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A POINTER.
The circulation of The Star is greater than that of all the other Washington dailies combined, and is believed to be five times that of its afternoon contemporary. A sworn detailed statement of circulation is printed each Saturday.

THE LAST DAY

Closing the Famous Pollard-Breckinridge Trial.

A SENSATIONAL SCENE IN COURT

Mr. Stoll Hints at a Resort to the Code of Honor.

MR. WILSON'S ARGUMENT

This was the closing day of the famous breach of promise case which has occupied the attention of Judge Bradley's court since the 8th of March. Though nearly the whole day was given up to Judge Wilson's closing argument for the plaintiff, the day was not without its sensational incident. On two or three occasions during the trial there have been apprehensions of a personal collision between counsel. On one occasion blows were actually exchanged just after the court had adjourned for the day, and such stories were then circulated as led the judge to admonish the lawyers that they should not carry weapons in court. Today some words were passed out of which the spectators got suggestion of pistols and coffee. If the words uttered do have such a serious sequel it will probably not be until after the case is ended, for there was seemingly a purpose on both sides to avoid an ordinary street fight. The provocation was given by Mr. Jere Wilson in his argument. He declared flatly that the letter produced by the defense as having been written by the plaintiff to Mr. Breckinridge at the Wesleyan College, inviting him to come there to see her, was a forgery. He asserted that the defense had had opportunity to manufacture such testimony, because the Wessie Brown letter had been in their possession. This letter, he said, had been, as the testimony showed, in Mr. Stoll's possession, and he had kept it in his pocket. Mr. Stoll demanded to know whether Mr. Wilson meant to insinuate that he had committed the forgery, or had been a party to a forgery. Mr. Stoll was pale, and his face showed that he was greatly incensed by Mr. Wilson's words. Mr. Wilson gave Mr. Stoll no satisfaction further than repeat that the letter had been in Mr. Stoll's possession; the jury, he said, had the facts before them. For a time Mr. Wilson proceeded with his argument without interruption, but during a pause in his speech Mr. Stoll declared that this matter between them would have to be tried by another court. Mr. Wilson asked what court he meant, but Mr. Stoll, who evidently did not catch the question, did not give a response to it. He, however, declared that Mr. Wilson had made a vile and infamous insinuation against him. Here the court interrupted the colloquy, and left the hearers with the impression that Mr. Stoll's intention was to appeal to the code of honor prevailing in

MR. WILSON ARGUING BEFORE THE JURY.

Kentucky. The incident did not seeem to disturb Mr. Wilson's equanimity in the least, for he proceeded with his argument with a steady voice and in an impressive manner. The plaintiff was absent from the court in the morning, as she has been ever since Mr. Carlisle made the opening argument on her side. Mr. Breckinridge was present, seated in his usual place, and during most of the morning was attended by only one of his counsel, Mr. Stoll. Mr. Butterworth and

Mr. Wilson Emphatic.

Mr. Thompson were out of court most all of the morning and Mr. Shelby did not put in an appearance at all. Mr. Breckinridge acted as his own counsel during the morning in one instance when he thought Mr. Wilson was making an unfair statement of the testimony. He interrupted the speaker to call his attention to the testimony and to claim that Mr. Wilson was making an unfair inference. Mr. Desha Breckinridge, who has been with him during the entire trial, was also present. It was expected this morning that Mr. Wilson would finish his argument by the time the usual noon recess was taken, but he was not able to get through. When the noon recess came many of the spectators waited to see if there was not some sequel to the scene in court between Mr. Stoll and Mr. Wilson, and which was interpreted as meaning that hostilities of some kind were to occur between those two gentlemen. Mr. Stoll, however, remained in the court room with Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Butterworth for some minutes after the court adjourned; meanwhile Mr. Wilson had quietly gathered up his papers and accompanied by Mr. Carlisle, left the court house and went to lunch. So there was no meeting of the two men outside of the court room.

The war cloud that hung over the trial passed away in the afternoon, when Mr. Wilson made an explanation of his remarks, which seemed to be satisfactory.

Mr. Wilson continued his argument after recess at a gait which indicated that it would probably be late in the day before the judge had finished his charge to the jury, and the twelve men who are to decide the case retired. There was much interest today in watching the jury, but no indication was given by their faces as to what impressions were fixed in their minds regarding the case. Some of them looked decidedly weary, and one of them had his eyes closed most of the time, and seemed to be napping.

Mr. Wilson Resumes His Argument.

At the opening of court this morning Mr. Wilson resumed his closing argument to the jury. He began with a reference to the fact that the last day of the trial had come, and to his and their gratification that end was so nearly reached. He would be as brief as the gravity of the case and the duties he owed to his client would permit.

Yesterday he had demonstrated that all the claims of the defense had fallen unsup-

"He absolutely denied it."

ported to the ground. He would now prove, on the showing made by the defense and the instructions given by the court, that the only verdict they could render was one for the plaintiff. They only claimed that she had had illicit relations with Rodes, now dead, and the defendant. He would now meet the defense on their own ground and with their own arguments, and would show why it was that Mr. Butterworth had only once touched upon the case and had amoled away from it for all the rest of his speech.

The court would charge them that if the defendant knew the plaintiff to be unchaste prior to making his promise to her it would not free him from the responsibility of the promise subsequently made.

Further, if they found that the plaintiff did tell the defendant that she had had illicit relations with Rodes, and that he himself thereafter had illicit relations with her, as he had admitted, the fact that she did tell him, if such be the fact, does not offer any justification for violating a promise subsequently made.

The plaintiff had said, and they had proved, that she never was impure prior to meeting the defendant, but here they were meeting the defense on their own ground, and granting all that the defense claimed the verdict must still be for the plaintiff.

Neither would the defendant's claim of a secret marriage set up any defense for him, as it was admitted that the plaintiff had no knowledge of this marriage at the time defendant's promises were made to her.

The Rodes matter was entirely wiped out so far as the verdict in this case was concerned. If the jury ignored what was the law as laid down to them with reference to this, they might as well close the doors of all the court houses in the land. Justice could no longer be expected in trials at law.

The Court's Instructions.

This was why the lawyers for the defense had not touched upon the case, but had filled the air with verbal skyrockets. Mr. Wilson said he would like to have seen Mr. Butterworth take up these instructions and read them to the jury as he had done. This would have eliminated several hours of talking from his speech. The jury must follow out these instructions as surely as they would the dictates of conscience, and render a verdict for the plaintiff without any hesitation, unless it be that they regarded the third line of defense, as set up, to be true. This was the defense that was based upon what took place between the two parties to the suit when no one else was present, the understanding alleged by the defense to have existed between them as to this contract. As to the testimony given by the plaintiff and the defendant in this temple of justice, they were equal before the law, and as much credence should be given to one as to the other.

But the plaintiff has been sustained in every one of the material statements she made, in support of which other evidence could be brought. If, on the other hand, it could be shown that the defendant had given testimony on material points that had been controverted and utterly overthrown by other witnesses, the value of his testimony would then be impaired to just that extent. This was good law, and the defendant himself, as a lawyer, would not gainsay it.

Before taking up the third line of defense, he would show that the defendant could not claim for a moment that his testimony was superior to hers. Has she not been sustained in all her material statements by Maj. Moore, Mrs. Blackburn and many others? Has he been sustained by anybody? On the other hand, has he not been contradicted by many witnesses—by Sarah Guest, Mary Yancy and scores of others? Sarah Guest's testimony itself was infinitely superior to that of the defendant.

The defense had told them of the consideration they should give to the evidence of Molly Shindlebauer, who had abandoned a bad life five years ago. Every word that applied to her applied equally well to Sarah Guest, for it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. There was every reason why the defendant should do just as he did, namely, try his best to suppress the testimony of Sarah Guest.

The defendant had been contradicted on his direct statements by Miss Lowell, who had testified that in the spring of 1886 she wrote love letters for him to Miss Pollard at a time when he denied having kept up

Mr. Breckinridge Interrupts.

any communication with the plaintiff. On cross-examination the defendant had refused to commit himself as to whether he had given any manuscript to this typewriter to be copied or not. The defendant asked to be shown those papers, and if he had written them he would admit it. As soon as he found, however, that there were no such papers in existence he denied flatly and emphatically that he had ever given any to Miss Lowell. He did not know then of course that almost by accident this woman had jotted down in a note book the ad-

(Continued on Second Page.)

GEN. SLOCUM'S DEATH

Passing Away of the Well-Known Soldier.

END OF AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA

An Active Career in the Late Rebellion.

BROOKLYN IS IN MOURNING

NEW YORK, April 14.—Gen. Henry W. Slocum died at his home, 465 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, this morning, of pneumonia.

At the bedside when he died were his wife, his two sons, H. W. Slocum, jr., and Clarence R. Slocum, and their wives, his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Kingsbury; his sister-in-law, Miss Rice, and Dr. Bellows, who had been in constant attendance on him ever since he was taken ill.

The flags on the city hall and other public buildings in Brooklyn are flying half-mast high, out of respect for the dead general's memory.

There is a striking coincidence between the death of Gen. Slocum and that of David Dudley Field, both having been beloved by their fellow citizens, and both succumbing within a day of each other to an attack of pneumonia, contracted just after returning from travel. Gen. Slocum had been on an extended tour in the west, and like the distinguished jurist who passed away yesterday, he came home just in time to die.

Gen. H. W. Slocum.

Gen. Slocum's Life and Career.

Gen. Henry Warner Slocum was born at Delphi, Onondaga county, N. Y., September 24, 1827. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852, appointed second lieutenant in the first artillery and ordered to Florida the same year. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1855, but resigned in October, 1856, and, returning to New York, engaged in the practice of law at Syracuse, and was a member of the legislature in 1859. At the opening of the civil war he tendered his services, and on May 21, 1861, was appointed colonel of the twenty-seventh New York volunteers. He commanded this regiment at the battle of Bull Run on July 21, where he was severely wounded. On August 9, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the brigade of Gen. William B. Franklin's division of the Army of the Potomac.

In the Virginia peninsula campaign of 1862 he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the action at West Point, Va., and succeeded to the command of the division on May 15, on Franklin's assignment to the sixth corps.

At the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, he was sent with his division to reinforce Gen. Fitz-John Porter, who was then severely pressed by the enemy, and rendered important service, as he did also at the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill, his division occupying the right of the main line at both engagements. He was promoted to the rank of major general of volunteers July 4, 1862, and engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and in October was assigned to the command of the twelfth army corps.

In the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he took an active part. At Gettysburg he commanded the right wing of the army, and contributed largely to the national victory.

Having been transferred with his corps to the west, he served in the department of the Cumberland until April, 1864, when, his corps being consolidated with the eleventh, he was assigned to a division and the command of the district of Vicksburg. In August, 1864, he succeeded Gen. Joseph Hooker in the command of the twentieth corps, which was the first body of troops to occupy Atlanta, Ga., on September 2.

In Sherman's march to the sea and invasion of the Carolinas he held command of the left wing of the army, and participated in all its engagements, from the departure from Atlanta to the surrender of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston at Durham Station, N. C. In September, 1865, Gen. Slocum resigned from the army and resumed the practice of law at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1866 he declined the appointment of a colonel of infantry in the regular army. In 1865 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the democrats for secretary of state for New York, and in 1868 he was chosen a presidential elector, and he was elected to Congress the same year, and re-elected in 1870. In 1876 he was elected president of the board of city works, Brooklyn, which post he afterwards resigned, and in 1882 he was again elected to Congress. He was one of the commissioners of the Brooklyn bridge and was in favor of making it free to the public.

Honors to His Memory.

Although Gen. Slocum was one of the foremost heroes of the civil war he has had no connection with the military establishment since that time. Notwithstanding this he will be accorded the full military honors appertaining to a major general, on the occasion of his funeral, provided it is agreeable to the wishes of his family. Gen. Slocum was a major general of volunteers and commanded the army of the Tennessee, but was mustered out of the service at the close of the war. Secretary Lamont was informed of his death by his son-in-law and instructed Adjt. Gen. Ruggles to confer with his family regarding the funeral arrangements. He told a Star reporter today that the department would pay him every possible honor commensurate with his distinguished military services to his country.

Relics of the Kearsarge.

Thanks to the efforts of a couple of patriotic American yachtsmen, the Navy Department will secure possession of three of the most valuable relics of the wrecked Kearsarge. The Navy Department this morning was informed through a cablegram from our consul general at Havana, that Messrs. Lloyd Phoenix and Jno. Schuyler Crosby, while cruising in the Caribbean sea on Mr. Phoenix's yacht Intrepid, called at the Cayman Islands. There they found in the possession of the islanders the Kearsarge's bell, parts of the memorial tablet commemorating the engagement between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, and the logbook of the ship, which was so much desired by the court-martial at New York. The yachtsmen, knowing the wish of the Department to obtain these relics, purchased them from the wreckers and have notified the department that they will be turned over to it at New York.

Mr. John Morley has introduced in the house of commons the registration bill, which embodies clauses providing for a three-month's residence as qualification for all electors; half-yearly registration; one man, one vote, and simultaneous pollings throughout the country.

THE APPROACHING ARMY

Public Attention Aroused Over the Coxey Movement.

The Police Making Arrangements—Knights of Labor Condemn the Action of the Authorities.

"What will the police do when Coxey and his army reach here?" is a question that is agitating the minds of the Coxeyites and their sympathizers, but upon this question the police are mute. They will do their duty, so they say, but just what will be considered their duty they are not now saying. Maj. Moore has received information concerning the character of Coxey's followers, and this information he imparted to an official at the Capitol. He received it from Supt. Muth of the Allegheny, Pa., police force, who arrested a number of the Coxeyites.

The Coxey movement furnishes a subject for the many persons who like to indulge in letter writing, and almost every mail brings such epistles to Maj. Moore. Judge Kimball has also received a letter. Yesterday Maj. Moore received a letter from Howard, Wis., the writer signing his name as John Plutten.

"I ask in the name of my Heavenly Father, who directs me," reads a portion of the letter, "will Coxey be arrested in Washington? Let us hope not."

Then the writer asks if the Coxeyites are to be given a stone or snake if they ask for bread, fish or eggs.

Knights of Labor Protest.

District Assembly, No. 66, of the Knights of Labor, has also taken action upon the recent arrest of Capt. Primrose and his forty companions. At its last meeting resolutions were adopted, which, after reciting that the police had allowed their zeal to lead them beyond the boundaries of propriety, and that a judge had permitted his anxiety for the public welfare to overrule the fact that the Coxey commonweal was not before him for trial when he announced his intention of sending it to the work house as soon as it came, declared that the assembly should ask instruction from competent authorities whether or not the police are liable to indictment for conspiracy to commit vagrancy by forcibly bringing within the limits of the District men who, it is alleged, have no visible means of support and are likely to become a burden on the community? Can a change of venue be taken from a judge who decides a case and passes sentence when the defendants are far distant? Can a visit to Washington be excluded from life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which have been declared inalienable rights, guaranteed to Coxey or any other man?

In a Sarcastic Vein.

It was also resolved to inquire of the Builders' Exchange whether the filling of the jail with Mr. Coxey's contingent and the erection of new prisons to accommodate the unemployed would not be a proper step toward the revival of building so earnestly desired; and finally, that the unemployed workmen of this city respectfully request information whether, being out of work, and consequently worthy of imprisonment, the court would prefer that all should get off the earth, or only enough to insure a low rate of wages by a lively competition among these remaining.

Another Mad Money Scheme.

Coming events cast their shadows before. As the army of the commonweal approaches Washington the congressional calendars begin to show the signs of the money madness that has seized certain classes of the people. Senator Peffer today introduced another bill of that peculiar and unique class known as crank legislation. He distinctly disavowed it parentage, however, and stated that it was introduced at the request of a workingmen's organization of this city. It is entitled an act to enable public authorities to establish systems of public co-operation. It provides literally that the Secretary of the Treasury "is authorized to prepare a sufficiency of the declaratory, not promissory, full, not partial, legal tender money of this republic on sheets of aluminum or silk-threaded paper, as the people may prefer, and to cover the same into the treasury to enable the treasurer to pay drafts of the treasurer of each public authority; such as municipalities, counties, states, including territories and districts of this republic, annually, for any amount of money not in excess of the sum of $1,000 per capita, according to the next preceding federal census; in order that the said public authorities may not only pay their debts forthwith, but immediately seize, condemn, appraise and purchase, or construct, as well as operate a vast amount of what is now known as private property for public uses, free of rent, interest and profit." The bill was referred to the committee on finance.

Recruits From the Telegraphers.

Not to be outdone by other professions and trades, the telegraph fraternity of Washington has sent a delegation to Cumberland, Md., to join Coxey's on-coming army. The party left this morning and will take up the line of march tomorrow. The little command before leaving the city elected officers, as follows: General, Dennis Brown; colonel, Joe Little; lieutenant colonel, William Kimball; major, Charles Burlingame, and captain, Clarence Borgartus.

War Department Changes.

Promotions have recently been made in the record and pension office, War Department, as follows: From class 2 to class 3: Albert Thomson of Florida.

From class 1 to class 2: Charles Katzenstein, Michigan; Lawrence Morisey, District of Columbia.

From class $1,000 to class 1: Benj. J. Wrightsman, Kansas; Geo. Speidel, jr., Pennsylvania; Philip H. Cass, Nebraska; Mrs. Emma Leckie, District of Columbia; Edwin H. Smith, Pennsylvania; Wm. L. Symons, Ohio; Miss Lucy Russell, Maryland; Dan'l G. Davis, Ohio; Oliver D. Wilkerson, Kan.; Arthur J. Kime, New York; Robt. L. Morgan, Pennsylvania; Aug. W. Crittenden, New York; James F. Kemp, Ohio; Dan'l Higgins, Utah; Bernard H. Harrison, Texas; Harry V. King, Georgia; Wm. F. Kirby, Missouri; Alfred S. Dalton, North Carolina; Millard J. Holmes, New York; Henry M. Dixon, Mississippi; Geo. W. Humphries, Mississippi; Wm. A. Rawson, Michigan; Guy A. Camp, New York; Rollin E. Wines, Iowa; Jas. H. Schooley, Missouri; Wm. F. Ragan, Tennessee; Wm. H. Bogan, Kentucky; Harvey B. Gram, Ohio; Robert A. Smith, Connecticut; Allen A. Davis, Tennessee; Chas. S. Easterling, Kansas; Wm. A. Joiner, Illinois; Dan'l D. Cameron, California; Hy. C. Workman, Michigan; Lyman N. Graves, New York, and Albert G. Knapp, New York.

From copyists, $900, to class $1,000: Wm. G. Crabbe, Utah; Clifford C. Marsh, Iowa; C. M. Puntenney, Indiana; Myron D. Fethers, New York; Chas. G. Harris, Kentucky; Henry I. Brown, Alabama; Homer E. Nowlin, Tennessee; I. Edgar Hiatt, Indiana; Edwin C. Ford, Iowa; C. M. Agnew, Pennsylvania; Fred'k I. Dean, Arkansas; Frank E. Parks, Georgia; Thos. D. Anderson, Texas; James W. Poe, North Carolina; Harry N. Price, Ohio; C. C. Parker, Arkansas; Peter H. Allen, Alabama; Jno. A. Lachman, Illinois; S. Walker Houston, Texas, and Isaiah A. Boyd, Alabama.

None of the vacancies in this office will be filled because of the reduction of force to be made at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The Petersburg Legation.

The Secretary of State has received the resignation of Mr. George C. Webb as first secretary of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. Mr. Webb's action is said, at the State Department, to have been entirely voluntary.

John T. Davis, rated the richest man in Missouri, died at St. Louis yesterday of kidney disease. He was fifty-two years old and worth $25,000,000.

RUIN TO INDUSTRIES

What Will Happen if the Wilson Bill Becomes a Law.

SENATOR QUAY AGAINST THE MEASURE

He Says It is of Mingled Malice, Compromise and Sectionalism.

A TARIFF OF REVENGE

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, in his speech against the Wilson tariff bill today, said:

The Senate of the United States is confronted with a disappointment. It is grieved by the failure of one of its most dignified, important and responsible committees to rise to the opportunity intrusted to the distinguished ability of its members when the pending tariff bill was referred to their judicial scrutiny and expert revision. It was hoped, and with apparent reason for the hope, that when this bill entered the Senate it would be rectified as to its absurdities, softened as to its asperities, broad-

ened as to its sectionalism, divorced from its narrow partisanship, harmonized as to its inconsistencies, made straight instead of devious; and that, from the mysterious recesses of the retort of the so-called subcommittee, from the super-heated furnace of a party caucus and from the seething caldron of the full responsible majority of the committee on finance, it would at last emerge purified of its dross, annealed and nickel-hardened upon its seamed and scarred surface, and so freed from all defects and dangers as to stand before us as a measure which could be adopted with practical unanimity because it would give the business interests of this country tranquillity by taking for at least an appreciable period the tariff out of politics.

Result of Tariff Changes.

That would be an ideal solution of this great question, which would inaugurate an era of peace and herald the return of prolonged prosperity. But instead of thus putting an end to these internecine raids upon domestic industries, which, at intervals closely associated with political changes, have cost this country more than all the military wars for which every generation since the revolution has paid so dearly, we now see the party which is in full control of the legislative and executive branches of the government threaten the country with a measure which has been described as sectional, partisan, blundering, discriminating and unjust. The inevitable result is the paralysis of business, the halting of trade, the suspension of purchases, the stoppage of production, the deprivation to thousands of their usual means of livelihood and an incredible shrinkage of value.

Mr. President, it is this recurring uncertainty as to the rates of customs duties which works most serious damage to business throughout the United States. The burden falls upon capital. Money must lie idle, or, if invested, the venture is in the nature of a speculation. The burden falls also upon labor, because the idleness of the speculative use of capital has a reflex in cautious and restricted production, the cessation or partial suspension of manufacturing operations and the decrease and irregularity in the incomes of every rank of the army of wage earners.

The consumer also contributes his share toward the cost of these periodic disturbances of the tariff, because throughout every series of years of prosperity every branch of industry is compelled to prepare for a threatened period of uncertainty and consequent depression. These statements, moreover, are true of every threatened change in any system of tariff schedules. There never has been a tariff law enacted that was not preceded by more or less confusion in the delicate and complicated machinery of domestic production, internal trade and foreign exchange.

If this be true when the tariff is revised by friends of American industry, when the customs schedules are adjusted in accordance with an established principle and in harmony with a well-defined system of collecting revenue, so as to protect American enterprise and labor from foreign pauper competition, how much more enormous do these evil results become when the tariff is to be disturbed, not in the interest of domestic but of foreign industry, not with the welfare of the whole common country in view, but the benefit of a section; not with the purpose of providing revenue in accordance with an intelligent plan, perfected by years of experience and familiar in its general principles to all the people, but in a fashion which at one stage of the proposed legislation offers an increased deficiency to an already depleted treasury, and at another stage involves a surplus derived in part from a tax on the breakfast table, and in greater part from the offensive inquisition into the private fortunes of individuals and an inequitable discouragement to that thrift which lies at the basis of both national character and national wealth?

Policies Contrasted.

It is one fault, perhaps, rather of our Constitution than of a republican form of government, that the people of the United States, owing to their frequently recurring elections, have not been able to follow for any considerable term with a concentrative purpose a fixed financial policy. We contrast a method of dealing with a great public question governed here by popular opinion and prejudice, which may take a new impression in each four years, with other methods of foreign nations, pursued through many decades, or through the centuries.

Their policy, generally antagonistic to ours, is fixed and enduring through all its variations and in generations there may be traced a consistent and persistent purpose. Ours, in contrast, is fickle and inconstant.

But more serious than these changes wrought with regularity of time, but uncertainty of extent, is the danger that the true meaning of popular feeling as expressed at the polls may be misinterpreted by statesmen or perverted by demagogues. Let me illustrate this proposition. At one presidential election the candidates of a particular party have been successfully before the people upon a platform of principle asserting the doctrine of protection.

Relying upon this popular verdict, and upon the pledges which have placed the ruling party in control of the goverament, capital, encouraged by a guaranty of profits, is released from its reservoirs and forthwith seeks investment. Every year sees the tide of prosperity rise higher and higher. Then another election supervenes.

It may be that the candidates of another party are successful upon a declaration of principles antagonistic to protection. Business falters, hesitates, halts; mills and factories are closed; capital withdraws to cautious inactivity; workmen are discharged or work at reduced wages, and the country strips for an approaching struggle with penury and distress.

As to the McKinley Bill.

The McKinley bill was not a principle, it was an experimental application of a theory. The exact result of its operations could not safely be predicted, because no one could understand with absolute precision the exact measure of protection which it would extend to each article catalogued in its hundreds of paragraphs.

The McKinley bill was designed as an exemplification of the republican idea of what fostering encouragement was due to American capital and labor. It was not perfect, nor considered by its authors to be perfect. Nothing can be more certain than that. Even had not the democratic party succeeded in 1892 a revision of the McKinley law at the hands of the party which enacted it, would nevertheless, in time be necessary. I am prepared to make this admission freely, and even to carry it so far as to state, speaking for myself, that if the present Congress could devise a reasonable measure, which would permit the continued employment of American labor and capital at living wages and fair profits, even though involving reductions, in some instances perhaps large reductions, from present rates of duties, with the understanding that it was a determination of our dispute for a term of years, I would not oppose it.

A Program of Destruction.

But no such bill is before us. Instead of being stripped of the absurdities with which it came from the branch of Congress in which it necessarily originated, it has been made more grotesque than ever. The majority offer a program of destruction instead of a policy of preservation; under the guise of a tariff for revenue they give us a tariff of revenge.

In this measure of mingled malice, compromise and sectionalism now presented to the Senate, the misrepresentation and perversion of public opinion as expressed at the polls, to which I referred as an incidental but serious corollary to our recurring elections, found fullest play.

The leaders of the party whose candidates have been successful at the polls may point to the platform and say, "Upon these principles we were intrusted by the people with power; those who elected our candidates expect us to write our platform on the statute books." It is true that the majority of this Congress have signally repudiated nearly every plank of the Chicago platform, with the single exception of removing every safeguard against fraud at the polls; and it is in the case of the pending bill notable that the leaders of this attack upon American industries have openly abandoned the doctrine of the confederate constitution, that protective duties are unconstitutional.

But I say again the result of any presidential campaign may be determined by causes entirely foreign to party platforms. An administration controlled by an overmastering consciousness of its own destiny may determine to prolong its lease of power from the party which conferred its tenure.

With pledges of place and honor for the ambitious; with weapons less worthy of its noble aspirations for the venal; with imperial authority over federal office holders, such an administration might accomplish nominations not in accord with the feeling and judgment of the mass of the party.

It is the men whose votes were cast in error of judgment whose welfare is most threatened by the pending bill.

The Gravest Question Involved.

The gravest question involved in the proposed reckless reduction of customs duties is the effect upon the reward of labor. The problem which the majority of this body have failed to meet is so to legislate that thousands of unemployed workmen shall not tramp our highways, that their wives may not come to beggary and their sons and daughters to crime and shame.

Such a result I reluctantly but solemnly believe will follow the passage of this bill, and it is impossible that it shall be accepted in docile submission. The American workingman will not relinquish even the comforts to which he has been accustomed under the protective system, nor will he undergo privation without a protest and a struggle.

No one in this chamber can be deceived by this mongrel measure. In its original form the bill came from the inner shrine of the democratic party. It was the emanation of its deity and too sacred to be defiled by earnest opposition. In the other branch of Congress, therefore, it received the votes of many who, during its discussion, had protested most vociferously against its destructive effect upon their constituencies.

The same superstitious devotion may ultimately be witnessed in this body. The fetich comes before us from the committee on finance in strange form, bearing amendments the insertion of which defies reasonable explanation and which cannot be twisted into symmetry with the original. They will probably disappear in the committee of conference, if a conference is reached, as mysteriously as they appeared in the committee on finance.

Should the Measure Become a Law.

Should the pending measure become a law a grave monetary problem will immediately confront the American people.

We may, with occasional distress, accept the foreign money standard. But a foreign commercial policy cannot be appended to a foreign financial policy without practical sacrifice of our autonomy and a return to a colonial dependence upon Great Britain.

The contemplation of such a policy leads to the suggestion of bimetallism. But bimetallism would not meet the monetary exigency which would confront the country upon an abolition of the customs tariff. Bimetallism can be sustained by no one nation. It is only possible by an agreement between the leading governments of the world in armed convention.

If protection by customs must fall, I apprehend that silver monometallism in the new world is necessarily precedent to bimetallism in the old world.

Mr. Quay continued at length, reviewing the history of tariff legislation in this country and showing the effects of high tariffs and low tariffs on the industries of the country. He spoke with emphasis and apparent earnestness of the ruin which the passage of the Wilson bill would bring to the industries of his state.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Several Interesting Speeches Are Scheduled for Next Week.

So far as is now scheduled there will be four tariff speeches next week, although more are certain to be announced within two or three days. Senator Smith of New Jersey will speak on Monday, according to a notice given by his colleague, Mr. McPherson, some days ago. Mr. Smith's speech will be watched with nearly as much interest as was that of Mr. Hill on Monday last, for while he is generally understood to be against the tariff bill the exact nature and extent of his opposition is as yet a matter of some doubt. He has been away for some time attending to matters in New Jersey of both political and personal character. It is said that while away complaints reached his ears that the workingmen in a large linen mill at Paterson were about to strike because their employers had given notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Mr. Smith hastened to the establishment and urged the firm not to persist in making the reduction, as he would see that the Senate would give protection to the flax industry in the pending tariff bill. With this assurance the firm is said to have notified the men to resume work at their old wages. In view of this notice Mr. Smith's position becomes intensely interesting, for there are many who think that his vote may cast the balance for or against the bill.

On Wednesday Senators Morrill and Turpie will talk. The announcement of the latter Senator, made this morning, caused some surprise, as, since a few days ago, it has been generally understood that there would be no other democratic speeches made than that of Mr. Smith. Mr. McPherson intended to make a formal speech on the bill, but he announced during the week that his physician had ordered him to desist from the attempt on account of the condition of his throat.

Mr. McLaurin will speak on Tuesday.

The birthday of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated at New York last night by the single-tax reformers. The speakers included three Congressmen, a queen's counsel from Canada, Henry George, Thomas G. Shearman and Father Edward McGlynn.

IN CONGRESS TODAY

Both Branches of the National Legislature in Session.

THE SENATE TRANSACTS BUSINESS

But the House Finds Itself Without a Quorum.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT

Senator Walsh of Georgia today offered his first bill in the Senate. It was a bill to effect a minor reform in the judiciary.

A resolution by Mr. Shoup was adopted calling on the Attorney General for information of all Indian depredation claims in the court of claims since July 1, 1892.

Senator Morgan reported a substitute for the Nicaragua canal bill and announced that his report would be submitted on Monday.

Senator Morrill announced that he would address the Senate on the tariff on next Wednesday.

Senator Turpie later announced that he would speak on the tariff bill on that day after the Senator from Vermont had concluded.

Senator Quay for Workingmen.

The resolution of Senator Quay for the hearing on April 21 of a delegation of workingmen was taken up. Mr. Quay said the petitioners seemed to be in earnest. He had expostulated with them and pointed out, he said, that they might as well try to whistle off a pack of hounds in full cry after a deer as to call off the majority of the democrats from their onslaught upon the protected industries. He asked that a committee of 100 of the delegation be heard in the Senate chamber.

Senator Harris pointed out that it was open to these men to put in written petitions and memorials. He knew of no precedent for opening the Senate chamber to a mass meeting. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Senator Butler asked him to withdraw the motion, but Senator Harris pointed out that this would open the floodgates of oratory.

Senator Peffer said he should have a few remarks to offer on the question and Senator Harris therefore withdrew his request.

The motion to table was again renewed and the resolution was laid upon the table by 34 yeas to 9 nays, many republicans voting for the motion. The negative votes were: Davis, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Peffer, Power and Quay.

A Pension Resolution of Inquiry.

A resolution introduced by Senator Allen was taken up, calling for information as to suspensions, restorations, cancellations, etc., of pensions since March 4, 1893.

Senator Palmer offered a letter from the commissioner of pensions in reply to a verbal query from him touching the questions asked. The resolution was then agreed to.

On motion of Senator Cockrell the urgent deficiency bill was taken up.

The amendment suggested yesterday by Senator Manderson criticizing the withholding of certain matter from the census reports was withdrawn by him.

Senator Hawley started upon a discussion of the bill and resented an interruption by Senator Chandler, remarking that he was not striving to delay the discussion of the tariff bill and he hoped the Senator from New Hampshire would talk, if he wished, in his own time.

Mr. Quay's Tariff Speech.

At 1 o'clock the tariff bill was laid before the Senate. Senator Quay of Pennsylvania was recognized. He read his speech in a high-pitched voice. The democratic side of the chamber was inattentive. Quite a number of republican Senators were in their seats and paid close attention. The number in the galleries was small.

THE HOUSE.

The fact that the democratic caucus yesterday decided to have formulated a rule providing for the counting of members present, but not voting, did not have the effect of inducing the republicans to desist from the filibustering attitude they have assumed throughout the week. As soon as the chaplain had completed his prayer, Mr. Reed raised the point of order that the pending question was the approval of the journal of yesterday, on which the House was dividing when an adjournment was had.

The Speaker held, however, in accordance with the rule that the journal must first be read to officially disclose to the House the parliamentary status. Mr. Reed did not contest the matter further, but when the journal of yesterday's proceedings had been read, Mr. Boutelle objected to its approval. Mr. Dockery moved its approval, whereupon Mr. Boutelle forced the yeas and nays.

The republicans declined to vote and the announcement, 142—0, showing that the democrats were 37 short of a quorum, and that it was manifestly impossible to supply the deficiency today. Mr. Outhwaite moved to adjourn. The motion was carried and the House at 12:30 adjourned.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

As to Stone Flagging Sidewalks.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill today, which, if it becomes a law, will certainly cure the wibbley-wobbley brick pavements of this city. The bill provides that all sidewalks hereafter laid, constructed or repaired in the city of Washington shall be of stone flagging or with such imitation as may be approved by the Commissioners, and with no other material. It is provided also that while heavy teaming is necessary over and across sidewalks into the stables, mills, warehouses, manufactories, depots or other places, the owners or occupants may, with the authority of the Commissioners, lay there smooth block pavements or sidewalks, such as may be approved by the Commissioners.

District Deficiencies.

The House committee on appropriations has received from the Commissioners the following estimates of deficiencies in District appropriations: Advertising, $150,-35; militia, $7,741.21; Freedmen's Hospital, $2,670; relief of the poor, $1,200; judgments against the District, $887.26; Police Court, witness fees, $1,511.25.

AMENDING "CLAUSE 7."

Making the English Bering Sea Bill More Acceptable Here.

LONDON, April 14.—The Earl of Kimberly has prepared a number of amendments to the Bering sea bill, which he will move in the house of lords when the bill is considered in committee. The amendments have reference to clause 7.

The clause as amended will read:

"Whereupon any proceeding in any court against a person and ship in respect of any office against the act it is proved that the ship sailed from its port of departure before the provisions of the award were known, and that such a person or master of a ship did not, after sailing and before the alleged offense, become aware of those provisions, such a person shall be acquitted and the ship shall be released and not forfeited."

Will Name a Presidential Candidate.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—The Times will print today an interview with Grand Judge Samuel T. Scott of the Knights of Reciprocity that the organization will nominate a candidate for the presidency of the United States. A meeting of the order has been called for May 15.