

THE SCHOOL TEXT BOOK BILL.

Evidence in the Alleged Bribery Matter.

The committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges made by Representative Brandt, of Brown county, relative to bribery in the school text book matter, submitted the following report:

Mr. Rice, from the alleged bribery investigation, submitted the following report:

Your committee appointed to investigate into the truth of charges of bribery and corruption connected with the Merrill school text-book bill respectfully report that they have been engaged in said investigation at different times since their appointment, with a view of ascertaining the truth of such charges, and for that purpose have called upon all persons who claimed to know or believe that corrupt means have been used to defeat said bill, to furnish said committee with the names of witnesses, and such other evidence as they might have knowledge of, and in every instance caused such witnesses to come before them.

That the testimony so taken is herewith submitted. As the effect of said testimony, or of the hearing thereof, your committee do not feel called upon to express an opinion, as the testimony is very short and easily comprehended by the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
EDMUND RICE,
W. H. FELLER,
L. H. BISHOP,
N. RICHARDSON,
S. L. CAMPBELL.

Mr. W. M. Campbell called for the reading of the testimony, which was then read by the chief clerk, as follows:

Chas. C. Brandt, Sworn.

On Friday there seemed to be a rumor afloat that money was being used in connection with the school text book bill. Geib, Klossner and myself room together at the International. We retired about ten. After we had been in bed a short time, persons rapped at the door and called Geib. He got up to let the person in. I discovered it to be Anderson, a member of the House. He stated his desire to speak to Geib outside the room. Geib and Anderson left the room. Some time thereafter Geib returned. He seemed excited and said the rumor afloat that money was used on the text book bill was not all false. He had been offered money for his vote. Said he had been at the Merchants Hotel and had been offered \$100 for his vote. That money was not tendered him, but the party took a piece of paper, and saw it marked 100, and said if the measure carried, then it was marked 200. Did not state name of man, but was given to understand the offer would be open until morning.

Geib seemed indignant that money should be offered him. I felt indignant and took it very seriously. I went to bed and nothing more was said or done about it. After I went to bed I began to think the matter over, and concluded it was my duty to get further proof if I could. The idea never entered my head that I would change my vote on any matters. My sole object was to get hold of money so as to expose the fact that money was being used.

Next morning the same subject came up. I concluded to get hold of money to expose the matter if Geib would go with me as a witness. After breakfast Geib and myself went down street to the Merchants Hotel. I thought it must be done before the bill came up for decision. I asked Geib if I could depend on him. Geib said, "You can depend on me all the time."

Geib went up stairs with a man and soon came down, and motioned for me to come. We walked up stairs. Geib said he had not taken money. We went to the room. Geib introduced me to Liberty Hall. Geib left the room. I sat down.

Hall asked me what I thought of the text book bill. I said I thought it was a good bill and ought to pass. He said he thought not. We had some more general conversation, and he asked me what I thought of the amendments. I said the friends of the measure were not in favor of amendments. He thought it ought to be amended. He asked what I thought of an amendment to make it optional with the districts whether they took books or not. I said I could vote for it conscientiously, as it would not affect my district. Then he asked if he could talk business. I said he might. He then said he would give me \$50 if I would vote for the amendment.

He then took from his pocket a bill. It was \$50. I put it in my pocket. Then he says, "Will you vote for that amendment?" I answered, as I said before, "I can conscientiously." I then rose to leave the room, having all I was after—the evidence to prove that money was being used, and was now prepared to lay the money before the House. Hall asked me if I would vote for other amendments that might come up. I made no reply. I said to Hall I was anxious to get to the Capitol by nine o'clock and made no answer to his questions, and immediately left the room and found Geib in the general office, waiting for me, and we left for the Capitol. After we left the hotel I showed the bill to Geib, and told him to take particular notice of the number. I told my story to Col. Pfander and showed him the bill. I then went to the House and the committee knows what I did then. I sent the same bill to the clerk's desk. I asked Geib, on my way to the Capitol, why he left the room, and he said Hall told him to do so.

John Geib Sworn.

Friday evening last I was in bed. Anderson came and said a man at the Merchants wanted to see me. I went and met Liberty Hall. He tried to get me to vote on the other side of the bill. From the conversation I thought money could be got. When I got back Klossner said, "I suppose you are bought." I told them a man that would vote for the amendment could be bought. Then Brandt said, "I don't think anything of that kind is going on." Nothing more was done that night.

Saturday morning, after breakfast, Brandt came to me and said, "I would like to be introduced to that man." We then went to the Merchants Hotel and I introduced him to Liberty Hall. After I introduced him I left and know nothing that took place.

After Brandt came down he was awfully excited; he asked me if I had taken any money; I told him I had not. After we left the hotel Brandt pulled out a \$50 bill and showed it to me and said, "I have the proof on 'em here now. That is all that took place between him and me."

Question by Mr. Feller. Did Mr. Anderson make any improper suggestion to you?

A. He did not.

Q. Did you see Hall Friday evening?

A. I did at the Merchants hotel, in the office.

Q. Did he say anything to you about the money?

A. He did not, but I inferred from what he said, money could be got.

Q. Did you take the number of the bill shown you by Brandt?

A. I did not. I did not look at the bill.

Brandt told me after he sent the bill to the Clerk's desk that it was No. 2670, to the best of my recollection.

Q. Tell us what part Mr. Anderson took.

A. He only told me a friend of mine wanted to see me. We went on foot.

Q. Did Liberty Hall put any figures on a card or paper?

A. He did not. I only inferred from what he said that money might be had. I cannot recollect what he said. It was only my inference. He had a card in his hand and held it up, but made no remarks.

I did say to Brandt that I saw figures on a

card. There were figures on the card; do not recollect what they were: think there was 100 and 200; no dollars marked. I now do recollect it.

When I went to Hall he said he wished to talk with Brandt alone and wished me to retire.

Q. By Mr. Richardson:

Did Brandt tell you from whom he received the \$50?

A. He said he got it of Liberty Hall; said he promised to vote for amendment to text book bill in consideration of the money.

Q. Do you know anything that you have not told in reference to bribery or money being used on the school book bill or inducement to have men change their votes?

A. I know nothing more.

Recalled—I did not tell Klossner that if I would send men down they could get \$100 or \$200, or any words to that effect. Hall nor any one else ever told me that if I would send men would vote that down on the amendments they could get \$100 or \$200. We joked considerably, Klossner and myself, and if anything of that kind was said, it was a joke.

Jacob Klossner Sworn.

Knew Mr. Brandt. Saw him last Friday evening. After we retired a gentleman called for Mr. Geib. Geib went off, and when he returned he claimed that he had been offered, in an indirect way, as he thought, money; that is, he saw a card with \$100 marked on it, and was told, so he said, if he would send down one or two members who could be made use of, he might do so, and the amount would be \$100. That is all of that evening. Next morning, while we were dressing, Geib and Brandt in a joking way, thought it would be a good plan to go down and get some money, and then explain it in the House. I remarked that I didn't want any of that money. Then after breakfast Brandt put on his overcoat and stood talking to a man. I did not know the man. When I turned around Brandt and Geib were gone. I never saw them again until I saw them at the Capitol. I was the first man in the Capitol. I did not know that Brandt and Geib went to the Merchants. First I knew about it Brandt made the announcement in the House. The man who came after Geib I think was Anderson, though it was dark.

Samuel G. Anderson, Sworn.

I called at the Commercial hotel, Friday evening, to see John Geib, my colleague, to try and induce him to fight the Merrill text-book bill. I told him that Col. Edson and myself were opposing the bill, and asked him why he could not join us, and then we would be a unit on the question. Said he would be glad to do so, only he had petitions from his constituents asking him to support the measure. I told him if that was the case, I did not want him to do anything to hurt him at home. Did not go for him to go to the Merchants, only to see him myself. We walked along till we got to the Merchants. Nothing more said about the Merrill law. We talked about farming, and we sat and talked a short time at the Merchants, and Hall came along. I did not expect to see Hall. This conversation about the text-book bill took place on the street. I wanted to see him alone, and did not like to talk in the presence of Brandt as I knew he was on the other side. I would like to say right here, as my name has appeared in the Minneapolis paper, that no one has offered me money to influence my vote or action in any manner, since I came here, and I know of no one who has offered or tried to influence any member of this House with money or other pecuniary offers.

Mr. Anderson returns before the committee, February 21, and states further, at his own request: I told Trewe, at the Merchants' hotel, that I would regard it as a great favor if he would support the amendment to the Merrill text book bill, which would make it optional with the districts to take or reject the books. I told him that I was satisfied that it would be to his interest to support the amendment.

W. H. Mills, Sworn.

Q.—You stated on the floor of the House, that men had been taken up out of their bed and offered money.

A.—All the information I have is, that parties were taken from their beds on Friday night, from the International to the Merchants. Mr. Geib said they came after him after he was in bed, and took him to the Merchants in a carriage. He said some offers had been made, which he was ready to state when called on. This was Saturday morning. In regard to Hyland it was mere rumor; I heard it at the Windsor; cannot tell who told me.

Question by chairman.—Do you know of any attempts to influence votes against the text book bill by money or other pecuniary considerations?

A.—I know of one case but decline to tell; I do not know of the effect of declining to answer your question.

Q.—Are you aware that by so doing you are in contempt of the House?

A.—I am not. I think the answer would tend to disgrace me but not criminate me.

MILL'S SECOND APPEARANCE.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.—Mr. Mills appears before the committee and states that on reflection he knows of nothing that would implicate any person as trying to influence votes for or against the so-called text book bill in any corrupt manner, and so desires to answer the question proposed to him by the chairman and wishes to have the testimony stricken out after that in reference to Hyland.

Ole O. Lien, Sworn.

I do not know of any money being used by any person on the Merrill text book bill. I have never been approached by any person, or tried to influence any one with money, in any corrupt manner.

J. W. Williams, Sworn.

I have never been offered money, nor offered money, and know of no one using money to influence votes on the so-called Merrill text book bill.

E. F. Hyland, Sworn.

I have never been offered money, or any valuable consideration to vote for the so-called Merrill text book bill, and know of none being offered.

Jacob Trewe, Sworn.

I was told I could get \$50 if I would vote for the amendments. Anderson came to me at the Merchants, and said he could do me a great favor, if I would vote for the amendments. I then left with Mr. Null, and Mr. Null said, if I would go to Mr. Barthel and tell him so that each could get \$50, if we would vote for the amendment. I told him, "No." He said, "Go along with us, and you can get \$50 now or in the morning." That is all that was said. We did not go anywhere. Did not tell me I whatecould get the \$50.

Edward Null Sworn.

I do not know of any member of the House being offered any money or valuable consideration for the purpose of inducing them to vote for or against the so-called Merrill school text-book bill, or for amendments to be offered to the same, which bill is now pending in the House. I never told any member of the House that he could get \$50 for voting either for or against amendments to said bill. I had a conversation with Mr. Trewe, and only gave him my opinion as to the merits of the bill. Think I talked to him about the reports that were contained in the Dispatch about money being used to bribe members, but did not say to him that he could get \$50, if he would go and get it.

Liberty Hall Sworn.

Question by chairman. Have you offered money or any other valuable consideration to any member of the Legislature, as an induc-

ment for him to vote against the so-called supplementary text book bill, or in favor of any pending or proposed amendments offered thereto?

Answer. I have not and do not know of any money being offered for that purpose.

Q. Are you in the employ of any publishing house?

A. Yes; the house of A. S. Barnes & Co., and no other.

Q. Have you, as such, endeavored to defeat said bill?

A. I have. I have conversed with different members of the House and Senate.

Q. Have you talked with Mr. Brandt, of the House?

A. I did.

Q. State briefly the circumstances, and what was said and done.

A.—Saturday morning Mr. Brandt came to room 21 in the Merchants hotel with Mr. Geib. Geib introduced him to me when Brandt stepped into the room. The first I recollect that was said was by Brandt, that he called to talk about the text book bill. Said he should support the amendment to the text book bill making it optional with the districts to take books or not, and he said he intended to do so. We talked for several minutes. I gave him my reasons for opposing the bill. Asked me what I thought of the amendment including cities. I replied that I did not consider it essential, and did not think it right that cities or towns should be compelled to use the books; that it seemed to me the best way to get along was to leave it optional with the districts. Brandt said he thought so too and intended to vote for the amendment making it optional. That was all that was said about the text book bill. Then talked on other subjects; about the grasshopper troubles; said his county suffered, and he had suffered, and was hard up. Nothing more had been said as to how he intended to vote on the text book bill. Mr. Brandt is in my congressional district. I never met him before this time. I did not procure the appointment for him to come to my room, and did not know that he was coming. I took him to be an influential man in his community. When Brandt got into my room, I gave him fifty dollars. It was my own money, and not given with any idea of procuring his vote on that amendment, as he had stated unqualifiedly that he was a friend of the amendment. The point I had in my mind was to secure him as a friend in case I wanted his assistance in political matters in the future.

Q.—Did you converse with Geib the night before at the Merchants?

A.—I did.

Q.—What was the conversation?

A.—I was brief; cannot hardly tell; but the substance was—can't you get me a lift on this bill. He told me he could not, and that was about all; he said his constituents were in favor of the bill, and that ended the conversation as far as I know.

Q.—Did you intimate to him that parties that would vote for the bill could get \$100, or any sum?

A.—I did not. I had an envelope in my hand; did not show it to him, to my knowledge. What was in the envelope I do not know. This was in the office or saloon of the hotel. I am not positive whether I asked him if he could not get another member. If I did, I have forgotten it. I did not send anyone to bring Geib to the hotel.

Q.—Have you paid out any money for, or belonging to any parties in order to defeat this Merrill text book bill?

A.—Not to any member of the Legislature, but have employed one or two to help defeat the bill for a short time not connected with the Legislature. I did not see Geib, to my knowledge, on the morning that Brandt came to my room until he brought Brandt. He came to the door and introduced Brandt, and left immediately.

Col. Pfander, Sworn.

Saturday morning last Brandt came to my office and showed me a fifty dollar bill; said he had found out there was money being used to defeat the text book bill; said the bill had been tendered to him as a bribe to vote for the amendment to the text book bill, and he had determined to expose it, and asked me to take the number of the bill; I did so; it was No. 2670, Government No. V, 129144, \$50.

J. B. Fanning, Sworn.

Question. Have you any knowledge of money being offered to any member of the Legislature to induce him to vote on the text book bill, or any other question coming before the Legislature?

A. I have not.

PROPOSED ACTION.

After hearing the entire testimony Mr. J. P. West offered the following, which after some discussion, went over under notice of debate by Mr. Buffum.

WHEREAS, The report of the committee of this House, appointed to investigate into the matter of the alleged bribery of Hon. Charles Brandt, a member of the House of Representatives, discloses the fact that Liberty Hall, of the city of St. Paul, in this State, did wilfully and corruptly give one fifty-dollar bill, of the value of fifty dollars, to the Hon. Charles Brandt, then and there a member of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of corruptly tempting and compelling said Hon. Charles Brandt to vote corruptly and under restraint for certain amendments to be proposed to the Merrill text book bill, then pending before the House; and that said Hon. Charles Brandt did receive said fifty-dollar bill; therefore,

Resolved, That Liberty Hall be, and hereby is in contempt of this House of Representatives for his wilful and corrupt conduct in bribing or attempting to bribe said Hon. Charles Brandt, one of its members, while the House of Representatives was in session; and that the said House of Representatives hereby directs its honorable Speaker to cause the sergeant-at-arms of the House to forthwith arrest said Liberty Hall, and bring him before the body of the House to receive its censure, and to abide its future action in the premises.

A Popular Garment not Made by Worth.

A Paris correspondent, writing of fashion, says: Perhaps your fair readers would be glad to know that the newest thing in the way of a visiting costume is an invention of Froment, the successful rival of Worth. He is making little fur capes, called *palantines*, which are worn on reception dresses. They are very small, coming only to the point of the shoulders, and are made of some costly fur—Russian sable or silver fox—lined with cardina red or other colored satins, and trimmed with old duchess or Italian lace. They are tied at the throat with great bows of bright-colored ribbons, and sometimes have a variety of shades blended in one knot. These are worn on entering the reception room, even with extremely light-hued costumes. They agree very well with the small muffs which are all the fashion. In nothing, by the way, have so many novelties appeared as in the last named article of woman's dress. The muffs now worn are microscopic in size and made of all possible materials, including velvet, satin and plush. Some of the fine folk have their monograms or coats of arms, embroidered on them; others wear them or-

namented with bouquets of flowers or birds nestling in a bunch of ribbons, and still others have them made entirely of feathers; but in all cases the muffs are highly perfumed, so that they are in reality nothing but sachets for perfuming small, fair hands. A muff rightly worn lends as much grace to a woman's toilet as a fan, and how admirably do the Parisians know how to use one!

THE SILVER BILL.

Fall Text of the President's Veto Message. To the House of Representatives:

After very careful consideration of House bill 193, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated with my objections to its passage. Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message that neither the interests of the government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit. It is only upon conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to this bill permits only an attention to specific objections to its passage which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the constitution has in such cases provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412 1-2 grains each, of standard silver, to be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contracts. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from ninety to ninety-two cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar, authorized by this bill, is worth 8 to 10 per cent. less than it purports to be worth and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposits will when they are issued in insufficient amount to circulate put an end to the receipts of revenue value in gold and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt. \$1,143,493,400 dollars of the bonded debt now outstanding was issued prior to February, 1873, when the silver dollar was unknown in circulation in this country, and was only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation.

\$583,440,350 of the funded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold, when silver had greatly depreciated and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood they would be paid in silver. The sum of \$225,000,000 of these bonds has been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales, by a reduction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which the payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the government would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of interest thereon in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the government in exchange for the same. In view of these facts it will be justly regarded as a grave breach of the public faith to undertake to pay these bonds, principal and interest, in silver coin, worth in the market less than the coin received for them.

It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill, will, under its operations, be equivalent in value to the gold dollar. Many supporters of the bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of inferior value to the money of the world.

The capital defect of the bill is, that it contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts, in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in payment of debts, to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than any dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money in this country, such measure, it will hardly be questioned, will, in the judgment of mankind, be an act of bad faith. As to all debts heretofore contracted, the silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed except by consent of both parties to the contract.

National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity. There is no power to compel the nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The nation owes what it had led or allowed

its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which in my judgment, authorizes the violation of the sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty and should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress and by the people.

It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will in the end defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be worth will in the end defraud not only creditors but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more assuredly than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
President of the United States.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 28, 1877.

Immediately upon the reception of the message both branches of Congress passed the bill over the veto by the required two-thirds vote.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Feb. 25.—Mr. Conkling presented the petition of James Gordon Bennett for congressional aid to his projected North Pole expedition. Mr. Wallace introduced a bill providing for the subsidies to ocean mail lines. Mr. Voorhees' resolution for an inquiry into expenditure of money by Indian tribes of Indian Territory, in support of delegates in Washington, was adopted. Bills relating to the Pacific railroads were introduced and referred. Mr. Plumb submitted an amendment to the military academy bill relating to the manner of filling vacancies in the army. An amendment to the revised statutes relating to forage and mounting of army officers was passed. The house joint resolution to authorize the issue of arms to a military company in Charleston passed.

HOUSE, Feb. 25.—A number of bills were introduced, among them several financial measures for the issue of United States bonds, their substitution for national bank notes, the free coinage of silver, etc. Bills were reported from committees and variously disposed of, among them Banning's army bill, which was reported back, and the bill to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department, which was referred to the committee of the whole. (The bill to forfeit certain railroad land grants was ordered printed and recommitted. The house went into committee of the whole on the Mexican pension bill, but rose without action and adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 26th.—Mr. Ferry was elected president pro tem. in the absence of the vice president by one majority. A resolution was adopted instructing the commissioner of agriculture to investigate diseases of hogs. Other resolutions and bills were considered without action.

HOUSE, Feb. 26.—Committees were called for reports, after which Chalmers of Mississippi made a speech upon southern matters, attacking the returning board of Louisiana. Mr. Butler made his previously announced speech on the finances, which consumed the rest of the session.

SENATE, Feb. 27.—Petitions, resolutions and minor bills were introduced and discussed without action. The house bill to authorize the temporary appointment of pension agents to prevent delay in the payment of pensions in case of vacancies, came up and caused considerable discussion, Blaine, Conkling and other malcontents opposing the bill as intended solely for the relief of the newly appointed pension agents in New York. The bill finally passed, 44 to 8.

HOUSE, Feb. 27th.—A bill to restore Urgeon General Hammond to the army rolls was passed. Bills were passed providing for the publication of the revised statutes, granting the use of tents, ammunition, etc., to the soldiers' reunion at Marietta, and issuing arms and ammunition to Idaho Territory. The bill for pensioning Mexican veterans was taken up, and after discussion in committee the whole went over and the house adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 28.—Several bills were reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Beck tried to call up his bill amending it in expedient to levy taxes to maintain the sinking fund, but the senate refused. Mr. Chaffee introduced a bill organizing the Territory of Lincoln. The bill authorizing a special term of court in southern Mississippi came up, and pending its discussion a message was received from the house announcing that body had passed the silver bill over the president's veto. The senate then passed the bill, 46 to 19. The bill changing time of holding court in Mississippi was then passed, and the senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE, Feb. 28th.—A bill reported from the naval committee requiring that all appropriations for the navy should be made in specific detail was passed. Some minor reports were made when a message was received from the president vetoing the silver bill. The bill was again put upon its passage and passed, 196 to 73, notwithstanding the objections of the president. After a brief sitting of the house in committee of the whole on the Mexican pension bill the house adjourned.

HOUSE, March 1.—Mr. Whyte asked leave to offer a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to institute legal proceedings against such persons as have engaged in the importation of iron and tin plates galvanized with any metal otherwise than by electro battery, that have fraudulently or illegally paid less than the legal rates of duty thereon, or who have fraudulently caused to be levied or collected less than the legal duty thereon, and to enforce the penalties thereon both in civil and criminal courts of the United States. Mr. Whyte explained that the resolution would enforce the collection of \$30,000 of unpaid duty that has been evaded by importers of tin plates.

MILWAUKEE Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm at 1/8c lower, and closed easier; No. 1 hard \$1.14 1/2; No. 1 \$1.13 1/2; No. 2 \$1.09 1/2; February \$1.09; March \$1.09; April \$1.09 1/2. Corn, scarce and nominal; No. 2, 44c. Oats, in fair demand and strong; No. 2 25c. Rye, scarce; No. 1 55c bid. Barley, dull and nominal; No. 2, 54c; March 55c.

PROVISIONS—Nominally a shade firmer; mess pork \$10.30. Lard, prime steam \$7.30.

Chicago Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat, active firm and higher at No. 1 Chicago \$1.10; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge, \$1.09; regular \$1.08 1/2; March \$1.08 1/2; April \$1.08 1/2; No. 3 Chicago \$1.08 1/2; rejected 9c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 42 1/2c cash; 42 1/2c March; 42 1/2c April; 43 1/2c May. Oats, dull, and nominal; gilt edge 24 1/2c; 25c cash; 24 1/2c; 24 1/2c March; 24 1/2c April; 27 1/2c May. Bye, steady and unchanged at 55c. Barley, firmer at 47c.

New York Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 168,000 bush; ungraded spring \$1.28; No. 2 red winter \$1.33; No. 1 \$1.36; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1.28; No. 1 \$1.28; No. 2 Northwestern \$1.25; 1.27. Rye, firm; No. 1 western 72c. Barley, quiet. Malt dull. Corn, unchanged and demand moderate; receipts 46,000 bush. Oats, dull; receipts 24,000 bush; No. 2 white 35c; No. 1 do 35 1/2c; mixed western 34c; 37c.