THE VERGE OF DESPAIR.

duced to a Skeleton and Growing Worse.

ther Patient Whom the Physicians Failed to Help.

by Dr. Henion.

enjeged ban beanedh to resumid mity one meets upon our streets are selves a sad commentary tity of the medical profession. The ring to one of the many cases that be mentioned as proof of this next. Walter J. Hunt, who resides ia 46 South Beech street, this city, been for several months a great suffrom entarrh of the bladder. He mken with a pain through the back blader with bearing down pale and sent desire to void urine and several the had to get up every night from se times to evacuate the bladder but amail quantity each time. His not have at any one time to exceed deutes' sleep, and at that there was alizing sense of his trouble. His went from him, lowing to pounds to and his suffering became un-He applied to several different cians who promised a cure and he first this medicine, then that, with other remains than to get gradually e and was in despair as his sufferesme so intense that Mr. Hunt lost seriou and was crass, setting times the terrible amony he suffered. He finally induced to try Dr. Henion. magnetic phyloidian at the Empire and the first treatment he received reserved of all of the terrible burnand integer desire to void arine and first night slept nearly all night withpaying to get up but a few timer, and piece meaks were dutically called of Pie his and Mr. Hour says the wonderful t of the whole treatment is, he did not e to take a sincle close of medicine. Hunt can be referred to by letter or

e not suppose this is the only disease confully treated by Dr. Henion. ey chronic discuss known to medical rtice remes under his mode of trentat Pier Graver and tistule, acrofule. cer, dyspopsia, spinal curvature, neuhow long stunding, are perfectly and

o not be prejudiced at what any persells you, but go and consult. Dr. a given up by the entire medical pro-The offices at the Empire house open from 5:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.; suitation from All letters of inquiry K contain stamp to insure an answer.

# EVERY **JUUSEKEEPER** SHOULD USE

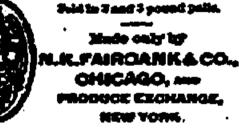
to new vegetable shortening. meets the most exacting retirements, and is beside entirely refrom the objectionable chargeristics of lard, long known and ng-suffered. Now deliverance scome. With Cottolene, good oking, good food and good aith are all assured.

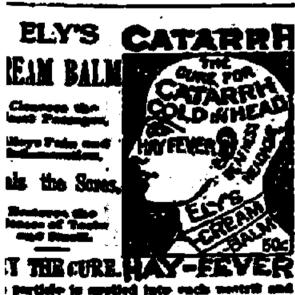
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cluse them all, and your grocer ill then understand that you now exactly what you want. his will bring you satisfaction ad sevo you disappointment.





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church a number of rears—Mr. and
pire. Alberts Donner of Process Late
made a combar of the M. E.
made

# CENTRAL NEW TORK NEWS

Reported by "Standard" Cornespondents in This and Neighboring Countles.

ONEIDA

The Barrett shops on Phelps street have been sold to L. F. Aubeauf, the manufacturer of the hand-cart called the Monitor. The price paid was \$1. 201.24. Mr. Aubenuf will remove to that street.

Rovivat meetings will be begun by Rev. George W. Willis of Cleveland. O., in the M. E. church on Monday. January 1.

Richard Taylor has been appointed chief engineer of the fire department. He is the first assistant chief and will not us chief until one can be appointed. Christman will be observed at St. Patrick's church. Day masses, 6:20, \$:30 and 10:20 and vespers at 7:30.

A social and festival was given in Megan's hall, Durhamville, Wednesday evening. . A fine time was had by everybody who attended. Miss Julia Gardiner, who has been

quite III at the home of Mrs. Lois Hill on the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, is much improved. There are about 100 cases of the grip in this place.

The following have been elected officern of the lodge No. 21; E. O. S.: W. M., Mrs. George Oswald: W. P. E. B. French: A. M., Mrs. A. M. Fairchild: conductor, Mrs. Emma Taplin; A. C., Miss Minnie Wells: secretary, Mrs. Peter Lewis; treasurer, Mrs. O. D.

Frank Aubeauf, who is spending the winter at a sanitarium in the Adirondacks, is home for the helidays. James Bulger, who resides south of here, is entertaining J. F. Bulger and wife of Willow Springs, Mo. A. O. Douley has returned from an extended trip through the South. Miss Mins O'Herran has gone to Miniscapta

J. W. Warner has returned from a rip to Albany and Troy. George Downer has returned from Wentsteld, Mass., to reside bere. Herbert L. Hover is home from Chicago. Ill., to care for his sick mother. Mrs. John Hover.

"Uncle Joshus Allen" was presented by a good company in Munroe opera house last night to a large audience. Litzsie Gouker of Johnstown is spending a few days with relatives in

### MARCELLUS

A Christmas programme by the Sunday school will take the place of the regular service at the Methodist church next Sunday evening. The Thorburn mission circle of the

Presbyterian church held their annual sale of useful and fancy articles in the church parlors Tuesday evening. It was largely attended and very success-

Albert Lord, of Cleveland, O., is in fown for a few days making his headquarters at the Aivord house. R. N. Alverd, proprietor of the 'Alvord bouse, in recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia. Several families about here are suf-

fering from the grip or something very like it. · Mrs. Ida Grime and two children left Wednesday for Elmwood, Neb., where they will spend the winter with her

mother and friends. A cottage prayer meeting will be held at G. A. Exgleston's this evening. ALL IN A PARAGRAPH.

CONSTANTIA-MIL W. I. Coburn is home from Oberlin, O.-A union prayer meeting will be held in the Methodist church to-morrow evening.-Rev. W. I. Coburn and E. B. Topping intend to hold union meetings during the holidays.-The funeral of Mrs. Mary Cole was held at the Presbyterinn church last Sunday.—Quite a good many case of la grip are reported about town.

THREE RIVER POINT.—Mrs. J. T. Namer has returned from a week's visit with relatives in Pennelleville.—Commissioner M. C. Sharp is visiting the school: in Elbridge.—Mrs. Della Clock of Syrneus; is visiting at Isaac Rhiner's.-About 10 o'clock Saturday night J. T. Names discovered a light in one of his barns and on going out to investigate, somebody has left the barn so suddenly that he was not identified.-The young people from this place and Belgium went to Cignrville Wednesday evening to surprise Miss

Jennie E. Drohan. BREWERTON,-Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Calking of Hyracuse, are spending some time with Mrs. M. E. Boynton.-Mr. and Mrs. (), H. Smith and daughter. Mary, attended the Stewart-Phinney wedding at Parish, Tuesday.-Blon Me-Kinley was home from his school at Cicero Center, oven Sunday:-Rev. W. Incquest formerty of London, Eng., is to be the pastor of the Methodist church.-Rhetorical exercises will take place at the school house this aftermon. The school will then be closed for a work's vacation.-The annual election of officers of Fort Brewerton Indee, No. 256, F. & A. M., took place at their rooms Monday evening.-P. Bell has returned from a visit at Oswego Falls.-Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Lathrop are ill with the grip on account of which there was no preaching at the Disciples church Sunday.-C. R. Mozers is recovering from a severe

attack of guinay .- J. Sweeney has an attack of rheumatism and Elet Pierce is seriously rick. ERIEVILLE.—On Tuesday evening Prof. Moore of Hamilton gave an ex- jury in the Meyer murder once on achibit of the world's fair with a count of the invanity of Juror Low, magic lantern as one of the course of fectures.-The Methodist church was the jury with the greatest regret, but that it was the only course open to to have been dedicated Wednesday and the people came, but the preacher, Rev. Mr. Tork, falled to connect. The dedication will take place on Thursday, December 28.—The town collector THE GREAT met the tax-payers here for the first time yesterday.-Arrangements have TAKE. been made for a Christman boat at the

115,825,1 hall on Monday evening.-This evening the Erleville school, Mr. Shattuck COUCH CUR and Miss Googan teachers, will have a literary entertainment at the hall-The Erieville cheese factory has closed a successful season.—George Gilbert was married to Miss Frankle Torpy by Rev. Ellas Andrews at the home of the bride's parents Thursday." MARATHON.-Rev. Ask Brooks of Candor was in town a day or two last week as the guest of his son Charles.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE In using medicines to stop pain we should avoid such as inflict injury on the system. Opium, Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Cocaine and Chloral stop pain by destroying the sense of perception, the patient losing the power of feeling. This is a most destructive practice; it masks the symptoms, shuts up, and, instead of removing trouble, breaks down the stomseh, liver and howels, and it continued for a length of time, kills the nerves and produces local or general paralysis. There is no necessity for mains them the Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, with-out entailing the least danger, in either It instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays indammation and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stom-

ach, Bowels, or other glands or mucus membranes.
FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACK-ACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE OR ANY OTHER PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the pair to instancity

GURRS AND PREVENTS Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Bronchitis, Poeumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza,

Bhoumatism, Neuralgia, Soution. Lumbage, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in Mach. Chest or Limbs.

The application of the READY RELIEF The application of the READY RELIEF to the part of parts where the difficulty of pain exists will afford some and counter.

ALL INTERNAL PAINS, PAINS IN BOWELS OF STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPAKMS, SUUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VUMITING, HEALSTBURN, NERVOUNNESS, SLEEP-LISSNIESS, SICK HEALACHE, DIAR, RHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS are releved instantly and muchly counterly counterly counterly counterly counterly. quickly cured by taking internally a bast to a temporatul of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

### MALARIA.

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious. Ristons, and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Retlef. Price 50c Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

For the cure of all disorders of the STOM-ACH, LIVER, BOWKLS, KIDNEYS, BLAD-DER, NERVOUS DISEASES, HEADACHE, CONSTITUTION, CONTIVENESS, INDI-GENTION, DYNTEPSIA, RILIOUSNESS, PEYER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOW. Els. I'II.Es. and all decongements of the Internal Viscera. Purery Vegetable. con-taining to mercury, minerals or DELETE-RIOUS DRUGS Price Sc per bax. Sold by all drug-gists, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. Five boxes for One Dollar.

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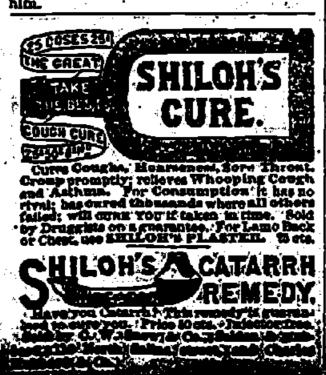
was in town Saturday looking after business matters.-Mason Wattles, son of Harry Wattles of Lisle, died Sunday, aged 35. His remains were buried in Marathon cometery Wednesday.-Christmas exercises will be held in the various churches of this place as follows: Presbyterian, Friday evening: Baptist, Saturday evening: Catholic, Saturday; 12 o'clock: Methodist Episcopal, Monday evening.—Grove Brown of Ridgway, Pa., was the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Brown, over Sunday.-Miss Nellie G. Johnson and Watson J. Eliss are to be married December 27 at the home of the bride.—The masonic entertainments here Wednesday and Thursday evenings were very enjoyable and the receipts liberal.-Rev. Smith Ordway is making arrangements to change his residence to Syrncuso at an early date. -The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First national bank of Marathon is to be held January 9.

FABIUS.-One evening last week while John Powers was at suppor some unknown party broke into the mill and helped himself to about \$400. Three hundred delians of it was in notes and checks. Saturday morning W. R. Bush found the box with the notes and checks in it behind his store.—Saturday the body of Frank Conklin of Pompey was brought here for burial --The funeral of Benjamin Stocking was held in the First Baptist church on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Decker officiating.-Miss Franc Brink has returned from Momer.-G. M. Callinger received word Sunday that Carrie, his daughter, was very ill in Auburn.

Prinozem Enjoy a Drive.

New York, Dec. 21 .- Two men, supposed to be serving sentences in juil, driving around Long Island City beblad a team of fast horses, was a sight that shocked a Queens county grand juror the other day; and as a result the grand fury has handed in a presentment calling the attention of the court to the management of the init by Sheriff James Norton. The prisoners had been put at work breaking stone. and managed to escape guard.

The Meyer Jury Discharged. New York, Dec. 21.-Judge Barrett this afternoon formally dismissed, the The judge stated that he discharged



In Which to Take Advantage of the \$3 Rate.

The notice of the expiration of the Sa offer has been made. Just 10 days remain of the period during which all who desire may take advantage of the proposition to place themselves under treatment at the rate of 33 a month. During the re-maining 10 days of this month, by their extension of office hours, Drug Coppland and Southwick have arranged to accommodate all who desire to place themselves under treatment. They desire especially that there shall be no crowding of patients during the last two or three days of the month and that each patient shall receive ample time in the consultation room for a thorough, careful examina-



It has also been plainly and unequive-cally stated that this is POSITIVELY THE LAST MONTH during which this ofter holds good. Those who place themselves under treatment during the re-maining 10 days of December are entitled to medicines and treatment at the rate of 23 a month until cured. This offer not only includes new patients plac-ing themselves under transment before January 1, but includes all old patients who have been at any time treated or examined at the office of Drs. Copeland and Southwick, and who desire at this season of the year to renew their treat-

Drs. Copeland and Southwick have shown their disposition, in the simple no-tice which has been given, to afford all an opportunity to take advantage of this rate. There should be no cause for such complaints as we heard last year from patients who felt that they had not been sufficiently notified of the expiration of the period for which the offer was made. At the II rate, which is actually less than the cost of medicines and attendance, there should not be one in the city who needs the services of physicians who should fail of obtaining the advantages which this offer provides. The reasons for making it at this time of the year have aircady been set forth. It needs only to be stated, terested in it, that there remain just 10 days in which it will be possible to take advantage of this offer and that the offer POSITIVELY EXPIRES JAN-

### COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 503 Warren Street,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CITY NOTICES.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1802.

Sealed proposals wilt be received at this office until Tuesday. December 26, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m., for furnishing materials and constructing a plank sidewalk five four inches wide on the west side of Highland street and in front of lots Nos.12 12 and 13 in Block 126 in accordance with

the plans and specifications of the City The sum of fifty dollars (\$50) or a cer-tified check for that amount, will be required to accompany such and every pro-possi, the same to be forfeited on fallure of proposer to enter into contract for said work within five days after notice of awarding from the City Clerk, Pro-posais to be submitted to the Common Council and the contract awarded in Acdunce with the provisions of the dity H. F. STEPHENS. City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1833.
Sealed proposals will be received at this
office until Tuesday, December 22, 1832, at 2 office until Tuesday, December 29, 122, at 1 o'clock p. m., for furnishing materials and extending the culvert over the Harbor Brook at its intersection with Delaware street; in accordance with the plans and specifications of the City Engineer, The sum of two hundred dollars (200) or a certified check for that amount will be a certified theck for that amount will be required to accompany each and every proposal, the same to be forfelied on fall-ure of proposer to enter into contract for said work within five days after notice of awarding from the City Clerk. Proposals to be submitted to the Common Council and the contract awarded in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter. Charter, II. F. STEPHENS, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,

Benied proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, December 26, 1808, at 3 o'clock p. m., for furnishing materials and constructing an 18-inch tile sewer in Graves street from Highland to Beecher meant in accordance with the plans and street, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the City Engineer.
The sum of two hundred dollars (\$200) or a certified check for that amount, will be required to accompany each and every proposel, the same to be forfeited on fall-ure of proposer to enter into contract for said work, within five days after notice of awarding from the City Clerk. Pro-posals to be submitted to the Common Council and the contract awarded in acordance with the provisions of the City H. F. STEPHENS. City Clerk.

John Brown's Relia.

James N. Atwood of Livermore Falls. Me., has in his possession the shackles worn by John Brown when he was captured. Boon after the execution of John Brown, in 1869. Rev. Hezekiah Atwood, originally of Livermore. Me., was in Charlestown, Va., and while there visited the jail where Brown was incarcerated nwaiting execution. He was shown the leg-irons which were placed upon Brown at the time of his capture and worn constantly by him until his execution. He tried to purchase the shackles, but was told it would be impossible. Asking the old negress what would happen if the irons should disappear and another pair be substituted, she replied that "the number would be good," evidently with no idea of their historical value. Mr. Atwood, after much difficulty, produced another pair at an expense of \$5, and was soon in possession of the coveted shackles. At one time during the lifetime of Mr. Atwood they were used in loctures by Henry Ward Beecher. Upon the death of Mr. Atwood and his son, Hesekish, jr., the latter's widow gave the front to James I. his brother, who now towns"them and prizes them highly. The handcode worn by Brown are in the possession of Capt. Comfort of Pennsylvania who has refreed to the comfort of Pennsylvania who has refreed to the comfort of the comfor

(Continued from First Page).

Richard Cobden to nerve the modern roformer to his tank There is also another view of the question of wages which is not to be overlooked. Lessened wages mean lessened consumption: If wases were diminished one half, one half our market for products would be gone, ... But while this bill in its principle, if

has any is not unprotective, it will be absolutely so in practice, not only invite direct reductions, but also in its indirect reductions sure to come from the change from specific duties to ad valorem, which is a marked feature of the bill. An' ad 'valorem' duty as the name im-

plies, is one which varies according to the price. If prices could be exactly determined nothing would seem fairer than an ad valorem duty. unfortunately, prices are very much matters of opinion, on which honest men may differ much and regues much more. Inasmuch as the duty depends on the price, a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty. If a piece of goods is worth # a yard and the duty is 25 per cent, the correct duty is \$1.60. If the price be invoiced at 5 a yard and the fraud not detected, the duty collected becomes 11.25, and the ad valorem, which seems to be 25 per cent, becomes about 20 per centil and not only in the government charted out of its quarter of a dollar, but the manufacturer is cheated of onefifth of the protection his government has Bo great have been the objections setual American practice to the ad va-

lorem duties that among the names which can be cited against it are some of the most illustrious in American history, Hamilton, Gallatin, Crawford, Webster and Van Buren, with Buchanan and Daniel Manning. Such, too, has been the experience of all other nations, and their tariff bills shows an exclusion of ad valorem duties as makes even the act of 1990, seem objectionable on that very

This is not theory. It is within the experience of every merchant that goods which cannot be purchased at all in Europe can be purchased, duty paid, in New York at lower prices than like goods can be purchased by the honest merchant who values them at their market value and pays the duty demanded by the government, and yet these ad valorem du-ties thus objectionable have been increased in number everywhere, being substituted in nearly all the schedules for specific duties.

How the bill will act as a revenue raiser, and how it can act as an injury to the government and the producer both together, is well exemplified in the changes made in the pottery schedule. Only an amount equal to two-fifths of the amount of the Imports are made here, valued at \$2,800,800. Nine millions and a half are imported. Under existing law the revenue obtained in five million and a half. Under the proposed bill. If the manufacturers hold their own and the most sanguine friend would not dream of that, the loss in revenue would be \$2,000,000. If the manufactures were entirely driven out and all our ware should be imported, the loss of revenue even then would be \$82,000. The crockery schedule seems hardly to be managed with a view to revenue. It would, of course, be utterly impossible to follow into details the reasons which have induced the changes made by the blil. They seem to be the result of information obtained in secret, and in nowise communicated to the Republicans on the committee. All the public hearings and public testimony have been set aside and the bill has been framed on information of witnesses who have not been crossexamined and whose testimony has not visited the light of day.

As to the future relations between Canada and the United States, it perhaps would not be decorous for us to talk fully, but there are those who believe that what they think is the manifest destiny of this continent is one nation and one market and one development. Those who have that thought in their minds as they can the bill will see how little this bill compared with existing law, conduces to that end. Those on the other hand who look upon the dominion simply as another nation, will be surprised to see how freely is accorded to her privileges and opportunities in derogation of those of our own citizens' privileges and opportunities for which the dominion would be glad to give ample and unstinted concessions. By this bill they receive them all without money and

What effect also this bill will have upon the treatles made by the last administration with Cuba and the Spanish American countries, the committee have presented no calculations and no suggestions. If we should lose anything thus gained it would be so much addition to the general misfortune of this bill. It is proper to add that this bill has

been hastened with as much celerity as could be used, and hence there has been. but little time given for the country to exactly formulate its objections. trust that the system is not to be continued, but that full and free examination may be given to all the Items so that the exact measure of its damage may be exiculated. Apeed in section may be repentance at leisure. Another serious general objection to

the bill is that it decreases the revenue according to the execulations usually made by the treasury department as compared with 1803, about \$74,000,000. This large deficit coming an it does upon a' depleted treasury. Is rather appailing ina bill for revenue only. How this great hole in our resources, as a nation, is to be filled, no one knows. At this date not even the committee knows itself unless the President, anticipating in his message to congress the report of the committee on ways and means, shall afford to the committee itself its wishedfor clue. Aguinst the consideration of such a bill

accounted for, the minority value protested when the bill was laid before the committee. Who would dare, if of sound and statementike minds to create a deficit of \$74,000,000 and blindly vote it with no plan in night whereby the government could meet its expenditures? That same protest we make to the house and to the country. The bill ought not to be reported without the internal revenue bill, which is to make up the Beliciency. Are we to pass this bill and then be corred into the other? Who knows if they were presented together that we might not prefer to stay where we are? The progress of this attempt at what has been called reform has already created such feeling that the country is stirred all over. When the scheme of raising taxes by methods used in the time of war is presented, in addition to those now imposed, there may. be such further revulsion of feeling as will accomplish the work of defeating this bill. While as party men we might rejoice

at its passage, as citizens of the United Statos, we think the exigencies of the present time, are superior to even the most desired political advantage, and advise that the bill do not pass. We have not thought it desirable to make any appeals to passion or to prejudice so far from that we have taken thus far no notice of the condition of business now, which is terrible, and of the workingmen which beggars description. There is no need for us to present this to the country. It is presenting And they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they're the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they represent the changes pills you can buy, itself a line presenting for they represent the changes pills you can buy, itself a line present they represent the changes pills you can buy, itself a line present the changes pills you can buy, itself a line present they represent the changes pills you can buy, itself a line present the changes pills you can buy, itself a line present the changes pills you can buy, itself a line present the changes pills you can buy, itself a line present the changes pills you can buy, itself a line pills you can buy.

by the most conservative estimate are without employment. These are engaged in the protected industries. Those who are not and who thought they were beyond the touch of the tariff now know the solid fact that all industries are prosperous, or pone. Spread this all over the country as you must and the will startle even the unthinking not necessary for us to bring this to nublic view. No ingunuity can keep it out of everybody's face and eyes.

Workingmen all over the country are expressing their deep and acrowns failing. "We will not strive in any way to increase the turnoil which this bill has already created. An end can be put to all this by the defeat of this bill and to the accomplishment of this every energy should be bent. The best way to put an end to this agitation is to put an end to the courses."

We have thus stated the general iderations in opposition to the bill and now proceed to statements as to particular items. With all our efforts to be concise these statements in the aggregate will occupy many pages, and when we add our regrets that the work is only partially done and many things omitted we indicate the vast extent of the industries threatened and the complications which this bill will give rise to.

The report then takes up the schedules of the bill seriatim, beginning with chomicals and analyzes the changes made, and comments upon the probable effect of those changes upon the industrial future of the country. The most important portions relate to iron, wool and coal, and are in part as follows:

That which lies at the base of our fron and steel industry is iron ore. The existing duty thereon is 75 cents per-ton. The revenues from its importation aggregated in the last flacal year over half a million of dollars. It is proposed under a "cariff bill for revenue only," throw away absolutely every cent of this large revenue by putting iron ore on the free list. The bill proposes to put into competi-

tion with American ores foreign ores, some of which are produced at a labor cost of one-tenth, and none of them at a labor cost greater than one-fourth of ours. It proposes to bring our inhorers who get from \$1.00 to \$2 per day, and who work from 65 to # hours a week, into competition with laborers who work '72 hours a week and get \$6 to 60 cents per day; our miners who get from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per day into competition with those who get from 40 to 72 cents per day. It proposes to condemn to temporary idleness and ultimately to divert into new channels, after an immense loss, if not the whole at least a large part of an invested capital of over II and one-third millions of dollars; to deprive our transportation lines of a large proportion of their profits from the carriage of the product and to leave undeveloped treasures hidden "under" the soil of 26 states and two territories

The bill deals with the wool manufacture in terms scarcely less radical than those accorded the wool growing industry, upon which it so largely depends. it proposes to revolutionize the manufacture of woolen goods by transferring it from the basis of dutiable materials to free wool, a change more radical than any textile industry in any country was forced to make without the careful provision for a safe and gradual readiustment.

Contemplated legislation, which im perils over \$200,000,000 of capital invested in a particular industry, and involves the fortunes or the occupations of hundreds of thousands of citizens, demands special provisions to render such a transition an male, gradual, and easy as possible This bill proposes to compel our wool manufacturers to accomplish the transformation in one month— that being the brief interval allowed, after wool becomes free, before the duties compensatory for the wool duties are removed from woolen goods. These manufacturers are expected to accomplish in one month what their foreign competitors have been generations in learning. That transformation involves the com-

plete re-adjustment of the prices of raw materials. No man can know when he buys his wool, pending this legislation, what that wook or the goods made from it, are to be worth when they finally reach the market. To meet such a situntion, one entire season of six months is the shortest interval that can be of practical avail to adjust the manufacture to the conditions existing abroad. The time allowed by this bill is of no

more service than no interval at all. The manufacturer must lose an entire season. for if he manufactures goods his loss will be greater than though be kept his mills closed. The terms of the bill are equivalent to an edict from the committee commanding every woolen manufacture to shut down and keep shut down until the bill becomes a law, turning thousands of operatives into the streets.

One of the most amazing propositions of the bill is that bituminous coal shall be put upon the free list, and the millions of dollars per annum, almost, that we receive from its importation by way of revenue absolutely thrown away. Coal has little value save as it gets it from labor. Except for a short period, is has always borne a duty. Under the revenue tariffe of 1846. It hore a duty of to per cent ad valorem. No change has been made in the duty on it since 1872 The Mills bill provided the same rate as the present law-75 cents per ton. Now it is proposed to make it free. It is difficult to imagine why. It is the most universally prevalent of all the products

of American industry. There are few states or territories that un interference with it will not affort The working of these immense coal fields gives employment directly to nearly a quarter of a million of men at American wage rates, and furnishes opportunities for labor to another army of men in addilion at like wage rates. It furnishes freight for our railways and our water ways from one end of the land to the other. In 1891 we mined 112,000,000 tons. Thirty-one states contributed to the strand aggregate-New England states, Middle states, Southern states, Western states, and those on the Pacific coast, those lying next the sea and those lying inland; those bordering on the great lakes and in the Mississippi valley, all are intercreating such a defleit, and leaving it un- jested in this magnificent American in-

The products of the coal deposits of Nova Scotla, immense in extent and richness of possible output, can be marketed in New-England, if our tariff duties be atricken off, at a less cost than the coals of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the coal from the remoter



of improvements-Dr. Pierco's Pleas-ant Pellets. To begin with, they're the smallest, and the ensiest to take. They're tiny, sugar-conted anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard

JUST FULL

turbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help lasts. Constipution, Indigustion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all ferangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are promptly relieved and permansutly cured.

They're put up in glass vials, which keeps thorn always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in wooden or pasteboard

Learing a - leasen -trous experience syndicate has already been formed. Including among its projectors mentwell known as indirected in the Democratic party, to operate Canadian fields and dispose of their products in the New England . market.

nouthern "States. This is a metter of

The Canadian coal deposits along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad are sufficient in area and near enough in location to supply our northwestern states. Transportation by way of the great laken gives foreign coals easy envesuels bringing coal as ballest to New Orleans and other southern ports even now compete with the coals of Pannaylvania and "West Virginia."

There are extensive Mexican coal measures just across the Rio Grande already opened up and coal mines extensively operated only 70 miles away, "ready to furnish all the fuel Texas needs for its

So far as the Pacific court is concerned it already feels the effects of imports of coal from Australia and British Colum-

It thus appears that on every side peculiar facilities are afforded to foreigners to selee our coal trade if the duty on coal be stricken down. And this simply by reason of the difference between foreign wage rates and our own. The difference in cost to the consumer from the removal of the duty would be slight in the first instance; the Joss to American labor and American capital would be incales and the loss to the people, in the last analysis, beyond measure. To put coal on the free list is without reason and against reason, and finds no semblance of defense save in the unjustifiable desire to exploit a theory at the expense of the American people:

The minority conclude their exhaustive report by expressing their disapproval of the changes proposed in the administrative part of the act.

## Letters from Mothers

speak in warm terms of what Scott's has done for their delicate, sickly children. It's use has



of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites is employed with great success in all ailments that reduce flesh and strength. Little ones take it with relish.

Proposed by South & Borne, N. T. All dragglets

CITY NOTICES.

C TATE AND COUNTY TAX—CITY December 15, 1832. Notice is hereby given that the tax rolls of the State and County tax for the year 1881, with warrants for collecting the same, have been left with me. Any person, corporation or associa-tion may pay bis, her, or their taxes for three weeks from the date of this notice. with fees thereon of one per cent. After three weeks three per cent, will be collected until January M, isM, and from January M, 1894, to February L, 1894, the fees will be five per cent.

P. R. QUINLAN, City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSORS.
Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1881.
Notice is hereby given that the assess nent rolls for the cost of constructing the following named local improvements have been completed and will remain in this office subject to public inspection for 19 have from this date.

Loral assessment No. 14 of 1893. For constructing a 15-inch tile sewer in Sum-mit avenue from Believue to Biolp ave-Local assessment No. 17 of 1832. For constructing a 15-inch tile sewer in Row-and street from Gedden to Bradley

Local agreesment No. 16 of 1831. constructing an B-inch tile sewer in Mc-Bride street from Ash to Division street. Local resemment No. 20 of 1984. grading Walnut street from Bedgwick to Vilson stroot.

Local amenament No. 21 of 1803. For grading Alexander avenue from Cortland Local assessment No. 25 of 1896. For constructing a 12-inch tile sewer on the north side of East Washington street from South Balina to Warren street.

Local assessment No. 25 of 1895. For constructing an 18-inch tile sewer in Multievenue to Cantle street. berry street from East Water to East Local assessment No. 29 of 1883. For constructing a 12-inch tile sewer in Mar-rhall street from Wainut to Ostrom ave-

Local aspessment No. 42 of 1893. For making water connections from the water main in Hawley street from Townsend to Local assessment No. 47 of 1878. For making connections from water main to curb lines in Furman street from South Salina street to Midland avenue.

Local assessment No. 142 of 1882, removing building materials from street and gutter. Local auseument No. 142 of 1991. For making house connection from sewer to The City Assessors will meet in their office in the City Hall on Friday, December 29, 1862, from 16 o'clock a. m. to 3 of the above amesuments, and to decide upon the same, or to correct said asse

ment rolls, if necessary.

ALEX C. SOULE,

M. J. VINCETT,

JACOB SCHWARZ,

JARED W. WICKER,

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this
office until Tuesday, December M, 1881, at 3
o'clock p. m., for furnishing materials
and constructing a plank sidewalk, four
feet wide on the south side of Milton aveque from Willie to Avery avenue in ac-cordance with the plans and specifications of the City Engineer. The sum of fifty dollars (39) or a certified check for that amount will be required to accompany each and every proposal, the same to be forfeited on Influer of proposer to ester into contract for said work within five days after notice of awarding from the City Clerk. Proposals to be submitted to the Common Council and the contract awarded in accordance with the provisions of the City Cherter.

Charter. H. F. STEPHENS. City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Syracuse, N. T. Dec. 29, 1894.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, December 24, 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m., for furnishing materials and constructing a plank sidewalk four feet wide on the north side of Sast Brighton avenue from South Salina street to the east line of Mary A. Hage's preperty in accordance with the plans and specifications of the City haginest.

The sum of fifty dollars (as) or a certified check for that amount will be required to accompany each and every proposed, the same to be formated on fallure of proposer to enter into contract for each more within five days after nectice of awarding from the City Clerk. Proposals to be substituted to the Ceptuctic Council and the countract warders in the Ceptuctic Council and the countract warders are contract. 

