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GENERAL NEWS.

Senate Favorable to Income Tax.

After a debate covering a week the senate voted down Mr. Hill's proposition to refer the legality of the income tax to the courts, only five senators joining with Mr. Hill in supporting the proposition, says a Washington dispatch. But the vote was not taken until late in the day, and up to that time there was a spirited debate. Mr. Vest was the principal speaker of the day and in view of his service on the tariff conference committee there was great interest manifested in some of the committee secrets which he felt justified in disclosing. In the course of his speech Mr. Vest called attention to the gravity of the tariff war which foreign countries had begun against the United States as a result of the one-tenth cent sugar differential.

Mr. Vest took up the question of raising more revenue. Many of the sources of income under the new tariff law had not begun to yield as yet. The senator referred in detail to the status of the sugar duty and the tax on spirits. The one-tenth differential on sugars had aroused a contention by Germany, Austria and other countries. Mr. Vest explained the contention of each foreign country on the sugar question. He thought there was a good deal of pretense in Germany's claims against American cattle.

"But the contentions with foreign countries," said Mr. Vest, "indicate that we are entering upon a great commercial war, the extent of which it is difficult to foresee."

He urged that it was essential that the one-tenth differential should be taken off in order to avert this tariff war and its disastrous consequences on our revenues.

Mr. Vest proceeded to state the substance of an agreement that had been made as to taking up the free-sugar bill. It was his understanding that the managing committee of democratic senators had agreed with leaders in the house that if the latter body yielded and passed the amendments to the tariff bill the senate would, in turn, take up the special tariff bills, particularly that as to sugar.

At this point Mr. Harris (Tenn.) urged that there should be no misapprehension. He was one of the half-dozen senators. The senator from Kentucky (Blackburn) had proposed action in line with that spoken of by Mr. Vest. Thereupon Mr. Blackburn had been authorized to say to leaders in the house that if the senate amendments were accepted the senators present at that gathering would do all in their power toward securing action on the other bills. But there was no distinct pledge.

Mr. Vest said he did not mean to say that there was a positive guaranty, but it was a general understanding which warranted him urging that this sugar question should be acted on.

Mr. Hill again addressed the senate, answering objections to his amendment. This closed the debate, and for the purpose of simplification it was agreed to take the first vote on sustaining the chair in ruling out of order the Hill amendment referring the income tax to the courts. The chair was sustained on a yea and nay vote, 40 to 6, only five senators—Dubois, Davis, Mitchell (Ore.), Quay and Pettigrew—voting with Mr. Hill against the decision of the chair. By this vote the Hill amendment disappeared, as the chair had ruled it out of order.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the income-tax provision restricting the interrogatories to persons or firms, notwithstanding the printed regulations of the internal-revenue bureau. After Mr. Hill explained how far the treasury department regulations went beyond the law, Mr. Cockrell, in charge of the bill, agreed to the amendment, and it was adopted. If the house agrees to the amendment it will have the effect of compelling modifications in the treasury regulations

already issued as to the collection of the income-tax.

The deficiency bill was then passed. Mr. Aldrich presented a resolution calling on the president for the correspondence with Germany relative to the tariff. The resolution was agreed to. Then at 5:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

Foremost in the World.

Nothing but selfish confidence is needed to make us in every respect the foremost manufacturing country of the earth, says the American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Even the bugbear of British supremacy is losing much of its terror in the light of recent events; when a Preston, England, firm of sateen makers resolve to move to Rouen, France (where already English manufacturing firms are established), because factory hours are longer and work people easier to deal with, it hardly appears that the situation in Lancashire were such as to constitute a menace to the industries of Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell and Lawrence, or any other home manufacturing center, north or south.

Certain American manufacturers are quietly working for the development of an export trade in cottons, and have sent out salesmen to the West Indies, South America and elsewhere; this has even attracted the attention of our cotemporaries across the sea, one of whom during the present month, dilating upon this very circumstance of the enterprise of certain of our manufacturers, expresses himself substantially as follows: It behooves British manufacturers to constantly call to mind the fact that the competition of Americans in the foreign markets will be of the keenest character.

It may not be many years before the phrase "made in the United States" becomes as frequent as "made in Germany." The American manufacturer is a wide-awake, intelligent man, whose commercial instinct and business ability are not a whit behind those of his European competitor. Many of the larger American mills mean to do a large foreign trade.

Speaking of the outlook for trade with Japan, our transatlantic reviewer says: American manufacturers of almost all kinds of goods have at present their eyes on Japan as a market, and they also expect to improve their position in China when the Mongolian war is over; they have lost ground in this market during recent years; now, however, its recovery is anticipated. The discourse terminates with the declaration that British merchants and manufacturers must be prepared to move forward if they expect to keep the Eastern trade.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE.

"I think ambition is never given without a mind of sufficient power to sustain it and to achieve its lofty object."

Who wrote these words? A boy of 16, named Bayard Taylor, as he looked proudly upon an autograph Charles Dickens had given him, and left within him that fire of ambition that was never quenched.

The Quaker boy of the little town of Kenneth Square, near Philadelphia—who was born Jan. 11, 1825—grew to be very fond of books, and often when sent to rock the baby would forget all about the crying infant, so deeply would he be absorbed in a story of travel or a delightful poem.

His father was a poor farmer who had no money to spend on books, so Bayard set out gathering nuts, which he sold, and instead of rushing off to a candy store, like some boys and girls, he invested his money more wisely in buying books. At 14 he was studying Latin and French, 15 found him deep in Spanish. At 17 he was no longer the pupil, but the assistant in the school. The story of his life, with its deep shadows and bright lights, is beautiful and full of inspiration.

"Every boy and girl of America, England and Germany should know it by heart," says the New York Press. And see how the penniless lad at last reaches some of the heights of his ambition, and at President Hayes's request became minister to Berlin and was welcomed cordially by Emperor William and had for a fast friend Bismarck. Some of his works should be in every library.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

GOOSE POND HILL.

Having got over my nervousness about that waste basket, I will try to give you, briefly, the happenings of this neighborhood.

We have a very fine sawmill running now. Jerry Pixley is getting better of la grippe.

E. F. Hudson is clearing a large newground this winter.

Jacob Like has been visiting the family of George Lippett.

White chopping the other day A. B. Clippard cut his foot badly.

Vene Horrell of Richland visited friends near Scopus a few days ago.

Will Clippard is making great improvements on his farm this winter.

William Jimbaugh has his corn land broken; he will get an early start.

Adolphus King and Ernest Harris gave Goose Pond Hill a call this week.

WILD BILL.

LOGGE.

Prof. Hubbard's school closed Saturday.

Now our farmers are anxiously waiting for winter to break, so they can begin work in earnest for the coming crop.

Our sportsmen have, with the exception of an occasional fox hunt, quit the field for the time being and buckled down to work.

R. L. Vance & Bro.'s sawmill and J. L. Matthews' grist mill are now running about full time and business is picking up generally.

Marion Sitzes of this vicinity has rented land from John Swan of Castor and contemplates moving over there and batching while he makes a crop.

We are having quite a meeting at the Grassie Creek General Baptist church, conducted by Revs. Henry Fowler, Marion Fowler and T. W. Cooper.

W. M. Mowery has sold his land to a Mr. Mitchell of Kansas. Don't know what Will's notion is in selling, but I am certain he can't leave the flatwoods.

The big meeting has not stopped Jack McCormick and John Phillips from their rail-making. They believe in the edict: "By the sweat of thy brow," etc.

Our esteemed teacher, Prof. Milo Rigdon, is nearing the close of one of the most successful terms ever taught in the Pounds district. Only one more month, Milo.

J. R. Rea and G. B. Talley are having a fine lot of new rails made on their places. Uncle Green Talley says it is cheaper to make fence than to watch the prowlings of vagrant stock.

We have also had a visitation of the angel medium—or crank—from the Hall schoolhouse, near Zalma, and some of our people have gone after her, while "The Kid," with others, can't discover that she is half as much an angel as his best girl.

Hoping brother and sister correspondents and THE PRESS prosper, I am
THE KID.

ZALMA.

Hy Jamison went to Puxico Tuesday.

Our town is buried in the mud this week.

Bonihl and Fape shipped a carload of cattle Saturday.

Our ice company stored away eighty-five loads of fine ice.

Three wagons on the "move" passed through town Friday.

The Moss tie company is trying to buy timber around Zalma.

The measles are raging in this part of the county at present.

Andrew McMinn went to Cape Girardeau the first of the week.

Tom Ladd and Nellie Coots were united in marriage last Sunday.

A once prominent official is losing friends by the score around here.

Dr. R. P. White, fresh from college, has returned with his family to Zalma.

Will Sears was married Sunday. Your correspondent learned no particulars.

Mr. Raney of Advance was here

Thursday trying to rent a house suitable for a pool and billiard hall.

There have been at least twelve or fourteen car loads of cattle taken out of this part of the county this fall.

Aunt Nora Bollinger, aged 73 years and 6 months, died Friday night at 9 o'clock. She was buried Sunday.

Raney Sears sold a house and lot in town last week. He has bought the King property and will move to town soon.

The Bennett-Davis marriage was a failure. After getting his license, preparing a dinner and engaging the service of a minister, his girl went back on him.

While your correspondent was wandering around the streets the other day posting himself as to the news in general, his careless gaze rested upon a stray notice of which the following is an exact copy:

"As a stray take up as a stray one steer one ear old past, worker with a smooth croop and an under bit in the left color, is white face, back, and tail, and with red ear's and side's, also its legs up to the hook's. The owner is here by requested to prove property and pay damages and take the steer.

Signed—

Dear reader, if it were your steer could you identify it? SHEENY.

In an interview at La Crosse, Wis., regarding the ban against secret societies sent out from Rome Bishop Schwebach said:

The church has always condemned oath-bound societies, and though in some portions of the country a leniency has been exercised toward some of the better organizations, it is thought advisable for the church to enforce its rules in this regard, and members of the church who will continue to be members will not affiliate in oath-bound societies. One of the principal reasons why this is a rule of the church is in the fact that such societies directly controvert the cardinal principle of Christianity as exemplified by the Roman Catholic church. The primal principle of our religion is charity—not to any class, but to all; and each member of the church must exercise charity to all. These societies have also a charity, but by their associations and oaths their charity is confined to members of their organization. This is not that of a true Christian, is untenable, for charity is not of and cannot be given to a favored, oath-bound few, for it is of all the world, Christian and Pagan. The church has taken this step not as a new policy, but simply as a drawing of the lines of its foundation, and the matter is now settled for all time to come. This diocese is not affected to any great degree, nor is the state, for there are less than 200 persons in the diocese that will come under the rule and probably not over 5,000 in the state. Really, there is nothing new about this matter, for the societies in question have always been discontinued because of their secrecy and oaths, so that what has lately been done has not been of much importance other than to emphasize the position of the church.

The court estimate of the Gould estate at \$80,984,580.79 is as interesting as it is important in the affairs of a country in which every man is supposed to earn all he gets, says the New York World.

When a man earns a dollar he gives a dollar's worth of work or skill or genius in exchange for it.

Unless he steals it or defrauds the world of it he gives back for every dollar he takes at least a dollar's worth.

No one can deny that this is the law of property. No one can reasonably assert that this immense accumulation conforms to it.

The estate was accumulated by the very simple system of printing figures and dollar marks on pieces of cheap paper, and then by corrupt control of the lawmaking power of the people forcing the workers of the country to surrender enough of their earnings to give value to the paper.

That is financiering. It differs from stealing because thieves are punished, while the heirs of financiers dine with the Prince of Wales.

Monday morning last a cyclone struck Covington, Tenn., blowing off the tower of the courthouse and doing other damage to the amount of \$50,000. No one was hurt.

SOUTHEAST NEWS.

Piedmont Banner: A disease resembling cerebral meningitis is raging on Bounds creek, this county. Seven persons died last week, three bodies being buried in the same graveyard in one day.

Iron County Register: Walter H. Fisher stands single and alone in having served his two terms as sheriff and jailer with no jail delivery to mar the even tenor of his official career. This is a record unparalleled in this county since the building of the jail, thirty years ago. We tip our hat to ex-Sheriff and soon-to-be Collector Fisher.

At Dexter, Mo., last week, says a special to the Republic, Mary, the 3-year-old child of Andrew J. Couter, was playing near the fire, when her clothing caught fire and burned her so badly that she died in a few hours. Her 5-year-old brother only was at home with her and he put out the fire.

From the Enterprise-Messenger we learn that Dexter had a tolerable bad blaze last week. The fire originated in the Lingle hotel, and before the flames could be extinguished the hotel building and all the other houses in the block were destroyed. The buildings burned besides the hotel, which belonged to E. M. Weber of Bloomfield, were the residences of Mrs. J. S. Daniel, Dr. W. H. Davis and Section Foreman Robinson. All were partly insured.

In another place in this column we give an item from the Piedmont Banner in regard to the prevalence of spinal meningitis in Wayne county. From the Greenville Sun we learn that the following deaths from that dread disease have occurred in the Bounds creek neighborhood: Mrs. James Johnson, Sam Montgomery, a well known and highly respected farmer; at the same place, Mrs. Jane Montgomery, wife of J. B. Montgomery of Lodi, and William Collins.

Cape Girardeau Democrat: Last Saturday evening Joseph Kirchenhoefer, a young man about 17 years of age, who lived with Charley Blattner, about three miles west of this city, while trying to extract a loaded shell from a breech-loading shotgun was instantly killed. The young man was in his room in the second story of Mr. Blattner's house. When the gun was discharged the family ran up stairs and found the young man lying on the floor dead. The whole top of his head was blown off. By his side was the breech-loading shotgun, and near it was a ramrod with which he had evidently been hammering on a shell that was stuck in the gun.

The ferry boat is making regular trips and there are lots of moving wagons crossed over the river both ways every day. Most of the movers seem to be well-to-do people, and we are glad to learn that the greater number are coming this way and will seek homes in southeast Missouri.

Charleston Democrat: The executive board of the Southeast Missouri Odd Fellows' association will meet at Morley on the first Tuesday in February to select a place at which will be held the annual celebration on the 26th of April. Our city will bid for the favor, but it is likely that Dexter will get it, it is said.

A bill providing for the appointment of passport agents at all seaport towns in the United States where deemed necessary has been introduced by Senator Teller.

A Denver dispatch says the Burlington railroad has shipped to the destitute people of western Nebraska nearly seventy-five car loads of supplies contributed in Colorado.

The secretary of the interior has asked for the immediate appropriation of \$25,000 for the relief of the Navajo Indians in New Mexico. It appears that owing to the failure of their crops for the last two or three years immediate assistance is necessary to save them from great suffering and perdition.