THE TARIFF.

Synopsis of the Debate in the National House of Representatives.

On the 19th Mr. Dalzell (rep., Pa.) continued his remarks. He began by recapitulating the charges he had made against Mr. Johnson (dem., O.). He did not believe, and had it on authority of the president of the Cambria iron works, that Mr. Johnson paid higher wages than his neighbors. Johnson and Carnegie were both robber barons, with the difference that the latter was a true philanthropist and gave \$5,000 a day for the relief of the poor in Pittsburga, while the fa'se philanthropist from Cleveland (Johnson) takes advantage of the winter's blast to dicker about the wages of his employes. He (Johnson) had waxed fat on the watered stock of his street railroads, and his bank account was swelled by the manufacture of rails under the protection of patents.

Mr Johnson replied by saying that the question before the committee was whether steel ralls should go on the free list. He had listened to the fearful tirade against himself and his partner, but even confessing that all said was true that offered no reason why rails should iot go on the free list. The personal side of this controversy was not brought into the house by him. Instead of arming himself with arguments he (Dalzell) had brought pins here to stick into him (Johnson). As to the per-zonal charges, he plead guilty to the first, that he was a monopolist. To the next charge, that he was manufacturing a class of rails protected by 120 patents and would not be af-fected by free rails. Mr Johnson replied: "We only have twenty or thirty patents on rails; we tried to perpetuate the monopoly and control the market, but the courts decided against us. That threw us open to home competition. My amendment proposes to put girder rails on the free list, so that we will be open to the world's

competition." Mr. Johnson went on to explain that the alternative was to reduce wages or close the mills entirely, as was done at Sparrow Point, As to the grave charge that the record he had practiced a decent upon the house, he explained that when he made his speech he was totally unprepared to answer the question Mr. Dalzell propounded to him. When he went home and consulted his records he found he was slightly in error and he had made the change to which Mr. Dalzell had alluded. But the first thing he had done the next day was to inform Mr. Dalzell of that fact.

The gentleman had been so hard pressed, continued Mr. Johnson, that he had lugged in his wicked partner, Arthur J. Moxham. Mr. although not a naturalized citizen, when the flood at Johnstown left 12,000 people in the water and 3,000 drowned, was chosen die tator. He fed the living and buried the dead. It was also true that he had purchased an engine in England because he could not get it here until five months after the English manufacturer agreed to deliver it. In those five mouths he had paid out \$175,000 in wages. The purchase of that engine had benefited American labor. The other personalities had been brought into this controversy by the eloquent advocate of the steel rail trust to cloud the argument. In all seriousness he declared that this steel-rail pool was only typical of other protected trusts the existence of some of which was perhaps not so

easily proved as this. Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) declared that free ratis would enable many companies to repair their roads and take many out of the hands of

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, took a position against Mr Johnson. He and many other democrats had no doubt sympathized with much that Mr. Johnson bad said, but they could not afford to go off in a great question like this at half-cock. There were, he de-clared, no friends of the steel-rail pool among those who framed this schedule. The steelrall schedule had been dealt with in the same spirit of fairness as others had been Mr. Hopkins (rep., Ill.) offered an amend-

ment to restore the existing rates on steel This was lost without a division. The vote was then taken on Mr. Johnson's free-rall amendment, which was defeated by a

mun Wilson Mr Henderson (rep. Ia.) was then recognized to offer the agricultural schedule of the McKinley law as a substitute for that of the

sir. Hull (rep., Ia.) followed with a discussion of the effect of the agricultural schedule on his state. This precipitated a long discussion between Mr. Hull and Mr. Springer (dem., III.), who produced statistics and figures to prove that protection for the farmer was a

On the 20th Mr. Henderson's amendment substituting the existing law for the proposed agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill was de-feated-yeas, 63; nays, 116. Other amendments were offered and voted down. Mr. Bynum (dem. Ind.) offered an amendment defining more exactly the different classes of iron, but not materially altering the pending bill. Mr. Bynum held that failures and strikes were more at under protection than they had been under the Walker low tariff, and that the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the people he hame of protection was the tariff bill of His amendment was unanimously

Mr. Hita (rep., Ill.) offered an amendment providing the when a country imposed a tax on American products which this country im-ported free that the existing rates be imposed. He made a plea against the throwing away of the opportunities the tountry possessed of wresting from Canada free eary of our manufactures and agricultural produce in return for free entry into the United States of Canadian coal. He pleaded for reciprocity with Canada—a reciprocity which should not give Canada all the advantages. Representatives of Canada had been besieging the doors of the state department for forty years asking for reciprocity. In appealing to the democratic party not to throw awny the great advantages they possessed in reciprocity, he said: "We all live under the same flag. We are legislating for ourselves and not for foreigners. There is a market in

Canada which we could get in a great part." At the night session the first three speakers (rep., Pa.) and Boatner (dem., La.). The latter in referring to the sugar question said it was the only American agricultural product which could be protected incidentally by a tariff for revenue only. But the Wilson bill was not a democratic measure in the sense of ng a revenue bill, for it intentionally cut below the line of necessary revenue, and was out and out a protective measure where it was not a free trade bill.

Mr. Strong (rep., O.) drew in parallel columns an amusing picture of the farmer as he is under protection and as he was "in the good old days of free trade," the comparison being largely in favor of the latter-day farmer. Wheeler (rep., Ill.) thought the Wilson bill should be entitled "A Bill to Decrease the

Revenue and Increase the Public Debt by the Issue of Bonds," instead of a bill to reduce taxation and to raise revenue.

On the 22d a running debate was had on several amendments offered to the sugar schedule

of the Wilson bill. Mr. Dockery (dem., Mo.) arraigned the bounty paragraph in unmeasured terms and said he would cheerfully vote to strike the bounty

feature from the statute books. Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) made a vigorous attack upon what he called the cowardice of the democratic party in retaining a bounty which they had denounced as unconstitutional. Mr. Gear (rep., Ia.) advocated the bestowal

of bounties, which he said had always been the policy of the government.

Mr. Bryan (dem., Neh.) protested against putting a tax back on sugar, and to raise the revenue needed he favored an income tax.

Mr. Dingley (rep., Me.) said he was in favor of centinuing in the experiments provided by the tariff of 1890 to test the question as to whether we can produce our own sugar by offering for fifteen years a bounty of two cents. per pound. He was opposed to the pending

Wilson (dem., W. Va.) spoke briefly against any change in the tariff bill as prepared by the committee on ways and means Brief speeches were made by other members, after which the proposed amendments were voted on-one by Mr. McRae (dem., Ark.) suspending the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list, being agreed to-135 to 69, auother by Mr. Warner (dem., N. Y.) putting refined sugar on the free list, peing also adopted

Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.) was in favor of party much excess for giorification. It might coffin and he is now under treatment. near Sullivan island.

ly. He regarded it as a fraud and an outrage, and was gratified at the action of the house in adopting an amendment for its repeal.

Mr. Hilborn (rep., Cal.) took up and presented seriatim the articles of California pro luction in which California would be injured by the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Goldzier (dem., Ill.) defended the Wilon bill, and was followed by Mr. Avery (rep.,

Mich.) who spoke in opposition to it. On the 23d the Warner amendment placing refined sugar on the free list was decided to be a substitute for the Roberts amendment, and as such was adopted—161 to 39. All sugar, both raw and refined, is thus placed on the free list. The coal schedule was then taken up and deduty of from 40 to 75 cents per ton on coal. Mr. Brosius (rep., Pa.) epposed free coal. His state, he said, produced 10,000,000 tons a

naked and defenseless. Mr. Wise (dem., Va.) supported the proposition to place a duty on coal.

Mr. Tucker (dem., Va.) advocated an amend-

ment to place a duty of 40 cents on coal, Mr. Turpin (dem., Ala.) said that his state had given a heavy democratic majority for the national ticket. They did so because they expected a tariff for revenue only. They did not think that such men as Wilson, McMillin and Breckinridge would put coal and iron on the

Mr. Walker (rep., Mass.) declared that no portion of the country would be so immeasurbly benefited by free coal, free iron ore and free wooi as New England, and yet she did not ask for it. She did not want the raw materials that went into her factories free and their products taxed. She wanted protection sections of the country. Massachusetts would vote for a duty of 75 cents on coal; noth-

ng more, nothing less. Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) closed the debate n support of the free-coal proposition in the sending bill. It was a matter of no con-equence, he said, what the Mills bill did or what he had said ten years ago. The democratic party had grown immensely since then and he hoped he had kept up with the proces-

The proposed amendments were then voted upon and defeated, thus continuing coal upon the free list.

The iron schedule was then taken up, and Mr. Oates (dem., Ala.) offered an amendment taking iron ore from the free list and placing duty of 40 cents a ton thereon. He said his amendment would permit the iron mines to continue in operation at the same scale of

wages as at present.

Mr. Hendrix (dem., N. Y.) spoke against the fron schedule of the bill. He said he did not know who authorized free traders, socialists and radicals to come into congress and try to dictate democratic policy. If this radical action were pursued the people at the polls would reverse the action of the last election.

Mr. Blair (rep., N. H.) took the floor and was speaking when the time arrived for recess. At the evening session speeches were made by Messrs, Tate, Wilson (O.), Patterson, Bartholdi and others.

Mr. Beltzhoover (dem., Pa.) said of the Wilson bill that it was neither a protection bill nor a free trade bill, but a miserable hybrid, which neither natural law nor common sense can ever justify. Why not have given us a free trade ill, pure and simple, which four-fifths of the emocratic representatives would cordially apport as the policy of their party, declared n the Chicago platform, or a bill to raise the ecessary revenues for the support of the govrnment by a tariff so adjusted as to equalize its burdens among all our people and inci lentally protect our industries and labor? present bill, he declared, will settle nothing, out unsettle everything.

On the 24th Mr. Denson (dem., Ala.) said he wanted protection on fron ore. "Give us protection," he said, "and leave the consequences to God and the American people."

Mr. Tawney (rep., Minn.) said there was every reason why the representatives of Minne sota should favor restricting the right of the foreigner to sell his products in the American had not spared the little one either, for head had to be held up while the noose vote of 100 to 73, forty democrats voting with markets "I care not whether it be iron ore or one the people of that state, but of all the states west of the Mississippi river, may have weater opportunity to supply the demand of hat market as it increases with the growth of he country in wealth and population.

Mr. Baldwin (dem., Minn.) expressed entirey opposite views to those of his colleague, Under free ore he feared no competition, and he favored a commercial union with Canada and commercial union was but another nam for free trade. Under free conditions of trade in Iron ore a second Pittsburgh could be built up in the west.

Mr. Forman (dem., Ill.) spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) appealed for free raw material and attacked the combines and trusts which came from the protection of those

Mr. Clark (dem., Mo.) said some of the mem bers on his side of the house were reformers in spots, and there were only three members who had the courage of their convictions and had given the weight of their influence toward putting on the free list articles in the produc ion of which they or their states are interested. Those disinterested patriots were the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Raynor and Mr. Tom Johnson. The man who is willing to reform himself is a reformer in deed. The trust-the gold trust, iron trust, the coal trust and all the rest of the trusts-might try to defeat him (Mr. Wilson), but the people of the country will take him in their mighty arms and carry him to a higher place.

Mr. Bynum (dem., Ind.) in speaking of the petitions which had been sent to congress said flooding the country with printed slips calling on everyone to send to their congressman postal card protests against the Wilson bill. Mr. Breekinridge (dem , Ark.) and Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) briefly appealed to the dem ocratic party to stand by the bill as prepared by the ways and means committee and to vote

The pending amendments were then voted on and defeated by about two to one, thus leaving ron ore on the free list. Amendments were then offered to he para-graph putting agricultural implements on the free list, and brief speeches were made by sev-

against the pending amendments.

eral members Mr. Draper (rep., Mass.) said there was no argument of either free traders or protectionsts which justified the putting of a highly finished product on the free list, while leaving all ts component parts on the dutiable list. Mr. Sickles (dem., N. Y.) in speaking of the pending amendments, said he thought that while free admission of articles should be the rule and not the exception, still the pending all did not raise sufficient revenue for the gov

ernment. If it was intended to tide over this deficiency by the imposition of an income tax, he wanted to state plainly that he was irreconcilably opnosed to an income tax. The internal revenue bill containing the in ome tax clause was, after considerable opposition, finally reported, and a recess taken. The speakers at the night session were Messrs, Ryan (N. Y.), Swanson (Va.), win (Minn.), Ikirt (O.), Cummings (N. Y.)-all

the bill; and Messrs. Wagner (Pa.), Johnson (N. D.), Moon (Mich.), Kiefer (Mich.) and Blair (N. H.)-all republicans-in opposition On the 25th amendments placing agricultural implements of all kinds and cotton machinery and equipment on the free list were lost, as was also a proposition to permit citizens of the United States to ship materials abroad to be

democrats-and Baker (pop., Kan.) in favor of

manufactured into goods for their own use, such goods to be admitted free of duty. Several committee amendments were agreed to among them being one to place crude oplum on the dutiable list at \$1 per pound; another to face a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on coal di, and a third to change the rate on pearl and During the debate Mr. Dingley (rep., Me.) defended the reciprocity provision of the Mc Kenley law, and Mr. Coombs (dem., N. Y.) said that while he did not indorse the sparit of the aw he did not think anything should be done to force America to relinquish her hold upon the

narkets acquired by it. Mr. Hundrick (dem., N. Y.) advocated the retention of the reciprocity clause of the Mc-

Mr. Turner, bae of the democrats of the ways At the evening session several speeches were its history. James G. Blaine, he said, was its author, and it ead furnished the republican

repealing the sugar bounty at once and entire- have widened our markets, but he was surprised to see any democrat indorse a law that vested in the president the power of retalia-

After some further debate the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson to repeal the reciprocity section of the McKinley law was adopted-126

Another amendment was then offered by Mr. Wilson to put a duty on chocolate valued at over 35 cents per pound of 2 cents per pound, other chocolate to be taxed 25 per cent ad valorem. Adopted. Mr. Lockwood (dem., N. Y.) vigorously at-

tacked the income tax. At the evening session Mr. Hicks (rep., Pa.) took strong ground against the Wilson bill bated, amendments being offered to place a and denounced it as an act to abolish revenue and to destroy American industries. It remained for the democratic party in 1892 to discover that protection was unconyear. Free coal would leave his constituents stitutional. He said the pending bill was a relic of ante-bellum days and represented the shrouded spirit of Calhounism stalking abroad. The republican party did not believe in direct taxation, and the policy of that party during the last thirty years proved how abun dantly successful protection has been in making this the greatest and most prosperous nation in the word.

The other speakers were Messrs. Hutchinson (dem., Tex.), Cobb (dem., Ala.), Goodnight (dem., Ky.) and Hines (dem., Pa.).

KILLS WIFE, CHILD AND HIMSELF. Alonzo Reese, of Pike County, Ill., Puts

an End to His Unhappy Family. JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 24.-The eastern part of Pike county is excited over the murder at Perry of Mrs. Alonzo Reese and her little babe, but s weeks old. The deed was done by the husband and father, who shortly after ended his own worthless life, sav ing the infuriated people from taking things into their own hands. This makes the third murder affair in the county in a month.

Tuesday morning the immediate neighbors were horrified to see Reese appear with a revolver. He said he had killed his wife and child, and seemed totally unconcerned about it. As soon as the terrible shock of the intelligence wore off the men of the vicinity determined that he should not escape, and they accordingly organized a posse to pursue him which was done. For a short time, though, he had considerably the start of them; he saw them coming in the distance and he made toward the residence of his sister, who lived at back in place and a new rope was some distance from the scene of the strung. Then the body was dragged crime. He coolly told her what he had done and she was speechless with mazement and fright, and before she could recover from her amazement he had gone about 30 feet from her and then deliberately drew his pistol and blew out his own brains, and by the time his pursuers arrived they had only his corpse to see to.

They then turned their steps toward stop the thrilling clamor. the home he had left, and arriving there a ghastly sight awaited them until the cries could be stopped, and Stretched on the floor lay the young the little body was clasped tightly hood was saturated. The neck had to her breast, but the fiend been broken in the first fail and the he had taken deliberate aim and sent was put over it. Then it was found a bullet through its heart and it lay that with the body flat on the drop cold and stiff in its mother's arms. The there would be almost no fall, and it remains were tenderly cared for and had to be pulled back to the inner had not Reese taken his life himself of the jail officials standing on the

there would never have been a trial. Reese, who is 34 years old, was marof his neighbors. He was of a quarrelhis bride very bitter. About eight weeks ago the birth of a baby girl made him a little more reasonable and he ceased his abuse, though he showed no affection. Several days ago he was again seized with one of his fits of temper, which ended in the tragedy.

AMENDING THE WILSON BILL. Important Changes Are Decreed by the

Ways and Means Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. - A number of important amendments have been adopted by the ways and means committee to the customs and internal revenue sections of the tariff bill. Among them are the following:

The tax on cigarettes, which had been placed at \$1.60 a thousand, was reduced to \$1. It is The sections admitting petroleum from other

countries free of duty when they admit American petroleum on the same terms was stricken out, leaving petroleum to come in free without any qualifications. Crude opium was taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list at \$1 a pound. To the paragraph relating to condensed milk,

upon which the house recently placed a duty of two cents a pound, the committee added a clause that the duty should be computed by adding also the weight of the package. Cut stones, including diamonds, are left at 10 per cent., as in the existing law.

The pearl button schedule was made to read "one cent per line per gross." The paragraph relating to the free importation of medals of gold, silver and copper was enlarged to include trophies of all sorts, such as prize cups for yatching gaces and the like. The reciprocity provision of the McKinley bill is stricken out of the bill, but the committee decided to make their action clearer by inserting a special provision in the bill specifically repealing section 3 of the present law. An amendment will be probably adopted in-

reasing the tax on manufactured cigars from \$3 to \$3.50 per 1,000. Several amendments were also made to the ome tax section. Section 2 was amended so that in computing incomes the necessary ex-penses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation, trade or profession may be deducted, and also all interest actually due and paid within the year by such person existing indebtedness. The same section was further amended by striking out the provision permitting guardians to make a deduction of \$1,000 in favor of each and every ward under

their guardianship.
Where reference is made in section 2 to the taxation of incomes derived from the sale of live stock and farm products an amendment is made exempting from the operation of the tax any part thereof consumed directly by the

A CLOSE CALL.

A Supposedly-Dead Englishman Revives Just Before His Funeral.

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- Thousands of persons gathered in the cemetery at Burton-on-Trent Friday to attend the funeral of Town Councilor Charles Wileman. When members of the family were called to take a last look at Witeman's face before the coffin lid should be screwed down two persons said they saw signs of life. Physicians who were summoned pronounced Wileman alive. The funeral services were suspended and the crowd was dismissed. Wileman was taken from the ers were drowned by a boat e psi and | P

A SCENE OF HORROR.

It Attends the Hanging of George H. Painter, in Chicago.

The Rope Breaks and the Doomed Man Falls to the Floor-Picked Up in a Dying Condition, His Inanimate Body Is Hanged Again.

A BOTCHED JOB. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—George H. Painter was hanged in the corridor of the county jail at 8:03 a. m. Friday for the murder of Alice Martin. The execution was marred and delayed by an unfortunate accident. At the first attempt made to carry out the sentence of the law at 7:59 the rope broke, carrying the condemned man to the floor with a heavy crash. Blood streamed from a wound in his head and dyed the white shroud in deep crimson stains.

The spectators—there were not many of them-jumped from their benches



GEORGE H. PAINTER. floor. Dr. Fortner and the other physicians and jail officials hurried to its side, but there was not a movement to indicate that life still existed. While the shroud-enveloped and bloodstained body lay at one side of the scaffold with the physicians hovering over it, the drop was put to the drop again, while suddenly cries from the prisoners in other parts of the jail broke in upon the almost deathlike stillness. They had in some way learned that the drop had fallen. The cries and shrieks were taken up from cell to cell, and from tier to tier until pandemonium seemed to have broken loose. The bailiffs were sent back to cent smaller than in the like week last year.

There was a pause in the proceedings then the body was placed a second wife, a wound in her forehead showing | time under the rope. It was a difficult where the fatal ball had entered. She task to fix the noose, and the scene had evidently been more concerned for was revolting. Blood had trickled to the welfare of her child than herself, as the bottom of the shroud and the will be suitably interred. The whole edge, where it could be supportvicinity is dreadfully stirred up, and ed in a sitting position by one more solid part of the scaffold. It seemed a long time, but in reality ried a year ago to the daughter of one it was only four minutes from the time the drop fell the first time until some disposition and made the life of Jailer Morris gave the signal and it again fell. It was 8:03 o'clock when Painter's body straightened out at the end of the rope after the second fall and at 8:18 he was pronounced dead.

Painter kept up his courage to the last. He had taken liquor to strengthen him before beginning his march to the scaffold. He walked to the platform without a tremor. On the scaffold he lows:

"If I killed Alice Martin-the woman I dearly loved, the woman I loved so much that I would have almost committed a crime for her, I pray this minute-my last minute on earth that the Eternal God will put me into eternal hell. Look bere, gentlemen, if there is one man among you who is an American, I say to you on his soul-on his soul. I say, see that the murderer of Alice Martin is found. Good-by.

[Painter's alleged crime for which he suffered the penalty of death was the murder of Alice Martin, in her room at 86 Oreen street, about midnight May 17, 1891. A man named Truesdale and a woman named Morris also lived in the house. A few moments before 12 o'clock they heard quarreling in the room of Alice Martin, followed by sounds as if blows were being struck and a fight was in progress. A few moments later they were startled by the appearance of Painter, who rushed into their room crying out: "Alice has been murdered." His cost, they declared, was somewhat bloody and he was greatly excited. They followed him back to the room where they found the lifeless body of Alice Martin lying across the bed and evidences of a terrible struggle. Painter gave the alarm to the police. He was subsequently arrested and at his trial was convicted. An unsuccessful appeal was made to the supreme court. Then Gov. Altgeld was granted a respite, but finally refused to interfere further, and the law was allowed to take

BATTLED SEVEN YEARS FOR LIFE

California's Governor Finally Commute the Sentence of a Murderer. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 29. - The sentence of John McNuity, condemned to hang, has been commuted by Gov. Markham to imprisonment for life. Seven years ago he shot Patrick Collins. The murderer was but 19 years of age and he got much sympathy. For nearly seven years he has been in jail. Six times has the day for his death been fixed, five times a gallows has been erected from which he expected to drop to death, but each time execution of his sentence has been

FOUR GIRLS WERE KILLED. Fatal Result of a Snowslide in White Bird

Guich in Idaho. Boiss, Idaho, Jan. 22 - News reached here that a fatal snowslide occurred in White Bird gulch. A family named Thomson lived at the bottom of the gulch, and the slide came down without a moment's warning, wrecking the house and killing four girls. The It is over 6,000 feet. parents and one infant child escaped.

Six Men Drowned. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 29.-B. B. Campsen and Fred Miller and four oth-

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES. Numerous Evidences of Increasing Activ-

ity in the Rusiness World. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Secretary Carlisle's decision to issue bonds and the early reports of large bids for them helped to accelerate recovery of industries and trade, as was hoped last week. Sale of the amount offered will check anxiety about the maintenance of note redemption, remove the only pretext for further issues of paper and thus give a solid basis for greater confidence regarding the financial future. The revenue is atili small-from costumes in January thus far \$10,805.601, against \$19,985.785 last year, and

-and the volume of domestic trade is still small "The increase in the number of hands emploved adds to the purchasing power of the people, and dealers' stocks are so reduced that any sign of larger consumption quickly gives mills more orders. In short, the conditions are such that, if not interrupted by adverse forces, they would naturally bring a steady revival of business.

from internal taxes \$9,487,979, against \$11,068,498

"Industrial gain is more definite than a week which his form was enveloped with ago. A few establishments have stopped work, while many have resumed or increased production, and though these are not works employing thousands each the aggregate increase is considerable. Reductions in wages continue, and about a quarter of them are of 20 per cent. the rest ranging from 7 to 17 per cent.

"In no direction are quotations of manufac-tured products higher, but while some have actually declined the general tone is so what stronger. The increase in demand for iron products is mainly in structural forms, cast pipe, wire rods, barbed wire and wire nails, while in rails and other railway iron business is remarkably small.

"Textile industries have increased the working force mainly in knit goods, underwear and carpets, though several woolen mills started and others are reported about to start, adopted. A resolution was adopted. The shoe and leather trades appear to gain a urging on congress the passage of little, though shipments from Boston for the week are again 34 per cent, smaller than last

The produce markets have been cidedly dull, though wheat for May fell at one time to the lowest point on record-Wheat exports are insignificant and the stocks in sight are too large for speculators or shortcrop prophets. Coffee and petroleum are a ing statistics were furnished by one of shade lower. Cotton, after a decline, has advanced a shade, although receipts continue

"Fallures in the United States were 430 this week, against 255 last year, and 55 in Canada against 40 last year. None are of great magnitude. The liabilities of the firms failing thus far reported this year amount to \$13,668,990, of which \$6,072,8:7 were manufacturing and (6,800).

353 of trading concerns. Bradstreet's says: "The improvement in industrial and commercial lines heretofore reported continues to grow moderately and shows gains from week week, although more conspicuously in manufacturing than in commercial lines This is indicated by the records of sixty-two resumptions of more important manufacturing establishments this week compared with seventeen shut-downs, and by the total of \$840,227,000, the bank clearings of the week at fifty-four cities, which is 9 per cent. smaller than in the preceding week and 31 per

DIED ERE FORTUNE SMILED. An Heir to Great Wealth Fills a Pauper's

Grave at Buffalo. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29. - Mrs. James B. Amos, of Auburn, Bay county, Mich., found her long-lost husband among the unidentified dead here Thursday. He had died unconscious that he was worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Amos was a marine engineer. He shipped from adoption of a series of resolutions favor-Bay City on the steambarge Maine in ing the continuance of the currency October, 1892. It was her last trip. On arriving in Buffalo Amos wrote to his banks, protesting against the rewife that he was unable to find work peal of the law taxing the curthere. She received no further commu- reney issues of state banks, favornication from him, and for the past ing a law authorizing national banks year has mourned him as dead.

Recently his aunt, Miss Abigail Amos, a wealthy spinster who lived part of the time at Fort Gratiot and creation of an expert monetary compart of the time at Detroit, died, making James B. Amos her residuary lega- systems of this and other countries. tee, thus bequeathing to him an estate The resolutions, after discussion, were worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Mrs. adopted. Amos wrote to all parts of the country but could find no trace of her husband, so she set out on a tour of the lake A Successful Test Made of the Hydraulic ports. She appeared at the coroner's office, and from the register of the unidentified recognized a description of first practical test of the hydraulic tun-

her husband. the estate. Amos was also insured in the Ancient Order of Foresters. The Mrs. Amos recognizes as points of identity. She has been on this search for a year.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

It Adjourns After Adopting Resolutions on Many Topics.

were as follows:

Urging prompt action by congress on all atters relating to the tariff and revenue, in eder that the industries of the country may adjust themselves to any new conditions, to recuperate from the effects of the recent financial crisis. Favoring the creion of a commission to investigate and report to congress upon the subject of the development of a comprehensive system of free waterways connecting some of the great cities of the country and principal lakes and rivers: favoring the deepening and widening of the channels of the Deiaware and Chris-tina rivers: favoring the consolidation of third and fourth-class mail matter at a rate of I cent for two ounces: favoring the suggestion made by Postmaster General Bissell in his last annual report that congress make direct appropriations for incidental expenses to tech appropriations for incidental expenses to ten the larger post offices of the country: me-orializing congress to amend the national banking law so as to provide that all infractions of the provisions be re-ferred to a commission consisting of the secre-tary of the treasury, the comptroller of the currency and the treasurer of the United

After a number of resolutions of thanks had been adopted the board adjourned sine die.

MISSING LINKS.

THE Chinese language is spoken by the greatest number of people, over THE deepest coal shaft in America is

at Pottsville, Pa. In 1885 it had reached 1,576 feet. THE longest wire span is a telegraph wire over the river Ristuah, in India.

THE swiftest bird is the kestrel, or sparrow hawk. It has been known to make 100 miles an hour.

In 1720 the world's commerce was amated at £88,000,000; in 1839 it was and indications point to netive operaated at £3,377,000,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE. It Takes Action on a Number of Live

Topics. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Immigration, especially as applied to the importation of artisans and professional men and women under contract, was again the absorbing topic of discussion at Thursday's session of the national board of trade. It was evidentathat there was considerable difference of opinion among delegates. The debate was precipitated by the report of the special committee on immigration matters. In brief the report,

which was adopted, was as follows: It stated that the national board of trade recommends the strict enforcement of the immigration laws of the country: also that these laws be so amended as to require from the authorities of the town or district whence immigrants depart a pertificate that the immigrant is a person of good moral character, has never been convicted of crime, has never been a public charge and is of industrious habits and character and capable of taking care of himself, such certificate to be countersigned by the nearest United States consul. It further recommends such modification of the immigration laws as will admit (under agreement), professional omen and technically expert artisans, as instructors, with such sufeguards and restric-

tions as will preserve the spirit of existing laws. Resolutions urging congress to confer further powers on the interstate commerce commissioners and recommending that the commission be directed to put into effect a classification of freight which shall be uniform throughout the United States were measures for the benefit of our merchant marine engaged in foreign com-

Train robbery and train wrecking were discussed at the meeting. In the course of the discussion some interest ing statistics were furnished by one of who said he had comgan, piled them from figures furnished by the Pinkertons. According to his statement during 1893 robberies were toported in seventeen states and one territory. The amount of money known to have been taken in all cases footed up \$320,700. One train was ditched, twelve train employes or express messengers were either killed or wounded, four passengers were wounded, and in

three cases passengers were robbed. All but one of these depredations were committed upon trains that would come under the provisions of the interstate commerce law. The record for 1893 showed an increase of 100 per cent. over the preceding year, while for the first sixteen days of 1894 the increase has been at the rate of 400 per cent. over 1893. In the face of such statistics as these there was no opposition to the passage of a resolution calling upon congress to enact such legislation as will secure that safe transit of passengers and of merchandise guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

The committee on finance asked the issues of the nation and its national to issue notes to the value of its bonds on deposit with the secretary of the treasury; also a resolution for the mission to investigate the currency

NIAGARA'S POWER.

Tunnel. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The nel which has been under construction made a brief speech, concluding as fol- to The body has been buried, but Mrs, in this city for the last three years was Amos has engaged a lawyer to make made Thursday morning. When the proof of the identity in the Michigan gates were raised the waters of the upcourts so that she can get possession of per river poured through the new channel to the wheelhouse, where they poured down the penstock of the body which she identifies as her hus- pit, 13 feet in diameter, for 155 feet, band's was found near the New York striking in an upward direction three Central tracks in a badly mutilated of the largest turbine wheels ever built, form. It is supposed that Amos was and passing into the big tunne killed by a passenger train. There and out under the city to the were tattoo marks on the arm which river, 2 miles distant from the point of the fall. The scheme for harnessing the power of the Niagara has already cost nearly \$4,000,000. The Niagaza Falls paper mill's contract calls for 6,600 horse power, one-half of which is being used now, and the cost, including the lease of the land occupied Washington, Jan. 29 .- At the morn- by the mill, is eight dollars a horse powing session of the National board of era year. The test proved satisfactory. trade a resolution was passed memo- The hydraulic tunnel, with a capacity rializing congress that Senator Mor- of 120,000 horse-power, is a success and gan's bill for a guarantee of \$70,000,000 | there remains only the opening of the of Niearagua canal bonds should be general power house, where 5,000 horseenacted. Other resolutions adopted power turbines will operate electric generators. This opening will take place June 1.

BOTH ARE DEAD.

Father and Daughter Asphyxiated by Gas at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.-Edward Thornton, his wife and 10-yearold daughter Belle were found unconscious Thursday morning at their home on Blake street. The pipe had been detacked from the stove to get more heat, allowing the natural gas to escape into the room. Thornton died during the morning and his daughter in the afternoon. Mrs. Thornton will recover.

Fifteen Killed in a Wreck. Berlin, Jan. 27 .- A dispatch from Orenburg says that a passenger train. collided with a freight train near Samara, Russia. Five naphtha trucks were set fire to and fifteen persons lost

their lives. Burglar to Get a Life Sentence. Tolepo, O., Jan. 27.—The jury found William Botts, aged 24, guilty of burglary and larceny. The verdict also stated that Botts had been twice before convicted of a felony. This brings the prisoner within the provisious of the habitual-criminal law, and there remains nothing for the court to do but impose a life sentence under the habit-

nal-ariminal law. . Good Ontlook for tean. NEW YORK, Jan. 47 .- A review of the iron trade says there is an improvement

tions by spring