

Hartford Republican

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

THE WAYS AND MEANS

STAR CHAMBER COMMITTEE OF UN-AMERICAN LAWMAKING.

A Brief History of the Six Southern Democrats Who Form the Present Majority Where They Hold From and the Constituencies They Represent.

When the Democrats came into power in the house of representatives in the Forty-fourth congress, they began to scheme for the undermining of the protective foundation of our industrial system. They failed signally for a number of years, because they were not able to accomplish in the ways and means committee that which it was possible for them to accomplish on the floor of the house. When the Fifty-fifth congress assembled, their plans were completed, and they secured that long wished for advantage in the organization of the ways and means committee.

First of all, let us see who constituted the first and means committee of the house. First we had Mills of the great agricultural state of Texas, a state renowned all over the land for the exalted character of its citizens and the magnitude of its Democratic majorities; McMillin of Tennessee, Breckinridge of Arkansas, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Turner of Georgia, Wilson of West Virginia and Scott of Pennsylvania. Of the entire Democratic majority on the committee there was just one northern man—Scott of Pennsylvania. It is needless to say anything as to the Republican minority, for they were entirely ignored by the majority. No member of that minority ever saw the Mills bill or knew anything as to its provisions until it was ready to be sprung upon the house. The bill was entirely a southern production, after southern ideas and born of southern methods.

Although the Mills bill failed in the house of its friends, the Democrats were not discouraged. In the organization of the Fifty-second congress, which they next controlled, Mr. Springer of Illinois, a northern Democrat, stood in the way of accomplishing the full purpose of the southern Democracy, and tariff legislation again failed, but with the organization of the Fifty-third congress the southern scheme was again put in operation. The organization of the committee on ways and means being molded by Mr. Clegg in the interest of his southern friends, we find that a majority of the 11 Democrats composing that committee are southern men, representing a southern constituency, among whom there can be found but little if any of the great interests which usually center in the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Wilson, lives in Charleston, W. Va., a village of 2,287 inhabitants, separated by all the natural conditions of an agricultural country from the great manufacturing and industrial interests of the United States. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, whose home is in the village of Carthage, a town of 478 inhabitants, no doubt represents a fairly southern constituency, so far as intelligence and thrift are concerned, but they have not their industrial nor commercial interests which would naturally impel Mr. McMillin to a broad or generous treatment of such a question as a national tariff.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas comes from the little city of Pine Bluff, situated on the White river, in northern Arkansas. If a commission had gone in search of one so isolated by provincial surroundings as to make it impossible for him to understand what the great needs of the great manufacturing industries of the United States are, a dweller of this town might easily answer the purpose, but equally so may be the case of Mr. Montgomery of Kentucky, who is a resident of the village of Elizabethtown, a place having a population of 2,260. He may be said to represent purely an agricultural district. Mr. Tarnsey of Missouri resides in the only city of importance represented by the Democratic majority. So far as his free trade proclivities are concerned, Mr. Tarnsey no doubt was selected because of the views which he maintained, which were in perfect harmony with those of Wilson, McMillin, Turner, etc. These six gentlemen constitute a voting majority of the ways and means committee and are responsible for the Wilson bill as it was brought forth and pressed through the house of representatives.

There never has been a time in the history of the United States, especially since the destruction of slavery, when the great ways and means committee was placed in the hands of the free trade element of the house by the speaker, apparently with design, as it was done in the present instance. We are reaping the results in the business affairs of the United States, and we shall continue to feel the embarrassments of this sectional method of legislating while the solid south continues to dominate the house of representatives.

The finance committee of the senate is composed of six Democrats and five Republicans. Of the six Democrats four are from the south and two from northern states. The subcommittee placed in charge of the tariff bill was Vane of North Carolina, Vest of Missouri and Jones of Arkansas. Here were three full fledged southern free traders whose business it was to shape the tariff measure so that every southern interest might be fully satisfied. From the time the bill came to the senate until it was reported no Republican ever saw it, and it is doubtful whether any northern Democratic senator had an opportunity to know what changes had been made in the same. The people of the north and west, who control nine-tenths of all the industrial interests of the country, want to know and shall continue to ask for information until some man wise enough and bold enough can explain why this great industrial measure should be turned over to three men who represent the least possible industrial interest that any three states in the Union contain.

The cry of the south for 25 years has been that they have paid tribute to the north by reason of protection ever since the Republicans came in power in 1861. Their open declarations to destroy the protective system in the interest of cheap labor in the south is the only answer known to exist.

Forty American Immortals.
Frequent efforts have been made to select a certain number of persons as representative Americans. Some of these efforts have been confined to literary men and others to those of all walks in life. Recently the Knights and Ladies of Harper's Young People's Round Table voted on the Forty American Immortals whose careers

have been ended by death. Here is the list with the vote each received.
George Washington, 8,394; Abraham Lincoln, 8,232; Ulysses S. Grant, 8,068; Benjamin Franklin, 7,660; Daniel Webster, 7,932; Thomas Jefferson, 7,608; Henry Clay, 7,530; Henry W. Longfellow, 7,392; William T. Sherman, 6,840; Robert Fulton, 6,742; Samuel F. B. Morse, 6,720; John G. Whittier, 6,522; Washington Irving, 6,180; Patrick Henry, 5,916; Alexander Hamilton, 5,515; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 5,100; Horace Greeley, 5,148; Henry Ward Beecher, 4,944; Andrew Jackson, 4,554; James A. Garfield, 4,536; Nathaniel Hawthorne, 4,582; Wm. Cullen Bryant, 4,410; John Adams, 4,538; Philip H. Sheridan, 4,260; Cyrus W. Field, 4,230; James Russell Lowell, 4,128; Robert E. Lee, 4,038; John C. Calhoun, 3,990; James G. Blaine, 3,942; Eli Whitney, 3,901; David G. Faragut, 3,846; Winfield Scott, 3,786; George Bancroft, 3,216; Oliver Hazard Perry, 3,180; Charles Sumner, 2,892; Noah Webster, 2,886; John Hancock, 2,796; Edwin Booth, 2,706; J. Fenimore Cooper, 2,624; John Quincy Adams, 2,568.

The Why and Wherefore.
There is nothing marvelous in the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla should cure so many diseases. When you remember that a majority of the disorders "flesh is heir to" are due to impure or poisonous condition of the blood, and that Hood's Sarsaparilla is an effective and radical blood purifier, the whole thing is explained.

Besides its blood purifying qualities, Hood's Sarsaparilla also contains the best known vegetable stomachic, diuretic, kidney remedies and liver invigorants, and is thus an excellent specific for all disorders of these organs, as well as for low condition of the system, or that Tired Feeling.

One advantage with small fruits is that they can be raised while one is waiting for the trees to come into bearing. On new farms this is often quite an argument in their favor.

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Horses are cheap now, and farm labor is comparatively dear. There is no use in hiring a man to work with horses and then give him a team that will need to rest at every bout with the plow or harrow. A three-horse team will usually do one-third more work at either of these operations than will a team having only two horses.

It is more important to retain moisture in the soil than to endeavor to get rid of it. Drainage is essential for removing the excess of water in the lower soil, but to retain the water near the surface for the use of plants is important. This may be done by keeping the soil constantly loose with the cultivator the fine soil on the surface serving as a covering, or mulch, and thereby preventing rapid evaporation.

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MR. CECIL RHODES.

Career of a Typical English Ruler in South Africa.

Began as a Miner in the Diamond Fields—
"No Taxation Without Representation"—
Wields a Great Influence in the Frontier Life.

Most conspicuous just now among Englishmen of the type of born rulers is Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose virile and striking figure has been brought very prominently before the English-speaking world of late by the war in South Africa. Beginning as an individual miner in the diamond fields he showed great tenacity and energy, and rapidly developed that instinct for organization and management which has now become his great talent. He rapidly consolidated the mining interests of his district into one great concern, which is probably the most extensive mining company in the world. He had the valuable quality of inspiring men with confidence, not only in his judgment and ability but in his great schemes, and was speedily recognized as a natural leader. Nine years ago it is said that in the office of a merchant he laid his hand upon a map of Africa, covering the central portion from the Cape of Good Hope to the Zambesi river, saying: "All that for England; that is my dream." And what he did with the mining interests he has now done with the race and international interests. He has convinced the English of the Cape and the Boers of the Transvaal that their interests are identical; and there is now in southern Africa but one party, the new Afrikaner party, and Mr. Rhodes is not only the head but the creator of it. The war with Lobengula has been almost entirely managed from the Cape. When the trouble began Mr. Rhodes declared that he did not want a single red coat and that he intended to crush the Matabels without adding a penny to the burdens of the British taxpayer; and now that this result has been substantially accomplished he declares that the burden having been local the rewards should be local also. In other words, the English people at the Cape are going to manage their own affairs, and if England attempts to impose a policy from London upon them there are very frank intimations that the United States of South Africa may come into existence.

Mr. Rhodes believes in the manifest destiny, not of the English sovereigns, but of the English-speaking race, to control the globe. He has the English love of order and respect for the law and the English hatred of anarchy and license in all its forms. He believes profoundly in self-government, as his gift of ten thousand pounds sterling to Mr. Parrell sufficiently evidenced, and as his declaration to Mr. Gladstone that the day of taxed republics without representation in the taxing assembly has gone for ever sufficiently shows. He is a great power dealing with rough conditions with a firm hand and apparently with a statesmanlike purpose. It is said of him that he cares nothing for money except as an instrument to his higher ambitions. The Review of Reviews described him not long ago as having the face of a Caesar, the ambition of a Loyola and the wealth of a Croesus. A man of forty, who has made himself immensely rich, has practically organized new commonwealths, and become its prime minister, who has built a railroad and is building a telegraph line from Cape Town to Alexandria and who has extended the border of Cape Colony to the Zambesi river, is evidently a man from whom much may be expected.—**Outlook.**

Gladstone's First Speech.

Mr. Labouchere has come into possession of a photograph of Mr. Gladstone making his first great speech in the house of commons in 1833. The sketch, which is said to have been drawn at the time, represents Mr. Gladstone, then a member for Newark, speaking from the front bench below the gangway in the old house that was burned down the next year. Mr. Gladstone's very first utterance in the house of commons was made, not from the front bench below the gangway, but from under the gallery, where he was almost inaudible to reporters; and, curiously enough, it was in reply to Rigby Wason, then member for Ipswich, and father of Mr. Eugene Wason, who now represents South Ayrshire as one of Mr. Gladstone's staunchest supporters.

Up and Down.

Dr. Edward Pynchon, of this city, is the inventor of a flying machine which seems to have certain points of advantage over anything that the airy Mr. Pennington ever devised. Heretofore the chief difficulty with a flying machine has been to induce it to fly. Pynchon proposes to use dynamite. That certainly ought to send the machine up all right; it always has been easy enough to bring the machine down.—**Chicago Dispatch.**

STAYS AND STAMINA.

American Women Put to a Curious Physical Test.

The American Woman's result of an interesting experiment made by a dozen young women under the direction of Dr. Sargent to determine the influence of tight clothing upon the action of the heart. The test was the running of 440 yards in loose gymnasium garments and covering the same distance with the corsets on. The running time was 2 minutes and 30 seconds for each trial, and in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression following the test the second trial was made the next day. Before beginning the running the average heart impulse was 84 beats to the minute. After running the above-named distance the heart impulse was 152 beats to the minute, the average natural waist girth being 25 inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise and the average girth of waist was reduced to 24 inches. The same distance was run in the same time by all and immediately afterward the

average heart impulse was found to be 168 beats per minute.

Dr. Sargent says that he never feels justified in advising an athlete whose heart impulse is 160 beats per minute after a little exercise to enter a running or rowing race, and from this may be inferred the physiological loss entailed upon the system in women who force this important organ to labor under the disadvantage of a corset.

Not Available.

The Philadelphia Times has a droll story about a certain "funny man" whose name is familiar to those who read the comic papers of the day. He was making a deposit of some checks at his bank when the receiving-teller remarked:

"Oh, well, Mr. B., I suppose the hard times don't affect men of your profession? People must have poetry, I take it."

"Yes," said Mr. B., cheerfully. "We poets thrive in hard times or easy times."

"I presume so," continued the teller. "It must be a pretty good business. I imagine that a poem of yours must be good for a hundred dollars anywhere you please to offer it."

"Y-e-s," said Mr. B., thoughtfully. "Oh, of course, of course," he added.

Two days later he went into the bank again, and handed a deposit slip to the teller. It read thus:

Cheque \$1.50
Checks 25 10
Four pounds 40 00

But Mr. B.'s bank-book showed a deposit of only fifty dollars and ninety cents.

Tried by His Peers.

"It is well for a speaker to know where his oration is going to end when he begins," said E. R. Harper, of Denver. "I heard a young lawyer make his maiden speech. It was in defense of a fellow who was about half-witted, arrested on the charge of stealing a hog; the young attorney having been appointed by the court. His defense was that his client was an idiot, and unable to distinguish between right and wrong. He closed a flowing speech with a peroration like this: 'Gentlemen of the jury, look at my client. That low, receding forehead, those lusterless eyes, portend that he is deprived by nature of the power to distinguish right from wrong, ignorant of the distinction which exists between his own property and that of others. To him, as to the two-year old child, whatever he wants and can reach belongs to him; he knows neither why it does nor why it does not. But, gentlemen of the jury, such a feeble power of the mind, such a feeble power of the body, such a feeble power of the soul, my client, I think, though he is, stands for a trial today by a jury of his peers.' The culprit got the full limit of the law."—**Globe-Democrat.**

The Attractive Age.

The French novelists, who profess to know more about the fair sex than anybody else, have come to a substantial agreement upon the proposition that woman is at her most attractive, and, therefore, most dangerous age when she has reached thirty. They laugh to scorn the budding charms of the young miss, and are equally contemptuous of the wiles of the sirens of forty or thereabouts, but pin their faith upon the all-subduing power of the woman of thirty. They argue that she is just at the right age to claim the homage of young men, who usually find their chief object of attraction in a woman older than themselves, and are flattered at being permitted to burn incense at her shrine, while at the same time she is near enough to the confines of youth to be very enchanting to the older generation, the boys of fifty or sixty. They do not insist upon the exact age of thirty, but declare that the age of attractiveness must fall within a margin of two or three years on either side of thirty.—**N. Y. Weekly Courier.**

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