THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1392.



12

Again on in Earnest, a Broadside Being Fired Into the McKinley Bill.

ITS EFFECT ON FARMERS

To Be Ascertained by the House Committee on Agriculture.

THE SENATE TACKLES TYPHUS.

An Immediate Investigation to Be Made of Its Importation.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS ARE UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.-The House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress has directed that the first investigation into the operations of the Mc-Kinley law should be conducted by the Committee on Agriculture. This arrangement has the formal sanction of the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee, as the inquiry of Chairman Hatch and his committee is to be directed particularly to the effect that the high tariff has had upon the agricultural interests of the country. It is understood that later on the Committee on Manufactures will be authorized to conduct an inquiry as to the effect of the same law on the manufacturers and skilled wage workers, and thus in the end reports will be made on the various phases of the new law by as many different commit-

Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, presided over the House to-day in the absence of Speaker Crisp, who was confined to his rooms by a headache. After some formal business, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, brought the tariff question to the front by moving to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution requesting the Committee on Agriculture to report the effect upon agri-culture of the present tariff law. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, demanded a second, and the request of Mr. Hatch that a

second he considered as ordered was objected to by Mr. Kilgore, of Texas. A Texan Considers It Buncombe.

Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Hatch were appointed tellers, and reported the vote as 122 to 2. The Republicans did not vote, but no one raised the point of "no quorum," and Mr. Kilgore was recognized to oppose the resolution, but declined to avail himself of the recognition, stating that he was not op-posed to it, although he believed it was

originally offered as a piece of buncombe. Mr. Funston, of Kansas, however, raised-his voice in opposition. If he believed that there could be a fair and impartial investigation of the effects of the present tariff law on the agricultural interests he would be in favor of it. It could hardly be expected, however, that an investigation of this character could be made without being made upon a party basis. The fact that the House went into this in-vestigation was a declaration on the part of the House that it believed that the McKinley bill was injuring the farmers of the country. This was not true. The duties on the farmers' products had been increased, while the things the farmers had to buy were to-day cheaper than before the Mo-Kinley bill was passed. Mr. Funston, while commenting upon the

prosperity of the farmers, was frequently interrupted by Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Watson, of Georgia, but he declined to yield, only remarking that they had told the farmers the contrary because they would not have been elected had they told the truth. He had no objection to an investi-gation if it were a fair one. The Republi-

mittee on Military Affairs, moved to sus-pend the rules and pass a bill to establish lineal promotion in the army. After a short discussion, the opposition being led by Mr. Breekinridge, of Kentucky, the motion was agreed to, and the bill was passed. The bill provides that all promotions in the saveral provides that all promotions in the several lines of artillery, cavalry and infantry, up to the grade of Colonel, shall be by seniority in the next lowest grade, according to the original entry into the regular service as a

commissioned officer. Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, from the Com-mittee on Territories, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending the laws of Missouri relative to mines and mining over the Indian Territories.

the Indian Territory. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, demanded a second, and he and Mr. Mansur were ap-pointed tellers. The vote progressed but slowly, the members on the Democratic side being listless and strolling from their seats in squads of two or three, and the Republi-cans being indifferent and not taking the trouble to vote, willing to leave with the Democrats the responsibility of securing a quorum, but this they failed to secure, the vote standing 124 to 17, and on motion of Mr. Tracey, of New York, the House adjourned.

THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

An Immediate Investigation of the Imported Typhus Ordered-Recommendations as to Urgent Deficiency Bills-River Improvements Under Way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15 .- The atendance of Senators at the opening of todays's session was more numerous than usual. Senators Hill, Brice and Cullom, however, were not in their seats. Mr. Manderson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely four bills for the increase of the infantry and artillery branches of the army, and reported in lieu of them a bill to reorganize the artillery and infantry branches of the army and to increase their efficiency, which was placed on the calendar.

Recommendations from the Treasury Department for urgent deficiency appropria-tions for the current fiscal year were pre-sented by the Vice President and were re-ferred to the Committee on Appropriations. They were for \$50,000 to continue the re-coinage of uncurrent and worn subsidiary coin; \$42,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and \$3,000 for printing for the Department of

Justice. Improvement of the Mississippi.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appro-priating \$15,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and it was placed on the calendar. Ten millions of the amount is for the river from the head of the Passes, near its mouth, to the mouth of the Ohio river (not more than \$2,000,000 to be expended 'n any one year), and \$5,000,000 is for the river from the mouth of the Ohio to the month of the Illinois.

In reply to questions by Mr. Allison, Mr. Gibson said the improvements for the river above the mouth of the Illinois were to be relegated to the river and harbor bill while the improvements contemplated by the bill reported were to be excluded from the river and harbor bill. Mr. Allison said that he did not like the

ides of drawing the line of appropriations at the mouth of the Illinois river.

Mr. Chandler introduced a concurrent reso lution instructing the Senate Committee on Immigration and the House Committee on Immigration to investigate the working of the various laws of the United States relative to immigration from foreign countries and the importation of contract laborers-especially in connection with the recent admission of immigrants infected with typhus fever into New York.

Mr. Chandler said these immigrants had been admitted in contradiction and dis-obedience of law, and had been distributed from one end of the Eastern States to the from one end of the Eastern States to the other, perhaps to infect those communities with typhus fever. They had, in his judg-ment, been admitted when they should have been excluded by the Immigrant Com-missioner in the performance of a strict and imperative duty under the statute of the United States. The resolution was passed, and now goes to the House for its action upon it. action upon it.

THREE TARIFF BILLS To Be Introduced by Prominent Democrats in the House This Week.

WOOL, BINDING TWINE, COTTON, The Industries First to Be Attacked by

M'KINLEY'S BILL CUT OVER ONE-HALF

Cleveland-Mills Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15 .- The Ways and Means Committee will report three tariff bills to the House during the present week. This much was determined upon at the meeting of the Democratic majority, to-day, and the measures to be reported are the Springer free wool bill the Bryan free binding twine bill, and the Turner bill placing cotton ties, cotton bagging and machinery for manufacturing the same upon the free list.

A meeting of the full committee has been called for to-morrow morning, a which these measures will be brought to the front and the preliminary steps taken to send the bills to the House before the close of the week.

The provisions of the Springer wool bill, as finally amended and unanimously ap-proved by the Democratic members of the committee, have been published. Mr. Springer, in explaining his bill to-day, said: "It will be seen that all wools and hair of the camel and other like animals and all waste matter are put upon the free list, and waste advanced by manufacturers beyond the condition of scoured wool are taxed 25 per cent. The second section of the bill relates to the duties on woolen goods, carpets, etc., and the provisions of it, as in the former section, are not to take effect until the first 'day of January, 1893. The rates on woolen and worsted yarns are fixed for all values at 35 per cent advalorem. Upon the McKinley act the rates upon these per pound and advalorem are equiva-lent to from 103 to 123 per cent. A' Big Cut in Worsteds.

The rates on woolen and worsted cloths, shawis, knit fabrics, etc., are fixed at 40 per cent advalorem. The equivalent ad-valorem rate under the McKinley act is not stated in the Treasury report on all the items, but on worsted the rate was from 90 to 146 per cent. The other rates, not stated, would vary from 90 to 300 per cent, "Blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear are reduced from 30 to 25 and

from 35 to 30, and from 40 to 35 per cent advalorem. Under the McKinley act the rates are from 73 to 110 per cent. On wo-man's and children's dress goods, etc., having a cotton warp, the rates are fixed at 35 per cent. Under the McKinley act they are over 88 per cent advalorem. On women's and children's dress goods, with woolen warp, the rates are fixed at 40 per cent. The equivalent rates in the McKinley act would be from 90 to 110 per cent. Ready made clothing for rates are from 73 to 110 per cent. On wo be from 90 to 110 per cent. Ready made clothing for men and cloaks, dolmans, jackets and ready-made clothing for women are fixed at 45 per cent. The rates under the McKinley act are 82 and 84 per cent. The rates on carpets of all kinds are fixed at 30 per cent. The equivalent rates under the McKinley act are 50, 61, 65, 71 and 82 per

Springer Says It's for the Masses.

Springer Says IVs for the Masses. "It will be seen," continued Mr. Sprin-ger, "that by this bill the rates are lowest upon goods which will be used by the masses of the people, and highest upon high priced goods worn by the more wealthy classes. The reverse of this was true under the McKinley act, which, by reason of the specified duties, caused the highest rates to be placed upon the cheapest goods. Under the Mills bill the rates upon all the articles of woolen goods embraced in this bill, in-cluding carpets, were fixed at 40 cluding carpets, were fixed at 40 per cent; the average under the ponding bill will be between 30 and 35 per cent. Under the McKinley

FIGHTING EACH INCH. Boards of Trade From All Over the **Country** Opposing the Proposed

cedence in the order of consideration in the House. In fact, the struggle has already begun. The contest is as yet conducted in a very quiet manner, and is merely a matter of argument as to whether or not party policy requires the silver bill to precede or to follow one or more of the tariff bills. The silver men have urged, through Chairman Bland and others, that the way to prevent the silver question from being made unduly prominent is to take it up and pass it promptly. With the silver bill out of the way public attention would be concen-trated on the tariff bills, and by keeping that question before the public steadily its prominence would be much greater than if the silver bill were sandwiched in between them. In this view they are supported by a very considerable number of men who are in favor of making the tariff question para-mount to the silver issue, and in this class of members some of them are on the Ways and Means Committee itself. The progress of the contest will be watched with great BILL TO KNOCK OUT OPTIONS. A Chicago Man Argues That Future Eelling PUTS AND CALLS OUT OF MARKET HOURS.

the House Committee on Agriculture toof the contest will be watched with great day on the anti-option bill, and through its interest. President, Charles W. Hamill, opposed the

GOURLEY CALLS FOR AID.

The Mayor Issues a Call for Assistance for the Starving stussians-A Depot for Contributions Established Here-May Call a Citizens' Meeting.

Mayor Gourley has responded to the call of charity again, and has come to the conclusion that the people of Pittsburg are in accord with the proclamation issued by Governor Pattison, asking that something be done for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia. Mayor Gourley believes that the residents of this city are willing enough to contribute to a famine fund, and for this purpose has taken the preliminary steps to accomplish that end. Yesterday he prepared an address to the people, which covers the matter wholly, and is as follows: It is perhaps not generally known that the Governor, Robert E. Pattison, has issued a proclamation to the people of Pennsyl-vania inviting them to make contributions for the relief of the sufferers from famine in

vania inviting them to make contributions for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Russia. This appeal for aid rests upon the claims of suffering humanity. It comes from almost 20,000,000 of people in far-off Russia who are suffering from one of the saddest calamities that visited any part of the civilized world in recent years. In 13 provinces covering an area equal to that of New England. New York, Pennsyl-vania, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky, the crops have for the past three years been al-most an absolute failure. As a consequence the suffering is widespread and severe. Says an eye witness: "I saw numbers of men in their prime with drawn, stony faces and hollow eyes, miscrable women clothed in rags and children shivering in the cold as they stood silently round me, while some old man would be telling the same weary, wretched tale. "We have sold our last horses, cows and sheep: we have pawned our clothing; we have acen no bread for two weeks; many of us have not tasted any food for three days." Shall these Russian peas-nts die of starva-tion! No! They belong to the great brother-hood of man, and patriotic, enlightened, prosperous America must and will from her abundant stores contribute to their wants. Pittelourg has never inlied to answer the cry of suffering and distress. And when our people understand the lamentable con-dition of the hunger-stricken millions who are stretching out their hands for help they will respond as they have always done in times of great ca-lamity. The claims of humanity in this enlight-

lamity. The claims of humanity in this enlight-The claims of humanity in this enlight-ened age are not limited to any particular land or nation; they reach round the world. The command "help one another" is ad-dressed to the people of every land and of every clime. Should there be any desire on the part of our people to hold a public meeting for the purpose of taking suitable action on this important question, and if such desire be made known to me I shall be glad to call such a meeting. H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor.

Mayor.

Mayor Gourley thought at first to have contributors send their donations direct to Philadelphia, where a depot for their recep-tion had been established, but later he concluded that it would be better to establish a local depot, where money and provisions can be collected and sent direct. With this end in view Mr. William R. Thomp-son, the banker of Wood street, has con-sented to act as custodian of all contributions and will acknowledge the receipt of

Mrs. Martin Wants Annie Wagner, 232 Thirty-seventh street, called at the Department of Charities yesterday afternoon and said she wanted Annie Wagner and was going to take her to her home. Miss Wagner is the German girl who was sent back to the old country a few days ago, as she landed in a pregnant condition. When this was told to Mrs. Martin she became loud and insisted that she get the girl. She said she would go to New York if she had to in order to get her. The girl is now on the ocean. Mrs. Martin is the woman with whom the Wagner girl went to live when she landed last June. The latter claimed they were cousins, but Mrs. Martin denied it and refused to keep her, and she was sent to the city farm. Mrs. Martin became so abusive vesterday that she was ordered out of the office.



to plain facts about the Kabo corset. You can't break the bones-for one thing. If you do, within a year, you'll have your money back. Soft eyelets-that's another thing that can't be had with other corsets. And hear how it's sold: if you're not satisfied, after a few weeks' wear, you can return it and get your money.



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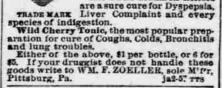
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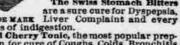
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worth \$4, and, best of all, you



Try our Home-Made \$3 Pants this week.



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and Furnishers,

954 and 956 Liberty St.

Grand Clearance Sale ODDS AND ENDS

Of Men's and Boys' fine hand-sewed Caif Shoes in Button, Lace and Congress. Gents' Calf Congress, hand-sewed, \$3 00;

Gents' Call Bals, hand-sewed, \$4 00; re-duced from \$8 00. Gents' Calf Button, hand-sewed, \$3 00;

educed from \$7 00. Boys' hand-sewed Congress, \$2 00; re-duced from \$5 00. Gents' Cork-Sole Bals, \$2 00; reduced from \$4 00.



In answer to Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hamill said there was a settling room in the Board of Trade building, in which puts and calls were frequently bought and sold from 1:15 o'clock, the time the exchange closed, until 4 o'clock. No record was kept of these transactions. In his opinion, these deal-ings had no appreciable effect on prices in the onen market. The difference between a the open market. The difference between a future and an option was that one was a contract and the other only a privilege to make a contract. Mr. Hatch said that all the members of the committee admitted there was such a thing as a legitimate sale of futures. He asked Mr. Hamil to define an illegitimate

Mr. Hamill said the law of Illinois and the courts had defined the difference. The Board of Trade required an actual delivery board of irade required an actual delivery in every case—not a personal delivery, in-volving carting of wheat from one ware-house to another, but a delivery of a ware-house set, on which the wheat could be obtained. The sale was made on actual wheat, and that sale could be duplicated able contract.

Aids Production.

passage of the bill, on the ground that it prohibited dealings in "futures." The sys-

tem of "future deliveries," Mr. Hamill

said, grew up in response to a demand from agriculturists for a continuous open mar-

ket, which was impossible without future buying and selling. He believed the sale of futures was in the interest of producers.

Speculation, in his opinion, had a tendency

to sustain values. If a man were pro-

hibited from buying for future delivery a

great stimulus to buying would be taken

In answer to Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi,

lation forced prices down, but he believed

this was generally temporary, and that in the aggregate it sustained prices. A "put"

or "call" was not tolerated by the Board of

Trade. It was purely a gambling transac-tion, and the board would welcome any-thing which prohibited it.

Puts and Calls After Market Hours.

Mr. Hamill admitted that sometimes speen

To Mr. Hatch Mr. Hamill said that dupli-cation of contracts would not have any ef-fect whatever on the "visible supply." The contract might be passed from hand to hand and finally come back to the first man who made it. The contract must be lived up to whenever the time arrived for its ful-fillment. This future dealing kept up the prices because the "short" seller was the most anxious buyer, and the producer had him as well as the miller and the exporter to sell to. He believed this influence of to sell to. He believed this influence of the "bulls" more than counteracted the excess of sales over actual produce. He knew of hardly any "bears" who had made

money, but could name a number of "bulls" who had grown rich. Referring to Mr. Hamill's statement that agriculturists had first demanded "future"

To Mr. Moses, Mr. Hamill said the one-eighth of a cent commission was liable to "break" both sides to a deal, and that the speculator was his own worst enemy. The

indefinitely just as a \$5 bill could be passed from hand to hand. The sale was a negoti-No Effect on Visible Supply. To Mr. Hatch Mr. Hamill said that dupli-

dealings, Mr. Hatch called attention to the fact that there was an unbroken line of agricultural organizations demanding the passage of the bill.

cans courted an investigation.

Not Afraid of Its Record.

The Republican party, said Mr. Funston had no fear of its record. It had no spolo gies to make. But why this investigation? Why did not the Democrats bring in a bill to repeal the McKinley act. They dared not do it. No such bill would come from the Committee on Ways and Means. He understood that the Chairman of that committee would report a bill to remove the duty on wool, one of the products of the farm. The only enemy the farmer had was farm. The only enemy the farmer had was the Democratic party. Why did not the committee report a bill repealing the pres-ent tariff law? Because it was afraid of the question; because it did not wish to touch the question until after the next election. It contented itself with condemning the McKinley bill. Whenever there was a cold blast from the north, whenever there was a drought, whenever the grasshoppers destroyed the farmers' crops, the Demo-crats put their hands in their pockets and said; "It is the McKinley bill." The investigation could do no good, as the committee had no power to summon witnesses or to send for papers and persons. Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, hoped that if the

investigation were ordered the committee would send for the present chief magistrate of Iowa, who, in his annual message, said: "At no time in the history of Iowa have her people been blessed with more prosper-ity than they now enjoy."

Hot Words From a Southerner.

Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi, expressed the opinion that from the role Farmer Funston acted in this tragedy he was better equipped as a witness in court than to testify here as to what was for the benefit of the great farming interests of the country. When the gentleman spoke of the prosperity of the farmer he was either profoundly ignor-ant of the effect of the McKinley bill or he wilfully and deliberately misrepresented the situation. Mr. Livingstone, of Georgia, in a two-

minute speech took issue with Mr. Funston as to the effect of the tariff law upon the farmes. The gentleman from Kansas, said, seemed to be afraid of justice. He (Mr. Livingstone) supposed that the Com-mittee on Agriculture was an honest body, and the imputation that the gentleman made that it could not be depended upon to make an honest report was not justifiable. The farmers of the country would be heard on this floor, if not now, in the next Congress; and the gentleman from Kansas could take due notice.

Mr. Butler, of Iowa, expressed his de-light at hearing his colleague (Mr. Dolliver) quote the words of the grandest Gov-ernor Iows ever had.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, replying to the remark made by Mr. Funston, that the Democrats dare not bring in a bill to repeal the McKinley law, stated that he had in-

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, spoke of the de-pression of the farming industry in his State. Referring to the burning of corn as fnel in his State, he said by the light of that corn fire the farmers read the history of the Republican party, and that was the reason that the Alliance had carried the State at the last election.

First Attack on the McKinley Bill.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, made a one-min ute speech in support of the resolution, and bore testimony to the fairness and impartial-ity of the Committee on Agriculture in dealing with questions of this character. The resolution was then adopted without

division. Mr. Hatch, who has been pressing this resolution, says he regarded its adoption as the first shot fired against the McKinley bill, and believes that it will have its effect. He thinks that an investigation will show that the law has been detrimental to agricultural interests, and that the Committee on Agriculture will find no difficulty in obtaining, voluntarily, witnesses to testify as to the existing facts

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, from the Com-

A Dry Dock for Louisians On motion of Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana,

a Senate bill appropriating \$350,000 for a dry dock on the Government reservation near Algiers, La., (and limiting the entire cost to \$850,000) was taken from the calendar and passed.

The bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Missouri river, between its mouth and the mouth of the Dakota or James river, across the Mississippi river between St. Paul, Minn., and Southport, In., and across the Illinois river between its mouth and Joliet, Ill., was also taken from the calendar and passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, the pending question being Mr. Gorman's amendment to strike out the section creating the office of superintendent of public documents. After a long discussion the section was modified and the bill (which had been considered in committee of the whole) was reported to the Senate and passed. Yeas, 41; nays, 27. passed. House bill to amend the act authorizing

the construction of a railroad, wagon and

foot bridge at Burlington, Ia., was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Paddock's bill for preventing the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs was then taken up as the special order. The bill was read in full, and portions of the report which accompanied a like bill at the last Congress were also read. The bill went over as unfinished business. to come up at 2 o'clock each day. After a brief executive session the Senate ad-

HE HAS GONE ASTRAY.

The Popular Doorkeeper of the Massa

chusetts House Mysteriously Missing. BOSTON, Feb. 15 -] Special.]-Captain Stillman B. Edgell, doorkeeper of the Massachusetts Senate, disappeared three weeks ago and no tidings of his whereabouts have been learned, although the State and city police have used every means to find him. He was a gallant soldier during the war and lost his right

arm at Cold Harbor. For more than 28 years he has been one of the most popular attaches of the State House.

Three weeks ago vesterday Captain Edgell left the State House at 6.30 in the evening with the avowed intention of going to his home in Waltham. He did not arrive there. Since he left the State House he seems to have been absolutely lost. For more than a year he has been troubled with dyspepsia, and at times the disease has taken on an acute form. From this his friends have thought it has affected his mind and the captain, in a fit

of insanity, has wandered away. He is a fine looking man about 55 years of age. He wore a large mustache and the erect carriage of a soldier, was well dressed, and when last seen had a diamond ring and pin that were probably worth \$60. He also had probably \$300 in money.

REGULAR 50c dress goods at 25c, 35c s yard and 75c dress goods at 50c a yard. These are sample bargains.

JOS. HORNE & CO.S', Penn Avenue Stores.

WE have a slide between Birmingham and Point Bridge that will block the line for at least 48 hours. Passenger trains will start from Pittsburg and run via P., F. W. & C. Ry. and Ohio connecting bridge until further notice. Mansfield accommodations will run to and from Point Bridge, and there will be no service over the Panhandle between Pittsburg and Birmingham.

BLACK jackets at greatly reduced prices -\$5, \$8, \$10 and \$12-many worth more than double these prices. JOS. HORNE & Co.'s

Penn Avenue Stores.

act the rates upon the cheaper articles of goods worn by the masses of the people are rohibitory, and hence the home product is without competition, except among the home manufacturers. The passage of the bill will largely reduce the prices of woolen ood, and thus increase their consumption." The bill of Representative Turner, of Georgia, placing cotton ties, cotton bagging, machinery for manufacturing the same, etc., upon the free list, is considered of great importance to cotton growers, and its provisions are familiar to the public.

The Free Binding Twine Bill.

The free binding twine bill which the Democrate of the committee also decided to Democrats of the committee also decided to report is very brief, and merely provides that "from and after its passage all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from Istle, or Tampico fibre, jute, manilla, sisal grass, or sunn, shall, when imported, be exempt from duty." The various bind-ing twine bills were reported to a special sub-committee, of which Mr. Bryan, of Nebreste was chairman and the bill is re-Nebraska, was chairman, and the bill is re ported by the sub-committee and accepted by the Democratic members as a substitute for all the bills on this subject.

for all the bills on this subject. In regard to the binding twine bill, Mr. Bryan said to the Associated Press reporter: "The subject matter of these bills was under discussion during the last Congress. The tariff bill of that Congress, as it passed the House, fixed a rate of 1½ cents per pound on binding twine. The Senate Finance Committee, to which the bill was referred, reported the same back, with the recom-mendation that the duty be fixed at 1½ cents per pound. But while the bill was under consideration in the Senate it was so amended as to place binding twine on the free list. All the Democratic Senators voted excepting one, and all favored the amendment, while a number of Republican Senators voted with the Democrats. Senstors Allison and Wilson, of Iowa; Plumb, of Kansas; Paddock, of Nebraska; Wash-burne and Davis, of Minnesota; Moody, of South Dakota, and Mitchell, of Oregon, are so recorded. The vote stood 34 to 24 in favor of the amendment. In conference however, the present rate of seven-tenths of

1 per cent per pound was agreed upon. No Binding Twine Imported. "The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in formed the committee that no binding twine has been imported for several years. The only justification, therefore, for a tariff of even seven-tenths of a cent is that it is the

duty of the Government to so adjust the revenue laws as to prohibit importations, and this principle, aside from being inde-fensible on constitutional grounds, would, if carried out, destroy all revenues and compel us to raise the necessary expenses of Government in some other way. Five thousand tons of twine were manufactured and consumed in the United States in 1890 If, as is probable, the seven-tenths of a cent is added to the prices because of this pro-tection, then the item cost the farmers of the United States \$700,000 and brought no revenue to the Government. There are 35 cordage and binding twine factories in the United States, 29 of which are owned and con-United States, 29 of which are owned and con-trolled by the trust or National Cordage Company, of New York. The 29 in the trust produce 60 per cent of the total out-put. It is my opinion that this bill will pass the House by a very large majority, and I do not believe that the Senators who

and I do not believe that the Senators who favored it before will dare to oppose it this time. If they do, they will find it very difficult to defend their course to the farm-ers. The President will hardly veto the bill if it reaches him, however much he may be opposed to changing the existing tariff law. If the Senate once sees the wisdom of modifying the present law, it may be per-suaded to accept other measures which will be presented to it. The bill, I think, will be reported to the House early this week, in company with several other measures which are about ready."

A Struggle Begun for Supremacy. It is probable that there will be an inter-esting struggle between the tariff bills and the Bland free silver coinage bill for pre-

SU-NOL OR SUN-OL.

Robert Bonner Settles the Question of Pronunciatio

The McIntosh-Huntington Co., Cleve-Ind, Ohio, have introduced a new bicycle named the "Sunol." The company wrote to Mr. Bonner, owner of "Sunol," stating that as they had the best bicycle in exist-ence they had taken the liberty of calling it after the fastest horse, and asking Mr. Bonner how "Sunol" came to be so named and how the name is pronounced. Mr. Bonner courteously answered as follows:

8 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1892.

DEAR SIRS-Sunol was named after a station on the Southern Pacific R. R. It is Spanish, and is pronounced Su-nol, although people who are familiar with the Spanish anguage pronounce it Su-nole. Yours truly,

ROBERT BONNER.

His Valetine Caught Her.

He was a youth head over heels in lov with her, but too shy to ask her. H H studied long about what sort of a valentine he should send that would express his pas-sion and break the ice for him. At last he decided to send her a sack of Camellia flour and awaited anxiously her answer, which was as follows: "Will I bake for you and use Camellia flour? I'm yours Johnnie, come and take me." There is nothing like

Camellia to bind together two loving hearts and keep them bound after marriage. Try it.

More To-Day, More To-Day. Another big lot of those 25c printed satines to sell for 11c s yard-over 100 pieces sold last week in less than two days. JOS. HORNE & CO.S', Penn Avenue Stores.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Ia., Farmer, says: "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all suffer-ers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years, and bave found it the best I ever used for the es for which it is intended." 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists. TTSSu

Panhandle Train Arrangement.

Until further notice, the use of the Birmingham and Fourth avenue station, P., , C. & St. L. R. R., will be discontinue Trains with their terminals at Mansfield and McDonald will start from and arrive at Point Bridge station; all other trains will leave and arrive at the Union station, and will have a train connecting with at Sheri-dan which will leave Point Bridge on time. J. J. TURNER, Supt.

More To-Day. More To-Day.

Another big lot of those 25c printed times to sell for 11c a yard-over 100 ieces sold last week in less than two days. Jos. HORNE & Co.'s satines to Penn Avenue Stores

the bill passed, because it would give them monopoly and enable them to buy on their own terms.

S. W. Allerton and Mr. Morton, of the



CABINETS, \$1 PER DOZEN. A one-half life size crayon, handsomely framed, 55. No stairs to climb. Use the fel2-rrs

With an increased capacity and hydraulic machinery, we are prepared to furnish all work in our line cheaper and better than by the old methods. Repairing and general machine work. Twenty-ninth street, and Allegheny Valley Railroad. fei6-60-TTS



Cheapness is one thing, quality another. We often sacrifice prices, but the quality of our goods can always be depended upon. Unlike some competitors, we do not aim to keep the CHEAPEST line of Infants' Outfits. but prefer to sell a quality that sensible mothers will appreciate.

Flannel Short and Long Skirts,

- Infants' Long Cloaks, in Cream and Tan Cashmere, beautiful designs of embroidery and trimmed in the best style, from \$2 to \$12.
- Infants' Elderdown Reefers at \$2 25, cream,
- pink and blue. Infants' Flaunel Pinning Blankets, knit Sacques and Shawls and knit Bands.
- 25c to 44c. ildren's Night Gowns, two lines, all Mother Hubbard style and every size, Mother Hubbard style and Style and Style and Style All Style and Style All Style and Style All Style and Style and Style All Style and Style All Style and Style All Style and Style and Style All Style and Style and Style All Style and Style an
- from 40c up. Children's White Skirts, plain and em-Infants' Leggins, Bibs, Mittens, Aprons and Dispers.

PLEASE NOTE Those beautiful Embroidered Ladies' Flannel Skirts have been reduced to \$2. Do you want one at this figure? If so, come quick. Another pointer: We are daily making to order Beautiful Lamp Shades; have new frames to-select from and can save you from \$3 to \$10 on every shade.







harged. THE CENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract 0 A is superior to



improves the appetite and aids digestion. It is an excellent tonic in convalescence, for the weak and debilitated, and a

Delicious Table Beverage. Purchasers are warned against impos-tion and disappointment. Insist upon the "Genuice," which must have the signature of "JOHANN'HOFF" on the neck label.

Chicago Board, also opposed the bill. Brosi, the Jeweler, Discharged,

Brosi, the defaulting Southside jeweler, appeared before Alderman McMasters vesterlay afternoon for a hearing on the charge of forgery, preferred by Cashier Stamm, of the Iron and Glass Savings Bank. The prosecution failed to appear and he was dis-



Elite Photo Parlors, 516 Market Street.

• 52 614 SI · fel6-TTF City. JAS. M'NEIL & BRO.,

BOILERS, PLATE AND SHEETIRON WORK. PATENT SHEET-IRON ANNEALING BOXES.

Infants' Slips, 25c to \$5 50. Infants' Long Skirts, 650 to \$2 50. Children's Dresses, 18, 29 and 22 inches long, 85c to \$5 50. Children's % or first Walking Dresses, 95c to

Children's plain and tucked Drawers, all sizes, 13c to 25c. Children's Embroidered Drawers, all sizes, ONLY AN ADVERTISEMENT. Children's Night Gowns, two lines, all

300 DOZEN broidored, all sizes. Unlaundered Shirts At 50c Each, or

\$6 A DOZEN. These Shirts are made of New York Mills, or Utica Nonpareil Muslin, good linen bosoms, reinforced felled seams, and are of extra quality.

The usual price is 75c, but we are selling them at 50 cents AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

FLEISHMAN & CO.,

,504, 506 and 508 Market St.