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The Oldest Newspaper IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND TRADITION

NO. 64. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV.

SYMPATHY WITH JEWS

Bill Reports a Resolution to the House Regretting the Russian Persecution.

CONTINUATION OF THE "SILVER POOL" INVESTIGATION.

Washington Items: Pancoboie Interviewed.—A Programme for the Senate, Etc.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Resolution Expressing Sympathy with That People.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Chairman Hitt of the committee on foreign affairs, reported to the House the following substitute for the resolution for that object by Cummings of New York, expressing sympathy with the Jews in Russia:

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the United States have heard with profound sorrow the reports of sufferings of Jews in Russia and have learned with regret not only the fact that such occurrences should happen in a country which is, and long has been, a friend of the United States, and which numbers among its subjects millions of its people from whom, and which founded religious institutions in the East, from generations for their religion; and we earnestly hope that the humane and enlightened spirit that so strikingly shows by his imperial subject will now be manifested in checking and mitigating the severe measures directed against the Jewish religion.

THE "SILVER POOL."

Representative Perkins and Others Testify Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Perkins of Kansas, before the silver pool committee today, declared that he had never in any manner sought to prevent the investigation. He had absolutely no knowledge regarding silver speculation, and had never been approached by any person interested in pools.

L. C. Cunningham, a broker of New York City, testified that he had never acted in Ownsby, nor had Ownsby ever dealt in him. that Congressmen or Government officers were interested in silver speculation.

A letter was received from Cashier Huntley of the National Bank of the Republic, this city, stating that he had found two of Ownsby's checks on Hanover National Bank, for $45 and $30 respectively, in addition to the checks spoken of yesterday. The checks were on telegraphic orders, and did not appear in the regular account.

The committee received a message today stating that Donald was on his way to Washington from the South.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The British Minister Interviewed—Other Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—An agent of the Associated Press called upon Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister, this afternoon, and called his attention to the Salt Lake Herald's new agency has issued a statement reasserting the authenticity of the alleged interview with the minister, called by the Times. Sir Julian made a statement in writing, absolutely denying having used any of the language attributed to him. A few days ago, he said, a man accosted him in a public car, and informed him of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Behring Sea case. They exchanged, Sir Julian, a few remarks about the agitation which the case excited, and which, the minister said, he was glad to think had subsided. This was absolutely all.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SENATE.

The republican senators held a harmonious caucus tonight. The outcome was the selection of the following measures, to be considered as far as practicable, in the order named: The Lighthouse bill, copyright, Nicaragua canal, Paddock pure food, and Conger land bill, which may be discussed in connection with the Oklahoma bill "boomers." The plan is to move into the strip in small bands, each composed of two or three families, and this shade the President to convene Congress, which would settle the quarrel.

Invasion of the Cherokee Strip.

CALDWELL, Kan., Feb. 5.—It has been ascertained that a secret invasion of the Cherokee strip is to be made tomorrow by Oklahoma "boomers. Bill "boomers," The plan is to move into the strip in small bands, each composed of two or three families, and this shade the President to convene Congress, which would settle the quarrel.

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CALDWELL, Kan., Feb. 5.—It has been ascertained that a secret invasion of the Cherokee strip is to be made tomorrow by Oklahoma "boomers." A number of these men have been present at invitation of the committee and gave their views on the bill.

PETITION FROM CHICAGO BANKS.

Senator Farwell submitted today to the Senate a petition from a large number of Chicago banks, urging the immediate passage of the Torrey Bank-Policy bill.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a statement of the operations of the bureau for the past seven months. He figures that the total first payments under the new law during the fiscal year will show a reduction of ten million dollars on the first payments as compared with last year, and that the provisions of an extraordinary deficiency in the appropriation for the present and next fiscal years will not be realized. He declares that the practical operation of the act of June 27th last will be to materially reduce the annual volume of pensions.

THE PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY.

The House committee on foreign affairs had under consideration Morrow's bill to incorporate the Pacific Cable Company today, which is to establish a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, thence, via Samoa, to New Zealand and to Japan. It was finally decided to instruct the subcommittee to prepare a new bill on the lines proposed in the present bill, but will strengthen it in various ways and keeps the proposed cable under the control of the United States government.

THE POPULATION OF SOUTHERN ALASKA.

The census bureau will soon issue a bulletin upon the subject of the population of southern Alaska. The total population is given as 19,959, as for as the census returns are in. The total will, however, probably increase the number for the whole Territory to about 28,000. The total number of males who would be entitled to vote, should Alaska be granted a representative government, is 908. Sixty-nine are among transients.

The Betterment of the Industries of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The council of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union had under discussion this afternoon a resolution looking to the betterment of the agricultural and commercial industries of the country, and after quite a lively exchange of views it was adopted. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Of the great industries of the United States, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, the first two are in a most deplorable state, with a view to the improvement of their condition,

Resolved, That the legislative committee of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union be instructed to prepare a bill for presentation to the present or following Congress, containing a provision that all money issued by the United States, shall be issued and put into circulation by officers of the United States, and that the money shall only be issued upon limited sufficient outgoing cargoes, to be determined by the Secretary of the treasury, two-thirds of which at least shall consist of home agricultural products, shall be allowed to enter and discharge returning cargoes, provided said cargoes shall consist of manufactured products, at any port of the United States, free of all customs duties. We are persuaded that such a measure would greatly extend our foreign trade, will not only build up the shipping interests of the country, but result in creating a foreign market for the surplus of agricultural products of the United States.

A resolution was adopted urging Congress to enact a law in accordance with the Oconto memorial, in opposition to the Louisiana State Lottery.

The report of the committee on plans was submitted. In addition to the various Alliance and Industrial organizations already in existence, it recommends, among other things, the formation of congressional district organizations in each state and Territory, each district to have a lecturer.

A resolution was passed instructing the president of the council to appoint a national legislative sub-committee of three members, to formulate bills to be presented to Congress in accordance with the demands of the Ocala meeting. These demands include sub-treasury, land loan, free coinage and anti-lottery bills.

The School Law in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 5.—The Paul free school law bill, which has passed both houses of the Legislature, had two of Ownsby's checks on Hanover National Bank, for $45 and $30 respectively, in addition to the checks spoken of yesterday. The checks were on telegraphic orders, and did not appear in the regular account.

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BISMARCK'S POLICY.

Germany is Carrying It Out in the Colonization of Africa, Capriel Says.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.

A Married Man and a Married Woman Boast their Respective Families.

Telegraph to the News.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

She Is Walking in the Direction Pointed Out by Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Chancellor Von Caprivi, in the Reichstag today, defending the African policy of the government, said it followed the lines laid down by Bismarck, who declared Lord Salisbury's friendship was worth more than the entire coast north of Wilhelm. Continuing, the Chancellor said: "Our efforts are now directed toward developing what we possess. We are beginning from the sea and not from the lakes. We shall have trouble and trial for a long time, yet nothing should deter us from the task. Regarding the slave question, we must consider the feeling of the coast population. Baron Soden was the best man to send to East Africa. He was a great friend of Wissman and Emin as comfortable to Soden."

Herr Richter approved the treaty with England, but doubted the wisdom of the policy of limiting German developments to a strip along the coast. The Government ought to clear up the difference between Wissman and Emin.

The Chancellor declared the dispute between Wissman and Emin not ripe for discussion. He regretted that Wissman had been judged unfavorably. The Germans in Africa owed their success to Wissman above all.

Von Kapriv stated it was the Emperor himself who instructed the Chancellor day 2, 1890, to arrange an agreement with England with reference to Colonial affairs. The Emperor fully explained all the points involved. The basis of negotiations, he said, centered in East Africa. The treaty was to be abandoned, and Zanzibar, where England's claims were paramount, was to be surrendered in return for English recognition of Germany's claims to the East African Coast.

Against the Reduction of Passenger Rates.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—A large delegation of employes of the different railroads arrived today to protest against the passage of the bill providing for a reduction of passenger fares to two cents a mile. Representatives of the United roads, the present schedule. They claim to represent 20,000 employes, who believe the proposed reduction would reduce wages and the number of employes.

Reduction in Salaries.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 5.—Superintendent McCulgan of the western division of the Wabash, has surprised the employes with orders for a sweeping reduction in salaries and force, in order to cut down expenses. Twenty-five men at the pole are already discharged, which will save about $19,500 a year. It is reported that the other will be issued tonight that the salaries of the station agents, or a majority of them, will be reduced tomorrow.

LOVE OR MADNESS?

A Story of Elopement, Suicide and Insanity.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 5.—Sanford B. Whaland and Mrs. Tillie Hampton, who eloped from Harrodsburg, Ky., a few months ago, he leaving a wife and three children and she a husband and three children, were arrested here this morning, where they have been living together as man and wife. After the arrest the woman shot herself, and fired at Whaland, exclaiming: "Let us die together." Mrs. Hampton cannot live, Whaland was not hurt.

Mr. Hampton has become insane because his wife deserted him and has wandered away and been lost.

THAT CONTEMPLATED STRIKE.

Vice President Shaughnessy Denies that there is any Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Vice-President Shaughnessy was interviewed this afternoon with reference to the report that the Canadian Pacific Railway trainmen contemplated striking. He denied that there was any trouble with the conductors and said certain concessions were made to the other hands.

THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

Urging the Committee to Prompt Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The old difficulty as to when the hearing should cease came up in the House coinage committee today. The free coinage men wished to hear all who desire, but much discussion, Williams moved a resolution providing for hearings tomorrow and the first four days of next week, after which a vote should be taken. An amendment limiting the meeting days to three a week, proposed by Walker, was adopted, seven to three. Without voting with the free coinage men and Wickham (chairman) against them. Twelve o'clock having arrived, there was no opportunity to vote on the amended proposition, and the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

A delegation of officers of the State Farmers' Alliance, now in session in this city, headed by President Polk of the National Alliance, awaited the opening of the hearing of the House coinage committee this morning. President Polk stated his purpose to be to urge prompt action on the silver bill by the committee, so that action might be had by the House. John M. Forbes, of New York, engaged in the China and India trade, desired to present some facts as to what he believed would result from an increased value of silver to $1.29. All our exchanges in the silver mining countries, he said, were governed by the gold value of silver in London. Wheat, cotton and all were our chief exports, and as our chief competitors in those articles were India, Egypt and Russia, our trade would be very seriously affected by any silver legislation. The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

WILL NOT PRESS THE AMENDMENT.

The free coinage republican senators have decided that they will not press the amendment offered yesterday to the pension appropriation bill by Senator Stewart in the shape of a free coinage provision. The reason for this decision is a fear that sentimental considerations may cause a few of voters in cases where senators and representatives have a strong soldier constituency. It is probable an effort will be made to attach a free coinage rider to some other general appropriation bill where the same factors would not enter into the matter.

Insurrectionary Spirit in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The Picayune's San Antonio, Tex., special says: Under orders from the Mexican government, a detail of United States officers made an inspection of the Mexican railway lines south of the Rio Grande. They found them both much more flourishing than they expected, and the road works in particular are progressing with wonderful rapidity.

One of the officers said today: "For some time past, as I am credibly informed, President Diaz has been calling the Governors of the different states to the capital and conferring with them. This procedure has been unusual and much comment was excited. The fact is, President Diaz leaves shortly for France, where he will remain some months. The fact of his intended departure is only known in a very few persons, and they of the highest circles.

"The country is not so quiet as it should be. The Samoral revolution of last summer demonstrated that the insurrectionary spirit still exists. The departure of the President is almost sure to be followed by trouble in one place or another and for this reason the governors have been in consultation with him. Diaz feels the repute he with an iron grasp, but when he is in Europe it will necessarily be relaxed. It is certain, however, that any attempted rebellion will be speedily crushed. The administration has too large an army and with the present transportation facilities, soldiers can be mobilized too rapidly to permit a successful revolution."

Strike in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—Several hundred men employed in the admiralty shipbuilding dockyard, having become greatly dissatisfied, owing, as they complained, to a reduction of wages and harsh treatment by Admiral, struck today. They then proceeded to the headquarters of the Admiral and insulted him. He was subjected to many insults, and the mob finally became so threatening that troops were summoned to rescue the Admiral from their hands.

The Spanish Affair.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Epoca endeavors to minimize the importance of the affair in Barcelona today. It says a few police dispersed an unauthorized meeting of republicans. The reports of the published accounts are exaggerated.

Dispatches report rioting in a number of towns tonight. At Liberal-Carlist riot occurred at Longroo. At Ham the Carlist Club was wrecked. There was serious rioting at Santo Domingo and Galvada, where many persons were injured.

Yesterday's Failures.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 5.—The First Arkansas Valley Bank here suspended payment, owing to the impossibility of making collections and inability to secure funds. The assets of the bank are said to be more than double the amount sufficient to pay the liabilities, which are about $125,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—John Tyson, who succumbed to the recent advance in the price of grain, will pay his creditors in full if given time.

Two Carloads of Girls View the Ice Gorge.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—General Miles paid a visit to Fort Sheridan today to see the Indians he brought from Pine Ridge. With him were two carloads of young ladies, friends of Colonel Corbin's daughter. The Indians had been spoiled of the onslaught, and were in full gala dress of war paint and feathers. They were much pleased at receiving from the ladies an untold quantity of cigarettes.

For Couchs and throat troubles, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." "They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly.—C. Fulch, Mansfield, Ohio.

Several years ago Chamberlain & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, commenced the manufacture of a cough syrup, believing it to be the most prompt and reliable preparation yet produced for coughs, colds and croup; that the public appreciate true merit, and in time it was certain to become popular. Their most sanguine hopes have been more than realized. Over three million bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy are now sold each year, and it is recognized as "the best made." Wherever it is used it will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&w

If Your House is on Fire

You put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. Remove the impure cause, and the local effect subsides. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which radically and permanently cures catarrh. It also strengthens the nerves. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

A Critic Says She Does Not Compare with Charlotte Cushman or Ellen Terry.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Floods and Famine in the Interior Districts of Northern China.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE HEROINE IN "LA TOSCA."

The New "York Tribune's" Dramatic Article on Bernhardt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Tribune's dramatic article says, in part: "In the Garden Theatre last night, as the heroine of 'La Tosca,' the eccentric Sarah Bernhardt made her re-entrance upon the stage of this country. She gave a performance remarkable for the dexterity and finish of its mechanism, and for the ample revelation of those personal peculiarities that have inspired and long retained the devotion of her admirers—supple figure, nervous force, incessant yet resourceful, and beautifully moulded action, unerring fitness of expressive gesture, wealth of capricious wiles, melody of voice, vehement energy and abundant reserve of craft and of fury in moments of sudden theatrical transition—all these equipments and delicities of her exceptional personality and her substantiality are remain unimpaired and entirely at her command.

"Sarah Bernhardt is an accomplished artist, but she has never reached, and never will reach the height occupied on the American stage by Charlotte Cushman, and on the English by Ellen Terry."

IN CHINA.

Terrible Sufferings From Floods and Famine.

DENVER, Feb. 5.—A San Francisco special to the Rocky Mountain News says: A letter from Shanghai gives the details of the terrible floods and famine which prevailed recently in the interior districts of Northern China.

The Governor-General, Li Hung Chang, reports the people of Sichuan suffered terribly by the flood, which destroyed temples, bridges and city walls in no less than ten districts. In Wen Chaun the loss of life will reach fifty one thousand.

Immediately following the floods at Pel Chang a fire broke out and destroyed thirty-five houses. In three other places houses were burned to the number of 200.

The suffering among the poor was something terrible. The same great crowd of starving wretches are on their way to Shanghai, and how to deal with them will be a difficult problem. Corn and millet are selling at the fair along the great road to Pao Tin and San Fi at exactly double the price of one year ago.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Allison Has No Pair With Ingalls on the Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. — Allison deemed it due to himself to say that on every occasion where he had an opportunity he had stated distinctly that he had no pair with Ingalls on votes respecting the election bill.

The conference report was presented and agreed to on the bill setting apart for settlement a portion of the Fort Ellis military reservation, Montana.

The pension appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates for pensions for the year, $135,175,000; for fees and expenses of examining surgeons, $900,000; for salaries of eighteen pension agents, $72,000, and for clerk hire, $300,000.

In the course of the discussion on the bill McPherson inquired whether the amount appropriated would be sufficient for one year. Allison believed it would be, but admitted that there might be a deficiency of five or eight or ten millions. On the other hand, there might be a surplus, but he thought it more likely that there would be a deficiency.

McPherson asked how many applications had been made under the act of last year.

Allison gave the number up to January 10th as 230,000, of which only eight or nine thousand had been allowed.

Quay moved to add to the provision as to fees a proviso that it shall not apply to any case now pending where there is an existing lawful contract. Agreed to.

Cockrell moved to insert a proviso that hereafter no fee or compensation for any pension attorney or agent be retained out of any allowance for pensions. There was a long discussion upon the amendment, which was finally disagreed to on strict party lines.

Cockrell offered an amendment providing that hereafter no pension shall be allowed or paid any officer, noncommissioned officer or private in the army, navy or marine corps, either on the active or retired lists. Agreed to.

All the committee amendments having been agreed to, the bill passed. Stewart not offering the amendment of which he gave notice, to insert a free coinage bill as part of the pension appropriation bill.

The Senate took up the House bill to provide for adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.

Dawes gave notice of an amendment in way of substitute, requiring payment for overtime, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary. The bill was then laid aside informally till tomorrow.

Among the bills taken from the calendar and passed were the following: The House bill to authorize the construction of a tunnel under New York Bay; the House bill for the cancellation of a contract for the delivery of stone for improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River; the Senate bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the merchant marine; the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the interior of Alaska and appropriating $100,000 for the purpose; the Senate bill granting to Wyoming certain lands in the Fort D. A. Russell military reservation for agricultural experiment purposes.

Executive session, adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

When the paragraph providing for the expenses of Interstate Commerce Commission was reached, Anderson (Kansas) offered an amendment directing the commission to inquire into the facts relating to the Western Traffic Association. After some discussion a point of order was raised against the amendment and sustained.

The World's Fair paragraph having been reached, it was agreed that debate be postponed until tomorrow.

Bland offered a silver free coinage amendment to the paragraph providing for the coinage of gold and silver coins. The amendment is as follows: "That all holders of silver bullion of standard weight and fineness shall be entitled to have the same coined into silver dollars on the same terms and conditions as now provided for holders of gold bullion."

Dockery raised a point of order against the amendment. Pending discussion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

To Test the Rights of Indians.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Journal says the members of the Indian Rights Association are taking of applying for a habeas corpus for the purpose of discovering what rights, if any, the Indians have sold at Fort Sheridan have. These Indians were brought here by General Miles after the close of the recent campaign. The idea of the movement, it is said, is to cause a test to thoroughly test in the courts the power of the Government in the matter and, if necessary, appeal to Congress for a change.

A Will Contest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Another letter will contest is on. The executors of John H. Schoenberger, who recently died leaving an estate of eight millions, claim that four millions of it belong to the widow of the deceased father, Peter Schoenberger, of Philadelphia, and they use the estate for the benefit of a large army of lawyers, representing the different charitable institutions, will be engaged in the contest.

Warrants for the Arrest of Prize Fighters.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 5.—County Judge Garretson late this afternoon issued warrants for the arrest of Dixon and McCarthy. The application for the warrants was made by a committee of the Jeffersonian Club (a political organization), who made affidavits, on information and belief, that the men were going to engage in a prize fight. Dixon and McCarthy will be arrested on sight.

[illegible] was doubtful as to bring the men to the club house, thus deferring the fight, at least for a short time. The crowd was informed that, owing to legal obstacles, the fight had been indefinitely postponed, and all money should be refunded. The people dispersed in a bad humor.

The cause of the interference by the Jefferson Club members is a mystery. The Parkside Club is composed of men and although informed that it would not be legal to arrest the men on charges that they were about to commit a misdemeanor, and confine them in jail without bail, pending investigation of these charges, the authorities refused obstinate and the club sorrowfully declared the fight off.

As soon as it was learned that warrants were issued, Dixon and McCarthy were taken back to New York.

The Richest Vein of Tin in the World.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—A special from San Antonio, Texas, says: The largest and richest vein of tin known to the mining industry of the world in the present time has been discovered in the old Diablo mine shaft, four miles southwest of Durango, Mexico. The owner of the mine, and discoverer of this rich vein is John Pershbaker of San Francisco, who arrived in this city yesterday. At the bottom of the shaft, Pershbaker says, a remarkable vein of ore over four feet wide, composed of a solid mass of oxide of tin, assaying from fifty to sixty per cent of pure metal, was found. Pershbaker will begin operating it immediately.

Alleged Swindlers Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A special from St. Paul says: Three weeks ago three strangers opened an office in Minneapolis and proceeded to distribute gaudy newspaper notices, describing vast tracts of valuable government land in Oregon and Washington. They represented themselves as agents of a corporation which desired to acquire as much land as possible, and their instructions to secure as many as would pay prompt claims. If the applicant would advance $25 and good references they would forward his application. When the money was paid they would be furnished railroad transportation to the point where he was to locate. He would be furnished with blank deeds, ready to sign up, and the Fort Bakely Mill Company, of Fort Blakely, Ore., would buy the land from him for $200.

The office has been crowded and a large number advanced the $25. Last night the men were arrested and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 each. Dodge and George Williams and Wm. Davis of Butte City.

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

There is no danger of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used as directed "for a severe cold." It effectually counteracts and arrests any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. This fact was fully proven in thousands of cases during the epidemic of influenza last winter. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&w

THE RECIPROCITY.

Agreement with Brazil, Estimated to be Worth Millions to the United States.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Hides to be Imported Here Free of all Duty.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL

What it is Expected to do for the Export and Import.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Under the provisions of the agreement Brazil reduces her import charges on American products of the farm, factory and mine to the extent of about $5,000,000 annually. The annual importation of sugar from Brazil is about 125,000 tons and it is believed that under the stimulus which this reciprocity will give, she will this year increase her sugar shipments to 200,000 tons, next year to 300,000 tons and that in five years Brazil will be able to furnish all the sugar required in the United States.

Some idea of the far-reaching importance of the reciprocity agreement may be gathered from estimates which have been made of the increased trade which will result.

At present the United States pays to Brazil annually about $55,000,000, while it only receives $9,000,000 in return. It is expected that in three years Brazil will pay the United States, in return for our manufactures and products, at least $25,000,000, which amount will be distributed through every section of the country. Not only does Brazil place many American articles on the free list, but it has been arranged that on other articles, in the manufacture of which Europe competed with this country, the tariff will be lowered in our favor to an extent which will make it more profitable for Brazil to import goods from this country than from Europe.

This afternoon President Harrison issued

A PROCLAMATION,

setting forth that the Brazilian minister has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that in due reciprocity and for the consideration of admission into the United States free of all duty of the articles enumerated in section 3 of the tariff act, to wit: sugar, molasses, coffee and hides, the government of Brazil has by legal enactment, authorized the admission from and after April 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry in the United States free of duty, of the following articles, namely, as follows, such be the product and manufacture of the United States: Wheat, wheat flour, corn or maize, and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch, rye, rye flour, buckwheat, buckwheat flour, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, hay, oats, pork, salted, including pickled pork and bacon, except ham; fish, salted, dried or pickled; cotton-seed oil, coal, anthracite and bituminous; resin, tar, pitch and turpentine; agricultural tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines; instruments and books for the arts and sciences; railway construction material and equipment.

The government of Brazil has further authorized the admission, with a reduction of 25 per cent of the existing tariff duty in Brazil, of the following named articles, produced or manufactured in the United States: Lard and substitutes therefor; bacon, hams, butter and cheese; canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables; manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing; manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not provided in the free schedule; leather and manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes; lumber and manufactures of wood, including cooperage; furniture of all kinds; wagons, carts and carriages; manufactures of rubber.

The government of Brazil has further granted that the laws and regulations adopted to protect its revenue and prevent frauds in declarations and proofs, etc., shall place no undue restriction on importation, nor impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported.

The proclamation states further that the government of State has, by the President's direction, given assurance to the Brazilian Minister that this action of the Government granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States is accepted as due reciprocity for the action of Congress, as set forth in section three in the Tariff act. Therefore, President Harrison has caused that the above said articles of the tariff act of Brazil to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States.

The first of a series of letters upon the subject was written by Mr. Blaine and dated November 3rd last. In it the Secretary of State expresses to Senor Mendonca a hope that the Government of Brazil will meet the Government of the United States in a spirit of sincere friendship and in deference to such trade relations with that country as shall be reciprocally equal, and that it may be the happy fortune of Senor Mendonca and himself to be instrumental in establishing commercial relations between the two republics on a permanent basis of reciprocity profitable to both.

In reply, dated January 31, 1891, Senor Mendonca informs Blaine that the United States of Brazil are animated by a desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which happily exist between them and the United States of America, and to establish a basis of reciprocity and equality.

Blaine, on the same day, in a note to Mendonca, expresses satisfaction at the attitude of the Brazilian government in the matter and asks Senor Mendonca to meet him at the Department of State to agree upon the time and manner of making public the announcement of this new commercial arrangement.