

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House Adopts the Conference Report on the Measure.

ONLY TWELVE HOURS OF DEBATE.

The Report Passed by a Vote of 185 to 118—The Senate Discusses the Harris Resolution on the Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the house shortly after midnight by a vote of 185 to 115, and at noon today the report will go to the senate for action there. This eclipses all previous records. The result was accomplished after 12 hours of continuous debate. But two speeches were made by the republicans—one by Mr. Dingley in opening the debate, and one by Mr. Payne, of New York, in closing it. In all ten democratic and one populist speeches were made. The sugar schedule was the main point of assault. The galleries were crowded up to the time the vote was taken, many distinguished people being present.

The democrats, with five exceptions, voted against the report. The exceptions were Slayden, of Texas; Broussard, of Louisiana; Meyer, of Louisiana; Davey, of Louisiana, and Kieberg, of Texas. The populists and silverites did not vote solidly. Messrs. Shafroth, of Colorado, and Newlands, of Nevada, silverites, abstained from voting. Mr. Hartman, silverite, Montana, did not vote. The populists who voted against the report were as follows: Baker, Barlow, Botkin, Fowler, Jett, Lewis, Marshall, Martin, Peters, Simpson, Stroud and Vincent. Four did not vote—Howard, Kelley, Stark and Sutherland. The other populists were absent. An analysis of the vote shows that 180 republicans and five democrats voted for the report and 106 democrats and 12 populists against it.

The final conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was adopted. This out of the way, Mr. Dingley arose, and holding aloft the report and a great mass of papers, he said in calm tones: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the conference report on the tariff bill."

Salvos of applause from the republican side greeted this announcement. An effort was made to secure an agreement for a vote. Mr. Bailey said the minority desired three days, but knowing they could not obtain them, would be satisfied with two. Mr. Dingley refused to agree to this, saying: "Talk at this time is very expensive. It costs the treasury \$100,000 a day." "Not so expensive as the ten days you spent in arranging this meeting schedule with the sugar trust," retorted Mr. Bailey, amid a counter-round of applause by his followers. All efforts to reach an agreement failed, and Mr. Dingley opened his speech on the conference report. He took up each schedule, explaining in detail the changes made, and following closely the formal statement given out by the committee.

As to the question of revenue to be raised by the bill, Mr. Dingley pointed out the difficulty resulting from the large anticipatory importations. The bill next year, he calculated, would raise \$225,000,000, \$75,000,000 more than the present law. Over \$40,000,000 had been lost in this year's revenues by the importations of wool and sugar and other things, the duty on which was raised in the bill, so that he calculated that the bill this year would raise \$185,000,000. Mr. Dingley declared that there was no doubt that the revenue produced by the bill would be ample to meet the expenditures of the government.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, opened the debate for the democrats, criticizing the bill as the most vicious and burdensome ever imposed on the American people. In particular he discussed the serious effect of the measure on the workingmen and agriculturists. Mr. Wheeler referred to the advance on sugar stock in New York market to-day, and said this was the clearest evidence of the benefits conferred on the sugar trust. Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, a member of the ways and means committee, to whom Mr. Wheeler yielded a portion of his time, devoted his attention to assailing the sugar schedule agreed upon by the conferees. He asserted that the proposed schedule gave sugar double the protection received under the present law. He then compared the two schedules to show that the duty on refined sugar in the senate schedule and the new schedule were exactly the same.

Mr. Dingley openly avowed that the schedule gave a slight additional protection to refined sugar, but at the same time it raised raw all along the line. Then, amid a storm of cheers, Mr. Dingley demanded the previous question on the adoption of the conference report. Considerable excitement occurred while the vote was being taken. When the speaker announced the vote—185 ayes, 118 nays—the republicans broke into loud cheers. The house then, at 12:17 a. m., took a recess until Wednesday.

DISCUSSED THE HARRIS RESOLUTION. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The day in the senate yesterday was principally devoted to a discussion of Mr. Harris' resolution relating to the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, concluded his remarks in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Stewart spoke in opposition to it.

MILES OF FREIGHT CARS.

They Are Being Hauled into Five Western States to Move the Wheat Crop.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Long trains of empty freight cars—miles and miles of freight cars—have rolled out of Kansas City for two weeks and dropped off in twos, threes, fives, sometimes tens, on sidetracks along the lines of the railroads in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. These empty freight cars—and there are thousands of them—will be filled with new '97 wheat, and be coming back again. There will be the biggest kind of a grain rush inside of four or five weeks, and the best of management by railroad officials will be needed to prevent a huge grain blockade, or what will be almost as bad, a grain car famine. Conservative estimates of crop statisticians place the yield of wheat for this year in Kansas alone at 60,000,000 bushels, and there is a possibility that it will be even larger than this. The railroad men do not look for all of this grain to rush into the market at once, because there are many farmers in Kansas who can afford to hold their wheat for higher prices. But the railroad men have assurances that enough of it will be sent in early to create a big grain movement, and therefore they are busy now preparing to handle the business that will start about August 1 and continue heavy until the winter season.

MAY REFUSE LOW RATES.

Eastern and Western Railroads Find No Profit in Big Convention Traffic.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Traffic men of both eastern and western lines are considering the advisability of refusing in the future to make low rates for national gatherings. This year more than any other has shown to the railroad men that it is foolish from a revenue standpoint to make low rates for these big meetings. The fact is more apparent this year because the big meetings have come close together. Western men declare that the Christian Endeavor excursions have reduced their local business to almost nothing. Passenger trains running regularly have not in them enough passengers to keep the conductors busy. What few are traveling are business men. Eastern traffic men report as poor business in their territory. Local trains run almost empty and would have no passengers were it not for the fact that some people are obliged to travel. The reason for this state of affairs is the cheap rate for big meetings.

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

United States Controls Fully 90 Per Cent. of the Island's Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Hawaiian commerce during the last ten years is the subject of a circular just issued by the department of agriculture. The paper was prepared by F. H. Hitchcock, chief of the division foreign markets, under the direction of Secretary Wilson. The comparison of statistics shows that the United States controls 90 per cent. of the entire trade of the islands. The total value of exports and imports of Hawaii for 1896 was \$21,578,882, of which about two-thirds, \$15,515,350, was the value of goods exported. The average of exports of the ten years, 1887-1896, was \$11,052,141, and of imports, \$5,422,459, leaving an average balance of \$5,629,681 in favor of exports.

THEY ARE ALL RELATED.

Letcher County, Ky., with 12,000 Inhabitants, Populated by Four Families.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 19.—In Letcher county, Ky., there are six living children of Benjamin Webb, the original settler of the county, the oldest 80 years of age, the youngest 71. Within the vicinity of these old people live 800 of their descendants and their relationship can be traced to every one of the 12,000 population. Following the Webb family three other families settled near them, and into these families the Webbs married, and their progeny intermarried, so that from these four families sprung the entire population of Letcher county. Others coming in have wedded their daughters and sons. Yet there has been no perceptible mental or physical degeneration.

GOING TO ALASKA.

Conservative Men Say That Every River There is Filled with Gold.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 19.—The excitement over the Klondyke mines is on the increase and hundreds of people are preparing to sail for Alaska. The steamer Portland, which brought down over \$1,500,000 in gold, is on her return trip and will be crowded to her utmost capacity. Conservative men who have been in the country claim that there is room for hundreds of men more in Alaska. They admit that all of the fields in the vicinity of Klondyke have been taken, but every river in Alaska is, in their judgment, filled with gold, which can be secured if the men are willing to risk the hardships.

JAMES STEVENS RESCUED.

The Imprisoned Miner Was Without Food or Water 14 Days.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 19.—James Stevens, the imprisoned miner, was rescued from the Mammoth mine yesterday morning after an imprisonment of 14 days without food or water. At a depth of 125 feet the miners broke into the drift where Stevens had been confined. He is fearfully emaciated and has lost 70 pounds during his confinement, but his mind is clear.

PLACE FOR POWDERLY.

The Noted Labor Leader Made Commissioner-General of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Terence V. Powderly, the noted labor leader of Pennsylvania, to be commissioner-general of immigration. Terence V. Powderly, 11th of a dozen children of Irish parentage was born in Carbondale, Pa., in 1829. His first employment was with a canal company. He next entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway and joined



T. V. Powderly

A labor organization in 1871. He united with the Knights of Labor in 1876, rose rapidly, and in 1879 was elected general worthy foreman. The September following he became general master workman, the highest position in the order, which he held until his resignation. The salary of the general master workman, which was only \$800 a year in 1893, was increased to \$5,000 during his incumbency. In 1892 a stubborn fight was made on Powderly by John W. Hayes, then general secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, and a powerful faction, and Powderly was forced to resign. Sovereign succeeding Powderly subsequently exposed republican principles and some of his former associates called him a traitor. During the last campaign he made speeches for Mr. McKinley.

OPPOSED TO FREE SILVER.

The New Transmississippi President Puts Himself on Record.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 19.—When Saturday morning's session of the Transmississippi congress opened President Craig said that the committee on permanent organization had recommended him as president of the congress with full knowledge of his views upon the financial question. Later the congress had put itself on record as demanding the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. He therefore asked the congress to name his successor.

William J. Bryan stated that the financial views of Mr. Craig would not be inconsistent with his duties as presiding officer. The question was put to a vote and the congress unanimously refused to accept Mr. Craig's resignation.

It was voted to hold the next meeting at Wichita, Kan.

PAID THEIR DEBTS.

American Baptist Missionary Societies Wipe Out a Big Obligation.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The American Baptist Missionary union and the American Baptist Home Mission society have succeeded in wiping out their joint debt of \$486,000. Including John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$250,000, which was contingent on the raising of \$250,000 more, the societies have collected \$503,031.45. The subscribers to the fund number nearly 5,000 and as several of the largest contributors objected to having their names made public, the committee in charge of the work decided to publish no names, but simply to publish the amounts collected by states and districts. Among the largest contributors are: Massachusetts, \$61,000; New York, \$55,000; Ohio, \$13,000; Illinois, \$15,000; Indiana, \$6,000; Missouri, \$1,000, and Colorado, \$500.

A MOB'S AWFUL WORK.

Alabama Negro Preacher Beaten to Death and Then Hanged.

FLORENCE, Ala., July 19.—A negro preacher named Edmondson, who assisted Anthony Williams, the negro murderer who was killed and whose body was burned, to escape for a time, was caught by 400 pursuers early yesterday morning, dragged from the house of a negro woman, beaten to death with rocks and clubs, the body shot repeatedly and then hanged.

Forest Fires in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Forest and field fires are doing much damage in various parts of this state. Near the town of Red Bluff, about a dozen residences have been burned, cattle ranges destroyed and standing crops are threatened. The loss is already over \$100,000. The hills near the town of Kenwood are in flames and many farms are in danger. In the vicinity of Mount Diablo, fire is laying waste the fields and the mountain houses are threatened.

Enormous Cotton Crop.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 19.—Reports from all parts of the territory indicate that the cotton crop will be an enormous one. The acreage is more than double that of last year and the condition first-class. Cotton dealers estimate the crop of the territory will be fully 110,000 bales, which will bring into Oklahoma in new money about \$14 for every inhabitant of the territory.

Acquitted Under the "Unwritten" Law.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 19.—Jacob S. Harris, who shot dead Thomas H. Gratz, a pension lawyer, whom he had found caressing Mrs. Harris on a bench in Gratz park, was released by Judge Falconer in the city court yesterday. The judge said that while Harris was guilty of murder under the written law, he would acquit him under the unwritten law.

Shake into Your Shoes
Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous, hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Write to Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Bicycle Saddle.
Deadshot Dick—What's Wild Bill so mad about to-day?
Texas Tim—About a week ago he saw an ad in a paper for a saddle that sold for \$5, so he sent the V, an' they sent him a darn toy saddle for a rookin' horse.—Up-to-Date.

The Mead Cycle Company, Chicago, is the original house to sell reliable bicycles at low prices direct to the rider. They have built up a large business by their honorable dealings and have won the confidence of their customers. They ask the public to believe that the house which leads and controls the best source of supply is the best house to do business with.

There are 250,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used on Sunday by a woman who discovered after coming out of church that her new hat was adorned with a tag on which was written: "Reduced to 6 shillings 11½ pence."—Tit-Bits.

"Did you tell that young man not to call here any more?" asked Mabel's father, severely. "N—no." "Why not?" "I didn't think that it was necessary. I don't see how he could call any more, now. He calls seven times a week."—Washington Star.

Editor—"Mr. Cose, your jokes have lost all their humor here of late. What's the trouble?" Joe Cose—"I guess I'm not well. I've felt rather funny for a week past."—Philadelphia North American.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20

CATTLE—Best heaves	4 15	65	4 70
Stockers	4 01	65	4 35
Native cows	2 63	65	3 40
HOGS—Choice to heavy	2 75	65	3 37½
SHEEP	2 40	65	3 60
WHEAT—No. 2 red	67½	65	68
No. 2 hard	63½	65	64
CORN—No. 2 mixed	23½	65	24
OATS—No. 2 mixed	18	65	18½
RYE—No. 2	28	65	29
FLOUR—Patent, per sack	2 15	65	2 45
Fancy	1 80	65	1 95
HAY—Choice timothy	7 00	65	7 50
Fancy prairie	5 50	65	5 75
BRAN (sacked)	32	65	32½
BUTTER—Choice creamery	12½	65	13½
CHEESE—Full cream	9½	65	12
EGGS—Choice	45	65	46
POTATOES	40	65	50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native and shipping	4 01	65	5 00
Texas	2 75	65	4 20
HOGS—Heavy	3 23	65	3 55
SHEEP—Pair to choice	2 50	65	3 75
FLOUR—Choice	3 00	65	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70	65	71½
CORN—No. 2 mixed	24	65	24½
OATS—No. 2 mixed	17	65	17½
RYE—No. 2	32½	65	33
BUTTER—Creamery	11	65	15
LARD—Western mess	3 75	65	3 85
PORK	7 55	65	8 00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Common to prime	3 90	65	5 10
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 10	65	3 62½
SHEEP—Pair to choice	2 25	65	3 90
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 20	65	4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	75½	65	78
CORN—No. 2	25½	65	26¼
OATS—No. 2	18	65	18½
RYE	30	65	36½
BUTTER—Creamery	11½	65	14½
LARD	3 80	65	4 02½
PORK	7 50	65	7 55

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Native steers	4 35	65	5 05
HOGS—Good to choice	3 80	65	4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77½	65	78
CORN—No. 2	20	65	21
OATS—No. 2	22	65	22½
BUTTER—Creamery	11	65	15
PORK—Mess	7 50	65	8 00

GROVES

MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 15, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
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of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

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should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

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No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until at last the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be cured by

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Not a violent mass of mercurial and mineral poisons, but a PURE VEGETABLE COMPOUND, that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, makes it strong, and restores muscular action, at the same time gently stimulating the liver and kidneys. Not a patent liquid or pill-form dose, but a CANDY TABLET—pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action.

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CHICAGO ILLINOIS
CATALOGUE FREE

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STOCK, COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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