

The Intelligencer

CONGRESS is asked to adopt a patent ballot box to insure honest elections. Honest election officers make the best ballot box.

A CINCINNATI criticism on Christine Nilson is that she is wrinkled—her beauty probably means that she is well up in her lines.

NO CARBET RAG government afflicts Alabama, but the law—or had—a thief for a Treasurer, just the same. Alabama is another repudiating State.

THE PACE of America is so pleased with the musical romps she has struttured up that the esteemed Commercial Gazette breaks out in verse. With respect to the same it is not to be denied that Patti rhymes with Cincinnati.

FROM some free trade speeches in Congress we infer that an American woolen tariff is mostly made of tariff. If we take of the tariff a good many Americans will have to leave their hats. What American desires to be condemned to everlasting bareheadedness?

THE House of Delegates has wisely agreed to Dr. Simonton's resolution calling on the Auditor to furnish information on which any tax bill will be based. There was nothing to say against the resolution, and this, probably, is why Messrs. Dailey, Holt and Isbell said nothing when they talked against it. If the State government is to run it is not to be run by a tariff.

THE passage of a tariff bill by this Congress is possible—he would be a rash prophet who would venture further. The Democrats do not desire a tariff measure to pass, and they are strong enough to do a great deal of effective obstructing. They can talk against time in the Senate, and the small majority will be powerless to slat them off. Last session they talked the internal revenue reduction bill into its grave, they may reserve a like fate for the tariff bill. The matter having gone thus far, to the embarrassment of business, it ought to be settled before Congress adjourns. It ought not, however, to be settled by a slaughtering compromise that is a victory for foreign manufacturers.

LOUISVILLE is going ahead with her preparations for the Southern Exposition to be held upon her sacred soil for one hundred days beginning with August 1 next. A quarter of a million has been subscribed, and still they come. The main building will cover about thirteen acres—five more than Atlanta's big Cotton Exposition building. The management invites everybody who makes anything worth showing to come there and show it. It is to be hoped that Wheeling will be represented by her glass, pottery, nails and pretty girls—on which point it is about time to try conclusions with vain boastful Louisville. If that Exposition reaches the high-water mark of its opportunity it will answer all of Brother Waterson's fiery free trade essays. And then they will want industrial exhibitions prohibited.

THE Senate is working through the resolution providing for the purchase of three thousand copies of Kelly's Revised Statutes. The cost would be about \$8,500. It is possible to imagine why Kelly should want to sell frequent editions of his Revised Statutes, and why his publisher, who on the ground, should be moved by similar sentiments. But it is not easy to understand why the State, at a cost of \$8,500, should be willing to abet the scheme. No reason has gone up from the hills and valleys of this young Commonwealth because of a dearth of Kelly's Revised Statutes. If anybody wants it, let him buy it. If three thousand people want it, let them club together and buy it at wholesale rates, discount off for cash. Kelly's conquest is sweeping all before it in the Senate. In the less conservative, less dignified, House we expect to see it lacerated, scalped, drawn and quartered and dung into the ash heap. A State which can't pay as it goes in no condition to go largely and unnecessarily into the gift book business.

THE Pittsburgh case of Scott against certain members of the Amalgamated Association for conspiracy to deprive him of his employment raises a point always of interest but already ruled on more than once in the Pennsylvania courts. About year ago there was a decision in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia in a case which was generally thought to be one of hard-ship to a workman. He was a printer who refused to join in a strike. The strikers visited the printing house where he was employed and by persuasion and demonstration which he considered offensive, endeavored to take him from his work. The employers instituted proceedings for conspiracy, and one of the ablest judges on the Philadelphia bench decided that they had no cause of action, the strikers not having resorted to violence. The decision attracted great attention, and was not at all satisfactory to employers, who represented that moral suasion could be so employed as to bring their business to a standstill. The Pittsburgh case differs, of course, in many particulars, among others the action is brought by a workman, but it involves the same general point.

THE METAL SCHEDULE

CONTAINED IN THE SENATE BILL ON THE Revision of the Tariff—The Changes Effected in Iron and Steel and Their Products. A Bill of Great Interest to Home Manufacturers and Operatives.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31.—The following is Schedule C.—the metal schedule—of the tariff bill now being considered by the Senate as amended in the Committee of the Whole and as it will pass the Senate in case the other schedules are completed before the adjournment of Congress.

Iron ore, including manganese iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, fifty cents per ton. Sulphur, one cent per hundred pounds. Cast iron, containing more than three and one-half per centum of copper, fifty cents per ton; provided that ore containing more than three and one-half per centum of copper, dry assay, shall pay an addition thereto, two and one-half cents per pound for the copper contained therein.

Iron, made by the Bessemer, pneumatic, wrought and cast scrap-iron, and scrap-steel of every description, including old iron and old steel railway-bars, boiler punchings, and clippings of iron or steel beams and bars, steel flanges, borings, turnings, steel railway-car rods, none of which shall exceed twenty-four inches in length, steel ingot, cogging iron or steel, beam and boiler rods, none of which shall exceed five inches in length, six dollars per ton: Provided, that nothing herein specified shall be deemed to include iron or steel castings, except cast scrap-iron or scrap-steel, as actually used, and is fit only to be manufactured by re-melting or re-rolling.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, billets, and rods, made by the Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, open-hearth, or by any other process except the crucible process, and not exceeding in weight more than one hundred and fifty pounds per piece, and not exceeding five cents per pound; exceeding two cents, and not exceeding five cents per pound in value, one cent per pound; and all such steel, except cast scrap-iron or scrap-steel, shall pay the rates of duty prescribed in this act for crucible cast-steel. Iron railway-bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; iron or steel beams and bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide, nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, eighteen dollars per ton; iron or steel plates, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch square, twenty dollars per ton; comprising flats, not less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch square, twenty dollars per ton; iron or steel wire, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch square, twenty dollars per ton; iron or steel wire, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch square, twenty dollars per ton; iron or steel wire, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch square, twenty dollars per ton.

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TARIFF THE TOPIC

OF ALL-ABSORBING INTEREST AT THE Capital—Speculations as to the Probability of an Extra Session in Case of a Failure to Act on the Tariff—Proposed Sale of the Harper's Ferry Property.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation here is the tariff and speculations as to the probability of an extra session of Congress. The Democratic members of the House generally have no idea that the President will call an extra session in case of the failure of the tariff bill. A great number of them are of the opinion also that the bill will fall. Since Monday last the House in Committee of the Whole have had the bill under consideration under the five minute rule and as it have not completed 112 of the 140 pages of the bill. It is claimed the schedule now under discussion relating to Chemicals is one which will excite less discussion than any other. It is this view a correct one the 4th of March will find the bill about half finished.

The opposition to the bill thus far has not been factious, but almost every article made dutiable a dozen or more amendments are offered. The Senate on the other hand is making considerable progress. It is the intention to keep up the session until midnight during the remainder of the week in the hope that the 31st article will be disposed of by the middle of next week if not this week.

The greater part of this afternoon was given up in both houses to eulogies in memory of Representative Orth and an early adjournment followed.

The Harper's Ferry Property. From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, January 31.—Solicitor Raynor stated to-day that he had as yet received no formal proposition for the sale of the Shenandoah water power at Harper's Ferry, to Colonel Ann Mills, patentee of the Mills' Cartridge Belt. He has given no intimation that he favors the sale of the Shenandoah property, and at present is inclined to oppose such a sale. He will, however, hold himself in readiness to receive a formal proposition for the purchase of the property is made.

Revised Tariff. A conference of Republican leaders of the House has been held, and it was agreed that if the Democrats pursued their present tactics to enforce Rule 23, which provides that debate can be limited on sections of any bill before the Committee of the Whole. As each schedule in the tariff bill constitutes a single section the Republicans, by having a quorum present, can pass the bill in two or three days, and the Democrats are practically united in favor of the passage of a tariff bill this session.

Revised Tariff on the Products of the Two Trades. WASHINGTON, January 31.—The following is Schedule B—earthware and glass—of the Tariff bill now under consideration by the Senate and is completed and amended in the Committee of the Whole, and it will pass the Senate if there is time during the remainder of the session to get a tariff bill through.

Brown earthenware, common stoneware, gas retorts, and stoneware not ornamented, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases, and statuettes, not engraved, or painted, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthen or glass, or of any other substance, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass bottles; vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed glass, not engraved, or painted, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthen or glass, or of any other substance, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass bottles; vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed glass, not engraved, or painted, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthen or glass, or of any other substance, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass bottles; vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed glass, not engraved, or painted, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthen or glass, or of any other substance, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass bottles; vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed glass, not engraved, or painted, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthen or glass, or of any other substance, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass bottles; vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed glass, not engraved, or painted, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthen or glass, or of any other substance, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Green and colored glass bottles; vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed glass, not engraved, or painted, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. China, porcelain, parian, and blue ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty per centum ad valorem. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthen or glass, or of any other substance, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

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SMOTHERED BY SNOW.

AN AVALANCHE FOR A SHROUD. Seven Persons Buried Beneath a Rocky Mountain Snow-Slide and Several Seriously Hurt—A Passenger Train Halted in and Travelers in Danger of Starvation.

DENVER, Col., January 31.—Last night, about three miles from Crested Butte, occurred one of the most disastrous snow slides ever known in the Rocky Mountain regions. Late in the night, thirty men employed in the Howard F. Smith Anthracite Coal Mine, were started from sleep by an ominous rumbling noise, and almost instantly an avalanche was upon them.

The building in which they were sleeping was crushed to atoms, and the human occupants hurled down the mountain side. A rescuing party started from Crested Butte as soon as after the news was received, and after several hours of indefatigable search, the men were all recovered. Phillip Carmin, Logan Inman, Louis Rich, Charles Moore, Charles Betts, J. J. Raymond and one other name, were found dead. Several others were wounded, eighteen fatally.

All of the company's expensive machinery was destroyed. A passenger train yesterday, when within six miles of Crested Butte, divided, the engine going ahead to clear the track. When about four miles from where it left the coach the engine was struck by a snow slide and derailed, and is now under twenty feet of snow. A wrecking engine left this morning could not get nearer than two miles of the coaches and returned to-night for provisions for the starving passengers.

It is estimated that the reduction in the public debt for January will be thirteen and a half millions. It is rumored that the Grand Jury are investigating the conduct of the colored Star route jury Brown.

The Treasurer has mailed 3,750 checks, amounting to \$2,498, the amount of interest due February 1st on United States and District of Columbia bonds.

Customs officers have been instructed to admit a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem as a manufacture of iron not otherwise provided for bands of hoop iron cut to lengths of six feet, accompanied by buckles, but not having buckles permanently attached.

Secretary Folger informed a delegation, including Hon. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, and Representative Buttrworth, that he had no authority to extend the time for paying February taxes on spirits which have not yet been proximo. Congressional action is needed.

Before the Bailey Investigating Committee yesterday morning, Mr. Douglas, ticket seller of the National Theater, testified that he had honored orders from Bailey for tickets to the extent of sometimes twenty dollars per day, and that the orders were given in the day of the late Senator's death in the "Gates" bills for gas.

Another Blizzard Hitting—Heavy Snow and Drifts. MINNEAPOLIS, January 31.—The very worst blizzard of the season has been raging here since night before last. The snow is heavy and drifts, but it is not very cold, the temperature ranging from 10 to 20 degrees above zero so far as heard from, but last night the storm abated and the weather is growing colder fast. The storm was first heard of at Bismarck, Monday morning. Last night a terrible storm and intense cold were reported at Regina, on the Canadian Pacific, 500 miles from Winnipeg. All the reports from Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern points speak of it as the worst of the season. The railroads all gave up the fight at noon yesterday, and began clearing the tracks in the afternoon. Even the short lines between here and St. Paul were so blocked as to run but two or three trains, in place of the hundred or more usually run. The street cars have double teams this morning, and business is about suspended.

Printer's Black List Proposed. KANSAS CITY, January 31.—The Board of Directors of the