# THE TARIFFQUESTION

HIDES AND TRUSTS THE SUBJECTS.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts Predicts That Eventually all Railroads in the Country Will be Controlled by a Single Corporation-Simpson for Hide Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 29. - During a discussion in the House to-day concerning a duty on hides, Mr. Hopkins, republican, of Illinois, said that there was no demand for such a duty, and Mr. Walker of Massachusetts explained that few hides were imported except those used for sole leather, so that a duty on hides would be of little benefit to farmers. If a duty on hides would increase their production in this country the Republican side would be unanimously in favor of such a duty. He argued that great combinations necessarily reduced the cost of production and consequently the price to the people. Trusts were the natural outcome of higher civilization. He pre-dicted that eventually all the railroads in the country would be controlled by a single corporation.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania was explaining how the duty on tin plate has established that industry in this country when he and Mr. Vandiver of Missouri became involved in a personal controversy over the question of "who paid the tax arising from an increased tin plate duty."

Mr. Simpson of Kansas, after remarking on the conspicuous part played by Mr. Grow during the stirring days of the war, said it was sad to see him now the "defender of trusts and combines, whose purpose was to enslave the American people." Referring to the question of free hides he said that a duty on hides would be of more importance to the farmer than all the other duties in the agricultural schedule. It would mean an increase of \$1 each on every one of the 5,422,000 hides taken from the cat-

tle slaughtered last year.
Mr. Payne of New York insisted that Mr. Simpson entirely misunderstood the question. The hides imported did not come into competition with American hides. The former were used al

## OR FARM BOUNTIES.

Senator Smith's Proposed Amendment to

the Tariff Bill. WASHINGTON, March 29. - Senator Smith of New Jersey, a Democrat, declares that he will offer an amendment to the tariff bill to provide for the payment of a bounty on wheat and cotton, two of the principal articles of export. He says that neither wheat | published in Athens. nor cotton are exported into this country in quantities to interfere in any degree with American wheat and cotton growers and that therefore the stic producers of these articles cannot be protected by import duties as can manufacturers. He insists that there is no essential difference between a protective duty and a bounty, and that as wheat and cotton cannot be protected by a duty, it is but fair to help them by a bounty.

# CIVIL SERVICE DEFENDED

President Proctor Welcomes the Fullest

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Mr. Proctor, president of the civil service commission, speaking to-day of the proposed investigation of its methods. said: "We will welcome the investigation, for it is not facts but misstatements regarding the methods of the commission that tend to hold it up to ridicule before the public. When the facts are known, it will be found that the commission's methods have been such as are calculated to promote the good of the service. Take the criticisms of the commission that were made in the Senate the other day, when the Allen resolution was under consideration. One thing is fortunate, and that is every act of the commission is a matter of record. Senator Allen wanted an investigation of the alleged political removals from the government service at South Omaha. Here is our minute book and it shows that seven days before the introduction of that resolution the commission ordered an investigation of those charges. One after another of the charges made about the management of the commis sion can be readily answered by a reference to the records, and an investigation will tend, I think, to do the commission much good. It will be found that our system of examinations is practical, and calculated to discover the fitness of the applicant for the sought, and not inclined to call for the mere literary ability."

# RESERVES ATTACKED.

Five Western Senators Appeal to Pres-

ident McKinley to Annul the Order. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The President listened to strong representations from Western men respecting the order made by President Cleveland February 22, creating extensive reservations of public lands for forest protection. The speakers were Senators Allison, Pettigrew, Mantle, Clark and Shoup, ex-Senator Moody and Representative Hartman of Montana. They criticised the order in the freest terms as unjustifiable and a serious blow at the development and prosperity of the Western country. President McKinley listened closely to what was said and promised to take the suggestion that the order be rescinded under careful consideration.

Greenville in Great Peril.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 29. -The mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all merchants to close their places of business and every able-bodied man to go to the levee. A strong fight is being made along the line to hold the great embankment.

Thinks They Should Be Annexed. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, lectured here last night on the subject of "Hawaii." The ex-secretary came out in emphatic terms in favor of the annexation of the island.

### CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

Some Requirements Brought to the Attention of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-Another brief discussion of the civil service occurred during the open session of the Senate yesterday. Mr. Gallinger, Republican, of New Hampshire, presented several forms issued by the civil service commission to substantiate his recent statement that certain applicants for office were required to hop on one foot for twelve feet. He said his statement had the "hopping provision" and several other sections as to the weight and height of the typesetters, which he characterized as absurd. Referring to the size and weight requirement, Mr. Gallinger said: "Phil Sheridan could not have served the government if the civil service commission had got at him." The matter was referred to the civil service committee. A resolution was adopted asking the President for de Cuba; also resolutions and the attorney general for information Cuba; also resolutions asking of any proposition to sell the Union Pacific railroad. Owing to the public demand for copies of a recent decision of the supreme court sustaining the anti-trust laws applicable to railroads, it was determined to print the majority and minority opinions as a Senate document. A memorial from the Michigan Legislature was presented by Mr. McMillin, Republican, of Michgan, protesting against the executive order at the close of the last administration consolidating pension agencies, and, in effect, abolishing the agency

### GERMANY WITHDRAWS.

Concert of the Powers Goes to Pieces-Are Deserting Turkey.

ATHENS, March 29 .- It is asserted here that in consequence of the refusal of Lord Salisbury to join in a blockade of Greek ports, Germany has given notice to the powers of her intention to non-partisan board appointed under a withdraw from the concert.

The royal decree appointing the Crown Prince Constantine to the command of the army on Thessaly frontier was published yesterday. The Crown Prince will start to assume his command this evening, going by sea to Volo and thence by railway. The to an honest and fair completion, and Crown Princess will accompany him as in view of the fact that nearly every far as Larissa, where she will inspect the arrangements made by the Red Cross society. She will remain there two days and then return to Athens. In order to avoid popular demonstrations this proclamation has not been

The bombardment of Malaxa has produced a painful impression here. The newspapers are filled with indignant protests. The Cretan delegates in Athens have published a pamphlet in English of protest against automony obstruction, and also being satisfied and declaring that they prefer the Ottoman yoke, just as they did after the failure of the insurrection in 1866. The pamphlet closes with the declara-"The Cretans will die if necestion: sary for the sake of the cause of union with Greece."

-Austria's Aggressive Proposal.

St. PETERSBURG, March 29.-In high official quarters here much annoyance is felt at the signs of the vacil the matter from all standpoints, I have lating policy shown by the powers selected the following members of the at a moment when the greatest house as such committee: Dobson firmness is necessary. The feeling Gerdes, Fernow and Loomis." firmness is necessary. The feeling here is that the other powers are try-ing to place Russia in the undesirable ed to the senate the following explana position of allowing the shedding of tion of his action in the matter; Christian blood The Otgoloski publishes a very strong article on the committee to count the ballots cast on subject and thinks England is going the constitutional amendments proto establish herself in Crete and as viding for increase of the number of Crete is not what the Dardanelles is to supreme judges, at the election held

In diplomatic circles the position is looked upon as very embroiled and the only solution that if the Greeks insist on fighting they should be allowed to be permitted to deposit his will by go on and be beaten. It is considered ballot and have it honestly counted that after all the center of interest is entirely concentrated on what is taking place on the Greco-Turkish fron-

LONDON, March 27.-A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna says the count of ballots is unlawful and revo-Austrian foreign office has proposed to extend the blockade along the entire or from what source, and places the Greek coast with special stringency at obstructionists under suspiscion, by the Piraeus and in the gulf of Volo, fair minded men, of improper and perextend the blockade along the entire Corinth and Arta, England, having abandoned the condition that Turkey and Greece must be asked to with-

# BUSINESS THE PAST WEEK.

Gradual Improvement in Different In- further hindrance, by men whose sense

dustries, Says Dun. NEW YORK, March 29.-R. G. Dun & Co,'s weekly review of trade says: "With confidence that better times the law." and larger business are coming, men away good investments, and the very fact that prices of products are low is regarded as a guarantee against further decline in all industrials. The number of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remumber of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remumber of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remumber of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remumber of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remumber of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remumber of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remumber of mills and shope and had been admitted only after Representative Dobson had threatened to remain the process of the press.

running out but nobody believes there 34 for and 1 thirteen against, on recount is coming a famine before June, when showed 155 for and 13 against, a gain

No Ballot to Kentucky's Legislature FRANKFORT, Ky., March 29 .- There was little excitement attendant upon the fourth joint session of the Legislature to ballot for United States senator to-day. The Democrats and bolt-ing Republicans who had not paired refused to answer to their names and so prevented a quorum, and no ballot was taken.

Whisky to He Higher. CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28 .- At an informal meeting of distillers and wholesale whisky dealers here it was unanimously agreed to advance the price of spirits in a few days.

# RECOUNTINPROGRES

REPUBLICANS NOT REPRE-SENTED.

New Board Appointed Under the Last Recount Act at Work on the Ballots-Will Hasten the Count as Much as Possible so as to Adjourn Early.

The recount is on again at the state house. The work was commenced last Friday evening under the provisions of been challenged by several penny-a-liners and by one member of the civil in act of the legislature which repealed service commission. The senator read in act passed early in the session, A new board was appointed Friday by the presiding officers of the two houses of the legislature. While the act prorides that republicans "may" be represented on the board it was decided by leaders of the fusion majority that such representation should not be al-The board comprises seven owed. usionist members of the legislature. Speaker Gaffin named Representatives Dobson of Fillmore, Gerdes of Richard-ion, Fernow of Adams and Loomis of information as to the death of two American sailors at Santiago Butler. The last three composed the committee which seized the ballots reently by order of the house. Lieutenant-Governor Harris appointed Sena-ors Canaday of Kearney, Sykes of Adams and Heapy of Sherman.

Presiding officers of the two houses of the legislature gave reasons and explanations for making the appointments under the law. Mr. Gaffin's explanation was in this form:

Pursuant to, and by authority of a aw passed by this legislature, S. F. 182, it at this time becomes my duty to appoint a committee consisting of four nembers of the house to act in conjuncion with a committee of the senate to ecanvass the vote on the constitutional imendment relative to the increase of upreme judges.
In naming this committee I desire to say that, while this act provides that

one member of this committee may be a republican, yet in view of the fact that the republicans have opposed this recount in every way possible from the beginning, and after having had a express purpose of having this canvass made by such board, they have resorted to the courts with injunction proseedings instituted for the purpose of defeating and in every way possible sought to embarass the canvass and prevent the count from going forward republican member of this house, in the explanation of his vote yesterday, denounced the recount, objected to it, and voted against it; therefore, it seems

reosonable to presume that if appointed upon this committee they would continue to delay, obstruct and prevent the recount in the future. I firmly believe that the great majority of the people of the state, irrespective of party, are in fa vor of an honest and speedy recount of the ballots; and believing also that the people of the state are entitled to have this count completed without further that the committee to whom this matter is intrusted, will, with proper re-strictions, proceed with the count in a public way, allowing press representa-tives and others to witness the count n progress, so far as can be done, withut endangering the ballots or delay ing and retarding the work; therefore n view of the effort that has been RUSSIA SORE AT POWERS made to defeat the recount I do not feel justified in embarrassing this committee in its work by placing upon the committee any person who is not favorable to a fair, impartial and honest count without further delay and ob struction. After carefully considering

Lieutenant-Governor Harris present

"It becomes my duty to appoint committee to count the ballots cast on Russia, the latter would not go to war November 3, as provided by the act about it. November 3, as provided by the act about it. oact with a similar committee from the house, appointed for the same pur pose. That an American citizen be permitted to deposit his will by is not only the spirit of our constitution, the organic law of the nation, but commends itself to every patriot in our state and nation. Any attempt to obstruct, thwart, retard or hinder a lutionary, no matter by what agency sonal motives. The people of Ne-braska will demand of this committee a fair, honest count, open to representdraw their troops from the Thessalian atives of the press, open to the inspecthat the will and wish of the citizens shall be recorded. It is to be hope hat the work may be done without of duty is greater than party fealty, I have selected Senators Canaday, Sykes and Heapy as the committee from the senate to act under and by provision of

The board worked all day Saturday number of mills and shops and hands The recount shows gains by precincts at work gradually increases. out reason the gain they made the previous week. Wheat supplies are in Holt county which week the previous week. the harvesting of Southern wheat will begin. Western receipts were over a county showed a gain of 41, and pre-third smaller than last year. of 47.

Wreck at Stromsburg.

Passenger train No. 49 was wrecked at Stromsburg Saturday night. Trainmen and passengers had a narrow es cape, but none were killed. As the train arrived on schedule time the switch had unknowingly been thrown to the side track and locked. The train was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour and it entered the sidin and run into some freight cars stand ing about seventy-five feet from the switch. Engineer Clark and Fireman Dobbins both jumped from the abglis-and were considerably in jured, but will

# STARVED BY THE CAPTAIN

Sensational Charges by Sailors Accused

by Oakes Crew. NEW YORK, March 29 .- The survivors of the crew of the clipper ship T. F. Oakes, which was towed here 250 days out from Hong Kong, allege that Captain Reed is directly responsible for the illness of all but two of the crew; that they were kept on half rations during the greater part of the trip and that the vessel could have made New York much sooner if the captain had taken advantage of favorable conditions which prevailed much of the

nine months they were on the water. "We have not decided just what charges we shall prefer against Captain Reed," said James H. Williams. secretary of the Seaman's union, "but we shall make the most serious charge against him that we can sustain by the evidence.

Joseph Robinson made the statement which will be used by the Scamen's union and the eleven other survivors who are with him in the Marine hos pital will subscribe to it. Several were able to sign their names with difficulty and one is still so weak that it is a question whether he will recover. "We were forced to complain about our food before we had been a week out from Hong Kong," said Robinson, "and the entire crew went to Captain Reed July 7 only to week out from Hong Kong, be refused better provisions. Our condition became such that by the end of July we determined to make another demand and again the entire crew complained. From July 31 to September 27 there was an improvement, but on the latter date we were all placed on half rations and so con tinued to the end. The captain did not supply the ship with enough pro-visions before leaving Hong Kong.

"While the men in the crew were growing weak from a lack of proper food, the captain was living on chickens and other good things. He had two crates well filled with chickens when we left port, and when the Oakes got into New York several chickens were still left. If the captain had killed them and made soup for the crew, even giving it to us but once a week, the men would have been able to retain their strength instead of coming in ill and helpless. We were so weak from hunger that often members of the crew had to grab hold of the railings to keep from falling."

### OLIVER OPTIC" AT REST.

Copular Writer for Boys Passes Away Died of Heart Troubles.

Boston, Mass., March 29.-William l'. Adams, known to all boys of the English speaking world as 'Oliver Optic," died at his home on Dorchester avenue to-day from fatty degeneration of the heart, after a long illness.

Mr. Adams was born in Medway Mass., in 1822. The first of his family to come to America from England was Henry Adams, who settled at Quincy, Mass., in 1630. Young Adams attended the Boston public schools and then worked on a farm at West Roxbury. In 1838 he made his first attempt at writing-a piece eight pages in length. In 1843 he was chosen principal of the school now known as the Harvard school, and was connected with the Boston public school for over twenty years, when he resigned to travel in

Europe.

Mr. Adams' first book to be pub lished appeared in 1849 and was entitled "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave.' His pen name, "Oliver Optic," was sug gested by Dr. Optic, a character in a play then running in Boston. Some years after a friend embarked in the oublishing business, and, knowing Mr. Adams close relations with children. suggested that he write a boys' book. Mr. Adams demurred, but was finally persuaded to try it, and the book met with immediate favor. His next work was "In Doors and Out," a collection of stories. The "Riverdale Series," was completed in 1862. Some of his other works, most of them in series, were: "The Boat Club,"
"Young America Abroad," "Woodville," "Starry Flag," "Onward and
Upward," "Yacht Club" and "Great
Western." Nearly all were boys' stobut little. About 100 of his productions have been published, and the sales have exceeded a million copies. He wrote two novels for older readers, "The Way of the World" and "Living

From 1858 until 1866 Mr. Adams was editor of the Student and Schoolmate. and from 1867 edited Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls.

Mr. Adams was deeply religious, and the heroes of his stories were always spotless. For more than twenty years the author was associated with Sunday school work in Dorchester. By som it is said that he wrote his first boys story for his Sunday school class. was also closely identified with the school affairs of Dorchester, then a suburb of Boston, and served one term in the legislature. Mr. Adams possessed a large estate

and lived many years in his large house on Dorchester avenue, which is surrounded by trees grown large, giving the place a pleasant air of ion. He had shortly returned from trip to Jamaica, where he became ill and was nursed by his daughter, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, wife of the actor. Mr. Adams was described as a little below medium height—less than five feet and a half tall—with round face, gray hair, a short, grizzled beard, the mildest blue eyes and a slow manner of speaking, with a gentle voice. His motto in writing for his constituency. as once given in a conversation, was: "First God, then country, then friends."

A man never hates to lie so much as after he has been caught telling one.

Auti-Department Store Bill. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29. -- In the House, Mr. Nohe of Cook asked unanimous consent to have the Senate department store bill read a first time. Objections were interposed, and after a short debate a motion to table the measure was carried. The House then adjourned. To all appearances the anti-department store bill is dead.

River Is Still Falling. MEMPRIS, Tenn., March 29 .- The big river continues to full slowly and the flood situation in Arkansas, opposite it is a mistake to furnish in cold tones, scriptions. The Sauty west.

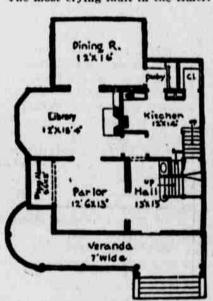
PARLOR OF THE PRESENT.

The improvement in public taste in this country, during the past few years, is shown in few ways more strikingly than in furnishing of the parlor. In the olden times, when houses were heated with difficulty by open fireplaces or little wood stoves, it became the custom in winter time to shut off the portions of the house that were not needed for living purposes for economy of fuel. The parlor was not a necessary place for family use, as the household generally gathered for comfort in the kitchen or dining room. Therefore the parlor was the first room to be closed on the approach of winter, and the last to be opened on the advent of summer. Perhaps the chill of the atmosphere made more apparent the repressing influence of its formal furnishing, and the parlor gradually became to be entirely dis-associated from any idea of family functions.



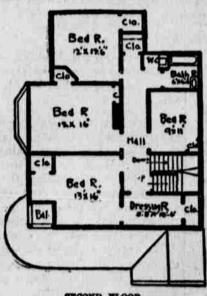
Even in the small house, where every inch of space was needed, this was the "state room," whose doors and windows were to be kept closed, and whole portals were not to be passed except on special occasions. Even when coal heating, by hot air or steam, revolutionized in-door life, when it was not necessary to shut inner doors for mere comfort, the traditions of the parlor still survived. It is scarcely a generation ago, and well within the memory of persons of moderate age, that the parlor was darkened day and night, holding no attractions for members of the household. It cannot be truthfully said even in this enlightened age, that the word "parlor" has ceased altogether to be a fetish, a place of itself a taboo.

The most crying fault in the Ameri



PIRST PLOOR

can house of moderate dimensions is still that the parlor is made too formal, and is not given the true home atmosphere. A growing tendency to make the room more a part and parcel of the house is apparent, however-to throw it open to purely family gatherings, and to make it reflect the individuality of the owners. In the large and elegant house of the extremely rich, the parlor becomes the drawing or reception room, given over to ceremonial events. In this case, it is fitting that ries, and his works interested the girls all the recources of wealth should be lavished upon the room, and elaborate display is pardonable; but in the homes of those who are in moderate circumstances, nothing more instantly reveals a vulgar taste than the attempt to differentiate the parlor from the rest of the house, by rich and ornate furnish-



SECOND FLOOR.

ing. Silks and satins have no place there, if the living rooms are given up to cotton imitations and mattings. Everything should be tasteful and in exquisite order, for it may be open to the inspection of an unexpected guest at any moment. It should not be a museum of unrelated treasures, nor should it bristle with fragile bric-abrac. It should proclaim a welcome to everyone who enters it, with easy chairs, cosy nooks, sufficient natural light in the daytime, and low, cheerful lamp at night.

From the architectural arrangement of most detached houses the parlor is rarely one of the best lighted roomsnor is there need that it should benor is it generally as well provided

such as white and gold. Delightful as the contemplation of such a room is. it is not comfortable nor homelike, nor is it worth the time and patience required to preserve it in the midst of a full fledged nest of young Americans.

The color scheme is the most important part of furnishing; there should be a certain warmth in coloring, and this will rarely be found in glit papers or moquette carpets. If the rest of the house be simply furnished, the parlor can still be elegant with matting and rugs on the floor, rattan or bamboo furniture, and muslin curtains. The only is portant thing is to have the different pieces of furniture in one room of similar style and effect, and to have the decorations correspond with the furniture, so as to give a good general effect—the details are a matter of preference. As most houses are laid out, the parlor has at least one long blank wall, and perhaps two-to make these attractive is the supreme test of furnishing. A few large pictures hung several feet above the line of vision is the usual treatment—and the result is depressing to a degree. The wall should be covered as fully as possible with pictures, and plenty of small ones should be interspersed in order to give diversity and informality. The mantels should be well filled with objects of art, and none of them should be trivial. Above all, there should be plenty of books in the room, not ponlerous books, not books blazing with gilt and striped leather, but books to read and books that are talked about. It should be remembered that there are no better aids to furnishing any living room, than a supply of pretty bound The accompanying plan provides a

parlor of attractive shape and size that ends itself to the treatment indicated above. The wordwork is painted in deep cream and the walls, coral; the floors stained deep red brown, or covered with "old rose" or "dark copper" felt, which helps to lighten or soften the effect of the decorations, and can be overlaid with rugs. The general dimensions of this design are: Width, through library and kitchen, 33 ft. 10 in.; depth, 46 ft. 6 in., including veranda. Height of stories, cellar, 7 ft.; first floor, 9 ft. 6 in.; second floor, 9 ft. Exterior materials, foundation, stone; first story, clapboards; second story. gables and roofs, shingles. Interior finish, two coats plaster, hard white finish; maple wood flooring; trimming. North Carolina pine; staircase, ash. All interior wordwork grain filled and finished in hard oil varnish. A careful selection of colors for painting have been selected by the architects-the plan and accommodation being one of unusual merit. The cost to build is \$4,000, not including mantels, range and heating apparatus.

Note-The next article of this series will treat of the plan, situation, decoration and furnishing of the library.

God wants man to be perpendicular. and man requires this of his brother; nothing less will satisfy our ideas of right. Perpendicular living embraces perpendicular acting, the entire of crookedness, or such underhandedness as will not bear the light of day. Let your life be an open book; live every day as though you dwelt in a glass house—every act being open to inspection.—Rev. Charles Keller.

# SOUHTWEST BREEZES.

It is curious that a thing which will lose a man a woman's friendship won't lose him her love.

The devil is never anxious about the man whose hope of heaven is his wife's church membership.

A man's enemies never kick him when he is down; they stand aside and

let his friends do it. As soon as a man shows that he knows much about women a girl begins to think he has a past.

We have rarely known a man to be convinced of the error of his opinions by being called a fool. A good reputation is a poor recom-

mendation to the society woman who wants to go upon the stage. If a man has the right sen in him, it's bound to come out. That's what

makes some men's noses so red. It's an ill wind that plays havoe with a woman's skirts and blows dust

in a man's eyes at the same time. Some well meaning people go through life as badly misunderstood as a cross-eyed girl under the mistletoe. There is no parting so bitter as the

parting of a quinine capsule just as you are in the act of swallowing it. Six things are essential to the formation of a happy home. The first is a cook, the other five are money.

It is the man who has always been accustemed to bread and bacon at home, who does the most kicking at a The theater hat nuisance, like most

of man's troubles on this wobbiy old planet, always has a woman at the bottom of 1t. Enter into the business or trade that you like best and for which nathre

seems to have fitted you, pro.ided is s honorable. Nothing pays smaller dividends in spiritual resu'ts than making a spe-

cialty of discovering the shortcomings of others. There is no good in arguing with

the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat. It is the character of consummate

merit to be able to live in a retreat with honor, after one has lived in public with splendor.

No wonder the country editor suffers. from writer's cramp when he has to