



MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

Specialties :: For Christmas

How Handsome They Are

100 Lovely Plush Boxes full of fine linen note paper, envelopes and regret cards, worth \$2 at \$1 each.

36 Mirrors, two feet high, 15 inches wide, beveled glass plush frames, mounted in bronze and silver, worth 5.00 each at 2.50 each.

TREMENDOUS!

Opening of novelties for Evening and Wedding Costumes.

High class novelties at the lowest prices ever known

We have just visited the market and obtained bargains in these goods, which we offer to you at a small advance over cost. Come and see.

Be sure and come whether you wish to buy or not.

A child in Fairyland—or a rejected and despondent lover in the soft embraces of his reluctant loved one—neither could feel more delightfully dazed than the visitor who gazes for the first time upon this feast of splendor and magnificent glow of colorings for adorning the female form divine.

COME Come and See COME.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Philadelphia Store

Corner Douglas av. and Market St.

Four Special Bargains This Week.

One lot 42 pair of full 12-4 all wool White Blankets for \$5 a pair, fully worth \$10. These are the largest size made and an extra quality.

One lot 84 pair all wool 11-4 Scarlet Blankets which we will close out at \$3.50 a pair. Never sold before under \$6 00.

One lot 10 pieces fast color Turkey Red Table Linen 25c a yard. It cannot be duplicated at 50c.

One lot 33 dozen Ladies and Childrens All Wool Red Mittens at 10c a pair.

A. KATZ.

S. W. Corner Douglas Ave. and Market St.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS

In the Senate Mr. Morrill's Resolution Declaring it Impracticable

To Attempt Any Tariff Legislation by the Present Congress.

Provoked a Spirited Discussion, Pro and Con, between Messrs. Morrill, McPherson, Beck and Others.

The Resolution was Finally Laid Over for Further Discussion, and the Senate Adjourned, in Memoriam.

The Principal Feature in the House was a Bill to Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury

To Anticipate Accruing Interest on Government Bonds and Provide for the Payment of the Same.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Senator Morrill presented the credentials of Senator Edmunds for the full term commencing March 4th, 1887. Placed on file.

Among the numerous bills entered and referred, were:

By Mr. Cullom: To amend the revised statutes in relation to immediate transportation of bonded goods.

By Mr. Bowen: To provide a new basis for the circulation of national banks.

By Mr. McPherson: To authorize the reduction of United States bonds and circulation of national banks.

Mr. Plumb, from committee on public lands, reported a joint resolution to authorize the secretary of the interior to certify lands for agricultural purposes to the state of Kansas. Calendar.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance to examine as to the expediency of some practical measure for the maintenance of the system of national banks with ample security and without additional cost to the government. Referred to the committee on finance.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the electoral count bill as received from the house was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Morgan called up his resolution of December 9, requesting the secretary of the interior to furnish information as to the state of facts on which coal and iron lands in Alabama have been withheld from sale, notwithstanding the act of March 3, 1883. Adopted.

Mr. Cullom made an effort to have the special order on Mr. Logan's bill, accepting land on Lake Michigan for government purposes, postponed until Wednesday next, but Mr. Platt contended that the special order for open executive session took precedence.

The senate then at 12:50 resumed consideration of Mr. Morrill's resolution declaring the promise of making proper revision of the tariff at the present session obviously hopeless and impracticable, and Mr. Dawes proceeded to address the senate on the subject.

The secretary of the treasury, he said, had come into the field and taken his advanced position on the subject of the tariff causing increased apprehension and alarm in all the great industries of the land.

Conservative business men and thoughtful anxious, but cautious dependants on these interests were now seriously inquiring whether on the whole they might not be wrecked if the theories and doctrines announced in the report of the secretary of the treasury were to govern in the revision of the tariff.

The secretary of the treasury, he said, had over and over again, in so many words, said that the tariff on American industry, henceforth, according to the secretary's theories and dogmas, there was to enter into the policy that is to control in the fashioning of the revenue laws of the future, no idea of protection to American industry.

The secretary's considerations were not what might be the effect of carrying out his views on home productions; nor whether they might be advantageous or injurious to the vast interests invested in productions in this country more than five thousand millions in 1880, or to the 2,700,000 wage earners dependent on them.

In the mind of the secretary of the treasury no such consideration was to enter into the question of the imposition of duties. The secretary would not remove the duties on sugar because they amounted to only 90 cents per capita, but he would remove the duties on wool, although they only amounted to 8 cents per capita, and on ready-made clothing, although they amounted to 3 cents per capita. The proposition of removing the duty on raw materials did not even meet the approval of the manufacturers for whose benefit he suggested.

On this point Mr. Dawes rose from his seat and said that he had been from his seat taken before the committee on ways and means in which Mr. Whitman, a leading woolen manufacturer, declared himself in favor of duty on wool so as to encourage its production in this country and render manufacturers independent of foreign wool. He characterized the secretary's views as wild and wanton and brutal. But they had, he said, awakened serious and well-grounded apprehension throughout the country. It was the attitude of those who had the tariff to reform which led to these serious apprehensions. Their industries turned to the senate for the alternative. They looked to those who spoke for the senate as they had spoken for the policy of the government in the last twenty-five years to know what the alternative was. They knew that under the constitution the finance committee of the senate would originate laws to amend or to reform the tariff. But they also knew that it was within the province and ability of the finance committee to consider this question, and formulate a report that would carry quiet and confidence to the industries and labor of the country a method of bringing the receipts of the government down to the limit of its expenditures without impairing the development or prosperity of those industries or diminishing the compensation of that labor.

It was for that purpose he had introduced his resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire and report what reductions can be made in customs duties and internal tax that will reduce the receipts to the necessary and economical expenditures of the government without impairing the prosperity and development of home industry or compensation of home labor. He declared that the men who would attack home industries and home labor would strike a death blow at the welfare of the country that could be inflicted in any other manner short of war and treason. It was treason itself to the

great underlying interests and prosperity of the country on which its future depend and by which alone its stability could be maintained. He who impaired and weakened these industries came very near to him who sapped and mined the citadel of the nation; therefore he had thought it not out of place to impose that the finance committee of the body should deliberate on the situation and present to the public the possibility of a reform of the tariff that would have these results unimpeded and give a freer and broader scope to the energy, enterprise and vigor of the American people.

Those who met the exigencies of the past were capable of competing with the problems of the future. In the great struggle for the possession of the continent offered to promote industries and home labor they turned to those who had lifted labor from degradation and servitude to dignity and honor, and whose policy developed the strength and wealth and greatness of the nation. He should, therefore, ask for the adoption of the resolution which he had offered.

Mr. McPherson said that there were two methods of disposing of the surplus revenue; one was extravagant appropriations and the other was by a reduction of taxation. For himself he was in favor of the second method, the reduction of taxation. Mr. Sherman, had suggested in his speech the other day a policy by which fifty-four millions of revenue could be avoided by striking off the tax on sugar, and in the same breath that senator declared that the duties on sugar and on wool were the only protection which the agricultural interests enjoyed. He (McPherson) was opposed to the removal of the duty on sugar and predicted that, with that duty retained, nine-tenths of the sugar consumed in this country would be produced here. He would also retain the duty on the cheap, high qualities of wool which are produced in the United States, but he would remove it from the cheap qualities of wool that are not raised here, and that are used in the manufacture of carpets and cheap fabrics. He was a protectionist to the extent of giving the only protection which the agricultural interests of this country all the protection that he needs to compete with foreign labor. He was in favor of higher prices for American labor. God forbid that he would ever consent to putting American labor on a par with the pauper labor of any country; but he was in favor of giving the raw material that would enable it to compete with any country.

In an allusion to the K. of L. he said that organization, provided it adhered to the principles on which it was founded, would be the longest lived with the most beneficial results of any organization since the world began. He would apply the same principle that had been applied to the silk manufacturing industry. There were about 100 silk mills in the city of Paterson, N. J.; their raw material was admitted free of duty and the consequence was that cotton today was selling at Lyons, France, the very best of the silk industry the same principle that had been applied to the silk manufacturing industry.

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and by what authority said notes had been destroyed, and how many of said notes were mutilated notes and whether notes of like denomination were issued in their stead.

By Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, (in request): A resolution granting the use of the hall of the house on the evenings of January 25th 26th and 27th to the National Woman's Suffrage convention.

By Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts: Granting pensions to retired railway clerks who became aged or disabled from service.

By Mr. Moffat, of Michigan: Granting the franking privilege to inmates of Soldiers homes.

By Mr. Hewitt, of New York: A bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to authorized and empowered to anticipate the payment of so much of the interest-bearing bonds of the United States as shall be in excess of the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, by the payment in gross of such sum in each case as shall be equal to the aggregate present worth of such excess of interest on and for the purpose of accumulating such present worth of the interest upon the amount paid by the United States in anticipation of such excess of interest shall be computed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, reinvested quarterly so as to secure to the United States the benefit of compound interest.

Section 1. That out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to anticipate the payment of so much of the interest-bearing bonds of the United States as shall be in excess of the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, by the payment in gross of such sum in each case as shall be equal to the aggregate present worth of such excess of interest on and for the purpose of accumulating such present worth of the interest upon the amount paid by the United States in anticipation of such excess of interest shall be computed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, reinvested quarterly so as to secure to the United States the benefit of compound interest.

Section 2.—That when such payment of interest in anticipation of the maturity thereof shall have been accepted by any holder of the bonded indebtedness of the United States the bonds shall be distinctly stamped and properly endorsed in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe so as to show the reduced rate of interest thereafter to be paid thereon, and the coupons, if any, shall be cut off and cancelled, and for the coupons so cancelled shall be substituted new coupons bearing the reduced rate of interest, and the bonds so stamped and endorsed shall be the complete and valid security for the issue of circulating notes of any national banking association to the full extent of 90 per cent. as now required by law.

Section 3.—That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to deposit from time to time with any national banking association any portion of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the security of an equal amount of the bonded or other indebtedness of the United States, provided the whole amount of special deposits thus made shall not at any time exceed one million dollars, and all such deposits shall be subject to call upon such notice as the secretary of the treasury may see fit to prescribe.

By Mr. White of Pennsylvania: For the free coinage of silver.

By Mr. Grant of Vermont: To enable the postmaster to name their postmasters.

By Mr. Cox of North Carolina: Fixing the salary of the civil service commissioners at \$5,000.

By Mr. Springer of Illinois: For the admission into the union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and Nevada.

By Mr. Treckman of Texas: Providing for the leasing of unoccupied Indian lands.

By Mr. Holmes of Iowa: To quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

The speaker laid before the house a supplemental report from the secretary of the treasury relative to the collection of custom duties. Referred.

The house then adjourned.

Cold-Blooded Capitalism.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—A coroner's jury today investigated the death of Emma Brown whose body was carried to Maryland University last Friday night and sold to the dissecting room. The evidence adduced, and the admissions made by the man under arrest, showed that the woman was most brutally murdered by John Ross and Albert Hawkins, the former confessing to having smashed her skull with a brick, stating that Hawkins afterwards thrust a large knife through her heart. Ross was perfectly calm while telling his story, and states the murder had been deliberately made by himself, Hawkins and Anderson Percy, the colored janitor of the university, and that the latter had, for the week's been arranged for the deed. The body was brought warm and bleeding to the collar, where it was received by Berry, who did all he could to destroy what would lead to the identification, such as cutting off and burning the hair and washing the clothes. The coroner's jury decided from the evidence that Ross and Hawkins were the murderers, and Percy an accomplice; the grand jury will indict them.

Stanley Wanted in Africa.

New York, Dec. 13.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, received a cablegram from the king of Belgium ordering him to return at once. Mr. Stanley was also further advised that this unexpected summons is connected with the trouble with the predatory Arabs in the Free Congo states. A band of Arabs under Mohammed, unaided by the absence of Stanley, have entered the Free Congo states and massacred the garrison at Stanley Fall, and a severe village where they found white families the men were killed and the women and children carried away. The Arabs number 1,500 now. Attempts have been made to check their advance but without success. I am well acquainted with Ben Mohammed, said Stanley, having known him since 1878, when I made a contract with him to accompany me with a force of men for fifty days. We are good friends, and I presume King Leopold wants me to go and put a stop to his inroad.

Dog-on-Fine Sport.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Dec. 13.—The eight annual meeting of the National Field Trial club began here today under favorable auspices. The weather was fairly good and ground soft, birds were scarce.

The first scratch of all speed stakes commenced early. Ben Hill and Beaumont ran a close heat. Ben Hill winning. Gladstone Loy and Lillian met next, Lillian won without making a point. Daisy F. and Pat Gladstone were the next pair, the former won. Ben Gladstone and Lady C. ran a heat lasting 1 hour and 25 minutes, and it was given to Dan Gladstone. The last heat between Luffa and Noble C. was won by the latter.

Representative sportsmen from all over the country were present, and as fine a class of dogs as ever assembled.

A Tie up All Along the Line.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Freight conductors on the entire line of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad went on a strike today on a demand for an advance in pay from 2 1/2 to 3 cents per mile, and allowance for lost time which the management refused. Freight trains from one end of the road to the other are tied up.

THE SCHEME DEVELOPED

An Incorporator of the Chicago, Kansas City and California Road

Divulges the Plan by which the Santa Fe will Reach Chicago.

Boston and Chicago Capitalists to Put Up the Money and Construct the Road, the Santa Fe to

Control and Operate it, Giving that Company a Through Line to the Pacific Coast, Etcetera.

The Chicago, Kansas and Western Not Yet Decided as to Where they Will Cross the Mississippi.

Freight Conductors on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road Strike and Tie up Freights.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications for Missouri: Fair weather, westerly winds, stationary temperature.

For Kansas and Nebraska: Fair weather, westerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

Sounds Like Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—One of the principal incorporators of the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railway company states today that it was the purpose of the company, which is composed of Boston and Chicago capitalists, to begin at once the construction of the road from Chicago to Kansas City. He declared that while the stock was not sold by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe stockholders in any extra sense, the road would unquestionably fall into the control of that company, forming a through line from Chicago to California. The incorporator would not state whether the Chicago & St. Louis road had fallen under the control of the new company, which was organized in the dispatches Saturday.

Conditions Precedent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—In view of the conflicting statements which have appeared as to the proposed route of the Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad over the Mississippi river, inquiry was today made at the headquarters of the construction department in this city. It is stated upon the highest authority that there is absolutely no decision whatever reached on this subject. The place of crossing will be determined largely by the interest taken and by the facilities furnished by local authorities and citizens.

Won't She Crow Now?

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—The city council of St. Louis sent the day here invested the elevated railway system and returned home tonight, traveling by special train.

Riot in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The carmen's strike in the Sutter street road developed into violence this afternoon. A number of strikers had just left a car near the Central avenue terminus after an unsuccessful attempt to induce the new men to desert their posts, when hoodlums in the crowd which had gathered about the car and those in charge of it, with stones. This led to a pistol being fired into the crowd by someone on the car. An answering one came from the mob and a lively fusillade ensued, during which about 25 shots were exchanged and a general stampede of the crowd. When the street was cleared a man was found lying on the ground with a bullet hole in the back of his head. He was carried to the hospital where the wound is pronounced mortal. A number of arrests have been made but it is not known who fired the fatal shot. After the shooting all the cars on both Sutter and Grady streets were withdrawn. No further disturbance has taken place.

Jim Cummings, the Notorious.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A special to the Interior Ocean from Lafayette, Ind., says: A letter postmarked Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 13, was received by the Old City Herald last Friday, alleged to have been written by the notorious outlaw, Jim Cummings. The detectives here are now of the opinion that Jim Cummings was in the city last week and was the confederate man who gave his name as Gen. Slosser. He was arrested Saturday after noon for an attempt at a confidence game. He had a large amount of money on his person and expressed great concern about his arrest. He was fined \$47 by the mayor, which he immediately paid, and made haste to leave town. The police think they have made an important arrest, but were unable to hold him. They will endeavor to trace him.

It Means War.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—Edward Maloney, delegate from the Chicago Trade and Labor assembly to the recent congress of Federated Trades at Columbus, Ohio, arrived home yesterday. In conversation with a reporter Maloney said the action of congress relative to Trades Union and Knights of Labor was especially important. One result of our action, said he, is that no Knight of Labor can or will be recognized by any trades union represented at Columbus. This means war. I don't care if a man wants to work at an union trade, he must belong to the union, first and then he can go into anything he sees fit.

Record of Fires.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 13.—Fire: Sunday destroyed the business part of Portage la Prairie, sixty miles west of here on the Canadian Pacific railway. Three weeks ago fire destroyed the fire hall and engine, and it was impossible to check the flames yesterday until it arrived from Winnipeg on a special train. Loss very heavy. particulars not yet obtained.

The Horrible Monster.

IRVING, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Homer Head, aged 30 years, shot his wife, Flora, tonight and then killed himself. Mrs. Head is still living, and it is thought she will recover. They had lived apart for several months. Jealousy was the probable cause.

Corra Lee's Trial.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—Springfield, Mo. special says the trial of Corra Lee for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Graham is set for the 4th of January.