

VOL. XIII.—NO. 139.

ROANOKE, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1891.

PRICE THREE CENTS

### THE WEATHER

To-day is likely to be fair.

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ALL OUR GOODS WE WARRANT. OUR REPUTATION IS BEHIND THEM, AND YOU WILL FIND THE GOODS JUST WHAT WE SAY THEY ARE.

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## Hotel Roanoke,

ROANOKE, VA.,  
**B. L. WINNER, Manager.**

Leading Hotel of Southwest Virginia.  
Convenient to depots and business section.

The model house of the Norfolk and Western system.

Large, well arranged sample rooms.

SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL MEN.  
**THE CAMPBELL**  
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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.

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Cut out this coupon. Send it with order and remittance to our New York Office and your order will be filled at wholesale prices.  
Over 1,000 standard works to select from.  
See Particulars Page 3,  
How to secure Illustrated Catalogue, etc.

### BEFORE THE FULL COMMITTEE.

### The Tariff Bill Now Ready for the Republicans' Eyes.

A Duty Placed Upon Sugar—Coal and Iron Ore Taken From the Free List and Made Dutiable at 40 Cents per Ton. Raw Wool Remains as Wilson Left It. The Woolen Schedule Changed Somewhat—The Income Tax Remains as a Part of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Wilson tariff bill, which passed the House of Representatives February 1, was laid before the full membership of the Senate committee of finance this forenoon at 11 o'clock, in amended form, upon which the Democratic majority of that committee finally agreed after one whole month's consideration and numerous changes of front upon all the more important objects of taxation.

The chief feature upon which public interest is centered were the provisions in regard to the tariff on sugar, iron ore, lead, wool and its manufactures, cotton manufactures and internal revenue, taxes on which, whiskey and tobacco.

In the sugar schedule, duties of 1 cent per pound for the ordinary polariscopes test grades to 1 1/4-10 cents per pound are placed; molasses testing not over 50 degrees, 2 cents per gallon and above 50 degrees 4 cents per gallon.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. Coal is taken from the free list and made dutiable also at 40 cents a ton, and coke at 15 cents. Lead ore, which in the Wilson bill was 15 per cent. ad valorem, lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one cent per pound; provided that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample, and assay at the port of entry.

Raw wool is left on the free list exactly as in the Wilson bill, with the provision to go into effect August 2, 1891. The whiskey tax is raised to \$1 10 and the bonded period is extended five years, that is, from three to eight years; cigars, \$5 a thousand; cigarettes, in paper, \$1 a thousand; cigarettes, in tobacco, 50 cents a thousand. Lumber remains on the free list. The income tax provision of 2 per cent. remains in the bill, but the tax on non-residents is stricken out.

The woolen schedule shows few changes, where changed about 5 per cent. reduction. No changes in the cotton schedule. Collars and cuffs are increased from 35 to 45 per cent. ad valorem. The date for going into effect of the bill is changed from June 1st to June 30th, and duty is levied on articles imported or withdrawn for consumption.

In the internal revenue section is a new provision directing the President to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1875.

The provisions of the House bill in regard to the imported tobacco are left unchanged, and there is no change in the law as to the sale of tobacco in hand, the only tobacco changes being in regard to domestic cigars and cigarettes. Barley and barley malt are each raised 5 per cent.

In manufactures of wool the valuations as given in the Wilson bill are stricken out, and new schedules inserted. The lower grades of wool, hair, etc., are taxed from 15 to 25 per cent. Woolen yarn, 30 per cent. Wool manufactures combined with India rubber, 35 per cent., a reduction of 5 per cent. Blankets and wool hats, women's dress goods, ready made clothing and kindred articles are reduced 5 per cent. Carpets are unchanged. The reductions in the duties for manufactures of wool shall take effect December 2, 1891.

There are only four changes in the glass and glassware schedule. Plows and other agricultural implements, which the House bill made free, have a provision that all articles mentioned, when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States, shall be subject to duties under the existing law.

In the iron schedules, iron in pigs is increased from 20 to 22 1/2 per cent. ad valorem. Iron in slabs increased from 22 1/2 to 25 per cent. Bar iron increased from 25 to 28 per cent. Beams increased from 30 to 35 per cent. Boiler plates iron or steel increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Forgings of iron increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Hoops of iron increased from 25 to 30 per cent. Railway bars increased from 20 to 22 1/2 per cent. Boiler tubes reduced from 25 to 20 per cent.

With the exception of changes in the text and modification of some of its provisions the income tax remains as part of the bill.

The bill seemed to be generally satisfactory to the Democrats of the House. Blynn, of Indiana, who is one of the members of the ways and means committee, said to-day:

"While a good many changes have been made by the committee only those placing coal, iron ore and sugar on the dutiable list are of any material interest. I don't think that these changes destroy the symmetry or harmony of the bill."

Representative Breckenridge, of Arkansas expressed his regret that the duty had been restored to some extent on sugar, coal and iron ore.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, said: "I think it unfortunate that coal and iron ore should have been taken from the free list. I strongly favor free raw materials at all times."

Representative Price, of Louisiana, said: "Of course it is better than the House bill, for that gave us no duty on sugar. Still we had expected more than the Senate has given us, and our Senators thought we would get a larger duty."

### THE EXPOSITION.

### Some More Good Reasons for Holding Such a One.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.—The movement towards holding an industrial exposition in Roanoke city this fall cannot fail to please those whose heartfelt wishes are for the advancement of Southwest Virginia.

Having had a longer and more varied experience with fairs and expositions, probably, than any man in the State, I can say without hesitation that I know of no better location in Virginia for a successful industrial exposition than Roanoke city or its suburbs. And this statement is made with a vivid recollection of the ultimate fate of the Roanoke fair (at which I was an exhibitor) of some few years ago, which was from start to finish an unfortunate collection of mistakes.

In yesterday's article in THE TIMES you enumerated many of the peculiar advantages which Roanoke possesses for an annual exhibition, and there are also many benefits which would accrue to Roanoke should this proposed show become a reality. Consider the thousands of people who would stay the week in your city, making many purchases and scattering thousands of dollars. And in this the Roanoke of to-day is so much better situated than it was six or seven years ago, for think of the number of new towns along the line of the Norfolk and Western railroad whose citizens look upon the Magic City as headquarters, which then never existed.

Roanoke needs an annual exposition so that there may be a nucleus, as it were, around which may be clustered meetings of all kinds including those of the bicyclists, the military, the firemen, the horsemen, the stockmen, the poultry fanciers, the different secret orders and benevolent societies; all these would in course of time be drawn to Roanoke every fall.

As to stock exhibits, the breeders from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey and Maryland, who annually wind up their exhibition circuits at Hagerstown and Frederick fairs in the first week of October, have repeatedly expressed to me a wish to come further South to another fair. In this Roanoke's good friend, the Norfolk and Western railroad, could be of much assistance in bringing these superb Northern exhibits to help out our own creditable displays from the Valley and southwest.

As I have often pointed out, the rocks upon which so many fairs have come to grief are bad weather and bad management. As to the former evil, the buildings should be so constructed that if it rains in the heaviest showers visitors can still visit every building and inspect every exhibit, live and dead, without being exposed to the weather. Besides this there should be a main hall, with seats and stage, in which entertainments can be given day and night, for the expositions of the past five years are lighted with the electric light at night, and have sufficient entertainment to bring almost as much revenue at night as in the day.

As to the bad management, this must be remedied by the selection of active, hustling business men for the board of directors, while the offices of president and secretary should be filled only by men thoroughly competent to fill them. A sleepy-headed, non-progressive, surly or ignorant secretary will ruin any society, and on the secretary really hangs the success of an exposition. He should have a knowledge of everything, be everywhere at all times, be able to direct and to command, and yet always be pleasant. There are one or two such men in Roanoke.

The time is, indeed, short now to get up an exposition for this fall; but if subscriptions are quickly made and the officers get an old time Roanoke hustle on them it could be done. It may be premature to make the suggestion, but I would like to add that if the grounds of the present Roanoke Driving Park could be leased or purchased, with a few acres additional, it would be a pleasing, healthy and convenient site for the exposition, besides which some expense would be avoided by the fact that there are already there the race track and stables and considerable fencing.

Perhaps, also, if the exhibition were located there Salem and Roanoke county folks might be more easily induced to join in making it a success. But whatever is done should be done right away, and it is my honest belief that intelligently conducted an exhibition at Roanoke can be made a financial success of itself, besides bringing thousands of dollars annually to the city, and returning a larger interest upon the same capital invested than any previous enterprise in Roanoke.

FRANK A. LOVELOCK.  
Salem, March 8, 1891.

Says Cleveland Will Veto the Bland Bill.  
WASHINGTON, March 8.—The statement is made by one of the most prominent members in public life that President Cleveland will veto the Bland seigniorage bill if it passes the Senate. This gentleman talked with the President yesterday regarding the matter, and the reason given is that the bill would be destructive to the repose which now surrounds the financial condition of the country, and further that it would tend to weaken our credit abroad.

## PORTFOLIO

# NO. 8

### READY TO-DAY.

### BLAND BILL STILL PENDING.

### Sherman Appeals to Harris Not to Force it Through.

The Senator From Ohio Wants Some Amendments to the Measure But Says There is no Disposition Upon the Part of the Republicans to Prevent Action on the Bill—Others Remonstrate Against the Rushing of the Bill Through—Allison Will Speak Upon His Motion to Reconsider To-day.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from Senator White, of Louisiana, stating that he had sent to the governor of Louisiana his resignation as Senator, to take effect Monday, March 12.

A Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to compromise, adjust and settle certain claims and counter-claims between the United States and the State of Texas, went over until to-morrow.

The calendar was then taken up in regular order for bills until objected. Several met this consideration. Numerous pension bills were passed, including one giving \$50 a month to the widow of General Hitchcock.

At 2:40 the Vice-President laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Bland bill, the pending question being on Allison's motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday ordering the engrossment and the third reading of the bill.

Sherman expressed the hope that the Senate would make no real objection to Allison's motion, so as to leave the bill open to amendment. He proposed to show the importance of having the bill amended. He declared that there was no disposition on his side of the chamber to prevent action on the bill. There was, therefore, no objection on the part of the majority to avail itself of the accidental position of the bill in its having passed beyond the amendment stage.

Harris declared that the bill had reached its present stage through the regular order methods of procedure in the Senate, and he knew of no reason why the bill should not be disposed of in thirty minutes.

Sherman appealed to Harris, as a kind-hearted man, and a man observant of the courtesies of the Senate, whether it was wise to insist upon the result of a vote taken without the knowledge of several Senators. He then went on to argue against the bill.

Manderson called attention to Sherman and of the Senate to the fact that under the language of the seigniorage bill, not only might \$5,000,000 of silver dollars be coined, but an additional \$55,000,000 of treasury notes might be issued.

Aldrich inquired, satirically whether that was not the intention of the framers of the bill.

Manderson could not imagine that that was what was desired by those who framed the bill but he thought there was no question of that being the English of it.

Arguments against the bill were also made by Senators Lodge (Rep., Mass.) and Higgins (Rep., Del.), the latter Senator characterizing it as a most objectionable and unfortunate measure.

The question being on Allison's motion to reconsider the vote ordering the engrossment and third reading of the bill, a motion to lay that motion on the table was made by Faulkner (Dem., Va.), but as that motion would shut off debate and as Allison and Vilas signified their wish to address the Senate, Faulkner withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Hear remonstrated against such a violation of the practice of the Senate in rushing the bill yesterday to its third reading. Faulkner, who had occupied the chair when the proceedings took place, insisted that they had been, on his part, characterized by extreme caution—so extreme that, having ascertained that the bill had never been read to the Senate in full, he had ordered that to be done. He was not responsible, he said, for the "negligence" of Senators.

Harris expressed his determination to resist any reconsideration, and any amendments of the bill, on the ground that if the bill had to be sent back to the House the changes against action on it there would be 9 to 1.

Finally it was arranged that Allison would have the floor to-morrow to speak in favor of his motion, and then at 4:50 the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow.

### THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

### Much Time Given to the District Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Under unanimous consent several bills passed the House immediately after reading the journal, among them was Senate bill extending for a period of ten years the act of March 2, 1885, for the protection of the fisheries of the Potomac river.

The committee on civil service was authorized to sit during the sessions of the House. Sayres presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill and it was agreed to.

Richardson called up the bill abolishing the offices of commissioner and deputy commissioner of customs, which was passed after a brief discussion. The House then went in committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. As reported the bill carried a total appropriation of \$5,157,573 and provided salaries for 2,054 persons, including teachers of the public schools, as against \$5,418,224 and 2,001 salaries in the current year and estimates of \$6,996,163 and 2,198 salaries.

the expenses of the District, which it assumed under the act of 1878.

After brief debate by Morse (Rep., Mass.) and Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), the committee rose, and Chairman McRae called Buchanan to the chair in the absence of Speaker Crisp. Mr. Blanchard's appearance was the signal for a general hand clapping on the floor.

At 4:50 the House adjourned until to-morrow noon.

### HAD WRECK ON THE VALLEY DIVISION.

Engineer Hardy Killed and a Fireman Injured by a Landslide Above Buchanan.

South-bound vestibuled train No. 5 on the Shenandoah division of the Norfolk and Western railroad was wrecked at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning, between Natural Bridge and Buchanan, by which Engineer Jacob Hardy was instantly killed and Fireman Will Nofsinger was badly injured, though not fatally.

The disaster was caused by a landslide from the bluffs along the James to the tracks, and occurred almost exactly ten miles north of Buchanan.

The engine was thrown from the track and ran along the ties about forty feet and then plunged over a fifty foot embankment and lay a mass of debris at the brink of the river.

When the crash came the engineer was at his post with his hands on the throttle; the fireman was in the cab. Neither of the men had time to jump, and when the engine fell on the right side Hardy was buried beneath it and was killed at once. Mr. Nofsinger reached the platform by the side of the boiler and was thrown over the engine into the river. He managed to swim to the shore, although badly scalded by the escaping steam.

After he was pulled ashore his wounds were dressed by Dr. J. S. Stewart, of Jonesboro, Tenn., who was on the train. No one else on the train was injured.

A wrecking train was sent to the scene from this city as soon as the news was wired here. On the train was Superintendent Brandford, of the Roanoke division, A. F. Ravenal, freight claim agent, and R. A. Buckner, manager of the Adams Express Company.

Where the engine struck the track the rails and ground was torn up for a considerable distance, and it was necessary to make up a train at Roanoke to transfer the passengers. This train reached the city on the return trip just before noon, and had the passengers and the body of the dead engineer on board.

A force of men was set to work clearing the track, and the train due at the Roanoke station at 4:20 p. m. was only delayed twenty minutes.

Besides the engine and tender, which were demolished, and the baggage car, which was somewhat injured, the train was not damaged.

Dr. J. H. Mapp, the Norfolk and Western physician at Buena Vista, was summoned and was on the spot before the wrecking train or the relief train, which left Roanoke at 8:50, arrived.

The wrecked engine was No. 401, and the train was made up of an express car, a dining car and three vestibuled coaches, and was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour when the accident occurred.

The train was in charge of Capt. John Clements as conductor, who immediately wired the news to headquarters.

Among the Roanoke people on board were S. L. Mayo, also an engineer; Goodwin Biggats and O. M. Nelson.

The dead engineer, Jacob Hardy, resided in this city at 231 Shenandoah avenue n. w. with his wife and three children. He was an intelligent and steady man, and left his family well provided for. Besides a bank balance of about \$1,000, his life was insured for about \$7,000, of which \$1,400 was carried in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

When the relief train reached the city at noon yesterday the body was taken to the establishment of Oakey & Woolwine, where it was embalmed and prepared for burial. The details of the funeral will not be arranged until to-day. The burial will occur Saturday afternoon at the City Cemetery.

### TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The session of the Virginia general assembly ended Thursday night.

Mr. Gladstone's condition is slightly improved. His symptoms of bronchitis have not increased.

The English cabinet has formally approved the draft of the queen's speech to be read at the re-opening of parliament.

A representative of the American Protective Association has reached Dallas, Texas, and is busy distributing anti-Catholic literature.

An electric light plant and a cigar manufactory and lithographing establishment at Binghamton, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.

Two men were probably fatally wounded by jumping from a handcar which had gotten beyond their control on the Davis railroad near Mobile, Ala.

Claude Jones, a noted burglar, was shot and killed at Morristown, Tenn., while attempting to escape, by an officer who was taking him to Ashville, N. C., where he was wanted.

## WINDY . . . MARCH.

Get out your Fire Insurance Policies and see that they are in good shape and have your uninsured property written at once in first-class companies

—BY—  
**W. S. McClanahan & Co.**  
ALSO REPRESENTING

**THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
AND THE

**Interstate Casualty Company of New York.**

OFFICE: 207 S. Jefferson Street, Opp. Terry Building.

### BEDFORD CITY BUDGET.

The People of That City Elated Over Having Secured the Summer School of Methods.

BEDFORD CITY, Va., March 8.—The people of this city are much elated over having secured the summer school of methods. The school this year will have the benefit of a State appropriation of \$2,500 in addition to the Peabody allowance, and will be made the most complete school of its kind ever held in the State.

The TIMES correspondent was shown the will of Gen. Jubal Early's great grandfather a few days since. It was probated December 27, 1779, and witnessed, and the property appraised by several men who became famous in years gone by.

W. D. Abbott, who keeps a dry goods and grocery store, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, \$5,700; assets about the same.

At Thaxton's a few nights ago a party was held by some colored people. One of the guests, "Lawyer" Hopkins, shot Sam Cheatham in the back. He claims it was accidental, but he will have to prove this before the law is satisfied.

R. A. Pollard, of Roanoke, is in the city.

William Gardner, of Roanoke, spent Sunday with friends in Bedford.

**DAN COUGHLIN ACQUITTED.**

Tried for the Second Time of Complicity in Dr. Cronin's Murder.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Dan Coughlin on his second trial for the murder of Dr. Cronin was acquitted this afternoon. The jury retired at 11 o'clock and returned at 4:25. For a moment after the verdict of "Not guilty" was rendered not a soul stirred. Then from the rear of the room came a cheer. A hundred throats joined in and pandemonium prevailed.

This was Coughlin's second trial on the charge of participation in the murder of Dr. H. H. Cronin. The chief evidence against the ex-detective was the admitted fact that he hired the white horse and the buggy in which the doctor was supposed to have been driven to the Carbon cottage.

Coughlin and Cronin were members of the same camp of the Clan-na-Gael and it was charged that the ex-detective had frequently hinted that he would meet with a traitor's death.

Brown Yet Has Senatorial Aspirations.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 8.—It was formally announced at Frankfort last night that Gov. John Young Brown will be a candidate for United States Senator against Joseph C. Blackburn. The announcement comes like a bombshell in Kentucky politics. It was thought that when Judge Lindsey defeated Governor Brown for Mr. Carlisle's seat he was done with Senatorial aspirations.

### THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Fair; variable winds.