National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....Editor and Proprietor.

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THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING .....MAY 6, 1874.

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"THE CAUSE OF BOSTON IS THE CAUSE OF ALL."

Yesterday the great debate on the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Centennial that three millions of dollars be appropriated to the international celebration of the Fourth of July, 1876, opened in the House, and it is simple justice to the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to state that his introductory argument in support of the bill was equal to his high reputation as an unchallenged orator and of the great cause of which he proved himself so distinguished a champion. No recent effort has awakened more interest and enthusiasm; and if these utterances of the eminent Pennsylvanian could be laid before the whole people this morning there would not be found five votes against the recommendation of the special committee in either House of Congress. It is simple justice to add that Mr. Hale, of Maine, argued the other side with ability, while the arguments of Mr. Packard, of Indiana, and Judge Tremain, of New York, in the affirmative added to the absorbing interest of the day. Just at the afternoon recess Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, telegraphed from his home in Crawfordsville, asking that some opponent of the bill might pair with him on the test vote to-day.

The patriotic Governor Brownlow, now lying on his sick bed at Knoxville, Tenn., also telegraphs to his colleague, Senator Cooper, to pair on this question, and he cheerfully consents to the request of his venerable associate. Thus we have happily united the two great statesmen of the South, representing the extreme of politics during the rebellion. And about the same time the following dispatch was received by Judge Kelley from Hon. A. K. McClure, State Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature:

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1874.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley: Both houses of the Legislature have just unanimously passed a resolution appealing to Congress to pass Centennial appropriation bill.

A. K. McCLURE.

These significant proceedings mark something more than a historic era. They are prophetic voices, because they show that the people will insist upon an imposing celebration of the close of the first century of American Liberty. The great State of Pennsylvania speaks through both her great parties unanimously to the Congress of America. She appeals to the representatives of the whole people not to dishonor themselves by dishonoring their Government. She comes before the United States, having pledged herself for five millions of dollars, asking, not so much for pecuniary aid as for the fulfillment of the international pledge in the act of Congress of 1871. Pointing to the great Hall in which the Constitution of the United States was framed and from which the Declaration of Independence was sent forth, and signed, she appeals to the North and the South, to New England and to the Pacific Coast, not to belittle an occasion, great in itself, by refusing to fulfill a solemn legislative covenant; not to go back of the formal invitation of the President of the United States to foreign Powers, clinched as well by his special message to Congress in February last, as by the preparations in all the executive departments of the Government. It has been said that Pennsylvania had doubts on this subject, that she gave her money grudgingly; that there were factions in her midst objecting to her royal appropriations. But this last voice from her Legislative Halls, speaking for both parties with one acclaim, stamps all such assertions as unfounded and cruel.

In the dark days of the Revolution, when the British invaders held down the great city of Boston by the throat and bared the strong arm of power, the cry from Virginia and from the South was echoed and re-echoed, *"The cause of Boston is the cause of all!"* And shall it be said that Massachusetts, which heard these responsive cries, who was nerved during these dark days by the enthusiasm and sacrifices of the South, and of old Pennsylvania, and of New York, will now stand coldly by and fold her arms, and permit the close of the century, which began by her own brave resistance to oppression, to pass, not only unnoticed, but condemned? Shall it be said that the South was ready and eager to support New England and Pennsylvania in the Revolution, and will now scornfully reject the cause that is to revive these precious memories, supplemented as they will be by the new dispensation, which is to restore our lately conflicting sections into one hearty and irresistible brotherhood? We cannot believe it. This is no question of dollars and cents, but of patriotic duty, of plighted faith, of individual and national honor.

INTERNAL REVENUE EXPENSES.

Nothing is easier to accomplish than to reach any desired argumentative conclusion by disregarding stubborn facts. Our usually careful city cotemporary, the *Sunday Herald*, fully exemplifies the force of this in its last issue. In a lengthy article regarding the reduction of the clerical force of the several executive departments it reaches the conclusion, based upon inaccurate data, that the Internal Revenue Bureau is an "expensive fraud." It gives what purports to be a comparative statement of the cost of collecting the customs and internal revenue taxes, to the disadvantage of the latter bureau, because the comparison is confined to the cost of services within the Department, and therefore does not deal with all the facts in the case. The truth is, that while the Customs Bureau necessarily confines its operations and collections to a few ports, the Internal Revenue Bureau is compelled, from the nature of its collections, to employ two hundred and twenty-four collectors, with a small army of deputies, &c., and covers our entire inland domain as well as our seaports. The difference between the respective operations of the two bureaus is thus made apparent at a glance. While the customs officers of New York, for instance, are able to concentrate their labors at given points where ocean steamers discharge their freights, the revenue officers are compelled to delve here and there and everywhere, all over the city, seeking, not only assessable property, but violations of the laws. In the same way the customs officers at Richmond, Va., are able, with a comparatively small force, to do their work at a certain wharf, while the internal revenue collector at that city embraces within his district an area including the tobacco lands of the James river valley and the mountain fastnesses of the Blue Ridge region, in which whisky and fruit distilleries abound almost without number. But the following table, carefully compiled from the finance reports, exhibiting the collections from customs and internal revenue and the expenses incurred in each service from 1869 to 1873, inclusive, speaks for itself:

1869.		
Customs receipts	$180,048,426	
Expenses of collecting	14,256,081—	8 per cent.
Internal revenue rec'ts	158,356,460	
Expenses of assessing and collecting	9,226,376—	6 per cent.
1870.		
Customs receipts	$194,538,574	
Expenses of collecting	14,09[illegible],284—	7¼ per cent.
Internal revenue rec'ts	184,899,756	
Expenses of assessing and collecting	9,450,313—	5 per cent.
1871.		
Customs receipts	$206,270,408	
Expenses of collecting	17,037,492—	8¼ per cent.
Internal revenue rec'ts	143,098,153	
Expenses of assessing and collecting	9,123,194—	6½ per cent.
1872.		
Customs receipts	$216,370,286	
Expenses of collecting	18,832,253—	8 per cent.
Internal revenue rec'ts	130,642,177	
Expenses of collecting	7,418,118—	6 per cent.
1873.		
Customs receipts	$188,089,522	
Expenses of collecting	21,109,193—11	per cent.
Internal revenue rec'ts	113,729,314	
Expenses of assessing and collecting	6,700,118—	6 per cent.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue we believe to be an honest, able officer, and in this opinion we think the country at large concurs. It would seem safe, therefore, that Congress should take his recommendation, which is that he cannot, with justice to the interests committed to his charge, make any material reduction in the personnel of his office, in view of the fact that the services of two hundred and twenty-five assessors and their clerks and about eleven hundred assistant assessors were dispensed with one year ago.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The recent report of Mr. Windom's committee, and the speech of that Senator, by which it was accompanied, attracts universal attention. There is not a single producer or consumer in the land who is not interested in the results of the investigations by that committee. The committee reports it practicable to cheapen the cost of transportation an average of twenty cents a bushel on grain and one dollar per barrel on flour. This means ten cents per bushel more to the farmer and ten cents less to the miller and fifty cents less per barrel of flour to the consumer on the Atlantic coast or wherever else that flour seeks a market. The whole economy will be fairly divisible between the two classes—producers and consumers—the agriculturists of the West and the mechanic or manufacturer of the East—and it means higher prices for labor West and lower prices for bread East.

To bring about the desirable era of cheap transportation, which will in turn increase the income of the Western farmer and the savings of the Eastern mechanic, the committee advises a bureau of commerce in one of the departments. To this bureau it is proposed to give the supervision of all channels of the inter-State commerce. That the business likely to result from the proposed supervision of railways and canals will be of considerable magnitude must be very evident to all parties who are at all acquainted with such matters. These affairs of commerce have heretofore always pertained to the Treasury Department, and properly so, especially whenever they affected the revenues of the country. But the business of that Department has become so enormous that the efforts of Congress should rather be addressed to its decrease than augmentation. It appears that some reorganization of the Department is necessary in order to secure a proper and efficient division of labor and service.

In arranging a supervision of the internal commerce of the country the erection of a new department may become necessary. Why should we not have a "Department of Commerce," with a seat in the Cabinet, to take charge of commercial affairs, both internal and foreign? Such a department would properly have the supervision of the collection of all the revenues of the Government derived from commercial operations, accounting for them to the Treasury. This would leave the latter Department in charge of the receipts and disbursements, currency, loans and accounts. The Department of Commerce would be to this Government something such an agent as the "Board of Trade" is to Great Britain and the "Ministry of Commerce" is to France. It should be an executive department, with a seat in the Cabinet. The business of the Treasury is now far in excess of what should be chargeable to any one Department of the Government. The Cabinet duties of the head of this Department, added to the signatures required by law to be made in the accomplishment of the routine business devolving upon him, render it physically impossible that he should have the requisite personal knowledge of the contents of the documents to which his name is affixed. Any addition to his present labors and responsibilities must necessarily endanger the efficiency with which the Department is administered. The report of the Committee on Transportation evidently contemplates the construction of the proposed improvements under the supervision of the War Department. But the operation of the works after construction would naturally fall to the control of the Treasury or Interior Departments under the present organization.

It appears clear to us that the commerce of the country is now of sufficient magnitude to entitle it to the entire attention of the head of an independent department of the Government; but when it is considered that it has grown to its present gigantic proportions without the cherishing and fostering care of any especial branch of Government, but simply through the native enterprise and elastic force of American citizens, and that not only our foreign commerce is at present languishing under the effects of the late war and the present commercial depression, but that the industrial interests and internal trade of the country are greatly paralyzed by the same influence, it appears to be just the opportune moment for the Government to extend, by an especial effort, that protection and encouragement to all of those interests which is accorded to them so lavishly by rival commercial powers.

The measures proposed in Mr. Windom's report, for the improvement and completion of four great water routes—1, the Mississippi river; 2, the Northern lakes and rivers; 3, the Central, via the Ohio, Kanawha, and James river; and 4, the Southern, via the Tennessee and Ocmulgee rivers—constitute a step in the right direction. The estimated aggregate cost of all these improvements is $155,000,000, as the maximum if canals are used, and $120,000,000 as the minimum in the event of the use of part double-track railways. It is proper, however, to add that the greater cost of the maintenance and repairs of railroads would very soon equalize, or perhaps even exceed, the maximum of $155,000,000. Should these improvements be determined upon, it is suggested that about twenty or thirty millions per annum be expended upon them during the next six years, and it is believed that the national economy thereafter to accrue from them would annually exceed the aggregate outlay. There is no doubt that the prosecution of these improvements would have the effect to stimulate the industries of the country and greatly enhance its agricultural and mineral productions. By the time of their completion, in 1880, it is not in the least improbable that the productive wealth of the nation will be more than double that of 1870, yielding a surplus for commercial purposes sufficient to occupy all these new and improved channels of commerce. These facts and estimates indicate that our internal trade is far the most important branch of our commerce, and justify the proposition that the entire business based upon it is fully and eminently worthy the exclusive attention of an executive department of the Government.

THOSE twin organs of Democracy, the New York *World* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, are jingling out of tune in a way which is sad to behold. The *Enquirer* having had the rashness to say that "gold, "subject to the laws of supply and demand, "running hither and thither at the beckon "ing of the watch-fobs of gentlemen and "the ears of ladies, traveling across the "ocean and back at the bidding of commerce, varying in price as iron and coal "vary, has never been and will never "be 'of fixed, unvarying value.' Fixedness is to be found in a medium of exchange not exposed to these shifting accidents," the *World* declares it to be either "blank ignorance or flat knavery;" that it will "charitably endeavor to think it is edited by dunces." The *Enquirer* has not been heard from.

TRAVEL to Europe this year is likely to be considerably diminished. First of all there is the financial depression, which is a good and sufficient reason in itself; and second the women and children are badly scared by the late ocean disasters. All this will be good news to the keepers of our own watering places, who will not, we may be certain, be slow to avail themselves of it in the shape of exorbitant charges of every description.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Western Democratic organ, remarks as follows of General Butler: "Whatever men may please to consider General Butler's faults, it is not disputed that he is one of the ablest and most clear-sighted men in the nation, and he commands respect by the frankness with which he gives his views, and the courage with which he defends them. Ever active and alert he is constantly on the watch, and not a move has yet been made by the agents and attorneys of the gold gamblers and thieves of New York and Boston which he has not seen and disconcerted. The business and laboring men of the country really owe old Ben a debt of gratitude for the faithful manner in which he has led the friends of industrial and commercial relief in the House of Representatives."

"GATH," in the Chicago *Tribune*, draws the following pen-portrait of Senator Jones, of Nevada: "His face is like a Dutch portrait in the style of Rembrandt's mellowest, with American eyes in it. The cheeks are brightred, with the color of currant clusters, seeming to expose a juicy red life in the blood, and for the rest are open-air brown, the whole a little voluptuous in contour, but lengthened out with a beard of rich Vandyke brown, where the thread or two of gray hangs like the morning cobweb on the red-thorn bush. The eyes are hazel, carrying all expressage, inundated with humor, clear as precision, shining with the light of feeling, expanding with the glow of address. The hair tarries, satisfied that sometimes it must let the oils of precious spikenard evaporate, but as yet they give it hue. A trifle chuffy in the body, as if he bossed all jobs with the knees, the belly, the eyes, and the elbows, hallooing to his workmen meantime, and too strong to be always elegant—this was Jones." If Jones does not take Townsend into immediate partnership in that silver mine, he will be guilty of the basest ingratitude.

THE Liberal Republican editors are still unhappy. Four of them, Horace White, Murat Halstead, Sam Bowles and Henry Watterson, are in New York to "found a party" or something of that kind. Halstead, who looks at everybody and everything from his own selfish standpoint, believes that Gen. Grant vetoed the inflation bill to "make himself strong" and that "some action would be taken by the Republican party before long for the purpose of coming to some fresh arrangement with the Liberal Republicans." This is a beautiful thought. The Liberal Republican party is a myth. At the outside it consists of about a score of unhappy politicians, who imagine that the whole country depended upon them. If Gen. Grant would only give them a few offices they would be the most meek and subservient of his followers. For instance, John Cochrane would like to be naval officer of the port of New York; Haussarock, of Cincinnati, would be satisfied with a minor foreign mission; Jim Ashley would like a tide-waitership in the absence of anything better, and the bold McClure, "with aspirations only to be honest," would like to manage things generally in Pennsylvania. But the trouble is they are not the class of men when the President could consistently appoint to any office. They are not the men whom the people want as we have seen in campaign after campaign during the last two years. So that it is really difficult to see how an "arrangement," as Halstead says, can be made with them. We should like to see them provided for in some way; but under the circumstances, it seems an impossibility. The best thing they can do is to remain where they are or go on with their new party. "Founding parties" is a harmless amusement. It helps the bill stickers and delights the small boys. And then it makes people laugh, and laughter is a good thing in this world.

MR. JOHN W. FORNEY, who has been in the city for some time past, is writing some interesting letters to the Philadelphia *Press*. Speaking of the Congressional Library and of the man who has done so much to make the library what it is, an honor to the country, Mr. Forney says: "What a record of the progress of our institutions! Trace it from the beginning: April 24, 1800, Congress, urged by Thomas Jefferson, appropriated $5,000 and books for the use of Congress and the Government. In 1803 a librarian was appointed. In 1814 the British troops destroyed the entire collection of three hundred volumes, the soldiers and sailors using the books to feed the fire. In January of 1815 Congress bought the invaluable Jefferson library, 7,500 volumes, for $23,950, and placed it in the Post Office building, where Congress was then sitting. In 1818 it was transferred temporarily to a room near the old Supreme Court, and in 1825 was placed in the hall (a very small affair) it now occupies. Jefferson's library was supposed by his enemies to contain atheistic and immoral books, but was found to be especially rich in Bibles and general theology and philosophy. It is to-day a precious depository. In 1850 the library contained 55,000 volumes. In 1851, 35,000 of these were destroyed by fire. I had just previously been elected Clerk of the House, and came from Philadelphia to witness the havoc. After that a new reign began, but it was not till the present able head was found that the Congressional Library found its rightful guardian. In December of 1864 Ainsworth R. Spofford, of Cincinnati, was made chief, and this young man (he is not much over forty now) put his soul into the work, and with his splendid corps of assistants has built up what is already a noble collection, and will eventually be among the finest in the world. Spofford is a marvel of memory, fine manners, energy, and abundant resources. The ready ease with which he finds a book, answers a question, and dispatches business, is delightful to all who have occasion to call upon him. The institution to-day holds 900,000 volumes, daily enlarged by judicious purchases and the operation of the copyright law, under which every new American book must be sent here. The library of the Smithsonian Institute—an enormous array, 40,000 volumes in all—rests on these stout shelves. The library of Peter Force, a still more valuable acquisition, embracing books of some forty-five thousand separate titles, and among them many important publications, the earliest American history, with maps, newspapers, pamphlets, and manuscripts—costing the Government $100,000—has also been added to this great institution."

SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

THE EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

(Mr. Shanks.)

The tell me these expenses are very great. Let us look at it. There are 270,000 Indians. They cost this year something like $4,000,000, and a large portion of that is for interest on the money we owe them. You have an army of the United States of only 25,000 men, for which you are appropriating $28,000,000 a year. Last year the appropriation for the Indians was $6,000,000, while the appropriations for the army was over $31,000,000. Thirty-four million dollars for taking care of about 30,000 men; and yet here are 270,000 Indians for whom we appropriate only $6,000,000, about which there is so much complaint! Notwithstanding all the benefits you have obtained from the Indians, notwithstanding you have taken from them this entire continent, yet you come and complain about paying them the small pittance of less than one fourth of the amount it takes to keep up your army of 25,000 men. I think this rather cold charity for these people. I wish to say simply, I hope and trust those who hereafter utter complaint about the Indian appropriation bill will be kind enough to give us some better mode of managing Indian affairs. Let those who propose to put the care of the Indians under the army show some good plan by which they can be better managed under the War Department than now: how they can be better civilized under that mode of treatment than has heretofore been possible.

MORAL SUASION.

(Mr. Mills.)

It is perfect nonsense, Mr. Chairman, to talk about governing anybody by moral suasion. There has to be an element of force in all governments. It is idle to say this shall be the law or that shall be the law, without saying at the same time this shall be the consequence if you violate the law. Not the severity either, but the certainty, of punishment is what deters evil-doers from committing crimes.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

(Mr. Windom.)

It is high time that the question was settled in one way or the other. Almost every morning when a proposition comes up to publish any little document this discussion arises. Some general bills which shall provide for the distribution of documents without expense to the Government, it seems to me, cannot be objected to by any one. I earnestly hope the committee having this matter in charge will present some such proposition to us that we may act upon it and settle this question. For my own part I am in favor of furnishing to the people information on these subjects. I believe it is of great value to the country. I believe they give us no credit for economy in refusing to furnish them information as to what we are doing. I think we are entitled to no credit for it; but, on the other hand, so far as I have information from the public, they disapprove of this policy. Certainly we can compromise on the proposition of my colleague, and allow them to have these documents by paying what they cost. I should hope that when the committee bring in their proposition they will allow the people to receive these documents free of postage. The postage that is paid on them is no saving to the Government. It costs us nothing to carry them. The cost of the transportation of the mails is as great now as it was before the repeal of the franking privilege, if not greater; so I do not see that anybody gains by it, and hence I would be very glad if they could be distributed free; but certainly they ought to be so published that those who want to buy them may get them.

PAYMASTERS IN THE ARMY.

(Senator Logan.)

Now, if the Senate proposes to change the mode and manner of appointment in the army, I have nothing to say; but if they propose to keep the army in the line it ought to be, there is but one way, and that is to authorize the President to fill up the corps when it is deficient, and he may do it from the army, from the navy, or from where he pleases, and he ought to hunt for efficient men. The idea that a man should be appointed a paymaster because he holds a lieutenant's or captain's commission is perfectly absurd. A paymaster ought to be a good clerk, a good accountant and an active man. It does not make any difference whether he knows that the right flank mean one thing and the left flank another, or whether he knows how to wheel into column or to march by file or in any other way. That has nothing to do with his department, and it ought to be kept in a proper shape.

SEWING-MACHINE PATENTS.

(General Butler.)

In 1846, as counsel, I drew one of the earliest specifications for a patent for a sewing machine. All the principal patents have now run out. In order to control the manufacture of sewing machines all manner of little attachments are got up, so that they may keep up their patents. The original patents, those for a needle with an eye through the point, operating upon the arm of a lever—all patents for that portion of the machine, being the principal part of it—have now run out. But the sewing machines are covered with little attachments, something here and something there, in order that they may be kept under patents. This is a sewing machine attachment for the purpose of being used with a given stitch, or a given method of using the stitch. It will be made the means of doubling or trebling the price of a machine if it has any merit in it; and if it has not it will do no harm. If it has advantages, then fourteen years is time enough in which the inventor could obtain a sufficient remuneration for the amount of brains expended on this little piece of iron, however much he may have.

DOUBLE NATIONALITY.

(Mr. Hale, of New York.)

Now, one of the most difficult questions ever arising in diplomatic intercourse as to the rights of aliens results from what is known as a double nationality. A person may by the laws of one country owe allegiance to the Government of that country, and by the laws of another country owe allegiance to that other; his allegiance being thus double, not divided. By our naturalization laws, for instance, a man residing in the United States and naturalized here might be deemed, under our laws, in all respects a citizen of the United States; while at the same time by the laws of Great Britain, before the late naturalization convention, he would be deemed in all respects a citizen and a subject of Great Britain. One of the great ends of all diplomatic negotiations and of all reciprocal legislation among nations ought to be, I submit, to get rid of this question of double nationality, so that under no circumstances will it can be avoided should there be anything like duplex relations of one person to two Governments, as owing allegiance to the two.

A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS.

(Mr. Parker, of Mo.)

Three races, the Caucasian, the Ethiopian, and the American, are in the presence of one another on this continent. Will the American race disappear forever from the forests which for thousands of years have sheltered it, and from the valleys and plains, lakes and rivers, which for centuries have given it food? There is no necessity for it. This almost boundless continent is broad enough to afford homes for the children of all these races. The Caucasian and the Ethiopian have become men and brethren, and why should not the same result be produced as to the Caucasian and the Indian. I think simple justice and fair dealing will in a few years convince all of us that the Indian can stand on the same plane with his white and black brother, and say with Paul, that "of one blood All nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." It requires but a cursory glance to satisfy any one that the civilization of the Indian is progressing much more rapidly than even the most sanguine could a few years ago have anticipated.

DEATH OF GEORGE A. THURSTON.

Our entire community will be pained to learn that this gentleman died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. Thurston was the eldest of five sons of the late Geh. C. M. Thurston, who died in this city about eighteen months ago. Mr. Thurston was appointed to West Point in his youth, and graduated in the same class with Gen. William Sherman, the General of the Armies of the United States. General Grant was likewise a student at the Military School at the same time. We are not certain, however, that Mr. Thurston ever performed any active military service, and soon retired from the army to pursue the more peaceful calling of the law. He was an honored member of the Cumberland bar for over twenty-five years, enjoying a remunerative practice, in which he was eminently successful. As a lawyer he was prompt, courteous, conscientious, and dignified. As a citizen he was upright in all the walks of life, and a general feeling of sorrow bears witness to the estimation in which he was held by the people among whom he lived and died. A meeting of the bar will be held at the office of A. H. Blackston, Esq., this afternoon, to take action with reference to the funeral of deceased.—*Cumberland (Md.) Times, May 4.*

THE residents of South Berwick, Me., are greatly excited over the announcement of the receipt of an anonymous letter by Mr. John Norman, stating that his son, Sylvester Norman, was murdered seven years ago at the edge of a piece of woods near his house in Berwick, and there buried between two knolls. The facts in the case are that ten years ago a son of John Norman, seventeen years of age, was one day missed, and though thorough search was made, he was never afterwars heard from.

THE coming season at Old Orchard Beach, Me., promises to be an unusually brisk one. Nearly all the hotels are being enlarged and improved, cottages are going up, and a new avenue parallel with the sea line is to be opened. The Orchard Beach Association of Methodists is going to lay out an avenue, seventy feet wide, and some twenty-five new streets, besides building a hotel and adding a park and a pond to their possessions. Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, will soon build a cottage near the beach.

A SUNDAY school superintendent at Galena, Ill., on his way to school, noticed that the first boat of the season had arrived, and feared he would only have a small attendance. He found a crowd, and praised them for being there in spite of the boat's arrival. In two minutes every scholar was at the river. They had not heard of it before.

ALL inmates of the Augusta Insane Hospital are now allowed to write when and whatever they please to the committee of visitors. The superintendent of the hospital is to furnish all inmates with suitable materials for writing, inclosing and sealing letters. The letters are to be deposited in the letter boxes in the wards, to be taken only by the committee of visitors.

DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

[Continued from second page.]

there were a great many deductions made from me, so much so that it netted quite a heavy loss, and made me very indifferent about going on with the thing at all. The fact is, prices straight through were too low for any first-class manufacturer to live by; the Board of Public Works could not buy those goods, as a regular thing, in the market at those prices. Our coal, wages, and clay would not allow us to sell them and make a profit—not by a long shot. The Board of Public Works came into the market at a very favorable time for them. There were seventy or eighty houses in the United States turning out large lots of goods, and trade was very dull, and we were very eager to sell so as to get money to pay men. That is about the secret of it. I started the low prices, and the Western men, in order to get a share in the matter, went a trifle under me; but none of us were very particular; none of us would have died of grief if they had cut off our contract at any time; we considered them very low prices, indeed.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. What time did Mr. Wall come into your employ? A. I cannot tell you the exact date. It was three or four or five months after he was out of the employ of the Board of Public Works.

Q. Can you give us the year and the time of the year? A. I think it was in January, 1873.

Q. That he went into your employ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way was he in your employ? A. He was my traveling agent and salesman.

Q. Did he make any sales to the Board of Public Works for you? A. I think there was a sale made in 1873; this last shipment that I am speaking of here—one or two of the last shipments.

Q. What was the extent of that sale? A. Seven or twelve thousand dollars; I don't know which. Some small amount.

Q. Did you pay him a percentage on the sales? A. No; I paid him a salary and traveling expenses.

By Mr. Stanton: Q. You speak of deductions having been made by the Board of Public Work; what were they for? A. The board were very strict in their inspection of the pipe, and any pipe that had the slightest defect was thrown out without mercy. The same pipes engineers in the North would readily put under the ground was refused by these engineers and inspectors here, and they left them on our hands; sometimes as much as $500 or $1,000 taken off of a settlement for pipes rejected.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Were not, afterward, pipes which had been rejected, taken by the board? A. Not that I know of. Quite a number remain on our hands yet.

By Mr. Stanton: Q. Will you look at this list and find the prices and kind of pipe indicated in this price-list of Linck & Black? A. For the 12-inch pipe, that is down in this printed testimony of Mr. Evans at 55 cents a foot; our card-price is 80 cents. The 15-inch pipe in the printed testimony at 90 cents a foot, in our card-price is $1.25 a foot; the 18-inch pipe in the printed testimony $1.15, is in our card-price $1.60; the 12-inch bend, in the printed testimony at 80 cents per foot, is $3.75 a piece in the card-price. The 12-inch double T's, at 80 cents per foot, would rate, one size of them, about $9.75 a foot. The 15-inch bend, at $1.10 per foot, card-price is $5 a foot. The 15-inch double T's, at $1.10 per foot, part of them would be somewhere about $3 or something over a foot. The 18-inch bend, at $2 per foot, card-price is $7.50 per foot. The 18-inch T's, at $2 per foot, one size of them is $5 a foot. The 18-inch double T's, $2 a foot, rate at the card price something over $4 a foot, I should judge.

By Mr. Christy: Q. Did you have a contract with the Board of Public Works? A. Well, we had a contract in a way. We did not have a definite written formal contract. We proposed to furnish them goods at a certain price.

Q. Was that proposal in writing? A. It was, sir.

Q. Filed with the Board of Public Works? A. I cannot answer personally. I am not personally cognizant of that fact, whether it was filed; but it was in writing, and the Board of Public Works would not accept our figures, but cut them down very much, and we said we could furnish at that price if we chose.

By Mr. Stanton: Q. That is at the reduced price? A. Yes, sir; they cut down our figures very much, even more than I supposed. Then they gave us permission to furnish goods at their rates. It was so low that I could not bind myself to furnish in any amount, and I suppose the tacit understanding was that I should furnish what I chose under those prices.

By Mr. Christy: Q. Then the board finally, refusing to make the contract at the price that you indicated, did determine to accept, provided you would furnish at another price indicated by them? Yes, sir.

Q. Was that resolution of the board, or determination of the board, transmitted to you in writing? A. I think it was. It was the certified copy of that portion of the minutes of the board that I considered made the contract. I did not ask for anything more definite or formal, because, at those tremendous low prices, I did not want to be bound to furnish any given quantity; so I just took the matter as it was. They furnished us a certified copy of the minutes.

Q. And it was under that that you furnished so much pipe as you did furnish? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And no other contract? A. And no other contract.

Q. I understand you to say that you received a dispensation from your association to furnish to the Board of Public Works of the city of Washington certain pipe? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that the rates that they subsequently agreed to receive your pipe for, or the rates that you first proposed to furnish for? A. The association, in giving all of the different members the right to sell to the Board of Public Works, did not fix any rates, but gave them permission to do as they pleased, or, as it was rated, their right to go to the devil in their own way.

Q. This also included the firm of which you complained—Linck & Black? A. Yes, but this was 1872, not 1871—the year they were alleged to have made this offer.

Q. This contract was in January, 1872? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then your first purpose was to exclude from this market foreign pipe; that induced you to offer at these low rates? A. Oh, yes—no, sir; there you are wrong. It was not altogether the motive.

Q. That was one of the motives. A. We had our pipes to sell. The manufacturers, at the end of the first year of the association, complained that trade had been dull and their stocks had run up on their hands. This binding of prices had kept them there. They then alluded to the fact that there was a large contract in the Washington market which, unless prices were unloosened, the importers of foreign pipe would certainly take out of their mouths; and these two reasons—the surplus of stock and the want of money and the desire to beat the importers of foreign pipe, caused the association to grant the members the right to do as they pleased down here.

Q. So those were the motives operating upon your mind in January, 1872? A. About those motives; yes, sir.

Q. Then you continued to furnish pipe at those rates until July, 1873? A. Yes; off and on.

Q. With a contract as you understood it, that did not bind you excepting at your own volition? A. Yes; just so.

Q. Did all these three causes that combined to induce you to make this offer, continue until July, 1873? A. No, sir; it was like an intermittent fever—sometimes it was, and sometimes it was not.

Q. Then why was it that you furnished at such times as this intermittent fever was upon you? A. Well, whenever we got a heavy stock of goods on hand and got very low in pocket, we would come down here and replenish a little.

Q. So I understand you to say that these rates at which you furnished these pipes were really unprofitable to you? A. Yes, sir; decidedly so.

Q. And yet you continued, after the causes had been interrupted or entirely suspended, to furnish until July, 1873? A. No, sir; I did not continue when the causes were not in force. As long as the low pocket and high state of the stock was in force we would continue to sell here.

Q. Do you mean now that when you found that you had a market elsewhere that you then refused to furnish them material? A. Well, we did not refuse to, but we became very indifferent about it.

Q. You neglected? A. Well, we did not neglect; we were not bound to deliver any quantity. As I told you, I would not have taken a contract at those prices to deliver ten cents worth, let alone $100,000 worth. The contract was given to us in that way. "These prices we know are low. If you want to furnish them, go ahead. You can stop when you want to; we will stop when we want to." That was the only way.

Q. So, in fact, you had no contract binding upon either party? A. No, sir; only what price was to be paid for them and where they were to be delivered was all the contract.

Q. When was the first pipe thrown out of which you speak? A. Well, I cannot tell positively, but I am sure it was thrown out promptly on the arrival of the first cargo or first carload. There was never much delay about throwing it out.

Q. Was that during Mr. Wall's connection with the board? A. Yes, sir; I am sure it was, because Captain Wall from the first time that I came in contact with the Board of Public Works was their superintendent of property, I think.

Q. When he went out of their employ, or subsequent to that time, you employed him yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Among other duties that he had was to secure sales of pipe in this city? A. No, sir; all over the United States—all over the world.

Q. Among others in this city? A. Yes, sir.

A. And as your agent he did make a sale here? A. O, he made a hundred of them.

Q. I mean to the Board of Public Works he made one? A. He made one; yes, I think it was one of them.

Q. But at that time your contract had been rescinded with the Board of Public Works, had it? A. No, it had not been rescinded. As I told you we became indifferent about furnishing the goods—kind of dropped off.

Q. Did not Mr. Wall obtain from the Board of Public Works a considerably higher price for the pipe than you would have obtained if you had furnished under your contract? A. No, sir; not the value of a rotten feather.

Q. Well, why was it that he had to make a new contract while the other was in force. When did you, in fact, rescind it? A. That is the first knowledge I had that he made a new contract.

Q. What do you mean when you state that he made sales to the Board of Public Works? A. I do not know that he made any contract. I never heard tell of it. He received an order from the Board of Public Works. That is the proper term. We had considerable work on hand. The Board of Public Works were doing some of the tallest pipe-laying that ever I heard tell of, using up thousands of feet a day, and I presume they asked Captain Wall if we had any, and he said we had. "Was Mr. Wilson willing to furnish at the old price?" He wrote to me would I do so. I looked over my stock and bank account, and I thought I had better furnish a little and get some money.

Q. That was in 1875, was it? A. Yes, sir; that was in 1873. There was no new contract; no new bargain or negotiation at all.

Q. None of these reasons operating on your mind, and yet upon the application of Captain Wall you furnished pipe at the old rates to the Board of Public Works, because they were then paying money for the pipe. Is that true? A. On the *application!* He had nothing to do with applying to me to do it. He merely transmitted to me what information he gathered in the market, and then it became me to do or not to do as I pleased; that was all. He wrote to me that the Board of Public Works would now receive some more pipe if I was willing to furnish it.

Q. What time in 1873 was that? A. I cannot tell you exactly the date.

Q. Were they in fact paying cash for pipe at that time? A. So I understood, and I understood up to the minute that bonds were put in their hands. In fact, when he received the bonds I got a telegraph from him which read, "$10,000 cash," and I supposed it was cash.

Q. When was this? A. It was somewhere about the 1st of September, 1873; I remember that particularly; I was going away and wanted the money at the time.

By Mr. Stanton: Q. You considered the arrangement effected by the Board of Public Works a pretty shrewd business operation on the part of the board? A. I think it was; I think they bought their goods lower in our line than they could—than anybody else could have bought, or will again be able to buy for a long time, until our wages and coal comes down very much. The wages in our business being very low-priced, it is not probable they will ever come down.

MR. LEWIS CLEPHANE RECALLED.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Have you those books? A. I have those books.

Q. Where are they? A. They are here.

Q. Let me look at them.

The Witness. I desire to say to the committee just here that I should be very glad to furnish those books to the committee for their personal inspection, and would be very glad to have them examine them thoroughly; but I have very decided objections to other parties outside of the committee examining them, unless the committee, after examination, shall deem it desirable to have them do so. There are private business transactions, and I would like for the committee to examine them all thoroughly, and then, after that examination, if they think they should be made public, I am perfectly willing they should be

Mr. Merrick. You are very complimentary, Mr. Clephane.

The Witness I think you will see the justice of my objections to having books of a private business corporation made public.

Mr. Merrick. I do not. It seems to me a needless imputation upon the counsel who are concerned in this case.

The Witness. I desire to say that it is not an imputation at all upon counsel; but these things often get into the newspapers, and it is very unpleasant to have private