# THE NEW TARIFF BILL. THE MEASURE TO BE PRE-SENTED TO CONGRESS.

Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means, Issues a Statement Giving Its Salient Features-Wool, Coal, Iron Ore, Lumber and Salt on the Free List.

After weeks of preparation, involving an exhaustive study of the subject, the new Tariff bill has been completed, and given to the public. The bill is the work of the Democratic members of the committee on Ways and Means, who have jealously guarded its details Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, in a statement given out with the bill, briefly recapitulates the salient changes of the several schedules, as follows: "In the chemical schedule we have trans-ferred to the free list quite a number of arti-

cles used in the manufactures; the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of e corner stones of all chemical industry. "The duty on castor oil is reduced from

eighty-five to thirty-five cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was raised to thirty-two cents by the Conference Com-mittee on the McKinley bill, we put at fifteen cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from two to one cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced. "The McKinley bill increased the duty on

opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The Custom House officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed in the bands of smugglers the bringing in of opium to the demoralization of the customs service, and the loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable and will put the traffic under Government control and super-

'In the pottery schedule, substantial reductions are made. Plain whiteware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself.

"Decorated ware is reduced from sixty to forty-five per cent. Undecorated from fiftyflve to forty.

"In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to con-sumers, under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent., a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the in-

"In plate glass reductions are made, the fargest sizes from fifty cents to thirty cents per square foot. Of silvered from sixty to thirty-five cents. In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The dis-covery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region, and of foundry orea in Alabama have rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand o undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. "The use of steam shovels reduces the cost

"The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid natural labor are irrelevant. Fig iron we reduce from \$6.72 a ton, which is from fifty to ninety per cent., to a uniform duty of twenty-two and a half per cent., a rate sconewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward vorages. Steel rails we reduce westward voyages. Steel rails we reduc from \$13.44 per ton, now seventy-five pe cent. to twenty-five per cent. "The residue of the schedules vary from

twenty-five to thirty per cent., wood screw being put at the latter figures. Beams an girders are thirty-five per cent, because the waste in cutting beams and the variety lengths and sizes, and also of the frequer necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregul quantities and lengths and sizes of orders.

"Tin plates are reduced to forty per cent a little more than one-half of the McKinle

which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years.

five years. "Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at fifty-five per cent, for Axminster, Moquette and Wilton, thirty per cent, for Brussels, while common grades go down to twenty per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1st and re-duced on woolen goods, July 1st. aced on woolen goods July 1st. "In the silk schedule the reduction of rates

is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics.

"Sole leather is reduced from ten to five per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length, and are uni-formly rated at specific duties, which averformly rated at specific duties, which aver-age not over twenty-five per cent. on the common varieties and near forty per cent, on the fine lamb and kid gloves. In the sched-ule of sundries many articles, like hatiers' plush, are put on the free list. "The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased. "Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

put back on the free list. The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure.

"IT is estimated that it will reduce rev-enue on the basis of the importations of 1892 about fifty millions, with an immensely larger decrease of tax binding to the American

n people. 'The administration law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. That law was chiefly pre-pared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in Con-gress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill."

Under the new bill wearing apparel to the amount of \$500 can be brought in free of duty from foreign shores. Tin plate is reduced from two and two-

Tin plate is reduced from two and two-fifths cents per pound to forty per cent. ad valorem, which, at present Liverpool prices, amounts to one and ons-eighth to one and one-fourth cents per pound. Block plates are reduced to twenty-five per cent, ad va-lorem, the original duty being one cent per pound.

The reciprocity clause is eliminated in the new bill

The bill provides that it shall go into effect on March 1st, 1894.

THE Japanese Government has granted permission to Dr. Mary A. Suganuma to practice medicine in Nagasaki. This is the first time that a woman physician has been allowed to practice in Japan. Dr. Suganuma is an American woman, and she married Mr. Suganuma, formerly in the tele-graph department at Osaka.

#### THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

#### REANS AND PEAS. 48

Beans-Mar	row, 1893, choice?	2 40	68	2 45	
Medium, 1	1893, choice	1 85	@	1 90	
Pea, 1893.	choice	1 75	@	1.80	
Red kidne	y, 1893, choice	2 00	@	2 35	
Black turt	le soup, 1893	2 40	6	2 50	
Lima, Cal	., 1893 7 60 lbs	1 65	G	1 75	
Green peas,	bbls, 7 bush	1 173	40	1 20	
	BUTTER.				
Crosses	State tribe best	20	a		

Y L				
1 lo	Creamery-State, tubs, best.	26	a	
te	State, pails, best		@	26
it	Western, firsts	25	0	26
68	Western, seconds	22	9	24
n	Western, thirds	20	0	21
00	State dairy-h. f., tubs and	26	~	oet.
er	pails, extras.	24	6	26% 25
	H. f., tubs and pails, firsts	21	2	23
m	H. f., tubs and pails, seconds		0	243
ra	Welsh tubs, best lines	24	0	23
nd	Weish tubs, seconds	21	(1)	
of	Weish tubs, thirds	19	3	20
10	Western Im. ereamery, firsts	22	0	23
it	W. Im. creamery, seconds.	183		20
g	W. Im. creamery, thirds		19	18
ar	Western Factory, tubs, firsts.	19	0	-
	W. Factory, seconds	18	9	
t., [	W. Factory, fourths to thirds	17		175
ty	CHEESE.			
00	State-Full cream, Sept. fancy	113	100	115
to	Full cream, good to prime.	10%		10%
et	Full cream, large, choice		0	113
65	State Factory-Part skims,			
ve	choice	8	a	81
0.39	Part skims, fair to good		6	63
ns	Part skims, common		6	6
le.	Full skims		@	3
28				
0!	EGGS.			1923
ırl	State and Penn-Fresh	25	@	27
	Western-Fresh, fancy	25	0	27
re	Limed	20	0	20)
he	FRUITS AND BERRIES-	TRES	18.	
ble		-		2.95
ple	Apples-Common, 7 bbl	2 00	6	2 25
	Greening, 7 bbl Baldwin, 7 bbl	2 50	8	3 50
ity	Baidwin, # bbl	2 50	6	3 50
ta	Pears, Reiner, # DOL.	3 00	@	4 00
	Lawrence, 7 bbl	3 60	6	3 50
	Sickel, # box	3 00	. 60	5 00
-U1	Sickel, # box Grapes, Catawba, # basket	11	@	13
	Concord, P basket Niagara, P basket	11	.0	13
ith	Niagara, 7 basket	10	0	12
tro	Quinces, # bbl	1 00	(1)	4.00
Id-	Quinces, # bbl Cranberries, Cape Cod, # bbl	3 00	@	
	Jersey, ? crate	1 25	0	1 60
eal	HOPS.			
the	State-1893, @ 15	18	@	23
	1892, good to prime	20	6	20
101	1892, common to fair	18	0	19
em	Old odds	6	ŵ	12
a it				1999
ter	LIVE FOULTET.			122
ace	Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn	8	a	8
1 10	Western, ? tb	8	0	
ar,	Spring chickens, local, # 15	7	@	
	Western, ? 15 Roosters, old, ? 15	7	@	
PT0	Roosters, old, # 15	5	0	5
110,	Turkeys, # lb. Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,	9	0	13
ind	Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,			
all	9 pair	60	a	
ev.	₽ pair. Western, ₽ pair	50	0	80
per	Geese, Western, ? pair	1 25	a	1.62
nte	Pigeons, 7 pair		. @	30
100,	DRESSED POULTRY-FRES		LLEI	D.
rty	Turkeys, ? m	7 10	9	
per	Chickens, Phila, # Ib		0	
men	Western, # 10	8	10	12 19 19 19 19 19
nt.,	Fowls-St. and West, 2 B	87	10.00	
tive	Ducks-Western, # fh	10		
r of	Spring, Eastern, # Ib	13	-	
	spring, La L, v D	1.8	0	
ent.	Geese-Eastern, ₽ tb		6	
per	Squabs-Dark ? doz		19	
out	White, # doz	-	6	2 60
	VEGETABLES.			
az.	Potatoes-State. # 189 fbs	1 25	6	2 00
ort-	Jersey, 8 180 lbs	1 50	G	
out	L. L. in bulk, 2 bbl	2 12	6	
r ie	Cabbage, L. I. 3 100. Onions-St. & West., 3 bbl	2 00	6	
	Onions-St. & West., 3 bbl	1 37	6	1 50
like	Eastern, red, # pbl	1.50	C	1 75
t of	Eastern, white, 7 bbl	2 50	G	
-09q	L. L. & Jersey, yellow, ? bbl	1 50	6	
	Squash, marrow, 2 bbl.	1 25	6	
salt	Hubbard, # bbl.	2.00	0	
ates	Carrots, # bbl. Turnips, Russia, # bbl	1 00	G	
	Turnips, Russia, ? bbi	70	6	75
in-	White, P bbl		a	1.00
ome	Celery, L. L. P doz, bunches	1 25	6	
nalt	Cauliflowers, 2 bbl.	1 00	G	2 03
the	Celery, L. L. ? doz. bunches Cauliflowers, ? bbl. Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	1 75	a	
y on	Virginia, # DDL	7 00	a	
leed		1 00	6	1 25
	Parsnins & bbl		and the second	
	Parsnins 2 bbl			
be-	OBAIN, ETC.			
inst	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents	3 50		
inst w of	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents	3 50	6	4 35
inst w of	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents	3 50	346	4 35
w of	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents	3 50	140	4 35
w of re-	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents Spring Patents Wheat, No. 2 Red Corn-No. 2. Oats-No. 2 White	3 50 4 00 67 45 36	14000	4 35
re- n of	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents Spring Patents Wheat, No. 2 Red. Corn-No. 2. Oats-No. 2 White Mixed Vestern	3 50 4 00 67 45 36 35	140000	4 35
re- n of	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents Spring Patents Wheat, No. 2 Red. Corn-No. 2. Oats-No. 2 White Mixed V.estern Rye-State.	3 50 4 00 67 45 36 35	1446666	4 35 7 45 7 45 7 45 8 57
re- inst re- n of inch	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents Spring Patents Wheat, No. 2 Red Corn-No. 2. Oats-No. 2 White Mixed Vestern. Rye-State. Barley-Ungraded Western.	3 50 4 00 67 45 36 35 55 65	10000000	4 35 4 35 4 35 4 35 4 35 9 4 57 9 57 9 57 9 66
ibe- inst w of re- n of inch sact	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents Spring Patents Wheat, No. 2 Red Corn-No. 2 Oats-No. 2 White Mixed Vestern. Rye-State. Barley-Ungraded Western Hay-Good to Choice Straw-Long Rys.	8 50 4 00 67 45 96 35 55 65 85	Sala a a a a	4 35 4 35 4 35 4 35 4 35 9 45 9 57 9 57
ibe- inst w of re- neap n of inch sact ents rain	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents Spring Patents Wheat, No. 2 Red Corn-No. 2 Oats-No. 2 White Mixed Vestern. Rye-State. Barley-Ungraded Western Hay-Good to Choice Straw-Long Rye Seeda Closer 22 105	8 50 4 00 67 45 55 55 65 85 85	Salate a a a	4 35 9 4 35 9 4 35 9 4 57 9 57
ibe- inst w of re- neap n of inch	OBAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents Spring Patents Wheat, No. 2 Red. Corn-No. 2 Oats-No. 2 White Mixed Vestern Rye-State. Barley-Ungraded Western Hay-Good to Choice Straw-Long Rye Seeds-Clover, 7 100 Timothy. 3 100	8 50 4 00 67 45 55 55 65 85 85 9 15	1.4.5% i 0.000	

# THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

## SECRETARY LAMONT FILES HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Great Progress Made in the Manufacture of Heavy Ordnance and in Seacoast Defence-The Entire Infantry Force to be Armed With the New Magazine Rifle.

The annual report of Secretary of War Lamont is quite lengthy, containing some 15,000 words. It gives the usual review of the condition of the army. Some of the facts presented concerning various arms of the service are very interesting.

Indian warfare, the Secretary says, is practically at an end in this country. This fact alone is an argument against an increase in the numerical strength of the army. Such an increase would not meet with popular favor, and is not suggested

The strength of the army September 30, 1893, was 2144 officers and 25,778 enlisted 1893, was 2144 officers and 25,778 enhanced men. The Secretary recommends a reduc-tion of the term of enlistment from five to three years. The experiment of enlisting Indian companies will be continued. The adoption of the new magazine rifle is the most important step taken in the in-fantry arm of the service since the Civil War

War

War. One-third of the report is devoted to the progress during the last eight years in the manufacture of heavy ordnince and in sea-coast defence under the project of the Endicott Board in 1885.

Endicott Board in 1855. Progress already made warrants the belief that within the time specified, thirteen years, from the first appropriations the essential features of the plan can be carried out. The features of the plan can be carried out. The mounting of the first twelve-inch gun with its lift in its emplacement at Sandy Hook is the evidence of remarkable progress during these eight years, signifying the ability of our manufacturers to produce heavy forg-

ings for high-power guns. Work on the coast defenses at Narragansett Bay, Charleston, Tybee Roads and the Savannah River and Pensacola will be begun Savannah liver and renaccia will be bogun during the year. Work will be progressing next year at thirteen of the twenty-eight ports proposed for fortification by the Endi-cott Board. The annual output of the Waterviiet gun factory is fifteen twelve-inch guns, fifteen ten-inch and twelve eight-inch guns, and the first of the 100 large guns con-tracted for with the Bethlehem Iron Works

The expenditures for sen-coast defence for the year ending June 30, 1893, were \$3,-163.094.

163,094. The invention and manufacture of Ameri-can brown and smokeless powder for heavy ordnance and for the magazine rifles Nave made slow progress, and the Secretary of War urges manufacturers to solve the prob-lem for their own profit and National pride.

The report pays much attention to the ed-ucation of officers and men of the army and the instruction of the militia and military schools. An increase in the number of cadets at the West Point Military Academy, to meet the demands of higher and more general military instruction, is suggested.

itary instruction, is suggested. Growing interest in military instruction at colleges and schools is reported. In 1890-1891 7366 students were reported under in-struction by army officers at these institu-tions. In 1892-1893 the number was 10,970, a gain of forty-two per cent. The Secretary further recommends that military instruction by army officers be extended to the high schools of the larger cities. The latest returns report an organized

The latest returns report an organized militia of 112,597 in the States, of whom, in round numbers, 6099 are in the artillery arm and 5000 in the cavalry.

The Secretary recommends the erec-tion of a memorial bridge from Wash-ington to Potomac Heights as a suitable approach to the National Ceme-tery at Arlington. The sum of \$863,017 tery at Arlington. The sum of \$353,017 has been expended by the States on the field of Gettysburg, in addition to considerable sums contributed by private organizations. The greater part of the work of establishing the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been completed, and the States are beginning to erect monuments on the field to their troops. States are beginning to the fiscal year ending Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,992,581; military establishments, \$23,377,823; public works, including river and harbor imincluding river and harbor im-provements, #20,518,632; miscellaneous objects, \$6,077,033. Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were as follows: Salaries and con-tingent expenses, \$2.045,196; military entablishment, \$24,563,981; public works, in-cluding river and harbor improvements, \$17,201,165; miscellaneous objects, \$4,213,-

# The Nathan Hale Statue Unveiled in

New York City.



The unveiling of the Nathan Hale statue

would have left an actual available working Sulance of \$165,945,486.60 and \$156,395,-\$96,84 on the two dates respectively. By Sep-iember 30th this calance had been diminished to \$149,250,268.72, owing, of course, to a deto \$149,250,268.72, owing, of course, to a de-Sciency in the revenues. At the end of September, 1888, the Trea-mry held \$332,551,306 of gold, the largest amount ever reported. The largest amount of free gold ever held was \$218,818,252, in March of the same year. The lowest points touched since then were \$160,763,-584 of total holdings, and \$81,551,-185 of free gold, on October 12. In April, for the first time since the gold reserve reached the sum of \$100,000,000, it fell be-low that figure, and on the 14th of that in the City Hall Park, New York city, was made a beautiful and impressive ceremony by the patriotic efforts of the Sons of the Revolution, aided by army and navy brig-ades and delegations from many ancient and honorable civic societies. The occasion was also the anniversary of the British evacwas also the anniversary of the British evac-uation of the city, thus making it an espe-cially appropriate day to commemorate the heroic death of the patriot spy who was hanged near the spot where his statue stands, when caught in an attempt to learn the movements of the English troops. On Broadway near Mail street, facing the velled statue, a stand was erected to accom-mediate the speakers, officials, and a number

modate the speakers, officials, and a number of guests, and to this Mayor Gilroy led from of guests, and to this hayor only is non-the City Hall the little procession composed of these persons, including some "Colonial Dames," when the head of the parade was seen passing the Post Office on Broadway. First came the army brigade, composed of batteries from the first and Second Regi-

of batteries from the first and Second Regi-ments of Artillery, Engineers and Hospital Corps, commanded by Colonel Langdon. They swung into Mail street and haited there, facing the park. Colonel Langdon and his staff, Major Brown and Licetenants Bailey and Hunter taking posi-tion at the southeast corner of the park. In the rear of the Broadway end of this brilliant line stood the Hospital Corps, a bit of bright green color for that side of the pleture.

is noted that \$102,000,000 of it was drawn sut of the Treasury by the presentation of legal bender notes. Most of the gold exported in lormer years was supplied by the Treasury in exchange for gold certificates, and it is the first time that any considerable sums of actes have been presented for the metal. With the exception of an increase of \$45,-500,050 in the amount of Treasury notes is-med in the probase of silver builton and a The light battery of the First Regiment, commanded by Captain Dillenback, did not turn into mail street, but kept to the plazs in front of the City Hall. They en-livened the picture by unlimbering and placing their breech-loading places in position. Following the light bat-tery into the plaza came the marines from the ships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The bluejackets are great favorites with New York erowds, and as they rolled into place, carrying their guns as if they were capstan bars, they were cheered. Captain Black United States Navy, commanded the naval brigade. brigad The Sons of the Revolution and the Old

ver and an increase of \$6,000,000 in the out-Guard marched into the park and grouped themselves about the base of the statue, and standing bank notes, and was caused, of rourse, by the exports of gold. In July, howall the other civic organizations finding places on or about the stand the picture was

#### THE TREASURER'S REPORT | ANNUAL POSTAL REPORT. POSTMASTER-GENERAL BIS-OPERATIONS OF HIS BUREAU SELL ON HIS DEPARTMENT. FOR THE YEAR.

The Exports of Gold Were \$108,-

000.000, Most of Which Was

Drawn Out of the Treasury-Av-

erage of Money Per Capita Higher

The Hon, D. N. Morgan, the Treasurer of

the United States, has submitted to Secre-

ary Carlisle the annual report on the opera-

The net ordinary revenues for the fiscal

rear were \$385,819,628.78, an increase of

rear were \$355,511,625,75, an increase of \$30,881,844.54 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$383,-177,554.49, an increase of \$38,454,623.91. There was therefore a decrease of \$7,572,-50.57 is the therease of \$7,572,-there was therefore a decrease of \$7,572,-

There was therefore a decrease of \$7,912,7 179,37 in the surplus revenues, reducing them to \$2,341,674.29. Including the public lebt, the total receipts were \$732,871.214.78, and the total expenditures \$773,007,998.99. The public funds, on June 30, 1892, imounted to \$786,351,995.71, and on June 30, 1893, to \$746,538,655.58. After setting apart shose sums of gold, sliver and United States actes which were held for the redemption of wertificates of deposit and Treasury notes.

sertificates of deposit and Treasury notes, here was left a reserve, or general fund, of \$187,012,740.71 in 1892, and \$168,167,391.58 in

1893. These amounts, however, included cer-min sums of certificates of deposit, bonds, and coupons, which were unavailable for any

other purpose than the settlement of the Freasurer's account, and which, if cancelled, would have left an actual available working

reached the sum of \$100,000,000, if feil be-low that figure, and on the 14th of that menth the issue of gold certificates was unspended, as required by law. The loss of gold was caused partly by deficiencies in the revenues, but chiefly by the presentation of legal tender notes for re-location in the coir in the seven months.

presentation of legal tender notes for re-lemption in the coin. In seven months, beginning with last December, upward of \$\$1,000,000 was drawn out of the Freasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by \$29,000,000. During the next three month light moderations and a de-

nonths, with light redemptions and a de-definition of \$19,000,000 in the revenues, the Frensury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the re-serve fell off only \$2,000,000.

The amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of

the country or brought into it in any like period, being upward of \$108,600,000, and it is noted that \$102,000,000 of it was drawn

dons and condition of the Treasury.

Than Ever.

Operation of a Great System-No Advantage Derived From the Ocean Mail Subsidies-A Deficit of Nearly Eight Million Dollars-World's Fair Postoffice.

The first annual report of Postmaster-General Bissell, shows in the briefest space consistent with a proper understanding of the subjects treated, the operations of the department during the last fiscal year.

The financial statement shows that the doficiency for the year ended June 30, 1893, was \$5,177,171.74, instead of \$1,552,423.17, as estimated; and that, instead of a surplus of \$872,245.71 for the current fiscal year, as estimated, there will be an estimated de-ficiency of \$7,830.473.07. The Postestimated, there will be an estimated de-ficiency of \$7,830,473.07. The Post-master-General estimates the gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, at \$84,427,743.44, and the gross estimated ex-penditures at \$90,399,485.33, leaving an esti-mated deficiency of \$5,571,736.89, which, how-ever, will be decreased \$1,250,000 from funds taken from the unpaid money order ac-counts. counts.

Although there are ninety-three additional postoffices now entitled to the free delivery service, the absence of appropriation for extension renders impossible the establishment of the system in even one of these towns. The Postmaster-General adopts the rethe adverse to the experimental free de-livery system. The estimated free delivery leficiency amounts to \$68,090.

deficiency amounts to \$68,090. Claims for carriers' overtime, amounting to nearly a million dollars, were on file in the department when Mr. Bissell assumed his duties. Under his order of April 4, however, Postmasters have been held so strictly ac-countable for the time of their carriers that the making of overtime has practically ceased ceased.

ceased. The Postmaster-General suggests that postal notes be abolished, and that the rates charged for all domestic money orders should be reduced and the form of order simplified, Great improvement is noticeable in the star, railroad, and steamboat transportation service, the length of routes being 453,832.83 miles. The amount disbursed for the transportation of the mails was \$43,597,997.55, and the number of miles traveled 351, And the humber of miles traveled 351,-499,085,75. The length of routes was increased last year by 6,241.90 miles. The fast mail service between the North and South has been recently much enlarged, and the mail time between the East and California has been materially shortened. The Portmeter General is 499.085.75. shortened. The Postmaster-General is in favor of the utilization of local electric car lines for mail transportation, and says that his desire is that wherever the general service can be advanced use should be made of rapid transit city and suburban car lines. He mail service, and the requirements of this year will, he estimates, call for an in-crease of employee from 6645 men to 7009 crease of employes from deas men to rose men. He urges such legislation as will pro-vide a reasonable sum to be paid to the widows and minor children of railway mail clerks killed while on duty, and estimates that \$20,000 annually will be sufficient for this purpose. He also recommends the form-

ation of an auxiliary corps of clerks. Regarding ocean mail subsidy, the Post-master-General says that he is unable to asmed in the purchase of silver buillon, and a decrease of \$80,000,000 in the combined volcertain that any positive advantages have ac-crued, from either a mail or commercial point of view, by reason of the contracts ame of gold certificates and currency certifi-tates, there has been no important change in the public debt. According to the revised estimates the total bus far put in operation under the act of March 3, 1891, and that therefore no new contracts have been entered into. The increased cost of the con-veyance of ocean mails under this act for the According to the revised summaries and the country on stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was \$2,323,547,977, or nearly \$51,-900,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place, not withstanding the addition of \$43,500,000 to the stock of silyears 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 (the last two years estimated) will be \$4,250,404.52. He says that the gains in the expedition of the mails have not been material, and the advan-tages derived from the Government's control the shins are incommonsurate with the The department carried last 301,000,000 pounds of second-class matter, an increase of fourteen per cent. Concerning this the Postmaster-General remarks that he is afraid that this indicates not so much a healthy growth in the periodical literature of the country as the success of enterprising pub-lishers in securing the entry of many publi-cations into this favored class that are not really entitled to the privilege. The amount of free mail matter delivered last year weighed \$7,000,000 pounds, the total number of pieces aggregating 467,356, 883, which, omitting newspapers and peri-odicals mailed free in their respective coun-ties of publication, and making no allowance for cases where excess over single rates ance for cases where excess over single raics might occur, would have required, if charged the same as private maîter, \$7,173,364 worth of postage, this being about the amount of the average annual deficiency. Mr. Bissell says that the financial depression greatly diminished the volume of postal receipts. The Postmaster-General notes the improve ment in clerical service resulting from the ment in cierceal service resulting from the act of March 2, 1889, which classified and fixed the salaries of clerks in the first and second-class offices, and urges an amend-ment by Congress by increasing the maxi-mum salaries of certain classes in the clericai service. The Postmaster-General comments on the necessity of a new building for the depart-ment, the transactions of which are at pres-ent conducted in seven different buildings, for which the Government pays annually nearly \$50,000 rental, only one being owned by the Government. The Postmaster-General makes special mention of the needs of the ten larger Post-offices of the country, to wit, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Balti-more and Pittsburg, which yield one-third of the total needs incoment. more and Pittsburg, which yield one-third of the total postal revenue. The Postmaster-General expresses himself as highly gratified at the most satisfactory results shown from the model branch Post-office, which proved such a great attraction and convenience to visitors at the World's Fair. The greas receipts during the six months of its continuance were \$64,388.62, or equal to the postal business of a city of \$0,-000 inhabitants. The total number of pieces of mail matter handled yras 15,178,313.

THE PATRIOT SPY.

ough to permit any existing mill live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pock-cutlery are thirty-flve per cent., higher grad forty-five. Table cutlery is put at thirty-f per cent.

"These are very substantial reductio from present rates, which, being specif reach in some grades of pocket cutlery high as ninety per cent., but with release taxes on raw materials, especially on pe and ivory for handles, seems ample. "Both copper ores and pig copper index of the copper ores and pig copper

made free, we being large exporters of i latter and the duty serving only to enal the producers to sell higher to our peop

than to foreigners, "Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small du of fliteen per cent. Pig lead, one cent pound.

"Silver lead ores are restored to the fr list. Unmanufactured lumber is free. Man factured is put at twenty-live per cent., w the proviso that if any export duties i charged on foreign lumber, it shall be mitted only at the rate now existing.

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to de with. Eaw sugar was transferred to t free list by the McKinley bill.

'A strong desire among some m the Committee was to put an ad valor duty of twenty or twenty-five per cent. o and to abolish the bounty at once. Aft much conside ation it was decided to redu by one-half ti duty on refined sugar and repeal the b. 'y'y one-eighth each yes leaving raw sug, untaxed as at present. ''In the tobacco schedule those rates we shught which would being most revenue.

sought which would bring most reven The present taxes of \$2 and \$2 75 a por on wrapper leaf have blotted out many sn establishments and actually impaired enue. We make the rates \$1 and \$1.25 pound on wrapper leaf and thirty-five ce and fifty cents per pound on filled tobac unstemmed and stemmed in each.

"Manufactures of tobacco are put at for cents. Cigars are reduced from \$4.50 pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valor to \$3 per pound and twenty-five per cent. which is believed to be the most product revenue rate, and is higher than the law 1883

"Live animals are put at twenty-per or Barley is reduced from thirty cents bushel to twenty per cent., which is ab twelve cents

"Breadstuffs, of which we are immense porters, are made free, except when imp ed from countries putting on duties on like products, in which case the duty twenty per cent.

"Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and food products are untaxed for the bene our own consumers, largely the working

"Salt in bulk is free; in pockages the is free, but the covering is dutlable at r prescribed for like articles.

"The tariff on spirits is put at double the ternal revenue rates on like spirits, and ac slight reduction is made on still wines, n liquors, ginger ale and like beverages in interest of increased revenue. The duty sparkling wines is likewise slightly redu for the same reasons, that on champagne ing put up at \$7 per dozen quarts as aga \$5 in the McKinley bill and \$6 in the la

"In cotton mabufactures substantial ductions are made, especially on e cloths and prints, and the existing syste taxing by count of threads in the square is retained.

is retained. "Hemp and flax are made free, dressed ine of hemp and flax one cent and 1/2 cents is posted are duty free. Wool is made free. "Cloths and dress goods are put at forty-the posted are duty free. Wool is made free. "Cloths and dress goods are put at forty-free and the posted is forty-flay per cent, is the higher than the committee desired, but woothing at forty-flay per cent, but is the higher than the committee desired, but is the higher than the committee desired is higher is the higher than the committee desired is but is the higher than the committee desired is the higher th

Lard-City Steam ..... 8%@ JIVE STOCK.

### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Formos demand for our hay is light. TENNESSEE pig-iron is advancing in price.

INFLUENZA is raging throughout Prussia. Ar Craig, Col., placer dirt is yielding \$3 a yard.

Connecticut has thirty co-operative cream-

FALL RIVER, Mass., has a co-operative bank

Tug total mileage of railways now open to traffic in Japan is 1717.

RUSSIA'S annual conscription has added 252,392 men to the army.

Sr. Louis (Mo.) grocers print a blacklist of 4000 delinquent debtors.

PRICES of rubber have been increased ow-ing to the trouble in Brazil.

Tur block coal output of Indiana has been cornered by a Chicago company.

THE University of Virginia has seventeen

representatives in the Fifty-second Congress. The Cabinets of France, Italy, Spain, Por-tugal and Servia are all out of order at

LAST year there were fifty-seven marriages

on, Mass., of girls seventeen years old or less.

Tax eight foreign Nations best represented t the World's Fair sold \$10,000,009 worth of goods in this country.

GEORGE SHORTER, colored, died from the effects of a quart of gin, swallowed on a bet, in Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS East, West and South has re-vived, and the prospects are considered bright all over the country.

Mas. Many CROSET, a poor scamstress, liv-ing at Springfield, Ill., has won a suit which entitles her to land in North Carolina worth \$75,000

Tux New Hampshire World's Fair build-ing has been bought by General Charles Williams, who will present it to the city of Manchester.

A pocros of Allegheny, Penn., kept a pre-maturely born infant, which the mother thought dead, in an incubator four months and surprised the mother by restoring it to

Two boys of eight years fought a duel with pistols at Ghent, Belgium, in the presence of two other schoolboys who acted as seconds. Gue of the boys was killed by a shot through the head

TREAS were in Massachusetts last year 48,762 deaths, 65,824 births, 32,507 marriages, and 790 granted divorces --- a greater number in each than has been the average for the last

The dead body of a colored tramp was found at St. Louis, Mo., crushed between the top of a pile of lumber and the roof of the car loaded with it. The man had crawled on top of the lumber and gone to sleep, and the lumber, which was damp, swelled and crushed him.

omplete and the ceremonies began. The official ceremonies were brief. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the presentation of the statue to the Sons on behalf of the Statue Committee by William Gas-ton Hamilton, Miss Cornelia Montgomery pulled the cord which released the veiling flag, and the beautiful bronze stood exposed. That was a signal for the light artillery, and it thundered out a salute of thirteen guns. The bands played and the people cheered. But the statue did not yet belong to the city. President Tallmadge accepted it on behalf of the society, and in turn presented it to the city. It was a gift deserving a handsome acknowledgement, and Mayor Gilroy made it in a brief speech. There were excellent addresses by Maj

General O. O. Howard and the Rev. Dr. Ed-ward Everett Hale, great-grandnephew of Captain Nathan Hale. Then there was patriotic music by the bands and the ceremony was over.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ina D. SANKEY, the evangelist, is fifty-three. ROSA BOXHEUR, the animal painter, was born at Bordeaux, France, and is now seventy-one CORNELIUS VANDERBILT is said to have given \$1,000,000 to religious work in the last

two years. Even in premierships the record has given way under M. Tricoupis, who has become Prime Minister of Greece for the fifth time. THOMAS P. EGAN, of Cineinnati, who is to go to Antwerp in May as a United States commissioner, began his career on a salary

of #2 a week

Oun ex-Minister to England Edward 5. Phelps takes his recreation when at leisure from his exacting professional and college duties by driving a favorite span of chestnut

Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S favorite tune is "The Soldier's Mareb," from Gounod's "Faust." He cannot discriminate, as a rule, between tunes, but in this case he recognizes the tune instantly.

THE second medalist of the Royal Geo graphical Society this year (M. Selous, the African explorer, being the first) was Wood-land Rockhill, an American diplomatist, who had made himself famous by his explorations in western China and northeastern Thibet.

A wOMANLY trait of Queen Victoria of Eng-land is her intense love for little children -- a love which she shares with every other member of her family. She delights in having the small creatures about her, and nothing so quickly brings tears to her eyes as a pathetic story about a child.

MARVIN HUGHITT, who controls the vast Chicago and Northwestern Railway system, with its 10,000 miles of tracks, began his railroad career by carrying water to con-struction hands on an Iowa line. He was then a boy of fourteen and at sixteen he was a station agent with a salary of \$35 a month

THE new Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Uhl, is a country boy. His parents are plain farmer folks who live near Ypsilanti, Mich. He saw some very tough times when going to college at Ann Arbor, Mich. He used to walk from Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor, a distance of ten miles, every Monday morning, return-ing home on foot every Friday night. The object of this was to save a board bill over Sunday

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Thanksgiving tur PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Thanksgiving fur-key this year did not weigh so much as White House turkeys usually do. It weighed twenty-seven pounds and was shipped from Westeriy, R. L. by Horace Voke, who has had the selection of a New England turkey for the White House ever since President Grant's time. The largest turkey he ever sent to Washington was to President Grant. It medabed there are nonder It weighed thirty-six pounds.

ever, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid expansion of the bank note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was able to be a set of the set of th what it was when the exports began. total increase of the effective stock of me in the three months was no less than \$95,-900,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever before reached. This sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of fertibility population Illustration of the degree of flexibility pos-

pessed by the currency. The revised figures for the amount of money in circulation, that is, outside of the Treasury, on June 39, place it at \$1,596,-\$46,829, or about \$6,000,000 less than it was a year before. During the four months ending with October there was an increase of \$125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The aggregate of money in the hands of the people and the average per capita were thus brought to a higher figure than had ever be-

fore been reached. The redemptions of United States paper The redemptions of United States paper, currency have been unusually heavy, amounting to \$377,000,000 in the fifteen

months ending with October. During the past two fiscal years there was recoined nearly one-fifth part of the whole estimated stock of subsidiary silver, an improvement that is expected to increase the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency. Contrary to expectation, the Co-lumbian souvenir coins have not proved popu-lar. Some of them were never taken out of the lar. Some of them were never taken out of the Treasury and others have been returned for redemption. An arrangement has been in contemplation under which the half dollars in the Treasury will be recoined at the ex-pense of the management of the Exposition. It has not yet been decided what disposition is to be made of the quarter dollars of this coinage not disposed of. The Treasurer concludes by urging that the valits and safes in his office be put in batter condition, in accordance with the rec-

better condition, in accordance with the rec-ommendations made in the report of the Commission appointed to investigate the present methods of this kind of construction.

#### COLLISION IN A FOG.

Many Persons Killed and Injured by a Railway Wreck in Italy.

An express train bound from Milan, Italy, to Venice collided with a freight train at midnight at Limitro station in a fog. Two passenger coaches were completely shat-The wreck took fire from the over-

tered. The wreck took he from the over-turned engines. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty-two were seriously injured. The wounded were taken to Milan and placed in hospitals. All the employes of Limitro station and numerous citizens hastened to the scene of the disaster to lend assistance in rescuing

numerous citizens inscener to the second of the disaster to lead assistance in rescuing the injured. Telegrams were sent to Milan and other places asking for assistance, and a train ar-rived in a short time from Milan with doc-tors to care for the injured and a company of soldiers to aid in rescuing. The meantime the rescuing party had out away the burning woodwork with axes, and streams of water were poured upon the werekage, under which a number of passen-gers. Bone of the victims met with horrfble heaths, being cremated before the eyes of the spectators, who were powerless to help them owing to the impossibility of removing the heavy masses of woodwork with which hey were surrounded. Other unfortunates were only extributed to die in the arms of the spectators.

All the injured men were suffering from burns, and most had broken limbs. In some onces immediate amputation was necessary.

Anour 25,000,000 tons of coal have accu-mulated at Pittsburg, Penn., owing to low water. This is the largest quantity ever gathered at one point.

## MANIAC'S AWFUL DEED.

He Deliberately Murcers His Family of Four.

At Uniontown, Ohio, John Foster killed his wife, his three children and himself, Foster was forty-four years old and wall te do. He has been considered weak-minded at times by his neighbors, the infirmity growing out of a wound received in the inte war.

The hour of the tragedy was shortly before midnight and the weapon used was a revol-ver. Mrs. Foster was the first to suffer, being shot through the heart. The murderst then went into the bedroom where his children, went into the bedroom where his children, two boys and a girl, aged respectively eleven, and seven years, were asiecp. From the attitude in which the eldest boy was found, he must have been awakened by the shot which killed his mother. His hands were clasped above his head, and he was kneeling, as fi in prayer. The other two children were shot through the head as they also

the head as they slept. Returning to the dead body of his wife, Foster sent a bullet through his own brain and fell prostrate across the corpse.

THE New York City banks now hold de-posits of \$475,000,000-more than one-third the entire sum of money, gold, silver and paper, in circulation in the United States, The surplus reserve, idle capital for which there is no present use in business, amounts to an unprecedented sum also-about \$71,-000,000.