

# FREE TRADE ROAST.

## "Tariff Reformers" Who Knew What They Wanted and Why They Wanted It.

### Labor-Owning Free Traders Who "Talked Like Dutch Uncles" to Workingmen.

The following extracts are taken from advance sheets of a little work soon to be issued by the Ben Franklin Publishing Company, 902 E. street, Washington, D. C., entitled "The Tariff Riddle: A Key Therein to an Old Debate," by Welker Given, formerly of the Iowa State Register and later of the editorial staff of the Chicago Tribune. This little work treats the matter from a new standpoint and pours a flood of light on the tariff question.

Nothing can be learned from the tariff-revenue-only speeches and documents put forth at present. They are intended for effect merely—to hide and obscure and not to state the facts of free trade.

To get at the truth thinking men must go back and consult the Democratic fathers—the plain-speaking old Southern Bourbons of Jackson's time who had the courage of their convictions and said just what they meant.

The tariff reformers to listen to are the blunt old fashioned Democrats who talked right out in meeting and expressed themselves in a way that let nothing to be guessed at.

A HIGH DEMOCRATIC FREE TRADE AUTHORITY ON LABOR.

First and foremost was the Hon. George McDuffie, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House in 1832, and the leader on the Democratic side. He is quoted with unusual fullness, not only on account of ability and frankness, but because of his position as leader of his party in the popular branch of Congress. Replying to Davis, of Massachusetts, who had asked whether it was expected that Northern white labor would compete with black slave labor or equal it, he replied: "The Democratic leader gave an answer not lacking in honesty or candor. 'Let me tell the gentleman once for all,' thundered McDuffie in his great free trade speech summing up and closing the debate on the Democratic side of the tariff question, 'his right to make any inquiry or question as to the description of labor employed in the Southern States and to assure him that if God gives the people of the South the spirit of his ancestors and mine he will be obliged to compete with just such labor as they choose to employ and upon terms, too, of perfect equality.'"

WAGES HERE OUGHT TO BE THE SAME AS IN ENGLAND.

General McDuffie was a perfectly consistent advocate of a tariff revenue only. He didn't make the slightest concealment of his desire to cheapen labor. Replying further to the Northern champions of protection he said:

"I will now tell the gentleman from Massachusetts, if he will pardon the liberty, what is the natural price of the manufacturing labor of the Northern States estimated in money. It is precisely the same as the manufacturing labor of England and not a cent more.

"EXTRAVAGANT WAGES" IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

Gen. McDuffie did not demand the entire repeal of the tariff, but said he would be satisfied if it was brought down to the basis of revenue only. Answering the claim that this would compel Northern factories and workshops to close, he said:

"The people of the North will continue to manufacture if the duties are entirely repealed. The only difference would be that they would have to curtail their enormous profits and reduce the extravagant wages of their labor and sell their manufactures cheaper."

LABOR A DANGEROUS ELEMENT, "BLEACHED OR UNBLEACHED."

After the close of the session of Congress and the defeat of his bill to make a horizontal cut of the tariff to 12 1/2 per cent., Gen. McDuffie returned to his home in South Carolina and prepared for a contest with constituents to prepare for a contest with the North; told them that the Northern people were declaring openly and boldly that "the free labor of the North must not, shall not, be degraded to the same footing with the slave labor of the South," and after this Gen. McDuffie was elected Governor of his State and in his message to the Legislature he declared, the laboring population, "bleached or unbleached, a dangerous element in the body politic."

NORTHERN WHITE LABOR WOULD CHEAPER THAN SOUTHERN BLACK.

McDuffie was strongly backed by his Democratic associates in his attack on protected Northern labor in the debate in Congress. Lewis of Alabama, who ranked as one of the rights of the South, said he opposed the tariff because it forced wages up to an unnaturally high point in the North. Declaring that "the average price of labor in the Southern States is not more than twenty-five cents a day, while in the North it is thirty cents a day," Mr. Lewis added: "But for the operation of the tariff laws in enhancing the price of Northern labor the state of things would have been completely the reverse of what it now is."

"This opinion, it must be remembered, was not that of a protectionist, but of a free trader and a laborer. As Mr. Lewis plainly and emphatically declared, he wanted a low tariff to bring down Northern wages and make white labor worth less than black."

WORKINGMEN NOT FIT TO VOTE.

In "The Tariff Riddle," the debate of '32 is compared and contrasted with another which took place just before the outbreak of the Rebellion. At this time Gen. M. E. H. Garnett, of Virginia, was one of the stoutest advocates of a tariff for revenue only, and he did not hesitate to display his hostility to the protected labor of the North. Said Gen. Garnett:

"In populous communities, where all are of the same race and universal suffrage and apportionment on mere numbers prevail the Democracy necessarily becomes a government or rather a despotism of the numerical majority. There are many who labor severely for their daily subsistence to devote much attention to political affairs, or to acquire that training which is necessary to render for an intelligent judgment of the issues of the day. Many votes are controlled in great part by patronage and money directly or indirectly used."

DEMOCRATIC PLAN TO MAKE CAPITAL AND LABOR WORK IN BEAUTIFUL HARMONY.

The opinion that manual laborers were unfit to take part in politics and that such matters should be reserved for the leisure of leisure, was held by that other strong Democratic tariff reformer and anti-protectionist, the Hon. Daniel C. De Jarnette, of Virginia. Pointing out that the Southern Confederacy would be established on a free trade basis, he proceeded to vilify as follows on its advantages over the North, where protected labor was sappy and independent:

"At the South our next new republic will have no such element of discord. Capital there owns all labor from which its nature so lowers the man as to make him unfit for society and self-government. Thus capital and labor in our new republic will work in beautiful harmony, and it is thus that African slavery furnishes the only basis upon which Republican liberty can be preserved."

Reviewing the debates from which the foregoing extracts are taken, and giving references to volume and page, the author of "The Tariff Riddle" quotes the luminous

and unanswerable reply made to them by Lincoln. The comparison is then carried further along, and an analysis of the revenue reform arguments on the Mills and McKinley bills is made to show that they are identical with those of 1832, the only difference being that the Democratic fathers spoke out boldly and frankly, while the degenerate tariff reformers of the present day dare not tell the whole truth. It is therefore of the utmost importance to go back to the men who did dare to tell it.

In "The Tariff Riddle" are chapters on "Open Hostility to Labor," "Capital States vs. Labor States," "Another Irrepressible Conflict," "The Planters Against the Farmers," "Which Shall Be Free—Trade or Labor?"

Price, 25 cents; single chapters, 5 cents. Address Ben Franklin Pub. Co., 902 F. street, Washington, D. C.

## REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

### Thousands Saved by Retrenchment in the Revenue Service.

Cheapness in the public service is not by any means a sure test of excellence; economy at the expense of efficiency is extravagance. But administrative officers who reduce expenses, and at the same time improve the service, are certainly entitled to credit.

In the collection of internal revenues, for the first time under the existing laws, the cost was in 1890 reduced below 3 per cent. During the four years from 1885, to 1889, inclusive, the average cost of collection was 3 1/2 to 10 per cent., while for the years 1880, 1891 the average cost was 2.96 per cent.

In the four years first above named the total increase of collections of internal revenue over the previous four years was \$18,000,000, or at the rate of \$4,500,000 per annum, while during the two years 1890 and 1891 the increase was \$10,000,000 over the two years preceding, or at a rate of \$7,500,000 per annum, notwithstanding there were in 1891 \$5,000,000 reduction in tobacco taxes.

In 1888 to collect \$117,000,000 cost \$4,200,000, while in 1891 to collect \$29,000,000 more cost \$900,000 less. Nor are these figures in the Internal Revenue Bureau exceptional. The customs, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving—in short, all the branches of the Treasury show similar reductions of expenses, with no diminution of efficiency.

## HE BIDS YOU BE OF HOPE.

### A Word of Good Cheer for Republicans From James G. Blaine.

I cannot refrain from sending a word of good cheer on the prospects of the Republican party. On all leading measures relating to the industrial and financial interests of the people, we are strong and growing stronger. On the contrary, our opponents are weak and growing weaker. They are divided; we are united. If we do not win it is our own fault. We will be justly censurable if with such great measures involved, every Republican does not feel that he is appealed to personally and that victory in the election depends on him.—James G. Blaine, February 22, 1892.

## HIT 'EM AGAIN.

### A Hot Shot From the Pacific Slope at the Democratic Congress.

It is probable that Oregon and the Northwest generally will like this parsimonious, cheese-paring, humbug-economy Congress a good deal less than they liked the bill which Congress has passed on the subject of such Democratic obligations. By the way, there would have been no billion-dollar Congress had it not been for the temerarious dollar Democratic rebellion. The annual charges on account of that rebellion will exceed two hundred million a year.—Portland Oregonian.

## The Tariff on American Flags.

Here is something characteristically Democratic. The Fort Madison Democrat says, and the Democratic Leader at Des Moines quotes it approvingly:

"The tariff on bunting, 10 cents per square yard and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem. Now who of our congressmen will immortalize his name and gain the applause of every patriot by introducing a bill in congress to take off this tax on patriotism by putting bunting on the free list? It will pass, once introduced, and we verily believe any man who would vote against it would be branded as a traitor by three-fourths at least of all our people. Putting bunting on the free list will have the same effect in reducing the price of flags as putting sugar on the free list had in reducing the price of sugar. When this is done we shall keep a flag constantly flying from a flag staff on the top of the Democrat office and shall use all the influence we can to have one flying over all public buildings, including school houses, whenever such buildings are open and occupied."

That is, here is a Democratic outcry because the flag of the United States is made in the United States and by American hands. These Democrats want the flag made abroad by English hands. That is the way it always was under Democratic rule; every particle of bunting was made in Europe and we could not make an American flag unless it pleased England to let us have the goods. The Republicans changed all that. Every American flag is now made of American goods by American hands. The Fort Madison Democrat and the Leader want that changed and are pining to go back under the flag of England. What an unaccountable creature a Democrat is. He seems to be the deadly enemy of his own country.—Keokuk Gate City.

A tariff picture in the New York Press (Rep.) touching upon reciprocity is worth reproduction.

Democrats say "reciprocity is a Republican humbug." Let us see how the "humbug" works. In January, 1891, the United States sold to Cuba 9,234 sacks of flour.

In January, 1892, the first month of reciprocity in flour under the McKinley act we sold Cuba 67,478 sacks.

The Democratic party will itself claim the credit for reciprocity in one of these days. Twenty-five pounds of granulated sugar for one dollar is one of the hardest arguments that the Democrats will be compelled to meet in the coming campaign.

## WHITE CAPS.

### An Iowa Man Accused of Murder and Ordered to Move.

ELDER, Iowa, Special, April 4.—Speculation is still rife regarding the Mills murder. There is no apparent effort, however, to ferret out the author of the crime. The grand jury adjourned without making much, if any, inquiry into the tragedy. And now comes the "White Caps" with three warning letters addressed to S. G. Palmer, all in the same wording and hand-writing, though bearing different signatures. The missives were suggestively embossed with drawings of skulls and cross bones, daggers and revolvers. They were worded as follows:

"S. G. Palmer: You black-hearted villain—if you don't leave Iowa, and keep yourself separate and apart from it, you will be served as you served Bill Mills when you murdered him with a club. Signed, By order of 'sender,' 'sender.'"

Mr. Palmer was away at that time, going the day before to Denwick to visit his brother. He returned on Thursday and apprehends no trouble from the threat.

## A Murderous Boy.

LIMA, Ohio, April 4.—Some boys were flying kites this afternoon, when a boy named Saunders came up and took Frank Finley's kite from him. The boys were about ten years old, and when Saunders started to go away with it, Frank ran after him. When he had come up with Saunders, the latter suddenly stopped and whipping out a knife plunged it into Finley's breast. The blade, which was six inches long, entered the boy's lung, and Finley fell dead in a few seconds.

## Proved a Poor Reliance.

EL PASO, Tex., April 4.—The suit of Earnest Dale Owen, trustee, vs. the Presidio Mining Company et al., involving a tract of land forty-five miles square, known as the Ronquillo grant and valued at \$6,000,000, on a portion of which is located very valuable mining property, was yesterday decided against the plaintiff, who relied on an alleged Mexican grant issued in 1832 and claimed to have been confirmed by the congress of Chihuahua in 1834. The court held that the alleged grant was not a true grant, and the preterit decree was a forgery.

# A HOSPITAL FIRE.

## A Blaze at Ashland Which Is Almost The Funeral Pyre of Many.

### Burglars Pick Up Much Bootle in a Leisurely Way at Rice Lake.

## AN INFANT WIFE.

### A Milwaukee Girl Not Old Enough to Secure a Divorce.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Pretty little Ida Keeler at the age of fourteen years has had so much experience with matrimony that she has applied to Judge Johnson in the circuit court for a divorce. The defendant, Ida's husband, was a soldier thirty years ago, and is now nearly seventy years of age. He wooed and won Ida in the fall of 1891, and on Nov. 15 of that year they were married. They had not been married long when the veteran began to show signs of intense jealousy. He objected because Mrs. Keeler did not comport herself with the dignity of a mature married woman and occasionally showed a fondness for dolls and blind man's buff. Mr. Keeler resorted to spanking as a means of discipline, which he continued until Jan. 6, when he made a ferocious attack upon Mrs. Keeler and stabbed her. The girl escaped, however, and since that time has not lived with him. When Judge Johnson read the papers in the case and ascertained the ages of the parties to the suit he paused and looked at the complaint. He thought the girl over a few moments and then announced that Mrs. Keeler wasn't old enough to get a divorce in his court, even if she was a matron by law. As a minor she was incompetent to bring suit. He accordingly dismissed the complaint and ordered the infant matrimonial prodigy to engage a guardian, through whom she might secure a divorce.

## MANGY MESS.

### Soldiers at Fort Sheridan Complain Loudly of Poor Rations.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Saturday was the first day of the investigation of the mess hall at Fort Sheridan. Col. Heyl, inspector general of the department of the Missouri, began the investigation yesterday under orders from Gen. Miles, and devoted the greater part of the day to hearing complaints from the men. When he had patiently listened for two hours to the same story from each of forty men of bad and insufficient food, he became convinced that there must be something wrong with the management of the mess hall. Col. Heyl set up a secret court, consisting of himself and his stenographer, in Col. Croton's private office. One by one the soldiers were admitted, and each allowed to take as much or little of the inspector's time as he wished. The majority of them were recruits, who had seen but a few months' service. The complaints from these evidently did not greatly impress the inspector, but when a grizzled veteran who had seen twenty years of service in every part of the United States stated that the mess at Fort Sheridan was the worst he had ever seen, and not to be compared to a mess in the field in active service even, the inspector made special note of his complaint, and it seemed to have great weight with him. He wanted to know the quality and quantity of the food served in the mess hall, and the almost invariable preface to the statements made by each complainant, "The food is bad to begin with. It is frequently like to come out of a cold when it reaches the table. The scraps which are left over are used in hash the next day, and this is generally so strong and redolent that it is impossible to eat it."

## HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

### The Decomposed Body of a Murdered Child Found in an Attic.

CHICAGO, April 4.—What is believed by the police to have been a murder at 2301 Wabash avenue was unearthed to-day. The house is occupied by Mrs. Paine, who rents furnished rooms. A few days ago she noticed a stench in the attic of the house, and to-day it became so offensive that she reported the matter at the Cottage Grove police station. Two officers went to the house and forced open the attic, which had been nailed up. The stench was so great that it was difficult to enter the room. The officers discovered a bundle lying in one corner. It was wrapped up in a muslin cloth, which was covered with blood stains. The bundle was unwrapped and was found to be the body of a three-months old male child. Decomposition had so far advanced that the fingers of the dead infant were dropping off, and the flesh fell from the bones when the body was moved. Across the abdomen of the child was a rash four inches long, evidently inflicted with a knife. Mrs. Paine said she did not know of any one who had lived in the house during the past few months who had given birth to a child, or who would be interested in putting a child out of the way. The police have no doubt that the child was murdered, and are now looking for the murderer.

## NOT CAPTURED YET.

### Pennsylvania Moonshiners Very Evasive Individuals.

SOMERSET, Pa., April 4.—Sheriff Good and his posse of twenty-five men, who have been scouring the surrounding country for the past thirty-six hours in search of the moonshiners William C. Miller and William Pritts, who killed old man Herestetter, returned here to-night, being unable to locate their men. Revenue Agent Culbertson is expected to arrive here soon and fit out an expedition peculiarly fitted for their capture. Sheriff Good says it is impossible to capture the moonshiners with a large body of men. The outlaws have many friends in the mountains, and are so familiar with the country that it is no trouble for them to find hiding places within a short distance of their pursuers. It is learned to-night that William C. Miller and Pritts intend to kill young Herestetter, a nephew of Jonathan Herestetter, and the young Beals who witnessed the bloody crime. If the moonshiners succeed in carrying out their threat, they will have to surrender to the authorities. It has come to light that there are at least thirty illicit distilleries operating in the mountains of this and Fayette county. The moonshiners are organized in a society called the "Freundschaft."

## A MILLIONAIRE'S SEARCH.

### For the Body of His Son, Whose Death Is Unexplained.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Daniel T. Woodrow, a retired millionaire and iron manufacturer of Cincinnati, has begun a search for the body of his son, Henry C. Woodrow, who died in the county hospital here in February. The young man was sent to California for his health and to break himself of the liquor habit. He received liberal remittances from home, and one of the men who helped him to spend the money was Fireman Perry, employed in the California cable road engine house. One night Woodrow was found in the engine house with his skull fractured. Perry disappeared and though it was known that Woodrow had received a considerable sum of money the day before, none was found on him. No investigation was made, and it is uncertain whether the body was buried in a potter's field or dissected by medical students.

## A SEANCE WITH HUNGARIANS.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 4.—During a row here this afternoon a party of Hungarians beat and probably fatally cut Charles Seifried. Officers who pursued the Hungarians came up with them on the outskirts of the town. The Hungarians paid no attention to the command of the officers to halt, and Officer Wallace fired three shots at them. One of the bullets struck Charles Seifried in the hand and the rest of the party fled and escaped into the woods. A posse organized to pursue them, but could not overtake them.

## Walt Whitman's Will.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 4.—The will of Walt Whitman was read last night to his relatives and several friends. The exact terms of the will could not be learned. It is known, however, that he made his sister executrix, allowed his housekeeper the use of his house for a year and appointed Dr. Buck of Ontario, Can., and Horace Toubel of this city his literary executors.

## Dr. Parkhurst's Work Bears Fruit.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The saloons of this city were tightly closed to-day, and thirsty New Yorkers had to rely on prohibition drinks. The police issued an order Saturday to all saloonkeepers that they must shut up or stand the consequences. The order so far as known, was strictly obeyed. This was the result of the grand jury presentment founded upon the charges made by Dr. Parkhurst.

## For Torpedo Vessels.

NAPLES, April 4.—Secret trials of a liquid combustible to be used by torpedo vessels have recently been made at Spezzia. The tubes were exposed to a powerful heat. There was no smoke. Everything worked perfectly, and the boilers required no repairs. Officers declare that one result will be a radical change in torpedo boats and that the new combustible gives torpedoes more force with great economy in space and weight. A depot is being built at Spezzia in which to store the liquid.

# CONGRESS.

## Proceedings of the House and Senate.

SAFETY. No business was transacted in the senate today.

HOUSE. The attendance of members in the house this morning was small. Among the gentlemen present silver was the chief subject of conversation.

The house proceeded under a special order to the consideration of the pension bills reported favorably from the committee of the whole at the last Friday's public session. Seventeen private pension bills were passed, and then, at 2 o'clock, public business was suspended and the colleagues of the late Francis B. Spinola, of New York, proceeded to pay tributes of respect to his memory.

## MONDAY, MARCH 28.

SENATE. Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Pierre, S. D., was placed on the calendar.

Senator Gorman reintroduced his bill of last congress, prohibiting Canadian railroads from doing business in the United States unless they comply with the interstate commerce act.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 toward the legitimate expenses of entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic at their 26th annual encampment in Washington city next fall.

HOUSE. The house consumed the entire day in considering bills reported from the committee on the District of Columbia, several of which were passed.

After the house had passed to the consideration of uninteresting routine business Speaker Crisp announced that the committee on rules would not deem it proper to report a rule preventing filibustering and forcing a vote on the silver question. This practically settles the matter in the house.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

SENATE. After two hours discussion in executive session to-day, the senate unanimously ratified the Bering sea arbitration treaty.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would on Monday next move to take up the senate bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's address the resolution was agreed to, and then the senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive business, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

SENATE. The tariff debate was today resumed in the house of representatives, but the discussion was rather uninteresting after the exciting scenes that have been provoked by the silver controversy during the past week.

On motion of Mr. Hull, of Iowa, a senate bill was passed, with a slight amendment, to establish a port of delivery at Des Moines. The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

SENATE. The senate today considered further the Indian appropriation bill, the discussion being on the subject of army officers being assigned to the duties of Indian agents.

Mr. Hawley moved to amend by adding a proviso that whenever the president should be of the opinion that the good of the service requires it he may appoint a civilian.

Senator-elect R. Q. Miles was introduced into his new dignity today and his credentials referred to the proper committee.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

SENATE. The free wool bill was the principal topic of discussion in the house today.

The report of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries recommending the repeal of the mail subsidy act was submitted to the house by Mr. Enloe. It takes the broad ground of dissent from the policy of granting subsidies to persons engaged in any character of pursuits whatever, which policy, it asserts, is robbery, in the teeth of the law.

The house passed these bills: Extending the Marquette, Mich., by the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Dewitt, Mo.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

SENATE. Senator Mills, of Texas, fairly entered upon his senatorial duties today, and accepted of the committee places vacated by the retirement of his predecessor, Chilton.

Mr. Hansbrough offered an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill for a commission to negotiate with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians in North Dakota for the cession of the right and in which they claim their lands. Agreed to.

Mr. Dawes moved to strike out of the bill the provision for the assignment of army officers to the duties of Indian agents and insisted that the motion should go over till Monday.

HOUSE. In the house Mr. Catchings, on the resolution on rules, reported back the resolution of seven members to investigate the charges made against the census bureau.

Mr. Wilcox offered an amendment to put the matter into the hands of the committee on census which afterward was agreed to.

Bills were reported to the house providing for the local government for the territory of Utah, and for the election of judges pro tem in the territory of Oklahoma.

Representative Savers, of Texas, reported an urgency deficiency bill to the house. It aggregates \$562,550, of which \$450,000 is to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the collection of customs revenues. For the 11th census an appropriation of \$100,000 is made.

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