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THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE TARIFF LAW.

Report Submitted by the Committee on Agriculture on the Supposed Effect of It.

DECLINE OF THE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Senator Carlisle's Figures.—The McKinley Act Defended by Sherman and Allison.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

Tariff and Agriculture.—Senator Carlisle's Speech.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Hatch from the committee on agriculture, today submitted a report on the effects of the present tariff law on agriculture. He says there has been a steady decline in the price of farm property since the war while under the same laws other interests have been more remunerative and prosperous. The report insists that under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed the greatest prosperity. The result of a prohibitive tariff had been to prejudice European nations (our best buyers) against the United States, and in the reciprocity which followed agriculture was the first to reap the benefit. The American farmer is compelled to sell his products in direct competition with the pauper and slave labor of Asia and Africa, which subsists on wages averaging 5 cents per month. Reciprocity is denounced as a flimsy attempt to deceive the farmer.

While of laws, in an additional report, says that no class of citizens are so thoroughly handicapped by the protective system as the farmers of the Mississippi valley engaged in raising hogs and cattle.

Vandever of Kansas presented the minority report. It says the fact that the Democrats in the House with a majority of 117 are about to adjourn without any effort to repeal the McKinley law should settle the question as to whether it was in the opinion of the majority of the House, the law is wrong and oppressive. The minority report cites the benefits of reciprocity and asserts that the statement that farmers have gained in value is a matter of mere assertion, for which there is no data. In no other age, in other country and on other time in this country has there been a law of an economic character passed in which the interests of any class of persons were more carefully guarded than those of the farmer in the McKinley law.

THE SENATE.

The drift of Carlisle's speech (which was unfavorable to facts and figures) was that the McKinley tariff act has not with twenty-seven months gone and by the investigation of the subcommittee, reduced the price of commodities or increased the wages of labor, but on the contrary has interfered with and obstructed the operation of the natural laws governing the subjects. He indicated fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries where the average rate of wages had gone up and fifteen other trades in the highly protected industries where the wages had gone down. On the plea he asserted that the McKinley act had paid out to the manufacturers of the country, from 1890 to dealers, but directly to Welsh Bros. pots and earthenware $4,605,759 or more than half the value of the stock of the big six plate works. The McKinley act had proved to be not for the benefit of American consumers, but Welsh manufacturers.

Senator Carlisle was followed by Mr. Foster, who attacked some of Carlisle's positions by quotations from an interview with Rogers, a Welsh tin-plate manufacturer, the principal point of which was that the election of Cleveland would be a victory for free trade, and the effect would be to reduce American wages to a level of English wages. Sherman and Allison defended the McKinley act in brief speeches, and Hawley obtained the floor for tomorrow.

The sundry appropriation bill was laid aside informally. The President's message vetoing the McGarrahan claim bill was read and postponed until December. The President bases his objection to the bill on the ground that it is so framed as to give full protection to the New Idria Mining company in the full extent of its largest claim, while throwing upon the United States the responsibility the company should bear. If the title of McGarrahan be established it seems clear to the President that McGarrahan is not entitled to the relief given by the bill and that it does not adequately protect the interests of the United States. Adjourned.

A RECORD OF CRIME.

Murder, Lynching and Lawlessness of Various Kinds.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 29.—Amos Jackson and John W. Ellis engaged Mrs. William Dillie at her home near Mossburg Wednesday telling her husband up so he could see them. They were captured today and taken a mile into them from the jail and hanged. It is said that a young lady of quite work, the women having stood to marry the twisters and shooter Dillie.

CHATHAM, N. Y., July 29.—As result of a feud growing out of a lawsuit, Duncan Kinsey, an old resident, was fatally stabbed by James Reilly, who afterwards committed suicide.

CONCORD, N. H., July 29.—The Supreme court has denied a new trial for Frank Almy, the murderer of Outside Warden.

CAMDEN, Mo., July 29.—Crazed by jealousy at the sight of his sweetheart, Annie Coiner, walking with another fellow tonight, Charles Tarrette shot and killed her.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 29.—Julius Wise (colored), was executed today at Lexington for the murder of another negro some time ago.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 29.—Alonzo Brockshire, alias Hurley, who killed Jailor Tipton and Tom Howard of Blood Shedding a few days ago, was captured this afternoon together with Charles Johnson, who aided him to escape, and placed in the Richmond jail. The citizens are greatly excited over the killing and Brockshire will probably be lynched.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 29.—On a farm near here today Charles Wood and William Atwell quarreled over the possession of a file, and in the fight which followed, both men were probably fatally injured.

Bergman Held for Trial.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Alexander Bergman, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate Frick, was given a hearing this afternoon and held for trial in the September session in $50,000 bail. Bergman said he was not the man he tried to shoot Frickman. "I did not want to touch any one but Frick; I meant to kill him."

Weaver Speaks at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 29.—General Weaver addressed a large audience here today.

A PLEA FOR MOTHERS.

An Amendment Offered to the Advice of a Woman Lecturer.

A few evenings ago a Boston woman journalist, who writes the gossip about bachelorette, gilded hovel, dress reform dinners and the plea for the woman's column of a sketchy paper, read a lecture to a parlor full of Harlem women. Her subject was "How to Bring Up Children."

One thing that she insisted on was, that children should be taught to "do things," to be prepared for emergencies.

"For example," said she, "I would teach a child what to do in case of a fainting fit. They to my place.

"Ellie, I am not subject to a hand at fainting, but if I do take a notion to faint some day when you are about, get me some water. Pour it on my head and face. Cold water, girls, not hot water.

"I'm sure that if the unexpected comes, and I fall in a fainting fit some fine morning, the girls, if they happen to be near, will know what to do and will do it promptly."

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THE GREAT ISSUE.

Tariff Discussed by Messrs. St. John, McKinley and W. C. Wagner.

MONEY HANDLED BY THE SALOON MEN.

The Expense of the Federal Government.—"What is Tariff Reform, Anyway?"

By Telegraph to the News.

A POLITICAL DISCUSSION

Between St. John of Kansas, McKinley, Ohio, and Wagner, New York.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, Ex-Governor McKinley of Ohio and W. C. Wagner of the New York Tariff Reform Club, addressed the Monona Lake Assembly today. Henry Watterson was also to have spoken, but was taken ill at Chicago.

St. John spoke to the firmness of prohibition and its health. He recited the prohibition arguments and said under the present system the liquor traffic had grown fewer for the past three years than ever before. Drug the swamp of the DRUNK ashore in the country, $1,000,000,000 passed last year. This would pay the national debt. St. John took the position that the whole tariff system was wrong in principle, because it seems the business on what we consume instead of what we possess. Fifteen or twenty men control today all the means of reaching the market, and our merchant marine is practically driven from the high seas. Farmers produce less than one-fifth of the wealth of the country, compared with five-eighths forty years ago; and still the farmer is crowded with the lessen sentiment that he is "protected." Capital takes $10 out in one form a ton of steel, while the gross weight of labor was but $7, and because the laborer refuses to submit to a reduction of 55 per cent capital confronts him with an army of blood Pinkertons, and when he defends his interest he is called a murderer.

MCKINLEY SPEAKS.

In the afternoon Governor McKinley addressed an audience of 15,000 people. Speaking on the political issues, he said:

What is a tariff reform, anyhow? Who can tell? Cleveland said several years ago he knew nothing about tariff. From the date of that utterance down to the present time he has given no evidence of having increased his original stock of knowledge of economics.

The Democratic majority in Congress passed a bill to unlock wool for the sole benefit of New England manufacturers and the injury of the farmers, while having a duty on all wool fabrics sent in counted on to wear, it passed a bill to lift the tariff on cotton ties for the benefit of the South, while almost identical iron bands in other coilings retain the old duty. If this is the economic policy of the Democratic party, it might better be called no policy at all, for it obviously represents caprices and even favors and uniform result on the question of taxation.

McKinley declared that the country must raise $460,000,000 annually to defray the expenses of the Federal government. Only two ways were possible, levying a direct tax on the produce or an import duty on the products of foreign nations. There was no evasion that the nation must adopt one or the other.

McKinley dwelt on the disadvantage of the direct tax system, and quoted Jefferson and Madison as earnest opponents of it in times of peace. Twenty years of protection have placed this country in a financial position unrivaled among nations. Thirty years ago 25 per cent of the manufacture of this country was of English goods. Now 85 per cent, is of American. The Democratic revenue tariff is always paid by the consumer. Tariff, or free trade, has nothing to do with strikes and lockouts; nothing to do with differences between employes and employer. McKinley scored the Democratic Congress of cutting the World's Fair bill and doing nothing for the benefit of the country.

MR. WAGNER SAID

"Tariff reform is the greatest issue of the day. I do not think Americans are ignorant on these questions as they were four years ago. Protection means taking money from one class of people and putting it into the pockets of others through the election of the law. The Democrats propose to take the tariff off articles used by the poor and put them on luxuries, etc."

Wagner claimed that free trade was a misnomer. By it the government could raise over three hundred millions annually, and the advantage of the system is that the amount is taken from the outside as far as possible.

Ocean Record Broken.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The French steamship "La Touraine" broke the record from Havre, arriving tonight at Quarantine in 6 days, 11 hours and 30 minutes, or six hours faster than the previous record.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Trouble Prevented by the Arrival of Cavalry.

HOMESTEAD, July 29.—The strikers at Duquesne were held off this afternoon and a big fight between John Brown and Watchman Foley almost precipitated a riot. The prompt arrival of a troop of cavalry, however, prevented serious trouble. Speculation concerning Hugh O'Donnell's whereabouts are scarce life. Master Workman Dempsey of the Knights of Labor said tonight to an Associated Press representative that O'Donnell was not on a vacation, but in New York arranging a disagreeable surprise for the Carnegie company.

French Delegat s to the Fair.

PARIS, July 29.—The Paris Chamber of Commerce has voted 20,000 francs to send delegates to the Chicago Fair and appointed Mr. Tourdelet to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the Fair.

AN ACCUSATION.

Chairman Caldwell and the Association Railroads Involved.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison, in a letter to the association today, accused Chairman Caldwell and all of the association roads across the Atlantic of having entered into an arrangement with the Atlantic to offer inducements to passenger rates to Western points without the intervention of the rate committee as required by the agreement, and as necessary to secure the Atlantic roads the right of a voice as to the advisability of such reductions. He asserts that at a meeting at which the Atlantic was not represented it was arranged that the Atlantic should reduce rates. Thereupon the chairman was to use such action as a pretext for the members of the association to make similar rates.

Acquitted.

TOLEDO, July 29.—Charles Stark & Co., owners in watches and sporting goods, assigned today. Liabilities, $140,000; assets, $87,000.

Area of Southern Texas.

An important bit of local history has been discovered at Salem in Southern Texas with a wooden box, 1 foot 6 inches, street buying ground. In the above mentioned box of the ground is a cross bearing this inscription:

"Dr. Nathan Mather died October 25th, 1835, aged 27 years. Erected by his friends and sixteen sisters in Texas."

The meaning of this peculiar inscription has long been a matter for conjecture among local historians. In the "American Annual Register" for 1835 there refers to it and says: "Six years ago at sunrise years, with the exception, it affected me deeply when I cleared away the grass from the half buried stone and read the inscription."

The mystery has been solved by the discovery in the Essex Institute of a book entitled, "The Genealogy of the Mather Family." By this book it appears that Nathaniel Mather was born 1631, died 1688, was a teacher of Richard Mather and a son of Increase Mather.

At the age of twelve years he had thoroughly fitted for college, and he was graduated from Harvard at the age of sixteen. This was the second class that Harvard in Hebrew and the new Testament in Greek, and was able to converse fluently in Latin. He was distinguished not only for his excellent memory and inventive genius, but for his attainments in mathematics, philosophy, law, theology and rabbinical learning as well. At the time of his graduation he delivered an oration in Hebrew upon the evil of learning among the Jews.

Where Columbus Got His Idea.

Medieval Europe knew but very little of eastern and northeastern Asia. Many of the most learned cosmographers of the time taught that Asia stretched eastward and northward from Europe, and that it had an eastern coast washed by the ocean. It was certainly taught that eastern Asia was a land of cool weather, inhabited by monster serpents and dragons. This was the opinion that still prevailed up to within 200 years of the time of Columbus.

At the time two Venetian merchants by the name of Polo went on a long journey to the extreme eastern part of Asia. They were gone four years. Upon their return the son of one of them, a young man named Marco Polo, wrote out a full account of their travels. According to the account of the travels of Marco Polo, Asia extended far eastward and northward, and was of a temperate character. The account of the travels of Marco Polo was received with the utmost incredulity. They were called the lying Polos, and upon 100 years before.—Yankee Blade.

The Floating Weeds in the Atlantic.

The gulf weed (Fucus natans) which, with its little yellow berries, has been thought to have lost its property of rooting on rocks and to have acquired the power of floating offshore, it has now been ascertained that the sea marks the site of a submerged continent, apparently the lost Atlantis. Dr. Rossiter holds that the weed has simply been drifted to the present position by the ocean stream and its affiliants from the West Indian islands and the Gulf of Mexico.

It is now proved that the Gulf stream is not a single narrow river of the ocean," as Maury put it, but is diverted it, but consists of a number of streams not only from the Mexican gulf, but the Antilles. The weed according to Dr. Rossiter, would take fifteen days to reach as far north as the latitude of Cape Hatteras and then and a half months to reach the Azores. In the Sargasso sea it becomes heavy and sinks but the supply is kept up by the Gulf stream.

Advice to Young Journalists.

A correspondent asks, "How shall a young man proceed who desires to become a reporter?"

Let him apply to the city editor of the paper on which he hopes to get a job. If he can bring a letter of introduction that it will not hurt him; but he doesn't need any great weight of recommendations. He should know what he can do in the way of reading and writing English; he should be prepared to say how old he is, if he speaks German or French, or any other foreign language, if he is in good health, if he thinks he should want to be fired, and if he thinks he would be able to do what he wants to be paid for. If he can bring a letter of introduction that