

THE MINORITY REPORT

Of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

ARGUING AGAINST PROTECTION.

The Report Presented by Mr. Bailey Declares That the Dingley Bill Will Foster Trusts, Encourage Extravagance and Lead to Dishonest Expenditures.

Washington, March 23.—The first day of the tariff debate in the house was rather tame from both a spectacular and an oratorical standpoint. The galleries were filled all day and the members on the floor listened conscientiously, but there was an absence both of that sharp cross firing which keeps the nerves on edge and the brilliant eloquence which inspires and holds the imagination.



CONGRESSMAN BAILEY.

report is signed by all the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, and gives the grounds of their opposition to the bill. The report is in part as follows:

"This bill was framed with the avowed purpose of protecting the manufacturers of the United States against foreign competition, and it is perfectly obvious that if it accomplishes that purpose it must result in compelling the consumers of this country to pay more for their manufactured goods, and for this reason we think it should not pass. We rest our opposition upon the broad principle that congress was invested with the power of taxation as a means of collecting from each citizen his fair proportion toward the support of the government, and that it is a gross perversion of that sovereign power to employ it as a means of enabling favored classes to levy unjust charges upon the great body of the people.

"No man, however blind he may be, would defend a system of taxation under which the government first collected the money and afterwards distributed it among its favorites. It is true that the tariff act of 1896 ventured to this extent in dealing with the sugar growers, but the disapproval of that policy was so overwhelming and so bitter that the advocates of protection have been forced to incorporate any provision for a direct bounty in the present bill.

"We are unable, however, to perceive any difference in principle between a law which requires the government to collect the money and distribute it among the protected industries and a law which enables these industries to collect the money directly from the people.

"The majority of the committee seem to think that taxation can be made a blessing and that the support of the government, instead of being a burden upon taxpayers, can be made to enrich them. If this opinion is well founded, then all the struggles for freedom which have revolved around the question of taxation have proceeded upon a false theory, and the American colonists when they determined that they would not submit to taxation without representation, indulged in mistaken zeal for liberty.

"It is well known that the importations of last year were smaller than usual, owing to the general depression that existed in all circles, but even supposing that importations hereafter can be kept at a level with the importations of 1896 the bill will collect from the people more than \$90,000,000 annually above the requirements of our present extravagant and wasteful appropriations. If the government were now properly and frugally administered our expenditures, including pensions of the soldiers of the war, would not exceed the sum of \$350,000,000.

"The friends of the protective system know that to keep the taxes high they must find some way of spending the money which has been collected. It is, therefore, the inevitable consequence of collecting more than is proper that improper ways should be devised for spending it.

"If the system of unnecessary taxation is indefensible because of the extravagance which it encourages it is still more so on account of the trusts which it fosters and promotes. It is not more certain that protection encourages extravagance than it is that it breeds unlawful combinations of capital. Indeed, protection is justified upon the avowed theory that competition shall be restricted. These men, having secured themselves against foreign competition by the favor of congress, will secure themselves against domestic competition by voluntary combinations among themselves.

"The fact that the unskilled laborers of a half civilized country live more cheaply than the skilled laborers of a highly civilized country is more than counterbalanced by the greater counteractiveness of the skilled and intelligent laborer. The skill and intelligence of the American laborer are such that he is able to produce seven times as much as the less skillful and less intelligent laborer of continental Europe, and fifteen times as much as the ignorant and unskilled laborers of Asia."

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE.

It Destroys a Schoolhouse in Georgia and Kills Nine Pupils.

New Orleans, March 23.—The Times-Democrat's Eufala, Ala., special says: This city was swept by a cyclone yesterday, which passed off to the northwest, leaving devastation in its wake. Men and women were thrown like bits of paper. Blakely, Ga., was almost obliterated.

The most shocking story, however, was that which came from Arlington, Early county, Ga. It was about 8 o'clock when the pupils of Arlington academy began to assemble. There were about 50 present when Professor Covington, noticing the storm coming, called them in for shelter. On and on came the storm, increasing until it lifted two cabins across the way into midair, wrenching them into splinters. A cracking noise was heard and the shutters and awing doors of the school were wrenched from their hinges. Then the central part of the building gave way, falling upon a group of children who were clinging to the professors. The doors and windows gone, the storm had full sway, and the children, being caught up, were dashed against the wrecked walls.

The dead are: Alice Putnam, Ollie Paramore, Genie Butler, Mary Wellons, Claude Roberts, Willie McMurray, Maude Johnson, Kenneth Boynton and Albert Butler. Ten others were terribly injured, and it is feared that Professor W. A. Covington and four pupils will die.

A second disaster, that of floods, is now upon the county. The rivers and creeks are swelling with the rainfall. News comes in of the drowning of a family of eight persons on the Alabama side of the river in Henry county. They were Richard Manson and family.

Legal Victory Over Parents.

San Francisco, March 24.—Rudolph Spreckles yesterday won a victory over his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckles, confirming his ownership to property worth \$1,000,000, which had been conveyed to him by his father. The supreme court denied the appeal of Claus Spreckles and Anna Spreckles from the judgment of the lower court by which the right to the property was vested in Rudolph. The sugar king gave this property, consisting of lands and sugar stock in Hawaii, to Rudolph over three years ago. Subsequently family troubles estranged the father and son, and Claus demanded the return of the property, which Rudolph refused.

Gambling and Women Ruined Him.

New York, March 24.—Marshall S. Horner, who is under arrest in Philadelphia, is accused of robbing his employers, Damon & Peets, printing press manufacturers of this city, of \$3,000 to \$10,000. It is alleged that women at the races led to his downfall. His arrest was effected through shadowing "Lina Horner," with whom he had been associating three years to the neglect of his wife. Horner is 27 years old, and up to three years ago he lived happily with his wife. His father, who had bequeathed Horner \$200,000 in his will, has disinherited him since his arrest.

Confirmed by the Senate.

Washington, March 20.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charles U. Gordon, to be postmaster at Chicago; Samuel E. Kercheval, marshal for the district of Indiana; Albert W. Wishard, of Indiana, attorney for the district of Indiana; Perry S. Heath, of Indiana, first assistant postmaster general; John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be ambassador to Great Britain; Horace Porter, to be ambassador to France; Henry White, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain; Powell Clayton, to be minister to Mexico.

The Fight Against Department Stores.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—The Cook county (Chicago) Business Mens' association, 400 strong, arrived from Chicago on a special train yesterday to wage through the legislature a war on the great department stores of Chicago. The first delegation was followed by another special train with an additional 200 business men. The visitors crowded the house galleries later, and applauded the advancement of the bill to the third reading after it had been amended to apply only to cities of over 50,000 population.

Dr. Swallow Acquitted, but Must Pay Costs.

Harrisburg, March 24.—The jury in the case of the soldiers' orphans' school commission against Rev. Dr. Swallow, editor of The Pennsylvania Methodist, charged with criminal libel, returned a verdict yesterday of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs. The libel case of Captain J. C. Delaney, superintendent of public grounds and buildings, against Dr. Swallow, is now on, and will probably occupy most of the week.

Death of a German Grand Duchess.

London, March 24.—The Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar died at Weimar, the capitol of the grand duchy, last evening suddenly at 8:30 of heart disease. She was born on April 9, 1824, and, as Sophie, Princess Des Paysand, was married to the Grand Duke Charles Alexander Auguste Jean in 1842. For many years her beauty, talent and accomplishments made her one of the most prominent women in Europe.

Riotous Italian Strikers Fired Upon.

Lockport, N. Y., March 24.—The strike on the Erie canal at Pendleton assumed a serious aspect yesterday morning, when the stonemasons were attacked by 60 Italians, because they refused to quit work. Sheriff Kinney ordered the Italians to return to their cabins. They refused, and were reinforced by Polacks, whereupon the sheriff and his posse fired a volley at them. The men then fled. Three Italians padrones were arrested.

The Bermuda No Longer a Filibuster.

Fernandina, Fla., March 24.—The secretary of the treasury has authorized the collector of customs here to issue clearance to the suspected filibuster Bermuda, now in this port. These instructions were issued upon receipt of an affidavit made by the captain of the Bermuda, pledging himself not to do any act in violation of the neutrality laws.

THE BRITISH IN CRETE.

Soldiers of the Queen Formally Landed in Canea.

PROCLAMATION OF THE BLOCKADE

No Vessel Shall Land Stores Except at Ports Occupied by the Powers—The Rules Especially Severe on Greeks and Greek Vessels.

London, March 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Canea says the transport ship Clyde, with the British contingent of occupying troops, has arrived and landed the troops today. The proclamation of the blockade consists of several articles.

The first provides that no neutral vessel nor any vessel belonging to one of the six powers shall be allowed to land stores except at ports occupied by the powers. The second provides that no armed person and no person of Greek nationality, armed or unarmed, shall be allowed to land without the authority of the senior naval officer on the station. The remaining articles fix the blockade limits, and state the conditions under which vessels are to be searched. By the terms of the sixth article Greek ships found within the blockade limits will be treated as hostile vessels. By the seventh any Greek torpedo boats observed within the limits of the blockade will be fired upon as soon as they come within range of the international fleet.

The proclamation makes no allusion to exports, but as two British ships which have been loading at Canea have been forbidden to leave the presumption is that they also are debarred by the conditions of the blockade. The shippers controlling these vessels have lodged a formal protest against the prohibition as unjust and arbitrary.

Britons May Run the Blockade.

London, March 24.—The Daily Chronicle prints a rumor that Lord Salisbury yesterday discussed the proposal of the king of Greece to nominate Prince George as high commissioner of Crete. The Chronicle also prints another rumor to the effect that Great Britain has declined to be a party to the starving of innocent Cretans in the interior of the island and a report that British ships intend to run the blockade, contending that it is indefensible under international law, inasmuch as neither Turkey nor Greece has openly declared war.

Turks Will Not Invade Greece.

London, March 24.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says that both Turkey and Greece have promised the powers not to be the aggressor. At Salonika the officials do not conceal their belief in the probability of war. The work of mobilization proceeds rapidly, and the railway service has been well organized. A Constantinople telegram asserts that the Turkish army had been strictly enjoined not to cross the frontier into Greek territory even if attacked.

To Navigate the Great Lakes in Winter.

Cleveland, March 24.—Captain B. B. Inman, of Duluth, is in the city consulting with vessel men concerning the construction of two unique vessels which he expects to have built this summer. They will be high powered ice breakers, constructed forward like rams, so as to force a passage through heavy ice by forcing the frozen masses upward instead of crushing them down, as is the common method. His intention is to run the two new boats all next winter from Cleveland to Buffalo and Duluth and return. If this experiment proves a success there will be navigation every winter on the great lakes.

British Dislike Senate Amendments.

London, March 24.—The Times, in a leading editorial, gives expression to anything but a satisfied state of feeling as to the senatorial amendments of the treaty of arbitration. It says: "The United States senate has destroyed the arbitration treaty. The first amendments accepted is alone sufficient to render the treaty unworkable and utterly worthless. The senate has done more than to wreck an instrument carefully forged by representatives of the two nations. It has struck a blow at the principle of arbitration itself, and at the confidence of the world in the American people."

Respected While Walking to the Gallows.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 24.—Preparations for hanging Francisco Borrego, Antonio Borrego, Lauriano Alarid and Patricio Valencia were completed yesterday. A troop of cavalry and a company of infantry were ordered out to escort the prisoners from the penitentiary to the jail and to guard the jail. As the prisoners started from the penitentiary Governor Thornton received a dispatch that the president had granted a reprieve of ten days. This makes the fourth time the execution of the prisoners in this celebrated case has been delayed.

Rigo's Wife Creates a Scene.

Paris, March 24.—The wife of Janos Rigo, the Hungarian egypt musician who eloped with the Princess de Chimay (formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit), went to the Hotel Terminus yesterday, where the couple are staying, accompanied by a commissary of police, in order to establish their adultery. A violent scene followed. Rigo insulted his wife, who in turn retorted with insults directed at the princess.

Engineer and Fireman Drowned.

Murphyboro, Ill., March 24.—The engine and four cars of the northbound local on the Chicago and Texas railway went down with the bridge across the Big Muddy river at Aldridge Station, south of Grand Tower. Engineer Joe Forester and Fireman James Anderson were drowned. The Big Muddy is raging, and the bridge failed to withstand the pressure.

Still Relieving Americans.

Havana, March 24.—Francisco J. Canas, a naturalized American citizen who has been confined in the prison at Sagua for 29 days, has been released from custody.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. In effect on and after Nov. 16, 1896.

VIA TYHONNE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a.m., at Altoona 1:30 p.m., at Pittsburg 6:05 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 2:45 p.m., at Altoona 4:50 p.m., at Pittsburg 6:50 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 6:00; at Altoona at 7:40; at Pittsburg at 11:30.

VIA TYHONNE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a.m., at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m., at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 2:15 p.m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 6:00; at Harrisburg at 10:20 p.m.; at Philadelphia at 4:30 a.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—SOUTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:28 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:50 a.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:42 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven 2:41 p.m.; at Williamsport 3:50 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9:30 p.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:28 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:50, leave Williamsport, 12:40 p.m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:20 p.m., at Philadelphia at 6:25 p.m. Leave Bellefonte, 1:42 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2:43 p.m., Williamsport, 3:50 p.m., Harrisburg, 7:10 p.m. Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9:30 p.m., leave Williamsport, 12:25 a.m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:22 a.m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6:52 a.m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte at 6:30 a.m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:15 a.m., Harrisburg, 11:30 a.m., Philadelphia, 3:30 p.m. Leave Bellefonte, 2:15 p.m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4:47, at Harrisburg, 7:10 p.m., Philadelphia at 11:15 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYHONNE RAILROAD. In effect Nov. 15, 1896.

Table with columns for WESTWARD and EASTWARD, listing stations and times for various routes.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

Table with columns for WESTWARD and EASTWARD, listing stations and times for Bald Eagle Valley routes.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 16, 1896. Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m. Arrive at Snow Shoe 9:00 a.m. Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday, 3:15 p.m. Arrive at Bellefonte 5:20 p.m.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect Nov. 16, 1896.

Table with columns for EASTWARD and WESTWARD, listing stations and times for Bellefonte Central Railroad routes.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective Nov. 16, 1896.

Table with columns for READ DOWN and READ UP, listing stations and times for Central Railroad of Pennsylvania routes.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to east bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p.m., and west bound from Philadelphia at 11:30 p.m. J. W. GLENN, General Supt. Wanted—An idea Who can think of some thing there may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WIDDERBURN & SONS, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1,000 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.