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There seems to be some lack of harmony in the European concert, a slight discord in the chorus.

What's in a name? The Iron Hall proved to be a hall of very flimsy material, and the Order of Equity is likely to prove an order of injustice.

The laws of the financial and economic world are as fixed and their penalties as sure as those of the natural and moral world. They decree the inevitable failure of patent get-rich-quick methods.

Several aspirants for the position of librarian are grieved, not so much that they were not elected as that all the educators who had promised or volunteered to vote for them did not. It was ever thus.

War between Greece and Turkey need not cause a general European war if the powers would mind their own business. It is their irrepressible desire to get the advantage of one another that makes trouble.

The Journal begs to remark that so long as Indiana insane hospitals have one attendant to nine patients, while one to fourteen is deemed sufficient, the work of reform along economic lines is not complete.

Sooner or later an association which promises to pay a dollar for seventy-five cents, or even a dollar that it does not collect, will come to grief. All the high-sounding titles ever devised cannot suspend the law which makes five greater than four.

All of the really great men who have taken part in public affairs in this country since the war for the Union have been earnest advocates of international arbitration. Because more than a third of the members of the Senate are not wise men they oppose it.

Several observing and experienced correspondents in Washington have remarked that the recent hostility expressed by congressmen against the civil-service law is for the benefit of office-seeking constituents in the galleries, as the congressmen are very thankful that the law exists as a barrier.

The New York World is howling about the favors granted the Sugar Trust in the Dingley bill, but when that eminent free-trade expert of Brooklyn, John De Witt Warner, says that the trust does not fare so well under the Dingley bill as it does under the present law the World may be discredited.

The very friendly relations existing between Secretary Bliss, of New York, and Senator Platt, who have been leaders in the rival Republican factions, is the subject of comment in Washington. Doubtless both these men can see that there are not enough Republicans in the Empire State to make two effective parties.

When Abraham Lincoln ascertained that eight or ten free-soil Democrats would not vote for him for United States senator he urged his fifty Whig supporters to vote for Judge Trumbull, which they did, electing him. The example of Abraham Lincoln should not be lost upon Dr. Hunter, of Kentucky, if he is of the Lincoln brand of Republicans.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle is grieved because it has heard that "every representative from Georgia except one will vote and urge protection for some Southern product in the Dingley bill." Several of the prominent Democratic papers in Georgia, like the Macon Telegraph, are advocating protection, simply because they have seen the evils of the Gorman-Wilson law.

Many years ago Daniel Webster declared that "it can admit of no doubt that the naturalization laws of the United States contemplate the residence in this country of naturalized citizens," and it may not be generally known that the courts construe the naturalization laws of the United States as not guaranteeing protection to persons who return permanently to the land of their nativity.

Senator Gallinger is entitled to his opinion, whatever it is worth, regarding civil-service reform, but he stamps himself a small man when he alludes to newspaper correspondents and editors as "penny-a-liners." That antiquated phrase is only used nowadays by persons of meager intellect and no originality. If Senator Gallinger wants to be abusive or severe let him at least say something new.

Of course, there is only one proper place for the log-book of the Mayflower, and that is in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass., where it will be perpetual evidence that all really good people in the United States are descended in a direct line from somebody who came over in the little ship. The Britishers acted so very nicely about giving up the precious relic and invested the transaction with so much pompous dignity that we can forgive the chancellor of the diocese of London for asking if New England is a part of Massachusetts. This is about as if an American should ask if England is a part of Northumberland or a county in Cornwall, but as it was not intended to be offensive we can afford to let it pass. The main point is that we now possess the official record of the passengers who sailed and the babies who were born on the sacred Mayflower, and whenever a man's neighbor expresses doubt that his ancestors came over in the Mayflower he can point to the documentary proof.

RAILROAD POOLING.

Now that the United States Supreme Court has decided that all pooling arrangements which railroad officials may make are in violation of law the representatives of companies are asking for the enactment of a law which will authorize a system of pooling under the supervision of the Interstate-commerce Commission. Such a measure has had the sanction of the commission and has received favorable action in one branch of Congress.

It is said by those who should know that the overthrow of the pooling system, as far as it is a system, by the Supreme Court will have a serious effect upon railroad properties because the fierce competition will incite railroad wars and cause reductions which will be ruinous. There are yet those who will welcome such conditions because they imagine that rates of transportation so low that they will not pay operating expenses and afford a return on the capital invested are to the advantage of the general public. If it is for the advantage of the public that the carrying business of the country shall be done without profit, or at a loss, then it would promote the public welfare if all branches of traffic and industry could be conducted under conditions which would afford no return to capital invested and compel a reduction of wages.

It is time that the railways be considered as a part of the great capital and industry of the country. They cannot be made war upon with less impunity than can other branches of industry. Grant that many roads have not been well managed, that men have come into possession of some of them by indirect methods, and as many other things as we may choose to bring against railroad corporations, we cannot ignore the fact that the values of property and merchandise depend more upon them than any other agency. They constitute the arterial system of the country through which pulsates the lifeblood of the commerce which sustains every industry and makes what were once the luxuries of the few the comforts and necessaries of the many. It is time that intelligent people consider some of the advantages derived from railroads, and especially the fact that freight rates in the United States are only half as much as in the cheapest country in Europe, and that sensible people give less heed to demagogues whose stock in politics is denunciation of railways as monopolies.

The country wants solvent railroad companies which can render effective service, afford the million men employed living wages and give those who own them such returns as will make them remunerative, which many of them are not at present. With the facilities of railway transportation largely in excess of the business, the maintenance of values in railroad properties and of wages for employes requires what is called a pooling system established by law and under control of the Interstate-Commerce Commission. As much as the railroads, the people need a pooling law which will make equal rates for all shippers between given competing points. Without such a law the large shipper can always get the advantage of the smaller. Because of the fierce competition between the chief competing points, men and companies having large shipments have been able to get rates so low that those doing less business in the same lines have been driven to the wall. The Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust and like monopolies under the present system have been able to realize large profits from the small concessions received in the charges for transportation.

Congress is asked to give the country a law which will establish the cost of transportation per ton between competing points and which will require that all the receipts during given periods shall be divided among the roads doing the business in proportion to the part of the carrying which each road does. No valid argument can be presented to show that such a law would not be generally beneficial.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST DEPARTMENT STORES.

The new movement to destroy what are called department stores under the power of taxation raises some questions of wide scope and interest It is claimed in the interest of retail dealers that department stores, representing large capital or perhaps a syndicate of capitalists, crush out small establishments and close the door against individual enterprise. If this is true it is to be regretted, but that is not the real point of inquiry. The question is whether department stores can be broken up under the power of taxation. It would, on first view, seem that every man has a right to buy and sell one, two or twenty kinds of goods or articles at pleasure, subject only to the exception that the goods do not imperil the lives, health, morals or safety of the people. Gunpowder is dangerous, and so government has a right to prohibit its being kept in a populous neighborhood. So livery stables and other noxious businesses may be regulated or prohibited in order to preserve the public health and comfort. Laws relating to the adulteration of food are maintained on the same ground, also laws prohibiting the circulation of obscene books, papers, pictures, lottery tickets, etc., because they tend to corrupt public morals. But if the thing sold is harmless in itself and in no way injurious to society or to public health or morals, such as clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, crockery, glassware and thousands of other articles which are helpful and not hurtful, it has never been claimed that government has any power to regulate their sale or use. So, to say that a merchant shall sell but one article in order that there may be more persons engaged in carrying on merchandising would seem to be a very arbitrary exercise of power. One of the inherent rights is that every man may pursue happiness as he pleases so long as he does not injure his neighbor. No legislature would be likely to pass, and certainly no court would sustain a law providing that one man should produce only wheat, another only corn, or one sell only apples, another sugar, another salt or some other certain article. Yet the new proposition is to accomplish this indirectly through taxation. It is proposed to tax merchants engaged in selling many articles, not harmful in themselves, by way of a license fee and to make the fees cumulative in proportion to the articles sold, so that the aggregate tax shall amount to such a burden as to result in the prohibition and destruction of the business. If the power of taxation were unlimited this might be done, but that is not the case. The taxing power has limitations, some expressed and others implied. Some of these have been defined by the courts. A few years ago Kansas passed a law authorizing cities to encourage local industries by issuing municipal bonds to those who might establish and maintain manufactories and other enterprises within the corporate limits that would tend to develop and improve such city, and to levy taxes upon the property in the city to pay such bonds. The Supreme Court of the United States held the law void, although there was no limitation in the Constitution of Kansas prohibiting such taxation. Justice Miller said in the course of the opinion: "There are limitations on such (taxing) power which grow out of the essential nature of all free governments; implied reservations of individual rights without which the social compact could not exist, and which are respected by all governments entitled to the name." This law failed because the revenue to be raised by the tax was not to be applied to a public purpose but given over to the owners of the various industries. On the same principle the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held void a law which attempted to authorize the city of Boston to make and sell an issue of $20,000,000 of city bonds to raise funds to be loaned and used to rebuild the burnt district after the great fire. These decisions and others on the same line show that in passing upon the validity of tax laws the courts will always inquire whether in the object aimed at or the proposed application of the proceeds of the tax the law is a legitimate use or an abuse of the taxing power. The question whether a tax by way of a license of a department store so heavy as to crush it, and apparently for that purpose, is a legitimate use or an abuse of the taxing power will be considered hereafter.

CAUSE OF COUNTY IRREGULARITIES.

The troubles of the county officers in De Kalb are not novel. This and other States about us always have a number of such cases to serve as warnings. Until there is some change in the method of selection such scandals will not be wanting. As a rule the irregularities are not the result of dishonesty so much as incapacity, for the discharge of such duties. A number of active men take an active part in county politics. In time they become aspirants for such offices as county auditor and treasurer. They "make the race" for a nomination, and, one of them being successful, receives the nomination. He has no knowledge of the duties of the office, and he has had no training in business which could qualify him to obtain such a knowledge. At the very outset he must depend upon subordinates, and upon subordinates who are fully aware of his ignorance and incompetency. Often his predecessor turns over to him the results of his inefficiency in the way of a deficit, which the new official could not detect if he had the time. Not infrequently, subordinates, counting on the incapacity of the heads of departments, are guilty of irregularities for which the chief is held responsible. Under the most favorable conditions the county officer who is not qualified to direct its affairs is at a disadvantage because he cannot, in the nature of things, be master of the situation. He cannot intelligently direct.

So long as any man makes himself so influential that he can obtain a nomination regardless of qualifications, the sort of thing which has been developed in De Kalb county will continue. The men who hold county offices like auditor, treasurer and commissioner should be men of affairs —familiar with business methods and business management. They need not be expert bookkeepers or clerks, but they should have such a familiarity with business affairs as will enable them in a short time to grasp the essential features of the duties of the offices which they hold. Yet the selection of men for such positions is often urged on the ground that they have been unfortunate, or, to put it in plain language, because they have failed in whatever they have undertaken.

If the men who are prominent in the two leading parties in counties would insist that no man shall be countenanced as a candidate for an office unless he has shown a capacity for affairs which will enable him to become the successful head of the office to which he aspires, there would be fewer defalcations and irregularities.

No man who knows Statistician Thompson believes that he has designed to take a dollar of the State's money which he did not earn. He is simply the victim of a loose system which has prevailed in the Statehouse for years. Mr. Geeting's predecessor as superintendent of public instruction drew the appropriation made to cover the expenses of that official to visit the schools, and did little or no visiting. Mr. Thompson's predecessors have drawn and used the money as he has done. He is the only official who has turned back any portion of his appropriation. If Mr. Thompson had been acting under the new system which the Mull law has made imperative he would have taken his vouchers to the auditor in order to get warrants for his money. That law puts an end to loose customs. In his office Mr. Thompson has done or caused to be done better work than has any of his predecessors.

If the civil-service law, as it now exists or is administered, interferes with the establishment of a policy or with the administration of the government in harmony with the party in power it should be amended. Genuine civil-service reform was never intended to do this. It was only intended to prevent a quadrennial upheaval by sweeping removals of subordinate employes of the government. It should not be used for the retention in office of important executive officers who may thwart or embarrass the policy of the party in power. If it is important that the President's Cabinet officers should be in full sympathy and accord with his political ideas and policies, it is equally so to the heads of departments that their principal subordinates should be. The principle of the civil-service law is right, but it should not be pushed too far.

Quite a number of Democratic members of state boards were about the Statehouse yesterday extolling nonpartisan control of benevolent institutions. It was a pathetic sight. There were present several superintendents who have the Democratic brand, who hold over because of their efficiency and in spite of their politics. They may thank their stars that the Republican theory of managing such institutions is the opposite of the Democratic. If it were the same they would have been removed ere this. Retained upon their merits, let them abolish partisanship and operate their institutions upon business principles. Now no outsider has a "pull" which compels the employment of an inefficient attendant or four persons to do the work of three. There are five or six superintendents who can read these observations with profit.

In the matter of the investigation into the affairs of the office of the state statistician the Journal is not at this time sufficiently informed as to the facts to justify an expression of opinion upon them, and it has not and does not intend to criticise the action of either Mr. Thompson or his deputy, Mr. Worrell, until further developments are made. Both these gentlemen have deservedly enjoyed the favorable opinion of those who have had business relations with them, the State officers are investigating the matter, and the Journal will not prejudge the case.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Wisdom of Nature.

"A woman doesn't really have any brains until she is over twenty-five years old," said the man who knows it all.

"She would have if she needed them," said the admirer of The Sex, and none could say him nit.

The Brute.

"What, asked the timid little woman, "what is a quiet tip?"

"It ain't the tip of a woman's tongue, anyway," said the large, coarse husband with the red neck, without even raising his eyes from his newspaper.

Fully Qualified.

"Our loathsome contemporary," says a recent issue of the Plunkville Bugle, "makes a few slurs about braying us in a mortar. We want to tell him, right here and now, that we are fully capable of doing our own braying—in double column, on the first page, if necessary."

Shows Their Limitations.

"It is doggone funny," said Mr. Sportze, "that I can go out with the finest equipment in the market and not get more than two or three little fish, while a country kid can get a string of them as long as his arm with nothing but a hickory pole, a hook on a string and a few worms."

"It merely shows how crude the rural fish are in their tastes, dear," said his wife, but he isn't sure whether she was exhibiting that sweet womanly sympathy or not.

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

In Current Literature for April Hamilton W. Mabie continues his excellent series of articles on literary criticism with a paper on "Excessive Newspaper and Novel Reading."

Gen. Horace Porter's articles in the Century, "Campaigning with Grant," are being translated into Spanish by command of General Weyler, for his benefit, month by month, as they appear.

Mr. Hazlett Alva Cuppy, formerly of Indiana, but for some years connected with the Altruistic Magazine, the Baptist Union and other periodicals, has become the editor of the University Press, the official publication of Chicago University.

A story of Western life, by Octave Thanet, a Drumtochty story, by Ian Maclaren, a group of true railroad stories by Cy Warman, a romantic sea story, and instalments of Robert Louis Stevenson's last novel, "St Ives," and of Kipling's fine tale of the Grand Banks make up the supply of fiction in McClure's Magazine for April.

In an interview in the Strand Magazine with Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, the actress, she speaks of her young brother-in-law, Max Beerbohm, as "an amusing boy," and evidently does not take his writings seriously. The public, therefore, may be excused for taking the same view, in spite of the effort his publishers are making to dignify his crude productions as literature of consequence.

The April number of the Ladies' Home Journal has a cover design representing two young ladies in aesthetic gowns and with bare feet out gathering Easter lilies. Among the literary features of the number are an account of the curious Easter observances of the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pa., a chapter on the social life of the President of the United States, by Benjamin Harrison, a sketch of Jenny Lind's daughter and the story of Lafayette's visit to Philadelphia.

In the Cosmopolitan its editor, John Brisben Walker, discusses the question as to whether the present college curriculum covers the best education we can offer to the youth of the twentieth century. He outlines the character of the work done at the higher institutions of learning and reaches the conclusion, through reasoning and observation, that the student is not properly equipped for practical life after graduation. He has too many problems to meet and solve which should have been presented to him while in school. "My examination of the methods in vogue in educational institutions," says Mr. Walker, "has brought me to the belief that the most lamentable gaps in existing systems arise from this false hypothesis, that somewhere in previous or in subsequent conditions important omissions have been, or will be in due time, made good. The actual facts should be confronted fairly and squarely, and college education should be provided upon a basis of not what ought to have been taught, but what has been taught, in the case of the average young man, and not what the graduate may with effort acquire in the world, but what he actually needs for the immediate battle of life, and yet, in the majority of instances, only attains when too old to avail himself of." The article is a fair and candid presentation of one of the most important problems now confronting the educational world.

The Atlantic Monthly for April opens with a very interesting article on present conditions in the States comprising the "Old Northwest," namely, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is written by Frederick J. Turner, professor of history in the University of Wisconsin, as the first of a series of papers on the rise, growth and future of the Western States, and shows the result of much research and close observation. Professor Turner says: "The Old Northwest is a name which tells of the vestiges which the march of settlement across the American continent has left behind it. The new Northwest fronts the watery labyrinth of Puget sound and awaits its destiny upon the Pacific. The old Northwest, the historic Northwest Territory, is now the new middle region of the United States. A century ago it was a wilderness. To-day it is the keystone of the American Commonwealth. Since 1860 the center of population of the United States has rested within its limits, and the center of manufacturing in the Nation lies eight miles from President McKinley's Ohio home. Of the seven men who have been elected to the presidency of the United States since 1860, six have come from the Old Northwest, and the seventh came from the kindred region of western New York. The congressional representatives from these five States of the Old Northwest already outnumber those from the old Middle States, and are three times as numerous as those from New England." After tracing the origin, settlement and growth of these States, he shows the effect on the character of the population of the several classes of immigrants, the effects of the slavery struggle on all these contending elements, and how the Northwest finally gave the casting vote for freedom. In conclusion he adds: "To-day the Northwest, standing between her ancestral connections in the East and her children in the West, partly like the East, partly like the West, finds herself in a position strangely like that in the days of the slavery struggle, when her origins presented to her a 'divided duty.' But these issues are not put with the same imperious 'which?' as were the issues of freedom or slavery. Looking at the Northwest as a whole, one sees that, in the character of its industries and in the elements of its population, it is identified on the east with the zone of States including the middle region and New England. Cotton culture and the negro make a clear line of division between the Old Northwest and the South. And yet, in important historical ideals—in the movement of expansion, in the persistence of agricultural interests, in impulsiveness, in imperialistic ways of looking at the American destiny, in hero worship, in the newness of its present social structure—the Old Northwest has much in common with the South and the far West. Behind her is the old pioneer past of simple democratic conditions and freedom of opportunity for all men. Before her is a superb industrial development, the brilliancy of success as evinced in a vast population, aggregate wealth and sectional power."

SLOW WORK IN HOUSE

ONLY NINE PAGES OF THE TARIFF BILL DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.

Much Time Spent by Democratic Members in Attempting to Manufacture Political Capital.

AN ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT

OF THE BUNCOMBE ORDER OFFERED IN A VARIETY OF FORMS.

But Rejected by Strict Party Vote After Three Hours of Debate—Changes Made by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule in the House to-day, but seven weary hours of work only served to dispose of nine of the 162 pages of the bill. All the amendments offered by the Democrats were rejected. Three slight committee amendments were adopted, and also an amendment offered by Mr. Mahany, Republican, of New York, to increase the duty on white lead from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, the rate in the act of 1890. The present duty is 1½ cents. Mr. Mahany said the increase was asked for by a concern which was independent of the Lead Trust. It was adopted by a strict party vote. The discussion covered a wide range of political topics, and at times was both interesting and exciting. By far the most important feature of the day was the attempt of Mr. Dockery of Missouri, Mr. Cooper of Texas, and others, backed by the entire opposition, to secure a vote on an amendment offered in a multitude of forms which provided that in case any article made dutiable by the bill was controlled by a trust or combination the duty on such article should be suspended. Mr. Dingley made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the dutiable list and would not be in order until the free list was reached. For almost three hours this point of order was fought over, and made the subject of criminations and recriminations. The Democrats contended that if the amendment was ruled out it would never be voted on, as the free list, in all human probability, would not be reached before the final vote was taken. The chair sustained the point of order. An appeal was taken, but the chair was sustained by a strict party vote—158 to 104.

When consideration of the bill began at 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Lanham (Dem., Tex.) moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), who was in the chair, ruled that the moiton was out of order.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) offered the first amendment. It was to the enacting clause and was in the nature of a proviso that whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of the President that there was a trust or combination to control the price of any article on the dutiable list the duty on such article should be suspended.

DINGLEY'S POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Dingley made the point of order that the amendment in effect was to the free list and as the House was now considering the dutiable list it was not in order.

"I have great respect for the parliamentary knowledge of the gentleman from Maine," said Mr. Dockery, "but as it is probable that the free list will never be reached, I hope it will be held in order now." (Laughter.)

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.) offered a substitute for the Dockery amendment, in substance to accomplish the same purpose, but containing a definition of a trust and provision for the determination of its existence by a court.

"If you are so anxious to incorporate such a provision as this in the bill, why did you not insert it in the present law?" asked Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.)

"Trusts had not gone quite so far then," replied Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), amid laughter. He challenged the other side, who ostensibly opposed to trusts, to aid in the adoption of the amendment.

"I have never before," he said, "heard such insincere objections to a just amendment."

A long debate on the point of order followed. Mr. Bailey made an extended argument, appealing to the majority to aid in putting down these combinations, which preyed on the energies of the people.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) raised a laugh on the Democratic side by saying that this amendment, if adopted, would defeat the purpose of the bill. "Don't laugh," he shouted, waving his hand. He went on to explain how easy it would be for a few men who really desired free wool and free sugar to effect a combination to raise the prices of sugar and wool and thus, under the amendment, force these articles to the free list.

Mr. Bailey thanked Mr. Hepburn for his frank admission that the destruction of trusts would interfere with the purpose of the bill.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Hepburn, "I was trying to show that under the pretense of creating a trust this legislation could be destroyed."

"But could not the courts decide between a sham trust and a real trust?" asked Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.)

"I suppose the courts could," replied Mr. Hepburn. "But shall the revenues of the country be destroyed because of the existence in violation of law of a real trust? Trusts are illegal. Their creators are criminals. Shall we place the treasury revenues at the mercy of criminals?"

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) said he thought the majority was very much more concerned about the falling off of the revenues or trusts than the falling off of the revenues of the treasury. (Democratic applause.)

GROSVENOR RAISES A STORM.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) declared there never was a time when the trusts had the government and the people by the throat as they had had in the last four years and now when the Democrats were again in the minority they came here and raised a great fog about trusts. He said the ways and means committee had already been assailed because they had refused to accede to the demand of the Sugar Trust for an ad valorem duty on sugar.

"The gentleman says the Democracy has been the protector of trusts," interrupted Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) "Can he name a trust in the last campaign which was not on the side of McKinley"

"I can."

"Name them! name them!" shouted the Democrats.

"The trust," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "which controls a monopoly of what God gave—the silver trust." The Republicans cheered this response while the opposition groaned.

There was some further sharp cross firing which roused both sides to enthusiasm. Mr. Newlands (Silverite, Nev.) declared that most of the trusts created in the past ten years had been for protection against falling prices, even labor was organizing trusts for the purpose and the cotton planters were organizing to limit production in a vain attempt to resist declining prices.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) declared that hardly a state legislature met last winter that did not seek to lay the heavy hand of law on these gigantic corporations. Mr. Tawney declared the opposition was attempting to make some cheap political capital out of this alleged assault on trusts. The Republican party was the only party that had ever enacted anti-trust legislation in Congress. He created much amusement by reading a list of the prominent Democrats in the present House who voted against consideration of the anti-trust law passed by the Fifty-first Congress.

"Will you name a single conviction under that law?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Why," replied Mr. Tawney, "only last Monday the Supreme Court decided that the great railroad trust of the country violated that law." (Republican applause.) Mr. Richardson, Mr. Tawney said, raised the question of consideration against the anti-trust bill.

In reply the Tennesseean produced the record to show that he raised the question in the interest of the silver bill. The Republicans jeered this statement.

Mr. Tawney said that that was exactly the method pursued by the free-silver senators at the last session to defeat the Dingley bill.

Mr. Bland and Mr. McMillin insisted that the Democratic position was misstated, and the latter inquired why had not Mr. Tawney had the courage to read the vote on the final passage of the bill. Every Democratic vote on the floor was cast for that bill. Mr. Dalzell admitted this, but said the Democrats had attempted to prevent a vote. It was only when their hands were forced and they were driven into the open that they voted for the measure because they dared not oppose it.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) and Mr. Bland engaged in a lively passage at arms in which considerable temper was displayed on both sides.

MR. DINGLEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Dingley in closing the debate on the point of order contended that the amendment was not germane to the paragraph to which it was offered and should be ruled out in the interest of orderly procedure. The amendment, he said, would be in order when the free list was reached. "When the time arrives to deal with trusts," he said, "rest assured that we will meet the question. We all understand that the purpose of the other side is to destroy the revenues sought to be raised by this bill."

Mr. Sherman, of New York, made an elaborate ruling in which the House displayed great interest, holding that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Dockery immediately entered an appeal from the decision of the chair. As a way out of the difficulty pending the appeal Mr. Richardson asked unanimous consent that the amendment be admitted. "I hope no one will object," said he.

Mr. Dingley insisted that the appeal should first be disposed of, and the chair held that Mr. Dingley's demand was equivalent to an objection.

"Then the gentleman from Maine objects?" inquired Mr. Richardson. The Democrats smiled in self-satisfaction at this attempt to get the leader of the majority on record.

The vote on the appeal was taken and the chair was sustained by a strict party vote—158 to 104. The combined opposition voted against sustaining the chair. Similar amendments against the trusts were offered by Mr. McRae (Dem., Arkansas) and Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas), but were ruled out of order.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Indiana) offered an amendment to put goods on the free list when the prices in this country were the prices charged abroad plus the duty and 2 per cent. for transportation. Mr. Smith (Dem., Arizona) one providing that customs duties be paid in silver bullion, 412½ grains to be equivalent to one dollar. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Alabama) one directed against oil, railroad and other trusts. Mr. McMillin, one for the payment of customs in bimetallic certificates, but all failed by the same ruling.

A committee amendment fixing the duty on boracic acid at 4 cents a pound was agreed to.

The Democrats offered various amendments as the reading of the bill proceeded, but all were rejected. Committee amendments offered, however, were in each instance agreed to. The duty on carbonate of ammonia was increased from 1¼ cents to 1½ cents per pound. The duty on crude tartar, wine lees, etc., testing less than 40 per cent. of bitartrate of potash was fixed at 1 cent; over 40 per cent., 1½ cents. The rates on rochelle salts containing 90 per cent. of bitartrate was fixed at 3 cents per pound.

Mr. McMillin criticised the increased rate on celluloid articles, saying that if the purpose was to decrease importations that meant decreased revenue.

HAS MORE THAN ONE PURPOSE.

"The purpose of this bill is not in every instance to increase the revenue," said Mr. Russell (Rep., Connecticut.) "Sometimes it is to keep American laborers at work." (Republican applause.)

Frequently the discussions drifted off into political questions. Appropriations, the money question and general party policies furnished topics for ample arguments. The paragraph relating to sulphuric and nitrous ether was amended so as to make the rate from 25 to 40 cents as provided by the present law.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio) and Mr. Grosvenor got into a controversy over the protection accorded in the bill to soap. It was listened to with considerable interest, and when it closed Mr. Champ Clark, of Missouri, made it the text for a characteristic speech. "You call us the unwashed Democracy," he proceeded. "Give us free soap. (Great laughter.) Once for all I want to unload that old man of the sea. (Democratic applause.) Grover Cleveland is not a Democrat and never was."

"Was Thomas Jefferson a Democrat?" put in Mr. Bromwell.

"He was, and don't you forget it," replied Mr. Clark in his stentorian voice.

"It is you and those who are with you who are forgetting it," returned Mr. Bromwell. "Mr. Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver and supported protection." (Republican applause.)

"That is an historic lie," said Mr. Clark. "It is on a par with the statement that Madison was a Federalist. The trouble is the histories are written by New England people. There will never be any truth in history until the Yankees quit writing history and the Southern people begin." (Uproarious laughter.)

In reply to a taunt that the Democrats were seeking delay Mr. Dockery said that no such tactics were being pursued on his side. "On the contrary," said he, "we are very anxious to reach some of the schedules of this bill before the final vote is taken. We understand that there is an incipient revolt over there among some of the Republican members from the prairie States who want lumber left on the free list."

When the item of white lead was reached Mr. Mahany (Rep., New York) moved to increase the rate from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. After some debate, in which the Lead Trust figured extensively, the amendment was adopted—96 to 55.

Only nine pages of the bill was disposed of to-day. At 5:15 p. m. the House adjourned until to-morrow.

PROTECTION DEMOCRATS.

Four Southerners Will Vote for the Dingley Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Four Democratic members of the House, it is understood, will vote for the Dingley tariff bill. Three of the four are in the Louisiana delegation and the other is from Texas. The Louisiana men are induced to vote for protection mainly on account of the sugar schedule of the bill, which meets their approval, while the wool schedule has won the member from Texas. There are six members in the Louisiana delegation, all of whom are in favor of protection on sugar. In order that they may put themselves on record on this policy they may offer an amendment to the sugar schedule or a substitute for it embodying the rates which they desire.

An amendment to the cotton schedule has been agreed on by the Republican members of the ways and means committee and doubtless will be adopted by the House. Underwear valued at less than $1.50 per dozen has been rated at 35 per cent. ad valorem in the Dingley bill, which is the McKinley rate. The present rate is 50 per cent., and on representations that quantities of these goods, cheaply made in Switzerland, are being imported into the country the 50 per cent. duty will be retained. Rough material for eye glasses and spectacles worked into the form of discs have heretofore been admitted free, but in the new bill a duty has been placed upon them. The committee has learned that all of the discs used in this country are imported, and they will be returned to the free list.

Tariff on Mexican Cattle.

CHICAGO, March 26.—In an interview to-day P. D. Armour was asked what his views were regarding the point raised against the restitution of the tariff upon imported cattle, especially Mexican cattle, and his opinion as to the probability of Mexican canning factories being able to compete with the canning establishments of the United States. Mr. Amour declared the idea to be preposterous as Mexican cattle are inferior in quality to American cattle and the factories would fail to make the experiment. In fact, he stated, such experiments as have already been made in packing meats in Mexico have been dismal failures and the parties who would undertake it would only incur a loss. Australia is liable to become a most formidable competition in foreign countries, especially in the European markets. Australian cattle are high-grade cattle and their meats of a superior quality and whatever competition we are to have in the markets of foreign countries will not be with South America or Mexico, but with Australia, Mr. Armour says.

Protest from Canners.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The fruit canners, salmon packers and other exporters of tinned food products representing some of the largest industries on this coast, are alarmed at the provision of the Dingley tariff bill abolishing the drawback on exported cans and boxes made from dutiable tin plates. The San Francisco Fruit Exchange has sent communications by wire and mail to the California delegation in Congress, protesting against this provision. The salmon packers and manufacturers of other tinned products have taken similar action.

CANADA'S TARIFF.

Policy of the Dominion Government Discussed in the Commons.

OTTAWA, March 26.—In the House of Commons to-day the address in reply to the speech from the throne was taken up. The address was moved by Mr. Russell, Liberal, of Halifax. Referring to the tariff, he said that for many years Canada had been suffering from a high protective tariff, which fostered all kinds of trusts and combines. The country needed a change and a return to tariff for revenue only was absolutely necessary and would be approved by the people. The change, however, would have to be gradual, othewise the industry of the country would suffer. The United States, Mr. Russell said, framed its tariff to suit its own purposes, and Canada would do the same, not necessarily in a spirit of retaliation, but with a view of doing what was best for the Dominion. The address was seconded by Mr. Ethier, Liberal French-Canadian. The policy of deepening the Canadian canals, he said, would assist this country in getting along without looking toward the United States for tariff concessions.

Sir Charles Tupper, Conservative, spoke at length. He dealt principally with the Manitoba school settlement. Regarding the proposed changes in the tariff, he declared that at no time were the people of Canada more in favor of the national or high protective policy than now. The country would be more prosperous at the present time than ever before if it was not for the fear of tariff changes. The threats to lower the tariff had caused the closing of many mills and depression was setting in.

Premier Laurier replied to Sir Charles Tupper. As to the tariff, Mr. Laurier said that the government would endeavor to do all that it could to reduce the burdens of the people without impairing the business interests of the country.

Hon. George Foster, Conservative, accused the government of bringing on the by-elections in Nova Sectia before announcing their tariff policy. Mr. Foster said that the cry of the people in Nova Scotia was wholly for a tariff on anthracite coal imported from the United States in retaliation for the proposed American duty on bituminous coal from Canada.

HAVE TENDER HEARTS

METHODIST MINISTERS DO NOT EXPEL THE REV. J. H. HARWELL.

Consider It Unseemly to Revoke the License of the Crazy Preacher—Action of the Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., March 26.—There is considerable smiling over the action of the Methodist Conference to-day in its dubious action on the case of the Rev. J. H. Harwell, the Cambridge City pastor, whose forgeries and general crookedness came out on him last winter, when he went to Richmond and floated a quantity of bad paper and put the money in his pocket. There was no defense put in for the smirched preacher, but the committee appointed to try his case refused to expel him on the grounds that his friends had been able to have him declared insane. The argument was made that the conference would place itself in a ridiculous light to expel a crazy preacher. No one doubted Harwell's guilt, and if there had ever been any doubt it was all removed when Presiding Elder Mahin, of the Richmond district, made his report on the criminal conduct of the Cambridge City minister, not only recently, but for years past. The report showed that his congregation had long been aware that he was not living as a minister should. He never lived within his means and according to the Rev. Mr. Mahin's report began a system of forgeries to raise money when he found himself in debt. It was also shown that he had swindled the Methodist Book Concern at Chicago several years ago by putting in his pocket money which should have been turned in. He was let go at that time on his promise to make good his shortage, but never kept his word. Rev. Mr. Mahin reported that Harwell had handed in his resignation, but the conference refused to accept this, because he was afterwards said to be insane, and the presiding elder was instructed to hold the resignation until the minister should regain his mind. The matter was left there. It is reported that this will settle the case and that Harwell will never be reinstated, even if he should acknowledge at some future time that he is sane. There was no evidence to show that he was crazy when he committed his forgeries and swindled the people. Harwell has gone back to Georgia, where he came from when he entered the Indiana ministry two years ago, and it is expected that he will never more be heard of in these parts. It is not known whether he will attempt to re-enter the ministry in Georgia. The conference adopted the action of the committee recommending that the license and credentials be held by the presiding elder, and this is said to be a charitable method of expulsion.

The conference also passed on the reports of the special committees investigating the charges against Rev. Walters, of Point Isabel, exonerating him. Rev. W. D. Smith, of Middlebury, had a close call. The conference found him guilty of unbecoming conduct and indiscretions, but refused to sustain the charge of adultery preferred by his wife. It is understood that Mrs. Smith will now go into the courts with the case.

Elder Simpson, of the Fort Wayne district, reported on thirty-one charges, with thirty-six local preachers, membership of 9,170, and salaries paid, $26,377, and benevolences, $4,844; seventy-nine churches, twenty-two parsonages, cash raised for debt, improvements and new buildings, $65,331; accessions, 913.

Elder Hudson, of the Goshen district, reported 825 accessions, and his pastors made 12,699 visits.

Elder Marble, for the Kokomo district, reported thirty-two pastoral charges; $19,721 paid on church indebtedness; present indebtedness, $35,391; accessions, 1,123.

Elder Herrick, of the Muncie district, reported thirty-six charges, six new churches built and many old debts paid off; accessions, 1,109.

Elder Mahin, of the Richmond district, reported $9,800 raised for improvements; sixty-one Sunday schools, with 7,000 attendants; thirty-eight senior and twenty-six junior leagues, with total membership of 3,500; church accessions, 550.

Elder Lewellen, of the Warsaw district, gave in 1,061 accessions; members, 8,519; Sunday-school attendance, 8,800; senior leagues, thirty-nine; juniors, twenty-one; raised for pastoral support, $22,423.

At a meeting of the Preachers' Aid Society the following officers were elected: President, M. Mahin, New Castle; vice president, G. H. Hill, Muncie; secretary, C. U. Wade, Bluffton; treasurer, James Meeks, Muncie; managers, W. H. Phillips, E. T. Hasty, G. W. H. Kemper, H. Rhodes, C. M. Kimbough.

Kokomo is being congratulated over her thorough manner of caring for the visitors. This is said to be the first time in the history of the conference that a church has been found large enough for all conference purposes. The new Grace Church has twenty apartments. These are used by committees and auxiliary societies. For general services all the rooms are thrown together. Heretofore all committee and side-line work was done in a separate building. The Grace auditorium seats 2,000 people.

Devotional services this morning were led by Rev. J. E. Earp. Conference business followed until 10, at which hour the Foreign Missionary Society was addressed by Miss Harriet L. Kemper. This afternoon evangelistic services were conducted by Rev. E. T. Gregg. To-night was educational anniversary of De Pauw University. Addresses were made by Rev. M. A. Farr, Greencastle; Rev. W. H. Wise, Lafayette; Hon. R. S. Tennant, Terre Haute; Miss Sidelia Starr, Greencastle; solo by Miss Alison Marion Fernie, of Greencastle.

The following board of examiners was appointed by the bishop: C. H. Brown, M. J. Major, J. W. Cain, J. C. White, C. King, F. M. Stone, M. A. Harlan, F. G. Browne, E. T. Albertson, G. N. Eldridge, A. S. Preston, A. S. Wootsen, S. Light, B. A. Kemp, J. E. Earp, C. W. Parr, E. L. Semens, B. S. Hollopeter.

Advanced to fourth year—R. L. Semens, S. F. Spritz, W. T. A. White, J. A. Sumwalt, L. C. Zimmerman, S. H. Stokes, Martin Cause, E. L. Major, C. L. Steere, Fred L. Houghttry, Julius L. Hutchins, G. W. Cocking, W. D. Smith (located), W. B. Freeland, G. H. Myers, H. H. Compiore, M. C. Pittinger, Thomas Johnson, J. M. B. Reeves, A. L. Weaver, Millard Pell and W. C. Herron.

The ninth question was taken up and the following brethren have completed the studies in the fourth year and were advanced to elders: Thomas A. Graham, W. F. Dingle, Ralph C. Jones, W. W. Martin, C. E. Parsons, Grant Teeters, C. W. Smith, Henry Lucy and D. S. Jones.