

The Newberry Herald and News.

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TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

TO INCREASE REVENUES.

DINGLEY TARIFF BILL WITH THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES MADE IN CONFERENCE.

In a majority of important cases the House Conference Carries the Day.

[The State.]

Washington, July 19.—The tariff bill was pushed through the conference stage today, after two hours' discussion before the full conference committee, Democrats and Republicans, held in the senate finance committee room this morning. At the outset the Democratic conferees asked until Tuesday morning to go over the report, saying this course were preferable to going over it with the Republicans. To test this question Mr. Vest moved an adjournment until tomorrow, which was defeated by a strict party vote.

The Democratic conferees then offered amendments to the report but were met with the statement that it would merely consume time to urge amendments as they would be rejected. Representative Wheeler of Alabama offered amendments placing cotton ties on the free list; also a substitute proposition for rebates on these articles. These and other amendments were withdrawn, however, as there was no prospect of favorable action on them. Shortly before noon Mr. Dingley moved that the report be submitted to the two houses. This prevailed by a party vote and the meeting adjourned. There was little clash during the discussion and Democratic members of the conference contented themselves with a protest against the report and the manner of agreeing to it. A statement was later issued concerning the report, in which it reviewed the changes. Of sugar the statement says:

"The house differentials on raw and refined sugars and the general features of the house schedule are preserved and the senate amendments increased the differential to one-fifth and providing for a reduction to one-tenth of the duty on raw sugars not above 87 degrees, which would have given a duty of \$1.30 on 88 degree sugars, and only 1.20 on 87 degree sugar, are not adopted. In deference to the wishes of those interested in beet sugar production, that the senate rate of 1.95 on refined sugar might be retained as an increased encouragement to this industry, the duty on raw sugars is increased, seven and one-half hundredths, so as to make the increase on them as the increase on refined sugar and thus leave the differential between raw sugar and refined the same as in the house bill. And to meet the objection which has been urged that the house rates on low grade raw sugar show a higher ad valorem than those of the higher grades, the duty on 75 degree sugar is reduced five-hundredths of one cent and then the duty per degree increased from three-hundredths (as proposed in the house bill) to three and a half hundredths in order to raise the duty on raw sugars the same as on refined."

"By this arrangement the duty on raw sugars of 100 degrees purity is raised from 1.75 (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.82 1-2, and the duty on refined sugar is raised from 1.87 1-2 (as proposed originally by the house) to 1.95, thus giving the same differential of 12 and a half hundredths between raw and refined sugar at this point as was originally given by the house. As this arrangement will increase the revenue over two millions of dollars and at the same time give additional encouragement to the protection of sugar in this country, it is thought to be a desirable consumation."

The statement made the following explanation of the changes made in the other schedules:

A compromise between the house and senate rates on cattle is agreed to. In general, the duties proposed on agricultural products are the same as in the law of 1890.

Oranges and lemons are raised from the house rate of three-fourths

of one cent per pound to the senate rate of one cent.

Fish are placed at rates a little higher than those which were provided by the act of 1890, and a little lower than the house rates.

The senate rates on spirits, wines, etc., are adopted in the main. The duty of 20 per cent. on imported cotton, as proposed by the senate, is not agreed to for the reason that the only cotton imported is Egyptian cotton, which is a quality between our uplands and Sea Islands, and not produced here. The cotton schedule, as a whole, remains substantially the same as in the bill as it passed the house. The changes are mainly in the high grades of cotton underwear; some modifications of lacyery.

The senate changes in flax and hemp are adopted. Compromised rates on manufactures of jute, flax, etc., are agreed to, the object being to develop the industry in this country.

The senate amendments to place burlaps, bags, cotton bagging and straw matting on the free list are disagreed to and these manufactures placed on the dutiable list at reduced rates.

The house rate on wool of 11 cents on class 1 and 12 cents on class 2 are adopted, and the senate specific rates on carpet wools are agreed with a modification raising the dividing line so as to place a duty of four cents per pound on such wools valued at 12 cents and less and seven cents on such wools valued at more than 12 cents. The duties on manufactures of wool are placed substantially at that same rates as in the act of 1890.

The duties on silk remain at substantially the same rates as provided by the house.

The duties on wood pulp for paper and on paper are converted into specific form at substantially the same ad valorem rate, with proviso added for an additional duty as against any country that imposes an export duty on manufactures of paper are substantially the same as passed by the house.

The sundries schedule remains substantially as it passed the house. Coal, however, is reduced to 67 cents per ton, and coal slack or clum to 15 cents per ton as proposed by senate amendment 617.

A duty of 15 cents is placed on hides of cattle, which were placed on the free list by the house. The senate amendments proposed a duty of 20 per cent., but this has been reduced to 15 per cent. A proviso is added for a full drawback of the duty paid on hides subsequently exported as leather.

The house and senate reciprocity plans are united and adopted with modifications. In the senate plan any commercial treaty must be approved by congress before it goes into effect and in the house plan chicle, silk, laces, sugar, mineral waters and hides have been stricken out and tonka and vanilla beans added.

The senate provision imposing an equivalent countervailing duty on imports from foreign countries, which have paid an export duty, is adopted. The senate provision increasing internal revenue tax on cigarettes is agreed to with an amendment covering cigarettes wrapped in tobacco and provisions to enforced collection of the tax. The senate provision changing the law so as to allow no rebate in the tax on beer is agreed to.

The senate amendment for a stamp tax on issues of stocks and bonds issued by corporations is omitted from the bill.

Crockeryware is restored to the duties provided by the bill as it passed the house, which are substantially the duties of the act of 1890.

Glassware is left in the main at the rates provided by the house bill, the reductions being in the paragraphs relating to bottles, moulded and pressed glassware and crown glass.

China clay is left at \$2 per ton as provided by the house.

The duty on fuller's earth is slightly increased, but left at a lower rate than proposed by the senate.

Marble is placed at the increased rates proposed by the senate.

The reductions of duties on some forms of iron and steel proposed by the senate are accepted in part as proposed and several new paragraphs are introduced not heretofore specifically provided for.

Cotton ties, which were placed on the free list by the senate, are restored to the dutiable list at a reduced duty of 5-10ths of 1 cent.

Tin plates are placed at the rate of duty provided for in the bill as it passed the house.

Structural iron is reduced 1-10 of 1 cent. All senate amendments on lumber, except sawed timber exceeding 8 inches square is left at the house rates of \$2 per thousand. Planed lumber is also placed at the house rates.

As agreed to by the conferees, the duty on wrapper tobacco is placed at \$1.85 per pound, a compromise between the house rate of \$2 and the senate rate of \$1.75 and accepts the senate reduction on filler tobacco.

This ends the statements.

The senate language in paragraph 203 relating to preserved fruits, comfits, etc., was retained, but in addition to the 35 per cent. ad valorem allowed on these articles preserved in sugar, molasses, etc., 1 cent per pound was given. The paragraph was also altered so as to reduce to 10 per cent. the amount of alcohol allowed with such preserves, the alcohol in addition to this amount being required to pay \$2.50 per gallon.

Orange and lemon peels preserved and cocoanut meat, etc., were restored to the house rate of 2 cents per pound. On pineapples the senate rate was retained. On unshelled filberts and walnuts the house rate of 3 cents per pound prevailed, while on shelled filberts and walnuts the senate rate of 5 cents per pound was sustained.

Paragraph 302, in relation to cotton thread and carded yard was amended by the conference so as to provide, that the thread colored, bleached, combed, etc., so as to be advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting of two or more single threads, all numbers exceeding 20 and up to 80 are made dutiable at 1-4 of a cent per number per pound, and on threads of the same class numbered 80 and above, 3-10ths of a cent per pound per number. In the original house bill there was no division as to numbers, all being made dutiable at the rate of 3-10 cent per number per pound. This left the house rate of 3-10 of a cent for the first division 50 per cent less than on the second division.

A portion of that part of paragraph 301 relating to peish velots, which was stricken out by the senate was inserted, though in changed form. The inserting is a proviso to the effect "that corduroys composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre, weighing 7 ounces or over per square yard, shall pay a duty of 18 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem."

In paragraph 320 the senate amendments are accepted, except that of reducing the rate on cotton suspenders and braces from 45 to 40 per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph inserted by the senate (319 1-2) providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and on all manufactures made of such yarns, was stricken out by the conference. The thread paragraph is a compromise between the two houses, making a duty of 1 cent per pound on threads made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, and 3-4 of 1 cent per pound for each lea or number in excess of five.

There is also a change in the next paragraph, relating to single yarns in the gray, reducing the senate rate on yarns no finer than 80 lea or number to 40 per cent. ad valorem, which is a compromise between the two houses.

Flax gill netting, nets, webs, etc., are reduced from 25 to 20 per cent. ad valorem. Floor matting, which are taken from the free list, were then placed by the senate, are made dutiable at 3 cents per square yard where the value does not exceed 10 cents, and at 7 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem where the value exceeds 10 cents per square yard. The rates fixed in the original house bill on floor matting were 8 cents per square yard on valuations under 10 cents, while on valuations above the rate was the same with an ad valorem of 25 per cent. added. The house rate on plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, which the senate placed on the free-list, was reduced from 7-8 of a cent to 5-8 of a cent on yarns of that character, not exceeding 16 inches in width, and on those exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inches, the rate was reduced from 1 cent per pound to 7-8 of a cent with 15 per cent. ad valorem added just as in the original house schedule. The house proviso requiring a specific duty of 1 cent per pound on all of the above and 20 per cent. ad valorem if they should be dyed, colored or stained, was stricken out. The house rate was restored on flax pile fabrics, the rate being 60 per cent. ad valorem. Bags and sacks made from plain woven fabrics and bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics were taken from the free list, were they were placed by the senate, and the language of the house practically restored in both instances, except that the rates were changed. On bags, the house rate was reduced from 1-1 8 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem to 7-8 of a cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. On bagging, the house rate was reduced from 1-2 a cent per square yard and 15 per cent. ad valorem to 6-10 of a cent per square yard and no ad valorem. The senate rate on handkerchiefs was accepted. The senate phraseology and rates are retained on paragraph 316, relating to woven fabrics not specially provided for, except that in each case where the senate fixed the rates on a weight of four ounces per square yard, the conferees increased the weight to four and a half ounce.

Tobacco schedule: The conference accepted the senate rate and language on wrapper and filler tobacco, except that the rate on wrapper tobacco was made \$1.85 per pound instead of \$1.75. The house rate on imported cigars, cigarettes, etc., of \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem was restored. The senate made the rate of \$4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. There were no other changes in the schedule on imported tobacco.

The following are the appointments for the senatorial campaign now in progress in this State:

Bamberg, Friday, July 23.
Union, Monday, July 26.
Spartanburg, Tuesday, July 27.
Cherokee, Thursday, July 29.
Greenville, Friday, July 30.
Pickens, Saturday, July 31.
Oconee, Monday, Aug. 2.
Anderson, Wednesday, Aug. 4.
Greenwood, Thursday, Aug. 5.
Abbeville, Friday, Aug. 6.
Laurens, Saturday, Aug. 7.
Newberry, Monday, Aug. 9.
Chester, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
York, Thursday, Aug. 12.
Lancaster, Friday, Aug. 13.
Kershaw, Saturday, Aug. 14.
Chesterfield, Monday, Aug. 16.
Marlboro, Wednesday, Aug. 18.
Darlington, Thursday, Aug. 19.
Marion, Saturday, Aug. 21.
Horry, Monday, Aug. 23.
Georgetown, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Williamsburg, Thursday, Aug. 26.
Manning, Friday, Aug. 27.
Florence, Saturday, Aug. 28.

Take JOHNSON'S CHILL & FEVER TONIC.

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DISPENSARY DOWNED

TILLMAN'S SCHEME FOR ITS PERPETUITY SQUELCHED.

As Latimer Loses His Senate at Col. Elliott—Representative Wilson at Last Takes a Common Sense View.

(Special to The State.)

Washington, July 20.—By the decisive vote of 4 to 2, after a two hours' hearing today, the committee on rules refused to report a rule for the consideration of the Tillman liquor bill at this session. The information yesterday suggested a different result and the action today was a disappointment to Senator Tillman. The arguments in support of the application for the rule were presented by Senator Tillman and Representative Latimer. It was not disguised that the object of the bill was to circumvent the Simonton decision and perpetuate the existing dispensary system in the State. Representative Latimer, however, disclaimed any purpose of that sort and argued that the general principle of the bill was sound, in giving to every State the exclusive control of the liquor traffic. If the proposed legislation meant the perpetuation of the dispensary system he would not, he said, support the bill.

ELLIOTT OPPOSES.

In opposition, Representative Elliott assailed the dispensary law, exposed its abuses, asserted that it was a disgrace to the State and charged that it was shamefully perverted and prostituted in the interest of certain politicians in the State.

Latimer resented this criticism as an imputation on the Reform party that if half he had heard about Col. Elliott's contest for a seat in congress were true he was in no position to disparage other people.

Col. Elliott indignantly denounced Latimer's statement as an unwarranted and unmanly personal reflection. This was the only unpleasant incident.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy Bryan, a prominent Charleston lawyer concluded the argument in opposition to the rule. It was incisive, convincing and unanswerable, and left the Tillman bill without a solitary virtue to commend it to public consideration.

The disputants had hardly cleared the speaker's room when, on Bailey's motion to report the rule, the vote was taken with the result indicated. Bailey and McMillin voted in the affirmative.

Representatives Wilson and Strait were present but took no part in the discussion. Senator Tillman showed keen disappointment and seemed to be at the end of his wits as to the next move.

WILSON READY TO ACT.

Congressman Wilson in discussing this evening the dispensary situation with your correspondent, made the following very important statement. The two latest decisions of Judge Simonton have given the death blow to the dispensary. It will be entirely powerless, he says, to cope with liquor establishments which pay no license and which have practically unlimited powers of sale. They will, beyond question, undersell the dispensary, which can only operate at a very heavy expense, as shown by its history.

PROHIBITION OR HIGH LICENSE.

The State board of control, he suggests, should exhaust the stock on hand by the next meeting of the general assembly and reduce expenses so as to entail as little loss as possible. The next legislature, he thinks, will have to either enact total prohibition or a high license system with the restrictions prescribed in the Constitution. If the latter is adopted, the State will realize more revenue than it has recently done under the enfeebled and beset condition of the dispensary. The discord and divisions which have been existing amongst the people because of its administration and enforcement will disappear and perhaps a satisfactory and acceptable solution of the liquor question in the State will have been finally reached.

He stated that he was satisfied that congress is not going to interfere, and to his mind the only logical result of the situation is as above stated.

TURLEY SUCCEEDS ISAM G. HARRIS.

The Memphis Lawyer Appointed United States Senator from Tennessee.

I WILL VOTE FOR IT

IF MY VOTE IS NEEDED TO PASS THE BILL.

No Says Mr. Tillman—At Same Time Senator Quay Urges Withdrawal Republican Opposition to Dispensary Bill.

(Special to The State.)

Johnson City, Tenn., June 20.—Governor Taylor announces that he has appointed Hon. Thomas B. Turley, of Memphis, United States senator, and that he has a telegram from Mr. Turley accepting the appointment. Mr. Turley succeeds the late Isam G. Harris and will hold office until the legislature meets in 1899.

Thomas B. Turley was born in Memphis, April 5, 1845. His father was the late Thomas T. Turley. His mother was Mrs. Flora C. Turley, a daughter of William Jattle one of the earliest settlers about Memphis. She died a few years ago. The members of Mr. Turley's father's family were Virginians and his mother's North Carolinians. He attended various schools in Memphis. At the outbreak of the late civil war he enlisted in the first year of the war with the Meynard Rifles, Company L, 154th Tennessee regiment. He was wounded twice, once at Shiloh and again at Peachtree Creek, in front of Atlanta. He was captured in the battle of Nashville and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was held until March, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned south.

After the war Mr. Turley passed two years at the University of Virginia, where he was a law student. Since 1869 or 1870 he has been practicing law in Memphis, and at present he is a member of the firm of Turley & Wright. He has never held office of any kind. He was married in 1870 to Miss Iront Raynor, daughter of the late Eli Rayner of Shelby county. Five children have been born to him and wife, all of whom are living.

A telegram from Memphis says: "When questioned as to his position on the tariff bill now before congress, Senator Turley said that he had not studied the bill technically, but that upon the question of tariff he is as near a free trader as it is possible to be. Referring to the differences of opinion which have developed among Democrats in the discussion of the present bill, he said that he is strictly in accord with Democratic declaration through a long series of years, and is in favor of tariff for revenue only. The senator proffered not to express an opinion regarding Cuba, believing that the question would not again demand the attention of the present extra session of congress."

"On the financial question Mr. Turley is strictly in accord with the recent Chicago platform. The new senator will leave for Washington at the earliest possible moment, probably tomorrow night."

It is understood that Governor Taylor will be a candidate before the legislature.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic Cures Fever In One Day.

Puzzled.

"What's the matter, Jack?" asked his uncle. "You look bothered." "I am," said Jack. "This English language is too much for me. Ma told me to stop in at Mrs. Perkins as I went by and leave this letter. Now, if I go by, I can't stop in, and if I stop in, why, don't you see, I can't really go by."

Washington, July 19.—A poll of the senate today indicates that one vote may defeat the tariff conference report. When this phase of the situation was called to Senator Tillman's attention today he said: "I will vote for the bill if my vote is necessary to pass it."

When he made this assertion a day or two ago it was not thought that one vote would decide the fate of the bill, but that was Senator Tillman's impression at the time. The effect of one vote is now apparent and the South Carolina senator's attitude has been the subject today of much comment among Republicans and Democrats in both houses. Governor Taylor of Tennessee has been apprised of the situation and urgent telegrams have been sent to him today, suggesting the immediate appointment of Senator Harris' successor.

Senator Tillman's policy in voting for the tariff bill is not supported by the South Carolina members of the house. They deplore his course in the matter and express great apprehension that it may be disastrous to the Reform movement in the State.

It is Senator Tillman's belief that the passage of the bill will end in the disruption of the Republican party and the immediate result will be the election of a Democratic congress next year. He is alone in the entertainment of this opinion and is the only Democrat in congress willing to risk his political existence by adhering to it. Democrats generally condemn his position. It was publicly referred to in the house today by Representative Ball of Texas. He denounced "the efforts of those claiming to be Democrats who sought to add to the enormities of the bill by taxes on products of their own State and section. Whatever may be their political classification, they are not Democrats."

Senator Tillman heard the Texas' observations and was among the first to extend his congratulations.

A BELL OUT FOR SOMETHING.

The hearing of the Tillman liquor bill goes over until tomorrow. It is Representative Tawney's opinion that the committee will report a rule for the consideration of the bill in the house.

Representative Stone of Pennsylvania said today that at Senator Quay's urgent request he had withdrawn his opposition to the extent that he would not object to unanimous consent for consideration in the house. Whatever influences have been invoked the indications tonight are that a vote will be had on the bill in the house tomorrow or next day.

WHY DOES WEBSTER WORK?

Among the supporters of the bill, Dr. Webster figures conspicuously in the lobby today. He admits that Senator Tillman's vote may be a vital factor in the passage of the tariff bill and he gives a reason for supporting the bill a little less unique than Senator Tillman's reason for supporting the tariff bill. There is some merit, he says, in the dispensary system and then, too, he adds, the passage of the bill perpetuates the factions in the Democratic party in the State and therein lies the hope of the Republican party.

J. B. H.

Piedmont, S. C., June 28, 1897.—For about two years I have been suffering with indigestion. I could not hold out to do a good day's work. Since taking three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I have gained ten pounds and can now do a good day's work. I would not hesitate to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a good medicine.

C. P. CHILDERS.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.