

A SUITABLE PRESENT for both old and young.



Fine Mixed Bon Bon and Chocolates in 1, 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes. 300 lbs. just received.

MASSIE & MARTIN,

The only full and complete line of artists' material in the city.

THE CAMPBELL

STREET CONFECTIONERY,

110 1/2 Campbell Street,

Is a new store, but the manager is an old resident, whose familiar face has been seen on Salem avenue for the past four years. Give him a call, everything at reasonable prices.

PRITCHETT BONAVIDA.

GO TO GREEN'S,

-AT-

H. SILVERTHORN'S OLD STAND,

if you want to get pretty Christmas presents at a very reasonable figure. An immense

--Stock of Jewelry--

Smart little novelties in

Silverware, Cut Glass

and China,

which are just the things. You can't imagine what nice little presents you can get at a very nominal figure, and presents too that are SURE TO PLEASE. Prompt and courteous attention and the finest stock ever shown in Roanoke are giving us an immense business.

EDWARD S. GREEN,

Manufacturing Jeweler and Optician

Eyes Examined Free.

Successor to H. Silverthorn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Friday, December 22.

THE GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION,

GORTON'S

Famous New Orleans Minstrels,

Embracing a Coterie of

HIGH CLASS ARTISTS!

In an entire New Program of

REFINED MINSTRELSY,

Under the direction of

CHAS. H. LARKIN.

Special engagement of

GRIFFIN & MARKS,

The World-famed Grotesques and Marvelous Acrobats.

PEN AIR GOLD BAND CONCERT!

At 12:30 o'clock in front of the Terry building.

UNIFORMED PARADE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

Prices for this engagement, \$1, 75, 50 and 25.

Reserved seats on sale at Johnson & Johnson's drug store beginning at 9 o'clock Wednesday, December 20.

IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

Signs of Strife Shown in the Lower House.

Breckenridge Attempts to Bring Up the Urgency Deficiency Bill—Boutelle Introduces a Resolution Condemning the Administration Policy—He Takes Issue With the Speaker—An Annexation Resolution Is Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The bitter feeling aroused in the House yesterday had scarcely subsided when the body was called to order this morning and there were signs of strife in the air. Immediately after the reading of yesterday's Journal Breckenridge (Ky.) made an attempt to bring up the urgent deficiency bill, but his motion to that effect was drowned in the storm of appeals for recognition which came from both sides of the House.

Cockran, New York, introduced a resolution relative to the Hawaiian revolution and calling for the appointment of a special committee of seven to investigate the matter. Dingley asked sarcastically whether the gentleman from New York proposed to investigate a matter which had occurred over a year ago and overlook more recent affairs.

Cockran replied decisively that that was exactly what the gentleman from New York proposed to do. Boutelle had been demanding recognition for some time and when the Speaker finally recognized him stated that he had a substitute resolution to offer as an amendment to the one presented by Cockran.

Breckenridge raised the point of order that Cockran's resolution should be referred to the committee on rules, as it provided for the appointment of a special committee. The Speaker sustained the point of order, and read from the rules to support his decision.

Boutelle again secured recognition, and offered his substitute resolution, which is in general a condemnation of the administration policy.

Boutelle's Motion Referred. Boutelle's motion was referred by the speaker to the committee on foreign affairs, but the gentleman from Maine disputed that point and appealed from the decision of the chair. McCreary (Ky.), moved to lay that motion on the table, and on this motion the Republicans fought for every inch of ground.

When the speaker announced that on the viva voce vote the motion of McCreary had been agreed to, a division was demanded and the Republicans were again defeated by a vote of 155 to 64. Boutelle thereupon called for the yeas and nays and again the Democrats won by a vote of 180 to 89, and the appeal of Boutelle from the decision of the chair was laid on the table.

At this point the high tension to which every one had been keyed since the day began was reached and Blair (Rep., N. H.) caused a general laughter in both sides of the chamber, putting every one in good humor for the time being by offering the following resolution and asking unanimous consent for its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That this House is in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

Amid general laughter objection was made and the resolution was disposed of. The House then settled down to business. The committees were called for reports, the most important result being a joint resolution reported by Wise (Va.), from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, looking to the appointment of a joint committee to investigate and report upon the Nicaragua canal.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. Pending discussion of an item for mileage of members of the House the committee rose informally and (the Speaker having resumed the chair) Wilson, W. Va., from the committee on ways and means, reported the tariff bill, "a bill to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government and other purposes," and moved that it be printed and referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the union.

No Limit of Time for the Minority. Burrows (Mich.), on the part of the minority, asked time to file the views of the minority. Wilson was inclined to put a short limit upon the time given to the minority, but the Speaker stated that the minority would file its views as soon as possible, and in the meantime the bill would be referred to the committee of the whole.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Frye Takes Gresham to Task on a Brazilian Cable Permit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—It was expected that Hoar would address the Senate in the morning hour to-day on the subject of the Hawaiian message of the President, but promptly upon the reading of the journal, Mills having meanwhile withdrawn his motion to proceed to executive business, Hoar announced that he should withhold his speech for the present in order to allow Berry and Peffer to make speeches. An executive session which would follow then would make the session run rather late in the day and, therefore, he would not call up his motion as to the President's message until to-morrow.

During the transaction of morning business Frye rose and commenting upon the fact that a permission to land a cable from Brazil on the coast of the United States had been refused by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Foster, Secretaries of State under President Harrison, on the ground that it was a monopoly, and said that he had been informed (whether truly or not he could say) that this company has recently appeared before the Secretary of State and that he, without obtaining the information

which the other Secretaries obtained, has granted to the company the right which it asked. If this be true (and there is no remedy to be had for it) then the United States will be perpetually kept from landing a cable on the coast of Brazil.

Frye Makes an Inquiry. In view of these facts, Frye offered the following resolution and asked its adoption:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State inform the Senate whether permission has been granted to any foreign cable telegraph company to land its line on the coast of the United States since the first of March, 1893, and whether permission has been refused such company prior to that day. Also what reasons now exist for granting such permission (if it were granted), which did not pertain when it was previously refused."

Hunton, (Va.)—"I object to the present consideration of the resolution. I think that the senator from Maine is mistaken in his statement of facts. In the first place, if I understand it, this company proposes to run a cable from the shores of the United States to Cuba and not to Brazil. Am I right?"

Frye—No; I think the Senator is not right. Hunton: "That is the way I understand it. And, in addition to that, I desire to state that the Secretary of State (according to my information) took the ground that it was a matter with which he had nothing to do, the company having been incorporated and having, by the action of the legislatures of Virginia and South Carolina, been permitted to land the cable on the shores of those States, near Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C."

"The Secretary of State, instead of giving permission to land this cable (as I understood the Secretary to say) said that it was a matter with which he had nothing to do, and that he would not interfere with it at all. I think that his letter on file in the State Department will show. If I am correct in this statement of facts, I suppose the Senator from Maine will not want the papers sent to the Senate from the State Department. The Secretary has taken the ground, as I understand, that it is a matter with which the executive should not interfere; that it is a matter between those two States and the company."

The Committee Held a Contra Opinion. Frye stated that that was one of the questions that had been argued before the committee on commerce, and that the committee had unanimously held an exactly contrary opinion. He wanted to know exactly what had been done by the State Department. His impression was that the application was to land the cable at San Domingo, not at Cuba. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

Berry (Ark.), then addressed the Senate in favor of the House bill to repeal the federal election laws. When he had concluded, the House joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House their December salaries on the 21st instant, was reported and passed.

Peffer, addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by him yesterday appropriating \$6,800,000 and institution use in relieving want and destitution throughout the country. He corrected an error in the printed bill. The amount which he proposed to have appropriated was \$63,000,000, not \$6,300,000 and this was money, he said, for which there was no use, the silver dollars now in the Treasury and not covered by certificates.

At the close of his speech the bill was on Peffer's motion, referred to the committee on education and labor, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 3:30 the doors were reopened and legislative business was resumed but the remainder of the session was unimportant and at 4:55 the Senate adjourned.

Death of Conductor Myrtle's Father.

J. W. Myrtle, a popular conductor on the Norfolk and Western railroad, was called to Vesuvius, Va., several days ago on account of the illness of his father, who was attacked with a severe spell of the grip, and pneumonia. Letters were received last night from Mr. Myrtle stating that his father died yesterday morning.

Lynchburg Against the Bill.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 19.—The Lynchburg board of trade at a meeting held yesterday afternoon adopted resolutions opposing the placing of bituminous coal on the free list, as provided in the Wilson tariff bill; also a resolution against the reduction in the present duty on iron ore and on baryta, both manufactured and crude. Virginia's representatives in Congress are urged to use their best endeavors to accomplish these objects.

A Democrat Elected Mayor of Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—John P. Hopkins (Dem.) has been elected mayor by a plurality of 1,220, to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of the late Carter Harrison.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

R. S. Flake, 87 years old, of Oliver, Ga., burns to death in his dwelling.

The big strike at Olneyville, R. I., involving upwards of 5,000 people, has collapsed.

The Southern Railroad Association at New York decided not to reduce rates to the Corbett-Mitchell light.

In the United States court at Norfolk W. M. Anson pleaded guilty to four indictments for mail robbery on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad and was remanded for sentence.

Robbers boarded the Southern Pacific train which arrived in New Orleans from Houston, Texas, at noon, and killed express messenger Richardson and secured the contents of the safe and escaped. The messenger was alone at the time of the affair and the crime was not discovered for some time.

Everything Musical. GUITARS, mandolins, banjos, etc., at Richmond Music Company, 139 Salem avenue.

WILSON'S BILL REPORTED.

A Long Statement from the Chairman on the Measure.

An Attempt Has Been Made to Rid the Country of a Voluminous System of Class Legislation—Protection Has Always Shown Its Falsity as a System of Economy—Republicans Have Raised the Duties Rather Than Lowered Them. Errors in Minor Details.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The majority report on the tariff bill, presented in the House to-day, was written by Chairman Wilson. Following are extracts from it:

"The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided, as free men must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the Government."

"Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of personal institutions and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country. For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our Federal taxes in violation of this vital truth until we have reached in the existing tariff an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation to which history may be challenged to furnish any parallel."

"So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the Government; so many private interests now share in the prerogative of taxing 70,000,000 of people, that any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind it the intolerance of monopoly, the power of concentrated wealth, the inertia of fixed habits and the honest errors of a generation of false teachings."

The Bill Not a Complete Response.

The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be purged of all protection than to be free of all errors in its complex and manifold details. However, we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge or of the right of any Congress to make such pledge, for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our reform either to imperil or to curtail."

"We believe and we have the warrant of our own past experience for believing that reduction of duties will not injure, but will give more abundant life to all our great manufacturing industries, however, much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question, as with every other long standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social or industrial system, the legislator must always remember that, in the beginning temperate reform is the safest, having itself the principle of growth."

Protection Has Always Shown Its Falsity.

"A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufacturers. It teaches men to depend on artificial help, on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperity in business, rather than upon their own skill and effort."

"It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels where there must always be fluctuation and uncertainty, and it makes a tariff system the football of party politics, and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election. None have ever recognized this truth more fully than the wisest men who from time to time have engaged in the so called protected industries."

Demand for Tariff Reform.

The report then says: "Although the demand for tariff reform and for reduction of taxes has, ever since, been a burning and a growing one in the country, the protected industries have exacted and received from every Republican Congress elected since 1874 an increase of their protection, occasionally permitting the repeal or the lessening of a tax that was paid into the Treasury in order to keep away from or to increase duties levied for their benefit."

"Protection left to its natural momentum never stirs short of prohibition, and prohibitory walls are always needing to be built higher or to be patched and strengthened. A protective tariff never has and never can give stability and satisfaction to its own beneficiaries. Even if its victims are too weak or too

scattered to agitate for its decrease, those beneficiaries are sure to agitate for an increase.

Errors in Minor Details

"We have always said that public discussion may disclose errors in minor detail in the schedule of our bill. To escape such errors would require so thorough and minute a knowledge of all the divisions, sub-divisions, complex and manifold mazes and involutions of our chemical, textile, metal and other industries that no committee of Congress, no matter how extended the range of their personal knowledge or how laborious and painstaking their effort, could ever hope to possess."

"In the iron and steel schedules, beginning with free ore and a duty of 2 1/2 per cent. on pig iron, we have reported a scale of duties considerably below those of the existing law, graduated according to the degree of the manufacturer, which should bring the benefit to the consumer without calling for any halt in the imperial progress of that great industry in our country."

SENATORS HUNTON AND MARTIN

Elected by the State Legislature Yesterday.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—In the legislature to-day General Eppa Hunton was elected United States Senator for the short term and Thomas S. Martin United States Senator for the long term.

A number of witnesses were examined before the senate investigation committee, but nothing beyond the establishment of the fact that money was used outside of the regular channel—that is, through the chairman of the State committee—occurred worthy of special mention.

The committee practically exhausted the examination of witnesses to-day without any developments. To-night the members were at work on their report. Judge Green, of Danville, will probably appear in the morning as the last witness.

Senator Mushback announced in the Senate that the committee will make a final report to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Another Personal Encounter.

S. S. Nottingham, one of the editors of the Norfolk Landmark, and State Senator Herbert, of Princess Anne county, had a personal encounter here to-night at the Exchange Hotel.

Mr. Nottingham gave the senator the lie. Blows were passed and both were floored, but friends interfered before more serious consequences occurred. The cause of the difficulty originated at the State capitol building to-night. The senate was in executive session over the confirmation of K. C. Murray as superintendent of public schools of Norfolk City.

Senator Herbert announced in the chamber that Mr. Murray was not a Democrat, etc., and the matter was passed by. This coming to the ears of Mr. Nottingham, he walked up to a crowd near where Senator Herbert was standing and pronounced it a lie.

Later the gentlemen got at the Exchange Hotel, where the remark was repeated, with the result as stated. Mr. Murray is the present superintendent of schools in Norfolk, and is also a partner of Mr. Nottingham's in the publication of the Landmark.

RICHMOND MUSIC COMPANY, 139 Salem

avenue, pianos and organs at your own prices and terms.

COL. HOGE CALLS UPON GRESHAM.

He Was Accompanied by Senators Daniel and Hunton and "Cyclone Jim" Marshall.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Col. J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, the United States consul to Amoy, China, who was called back to Washington from San Francisco to answer charges, called at the State Department this afternoon by appointment in company with Senators Daniel and Hunton and Representative Marshall.

Colonel Hoge remained outside Secretary Gresham's door while the three representatives of Virginia in Congress discussed the charges with the Secretary. Colonel Hoge said that all he wanted was a fair hearing. He was confident that he could clear himself of the allegations made.

"Fortunately," said Colonel Hoge, "I can trace by witnesses every step of my journey to San Francisco through friends whom I saw en route. They will explain away the charge of drunkenness against me."

Colonel Hoge did not care to make any statement for publication in advance of a hearing by Secretary Gresham. "I want a chance to refute these charges," he told the reporter, "and I can do so if I am not, like Robert Emmett, prejudged. And I have some charges to make, too," said the colonel significantly, "and they will show the animus of this whole affair and the character of those who made the accusations."

McVEIGH AS MINISTER TO ITALY.

The President Nominates Hayes' Cabinet Officer for the Court of Rome.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy.

Postmasters—Virginia, H. W. Kinsler, Front Royal; Giles Davier, Harrisonburg.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Charles H. Simonton, of South Carolina, United States circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit, vice Hugh L. Bond, deceased; D. M. Kilpatrick, assistant United States treasurer at New Orleans.

Robert F. Williams, of Richmond, Dead

RICHMOND, Dec. 19.—Robert F. Williams, one of the oldest wholesale grocers in the city died to-day in the 63rd year of his age. He was a brother of Bishop C. M. Williams, of Japan, who is now en route to this city on a visit.

MAYOR TROUT TALKS ON TARIFF.

Free Coal and Free Iron Will Paralyze Our Industries.

He Does Not Believe That These Provisions of the Wilson Bill are in Harmony With the Chicago Platform—The Iron Ore Industry Would be Transferred to the Coast—He Believes That a United Protest Against the Bill Should be Made.

Mayor Henry S. Trout, president of the First National Bank, and a citizen largely interested in the business affairs of this city, and a Democrat none more loyal than whom can be found in this section, was seen yesterday by a TIMES man and questioned upon the tariff measures as unfolded by the Wilson bill, which was introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Trout manifested his interest in the stand THE TIMES is taking against the placing of soft coal, iron ore, salt and agricultural products upon the free list and the reduction of the duty upon pig iron to 2 1/2 per cent. ad valorem. He expressed his appreciation of the efforts being made to defeat the provisions of this bill, which would work so much injury and possibly cause the destruction of the industries upon which this city most largely depends for its future progress.

In a general way Mayor Trout reviewed the situation in this section and commented upon the possible condition, should the Wilson bill, in its entirety, become a law. Mr. Trout said he was and had been a tariff man, not for an excessive, but in favor of a moderate tariff. "I am a believer," as he said, "in the tariff platform of the Democratic party as laid down at Chicago, but I do not believe it is necessary or in harmony with those declarations to have coal and iron ore placed upon the free list."

"What do you think," was asked, "would be the ultimate effect of having those products so placed?"

"If we had free coal and free iron," replied Mr. Trout, "I believe it would transfer the iron ore industry to the coast and the industries of our own section would suffer thereby. If the Cuban and African ores are to be let into this country free of duty and there should also be free coal, then furnaces would be started up upon the coast where cheap freight rates could be secured. The iron ore could come in ballast and be brought to those towns at little or no expense. What affects the coal and iron industries affects the interests of all our inland States or sections very materially."

"Will the placing of coal on the free list help or in anywise benefit the masses or consumers of this section or the inland section?"

"I do not believe that it will," Mr. Trout replied. "It will benefit those people on the coast, especially in New England, where the Pocahontas coal now has a great market, but I cannot see how it can reduce the price of it to the consumer situated as we are away from the coast, where long hauls by railroads would be necessitated after the product is laid down at the seaport towns by steamers or sailing vessels from Nova Scotia."

"Do you think that a united stand should be made by the people of this section against the placing of these articles on the free list?"

"Yes, I would echo the suggestion made by THE TIMES the other day that a mass meeting of the citizens should be called to consider these matters and such action taken as will strongly show our opposition to the proposed measure. It may not be expedient to call a meeting just at present, for the bill will not be considered until after the holidays, but I think that the cities and towns throughout this section ought to take a united stand when the time comes."

"This proposed legislation will paralyze the coal and iron ore industries in this section and these establishments are what have contributed to the building up of Roanoke and upon which the city must depend for its future progress. It is not the few who are to be benefited by the defeat of the measure, but it is the masses in this section whose interests will be best promoted by the continuance of these industries. "I am a Democrat," said Mr. Trout, "and I always have been, but these are my views upon the subject and I believe that the greater benefit of the masses can be obtained by the defeat of these provisions of the tariff bill as proposed."

OPPOSITION ABOUT OVER.

Jacksonville Council Will Permit the Fight—The Governor Yet Silent.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 19.—City council of Jacksonville this evening passed with only three opposing votes, the ordinance permitting glove contests.

The ordinance now goes to Mayor D. U. Fletcher, and it is said that he will veto it. The council, however, will immediately pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto, and thus the way will be made smooth for the contest between Corbett and Mitchell provided Governor Mitchell keeps his hands off.

Governor Mitchell is keeping as silent as the sphinx at present, and no one can guess what he intends to do. The general impression is, however, that the opposition to the fight has about spent itself.

A Bargain. A complete set of the Edinburgh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, one of the five thousand certified copies published, is hereby offered for sale at a very reasonable price. Further particulars may be obtained by applying at THE TIMES office.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair, slightly colder; northwesterly winds.

THE TIMES CLOTH-BOUND BOOK COUPON. TWENTY CENTS and FOUR of these Coupons presented at the office of The Roanoke Times will entitle the holder to one book from the list given on another page. Each book beautifully bound in cloth and printed with large type on good paper. If to be sent by mail, add 10 cts. for postage. Money may be in stamps if desired. NO BOOKS SOLD WITHOUT COUPONS. CUT THIS OUT.