

THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

NUMEROUS BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH CHAMBERS.

A Complete Record of the Hearings of Our Law Makers--The Morrill Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Senator Morrill presented the bill for the full term commencing March 4, 1887. Passed on file.

Among the numerous bills introduced and referred were the following: By Senator Culm—To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the bonded goods. By Senator Bowen—Providing national banks by Senator McPherson—To authorize the reduction of United States and the circulation of national banks.

Senator Plumb, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify lands for agricultural purposes to the State of Kansas. Senator Morrill offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to examine as to the expediency of some practical measure for the maintenance of national banks with ample security and without additional cost to the government.

On motion of Senator Hoar the electoral count bill, as received from the House, was laid on the table and ordered printed. Senator Morgan called up his resolution of December 9th, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish information as to the status of facts on which the coal and iron lands of Alabama have been withdrawn from sale notwithstanding the act of March 3, 1883. Adopted.

Senator Cullum made an effort to have the special order on Mr. Logan's bill (accepting tender government purposes in Lake Michigan). Referred to the committee on Finance. Mr. Platt contended that the special order for open executive sessions took precedence of it.

The Senate then, at 12:50 o'clock, resumed consideration of Senator Morrill's resolution, declaring the promise of making a special order on the tariff at the present session obviously hopeless and impracticable, and Mr. Dawes proceeded to address the Senate on that subject.

The Secretary of the Treasury, he said, had come into the field and taken his advanced position on the subject of the tariff, causing increased apprehension and alarm in all the great industries of the land. Sober, conservative business men, and thoughtful, anxious, but clear-headed dependents on these interests were now seriously fearing whether the tariff, as they saw it, but not wrecked if the theories and doctrines announced in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were to govern in the revision of the tariff. The Secretary of the Treasury threw overboard entirely, and in so many words, all the protection to American industry. Henceforth, according to the Secretary's theories and dogmas, there was to enter into the policy that is to control in the fashioning of the revenue laws of the future no idea of protection to American industry. The Secretary's considerations were not what might be the effect of carrying out his views on home productions; not whether they might be advantageous or injurious to the vast interests invested in productions in this country (more than \$5,000,000,000 in 1880) or to the 2,500,000 wage earners who depend upon them. In the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury no such consideration was to enter into the question of the imposition of duties. The Secretary would not remove the duties on sugar because they amounted, he said, to only 10 cents per pound; but he would remove the duties on wool, although they only amounted to 8 cents per capita, and on ready made clothing because they only amounted to 3 cents per capita.

The proposition of removing the duty on raw materials is not the most the approval of the manufacturers, for whose benefit it was suggested. On this point, Senator Dawes read from testimony taken before the Committee on Ways and Means, in which Mr. Whitman, a leading woolen manufacturer, declared himself in favor of a duty on wool, and that the production in this country and so render manufacturers independent of foreign wool. He characterized the Secretary's views as wild and wanton and brutal, but they had, he said, awakened serious and well-founded apprehension throughout the country. It was the attitude of those who had the tariff to reform which led to these serious apprehensions. These industries turned to the Senate for the alternative. They looked to those who spoke for the policy of the government in the last twenty-five years, to know what the alternative was. They knew that under the constitution the Finance Committee of the Senate could originate a law to remodel or reform the tariff, but they knew that it was within the province and ability of the Finance Committee to consider this question and formulate a report that would carry quiet and confidence to the industries and labor of the country, a method of bringing the receipt of the government under the lines of the expenditures, without impairing the development or prosperity of those industries or diminishing the compensation of that labor. It was for that purpose that he had introduced his resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire as to the expediency of some practical measure for the maintenance of national banks with ample security and without additional cost to the government.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral (Senators Miller, Ransom and Voorhees being appointed such committee), and as a mark of respect for the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Under the call of the States, the following bills and resolutions were introduced in the House and referred: By Mr. Oates (Ala.): To prohibit the appointment of Congressional Committees to attend funerals, and to prohibit the draping of public buildings in mourning, except by order of the President; also, authorizing the appointment of clerks to Senators and Representatives who are not chairmen of committees.

By Mr. Lawrence (Ill.): Resolutions referring that the duties on cotton surplus in the Treasury is in excess of the needs of the government for its support and the discharge of the bonded debt; that the cost defenses are inadequate to protect the rapidly increasing cotton surplus; and second cities; and that the nearly one million men unemployed; and declaring it to be the sense of the House that a large proportion of the surplus in the Treasury should be expended through liberal appropriations for repairing and

opportunities offered to home industries and home labor, they turned to those who had lifted labor from degradation and servitude to dignity and honor, and whose policy had developed the strength and wealth and greatness of the nation. He should, therefore, ask for the adoption of the resolution which he had offered.

Senator McPherson said that there were but two methods of disposing of the surplus revenue. One was extravagant appropriations and the other was by a reduction of taxation. The latter was in favor of the second alternative. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had suggested in his speech, the other day, a policy by which \$4,000,000 of revenue could be avoided by striking off the tax on sugar, and in the same breath that Senator declared that the duties on sugar and on wool were the only protection which the agricultural interests enjoyed. He (McPherson) was opposed to the removal of the duty on sugar, and predicted that (with that duty retained) nine-tenths of the sugar consumed in this country would be produced here. He would also retain a duty on the high qualities of wool which are produced in the United States, but he would remove it from the cheap qualities of wool that are not raised here and that are used in the manufacture of carpets and other fabrics. He was a protectionist to the extent of giving to the labor of this country all the protection that it needed to compete with foreign labor. He was in favor of higher prices for American labor. God forbid that he would ever consent to putting American labor on a par with the pauper labor of any country. But he was in favor of giving to labor the raw material that would enable it to compete with any country. In an allusion to the Knights of Labor, he said that that organization, provided it adhered to the principles on which it was founded, would be longest lived and with the most beneficial results of any organization since the world began. He was in favor of a fair revision of the tariff, and an immediate one.

He was in favor of such a revision as would allow the tariff to be reduced to \$100,000,000. He was ready when any such bill would be presented to take up every article on the list and adjust each one in a way that would give protection to the labor employed in the various industries. He would apply to every industry the same principle that had been applied to the silk manufacturing industry. There were about a hundred silk mills in the city of Paterson, N. J. The raw material was admitted free of duty, and the consequent result was that no more protective manufacture could be found anywhere. Paterson today was selling silk at Lyons, France, the very heart of the silk manufacturers of the world. Why was not the same principle applied to the hat makers of New York? If these 10,000 operatives had their raw material free they would flood the world with cheap hats. This was the Democratic policy, the American policy, the policy which he wanted to see engrafted in the next tariff bill. He was opposed to the starting of these 10,000 hat operatives to work in order to support fifty muskrat trappers on the shores of the Hudson river.

Senator Morrill moved the reference of his resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Beck opposed such reference, and suggested that Senators on both sides should urge on their friends in the House to pass some tariff measure so as to bring the question before the Senate in some practical manner and thus open the doors fairly to debate. He was not wedded to any one tariff, but he wanted to see the tariff revised in some practical manner and thus open the doors fairly to debate. He was not wedded to any one tariff, but he wanted to see the tariff revised in some practical manner and thus open the doors fairly to debate. He was not wedded to any one tariff, but he wanted to see the tariff revised in some practical manner and thus open the doors fairly to debate.

Senator Morrill said he would be the last man to cut off the Senator from Kentucky from the opportunity of presenting a bill on the tariff. He therefore would not press the motion to refer. The resolution was then laid over, and Senator Hoar moved to take up the bill repealing the tenure of office act.

Senator Platt protested that the resolution was on the subject of the tenure of office act, and that it was not the province of the House to consider it. Pending consideration of Senator Hoar's bill, a message from the House was presented on the subject of the bill of Representative Dowdney (N. Y.). A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral (Senators Miller, Ransom and Voorhees being appointed such committee), and as a mark of respect for the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Copies of a pamphlet of fifty or sixty pages, by Dogan B. Eaton, in support of the resolutions for open executive sessions, have been received by the Senators. The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending December 11th was \$626,019; same week last year, \$705,755. The shipment of fractional silver coin since December last amounts to \$238,323.

Washington Will Not Resign. WASHINGTON, December 13.—Secretary Manning said last night that he had not thought of resigning, and that his health is improving daily.

NO BREWERS ALLOWED TO BELONG TO THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Street Car Employes, Spring and Axle Workers and Freight Conductors Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., December 12.—Recently a large number of brewery employes here organized as Knights of Labor, taking the name of Gambrell's Assembly. Today the prominent Knights of Labor met and decided to protest to Mr. Powderly, on the ground that saloonkeepers are not eligible to membership in the organization.

Street Car Employes Hit Up. SAN FRANCISCO, December 13.—As a result of the refusal of the Geary Street Cable railroad to grant its employes increased pay and reduced hours, a strike was called for this morning and 100 men went out. The company, however, ran several cars during the day with new hands. The strike on the Sutter Street railroad and its branches continues. The company is also now running a number of cars and is increasing them each day as fast as new men are taken in.

Spring and Axle Workers. PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 12.—A call has been issued for a general convention of spring and axle workers of the United States to be held in this city on January 4th. The objects of the convention is to establish uniform wages throughout the country, taking the highest paid as a standard, and to coordinate arrangements for disbanding the international organizations prior to going into the Knights of Labor in a body.

Freight Conductors Strike. LAFAYETTE, Ind., December 13.—Freight conductors on the entire line of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad went on a strike today on a demand for an advance in pay from 25 to 30 cents per mile and allowance for 14 1/2 hours' work, the management refused. Freight trains from one end of the road to the other are tied up.

Strikers Ordered to Leave Town. GALVESTON, Tex., December 13.—A special to the News from Galveston, Tex., says: Five of the yardmen who struck at Galveston recently, came here Saturday and, entering the International and Great Northern railway yards Saturday night, attempted to set the men employed there to strike. The City Marshal was notified, and ordered the strikers' emissaries to leave town, which they did immediately. No labor trouble is anticipated here, as the men say they are satisfied with their wages.

Knitting Mills Resume Work. TROY, N. Y., December 13.—Eleven of the Cohoes knitting mills resumed operations today, practically ending the lock out which began five weeks ago. The mills had already opened their doors, so that sixteen out of twenty six mills belonging to the association are now running. It is thought that the other ten mills will resume this week. Terms have been made with the Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON NOISES. The National Bill and Encampment. WASHINGTON, December 13.—The citizens of Washington having subscribed a guarantee fund of \$50,000 to the payment of the expenses of the members of the National Drill and Encampment, the Executive Committee now gives notice that such a drill and encampment will begin in Washington on May 23, 1887, and will end on Decoration Day, May 30th. Entries will be open to regiments of drill and encampment in the United States for competition as regiments, battalions or companies, in infantry, artillery, cavalry and marine tactics, and also, to regularly organized corps of cadets from military or university schools. The prizes offered to competitors are: Regiments, \$2,000; battalions, \$1,000; and companies, \$500. The object of this national drill is first, as an incentive to the advancement of proficiency in the drill of arms of the citizen soldiery of the Union, through emulation and friendly competition on the common ground of our national capital, and second, the raising of representative men comprised in volunteer organizations in the fraternal and social life of the country, who may better appreciate each other and learn mutual reliance, should the national reserves be called to stand shoulder to shoulder in the defense of their common country. Commanders of regiments, battalions and companies of all points are invited to correspond with the committee, T. C. DeLeon is managing secretary.

Government Action in the Protection of the Cattle Growers' Association of the United States appointed to prepare and present to Congress a bill for the extradition of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and like diseases among the States, which have been in enforcement here this week with members of Congress, and government officials and are perfecting the bill, the leading features of which propose the appointment by the President of a commission of three, to be men of executive ability, whose functions and powers are to be prescribed by the President whenever public safety he deems necessary. The conference on the commission of full powers to discover, quarantine, appraise, slaughter and pay for diseased and exposed cattle, and to assist, and make necessary expenditures. Appropriation, \$1,000,000.

Open Sessions—Standard Dollars. WASHINGTON, December 13.—Copies of a pamphlet of fifty or sixty pages, by Dogan B. Eaton, in support of the resolutions for open executive sessions, have been received by the Senators. The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ending December 11th was \$626,019; same week last year, \$705,755. The shipment of fractional silver coin since December last amounts to \$238,323.

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