old hose." In the same scripture play Noah's wife refuses to go into the ark without her "gossepes everich one," and swears by St. John and Christ. When she is at last forced in by her sons she salutes Noah, on his welcoming her, with a hearty box on the ear.—*Notes and Queries.*

A WESTERN farmer advertises that he wants a first-class potato-masher; there are lots of mashers in Philadelphia, but they are all of the small-potato order.—*Philadelphia Item.*

A New Principle.

The principle upon which PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR acts is entirely new. It does not sink deep into the flesh, thereby producing soreness, but acts directly upon the external covering of the corn, separates it from the under layer, removes the direct pressure from the part, and at once effects a radical cure, without any pain or discomfort. Let those who are suffering from corns, yet skeptical of treatment, try it, and by the completeness of the cure they will be ready to recommend Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor to others. Wholesale, Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., Chicago.

"GIN ruins genius," says an exchange. Yes, but genius ruins a good deal of gin, so it's about a stand-off.

Indorsed by the Clergy.

We take pleasure in recommending Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public, especially to any public speaker who may be troubled with throat or lung diseases.

REV. M. L. BOOHER,
Pastor Presbyterian Church, Reading, Mich.
REV. J. T. IDDINGS, Albion, Mich.
REV. V. L. LOCKWOOD, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sold by all druggists.

PAINS are now made of straw. We wonder if that's where all the "straw bail" goes to, of which we hear so much.

Free to All Ministers of Churches.

I will send one bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup, gratis, to any minister who will recommend it to his friends after giving it a fair test, and it proves satisfactory for coughs, colds, throat or lung diseases.

Respectfully, Dr. C. D. WARNER,
Reading, Mich.
Sold by all druggists.

THE young skipper who takes a party of girls out sailing should content himself with hugging the shore.

HOME.—We are pleased to notice that the testimonials relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla are from New England people, and many are from Lowell, the home of this medicine. We are assured that the sale of this article in Lowell, where it is best known, is wholly unprecedented in the annals of proprietary medicines. We leave it with you to decide as to the probable merits of an article with such a solid foundation. Sold by druggists.

FASHIONABLE talk—Novelties in divorce suits.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla is an extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known as Alteratives and Blood-Purifiers.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$ 5.50	@ 6.80
HOGS	6.40	@ 6.80
COTTON	.10	@ .10¼
FLOUR—Superfine	3.40	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.14	@ 1.15
No. 2 Red	1.15	@ 1.17
CORN—No. 2	.67	@ .68
OATS—No. 2	.46	@ .49
PORK—Mess	18.50	@18.75
LARD	.10¼	@ .11
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers	5.10	@ 6.25
Cows and Heifers	3.30	@ 4.25
Medium to Fair	4.60	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.75	@ 6.85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5.25	@ 5.50
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1.02	@ 1.03
No. 2 Red Winter	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN—No. 2	.53	@ .54
OATS—No. 2	.36	@ .37
RYE—No. 2	.61	@ .62
BARLEY—No. 2	.83	@ .85
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.34	@ .36
EGGS—Fresh	.26	@ .27
PORK—Mess	17.25	@17.50
LARD	.10¼	@ .10¾
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.52	@ .53
OATS—No. 2	.36	@ .38
RYE—No. 2	.56	@ .57
BARLEY—No. 2	.74	@ .75
PORK—Mess	17.50	@17.75
LARD	.10¼	@ .11
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN—Mixed	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.36	@ .37
RYE	.58	@ .59
PORK—Mess	17.00	@17.25
LARD	.10¼	@ .10½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN	.52	@ .53
OATS	.40	@ .41
RYE	.62	@ .63
PORK—Mess	17.50	@17.75
LARD	.10¼	@ .10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03	@ 1.04
CORN	.53	@ .54
OATS—No. 2	.39	@ .40
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	4.75	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2	.55	@ .56
OATS—Mixed	.38	@ .40
PORK—Mess	17.50	@17.75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2	.48	@ .49
OATS—Mixed	.37	@ .38
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	5.75	@ 6.00
Fair	4.50	@ 5.50
Common	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS	6.50	@ 7.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 5.50

A Novel Egg Farm.

The Farallone islands are about thirty miles from the mouth of San Francisco bay, and they are the home of innumerable sea fowls. When San Francisco first began to be a city, its constant cry was for eggs. To supply the lack of eggs, the project of stealing those of the gulls and the murhrs of the Farallone islands was undertaken, and it proved successful and has ever since been maintained. The birds are too plenty to count or to estimate, as may be inferred from the fact that the egg gatherers bring in often, or used to gather, 500 dozen a day, and a great many of the nests are inaccessible, a great many others devastated by the rivalry of the birds themselves, and, of course, a large part of the birds at any one time are not laying. The egg season is from May to August, and, if even 400 dozen is the rule, the harvest would be pretty near 500,000 eggs. The quarreling between the gulls and the murhrs leads to the loss of a good many murhrs' eggs, which the gulls at every chance destroy. The egg business is conducted by a company, which has the right. It pays egg-gatherers 5 cents a dozen and sells them in San Francisco at a considerable advance.

The Queen of the May, Mother.

A married man returns home "at a late or, rather, at an early hour," as the society papers say, and, aided by his wife, undresses and goes to bed. "Can I do anything for you, John, dear?" asks his patient spouse, kindly. "Noshing just now," replies the object of her solicitude, "only mind you wakshe me up minute I'm shirshty."

Personal!—To Men Only!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

GRAVE RUN MILLS, Baltimore Co., Md.
MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.:—The Carboline is making young hair come on my bald head.
PETER F. SHEARER.
This is a fair sample of the certificates which are received daily at the Pittsburgh office.

LADIES or gents out of work furnished with steady, lucrative employment at home. Send 3-cent stamp, for particulars, to Agents' Furnishing Co., P. O. Box No. 1066, Topeka, Kan.

THE U. S. Government are using large numbers of The Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

25c buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners. Makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Rheumatism Quickly cured! Send stamp for free prescription, R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

DOSE CUP. Advertisement in another column.

TRY the new brand, Spring Tobacco.

THE STUBBORN,

Obstinate affection known as Scrofula is a taint in the blood resulting from deficient nutrition