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BOISTEROUS BEASTS

The Animals Have a Hard Fight, The Bulls Gaining a Slight Advantage.

May Wheat Declining to 79⅞c, Recovers to 82¼c, ¼c Over Saturday.

Corn, Pork and All Other Products Close at an Advance, with Better Prospects.

Little Interest in Wall Street--Union and Northern Pacifics Strong--Western Union Lower.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 7.—More intense excitement was felt in the markets on 'change than on any preceding day, and at no time since the decline commenced has the confusion in the grain pit been so great or the fluctuations so rapid and severe. Commission houses found it difficult at times to execute orders on limits, and the crowd in the grain pits resembled a howling mob. All articles handled for future delivery suffered a further decline, which was partly due to the suspension of a large dealer on the long side and fears that others would go under. But as no other failures occurred, the markets showed a steadier tendency. Confidence was further strengthened by the snow storm and the reports of colder weather as far south as Kansas, and all articles closed at an advance, though the feeling was feverish. The fact that no further failures have occurred on the heavy decline is regarded as a proof that the property of all kinds is in the hands of strong parties, and that the process of liquidation will be materially diminished hereafter. Many of those who have heretofore been persistent bears have also left the trade or are inclined to the bull side. Wheat was stronger and advanced 1⅜c from the opening figure, which was 80⅞c for May. The lowest point reached for May wheat this year was touched to.day, 79⅞c, and it closed at 82⅝c. The feeling in corn was weak at first, but became active under a good buying trade. Provisions were more animated, especially lard.

Wheat was unusually active, and the volume of trading large, but values underwent rapid and wide changes. The receipts were small and the outward inspection aggregrated 194,000 bushels of contract grades of spring, but these features were more than offset by lower quotations form New York and Liverpool, the latter market being quoted dull and depressed at a decline of 3@6d per quarter. Opening prices were about the same as the close on 'change on Saturday, but there was a general disposition among holders to realize. Especially was this the case with those who were holding on slender or exhausted margins. The situation was further aggravated immediately after the opening by the announcement of a suspension and prices receded to 77⅞c, being the lowest heretofore reached, but recovered to 82¾c. There was large buying for investment by strong parties, and this did much to restore confidence and turn prices upward. The fact that prices closed at 1 o'clock at 1c over the same hour on Saturday, was also regarded as a favorable condition by many. Early sales of June were at 83@83¼c, sold to 83⅜c, then broke to 82c, went up to 83⅜c, down to 82½c, then began to improve, and sold irregularly to 84¾c then fluctuated within a range of about ½c, falling near the close to 84⅛c, closing at about 84⅛@84¼c. July ranged at 83@86c, closing at about 85⅜c. On the call wheat was active and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 82⅜c for May, while on the curb it was unsettled and closed at 82⅛c.

Corn was active and irregular, and opened weak in sympathy with other articles, but afterwards recovered sharply, though at the close it was about ¼c lower than Saturday for May and June, with July unchanged. The opening prices were considerably lower than Saturday, and soon became demoralized, selling irregularly 1¾c below Saturday's closing, but then reacted irregularly fully 2c from the lowest point, but just at the close dropped ⅝c, closing unsettled. Car lots of gilt-edged No. 2 sold at 47½@48¾, closing at about 48½c. June was ¾@1⅛c over May. It opened at 50½@51c, sold at 50c, went up to 50¾c, off to 49⅞c, rallied to 51¼c, off to 49⅞c, with some sales at 49¾c, then up irregularly to 51¾c, with some trading at 51⅞c, and just at the close fell to 51¼c, closing at 1:10 at 51¼@51⅜c. July ranged at 51¾@53⅞c, closing at 53¼@53⅜c.

Pork was very unsettled, though after an early break of 50@55c, the market exhibited more strength and steadiness, and at the close was quoted all around the best figures of the day. The days fluctuations in the principal futures, May and June, covered a range of 50@53c. Trading was active and entirely speculative. Cash pork sold at $16, and closed at $16@16.05. The first sales of May were at $16.10, sold up to $16.15, then down irregularly to $15.60, advanced to $16.15, and ruled steady to the close, closing at $16.10@16.12½. June ruled active and unsettled; opened at $16.40, sold off to $15.85, up again to $16.27½, and then ruled steady to the close, closing at $16.22½@16.25.

Lard was irregular, but as in pork there was more strength to the market during the last half of the day than early. The opening was weak, but after prices had suffered a material decline, quite an improvement occurred in the prevailing feeling. The range for the day was about 17½c on the principal futures. The market closed 10c under Saturday.

A. M. Wright & Co. say: "At present we feel exceedingly cautious about tendering advice, but will say that prices have touched a point where they would be largely influenced upward under buying by capitalists at the slightest indications of injury to the growing crop by adverse weather or other causes.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "The market is now no doubt badly short, and could easily be bulled a few cents if taken hold of by strong parties, and that is just the danger always after such a sharp decline, and we think the market is now very unsafe to make further short sales, although there is nothing in a legitimate way that warrants any material or permanent advances. The export demand has not increased materially, since the decline, and is as yet very insignificant. While we think prices will most likely rule lower in the end, at the same time we believe the shortage in the market is now sufficient to give us a lively reaction, if taken hold of by strong parties. We look for an active scalping market now, and purchasers on the breaks will probably pay. We may see just as lively times on the bull side as we have seen on the bear side. We think the stuff too low now to sell short, but at the same time think investors may buy it for less money later on."

McCormick, Kennett & Day say: "We can't get a permanent advance until the visible supply of wheat is materially reduced, and if the sun shines to-morrow lower prices will result. The price of wheat is very low but nobody seems disposed to pay for our large stock and carry it into the new crop with the present outlook. There seems no end to the liquidation in corn. The demand for grade continues good, but contract corn is heavy and unsalable. The bears say a large amount of our stock will be out of condition unless moved."

Crittenden & Harvey say: "We do not know nor cannot say that Europe will take our wheat at any price. But we do believe that values are now low enough to attract the most conservative investors, and while we may get another weak spell, we would watch for it and if it should come, we would buy, as it seems to us as if wheat bought at current prices is about certain to make a good profit. We regard corn worth the money that it is now selling at, when all conditions are duly considered, and should be a splendid purchase."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 7.—Money was fairly well called for to-day, and was reported in sufficient supply for business requirements, going out on gilt-edge paper at 5@6 per cent., and on the average business paper at 6@7 per cent. New York exchange ruled quiet at 25c premium, ahd foreign was steady at $4.86 for sixty-day documentary sterling. The bank clearings were $9,504,000, against $8,543,000 on Saturday.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Telegram to the GLOBE.]

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—There has been no abatement in charge of Saturday's excitement. Wheat opened at 84 cents this morning and advanced to 85c, but in a few minutes dropped off to a shade under 84c.; and at noon the market was very weak. Everybody expected an upward move in prices to-day, and the continued depression made things look very sick on 'change. It is rumored that a syndicate, headed by C. J. Kershaw, of this city, and Chicago, has contracted to deliver 10,000,000 bushels of wheat in Liverpool at 99c. The report has caused much gossip in speculative circles. About noon there was a change in the wheat markets, and prices began booming. Up to the close the prices had advanced on May from 84c to 86¼c. These prices are about 4c above Chicago. The turn has come, and it is now believed that prices will now go up rapidly. There has been heavy speculative buying since noon. Heavy purchases for foreign shipments caused the sudden upward flurry.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—The stock market displayed considerable vim this morning for these times. There was quite a lively deal in Union Pacific, with an advance of over 1 per cent. in it. The balance were not particularly active, but they all showed an improvement over the opening figures. Omaha preferred rose to 91. The market reacted in the last hour. Western Union Telegraph lost all the advance of the morning, going below 69 several times. The proposed issuing os $1,000,000 bonds appears to be too much for it. Stocks were quite dull at times, and during the afternoon seemed heavy, San Francisco preferred sold at 47 to-day, and would probably do better with some encouragement. There was a firm feeling in the Northern Pacifics. The coalers just about held their own. The leading operators appear to take no more interest in the situation than they did last week, and until they do see fit to make their power felt we may expect but little in the way of activity or change in values sufficient to make the market attractive to outsiders. The close was exceedingly tame.

Henry Clews & Co. say: "The stock market was more active to-day, and had frequent moderate fluctuations, which was a cheerful sign and change for the commission firms. The larger part of the business transacted, however, was confined to room traders, who are begining to look upon dollars made by scalps as being as big as cart wheels, and the competition and nimbleness evinced by the fraternity in gunning for them is greater and sharper than has been experienced during the present decade. The closing was week and somewhat less promising.

Petroleum took its turn, opening at 82¼c and selling down to 79½c. It would appear from the sharp rally in wheat, after the May option touched 79⅞c, lower than was predicted by the most sanguine bear, that the decline had gone for enough for the present, and it was about time to try an other tack. This feeling was increased by reports of unfavorable weather. While there is no evidence of a marked consumption or export demand to reduce the surplus, the bottom price cannot now be far off, and it looks to us as if the bull side would be the safest to follow hereafter. We recommend buying in the future on breaks for quick upturns."

BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, April 7.—The Mark Lane *Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: The outlook for the wheat crop is very good. Trade in wheat is off and stands depressed. Flour is lower; maize easier, especially new mixed American. Barley is dull and in favor of buyers. Oats have advanced three pence. Trade in cargoes off coast is low. Four arrived; one was sold and three were withdrawn. Quotations for cargoes on passage or shipment declined 6d @1s. The sales of English wheat for the week were 48,100 quarters at 37s 7d a quarter, against 57,733 quarters at 42s for the corresponding week last year.

Territorial Court News.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

YANKTON, D. T., April 7.—Recent arrivals of persons supposed to be subpœnaed as witnesses lead to the supposition that the grand jury contemplate the investigation of the organization of Faulk county, where Wm. B. Tubbits, charged with receiving land and money in payment for the location of a county seat at Lafoon. It is announced that the grand jury will be in session three or four weeks longer. Judge Edgerton has been requested by Judge Hudson to sit in the Ward murder case in Grand Forks. In compliance with the request he will go to Grand Forks about the 1st of July, which is the earliest date possible, as he has three court terms to dispose of first.

A Sad Accident.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 7.—C. P. Willard, secretary of the Eureka detective association in this city, was shot and killed this afternoon. Together with several ladies and gentlemen he took a walk up the mountains. He carried a rifle—while going up the mountain with a young lady, he gave her the handle as a cane, he holding the muzzle in his left hand. The weapon was discharged, and the bullet entered his left side, going into his heart. He died immediately.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Baltimores 0, Bufalos 1 in ninth inning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Athletics 9, Philadelphias 8. Nine thousand people witnessed the game.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—Detroits 6, Virginias 5.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Providence 10, Washington 3.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Education Bill Finally Passed by the Senate by a Vote of 33 to 11.

Spirited Speech, in which Politics Made the Disputants Use Sharp Repartee.

Representative Converse Unable to Get His Wool Tariff Bill the Precedence.

Hurd Makes an Effective Speech, Which is Frequently Applauded, Even by Both Sides.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—After transacting unimportant business, the senate resumed consideration of the education bill.

Senator Brown spoke in its support in answer, opposing the argument made by Senator Morgan on Saturday.

Senator Voorhees followed, saying on a measure so non-partisan as this he could meet with men of any and all political parties. This bill, he said, should be received with favor by all sections and all clases. The seeds of discord had been sown early in the history of our national government and this was a measure to wipe out the last vestige of the results of that discord. The measure came from the right quarter, from New England, and Voorhees, not only as a western senator, but with the blood of the south in his veins, could cordially support it. It was not a measure for the education of the colored people alone, but all the people. It was a grand measure of reconciliation. What had we all been praying for during the last twenty years? Was it not for whole souled and hearty reconciliation? What measure that could be devised would better bring about that result than this bill? Voorhees thought it late in the day to protest against national aid to state education, since not only had hundreds of millions of acres of land been given to separate states for education, but since the war $6,000,000 in cash had been expended by the national government in the establishment and support of freedmen's schools, and $400,000 for the education of Indian children at Hampton and Carlisle, and all this, without a protest from the gentlemen who oppose the measure. He believed that there were certain great rights reserved to the states, and there was a character of strict construction that was still to be upheld and contended for, but the strict construction of the old time had been born of slavery, and now slavery, with its special form of strict construction, to which it gave rise, was dead. The acquisition of Louisiana and Texas had been effected during a period even of strictest construction, yet without any express authority in the constitution. If we could extend our flag over foreign soil, could we not educate our people? Voorhees represented a state that was out of debt, but when the towns of southern Indiania were swept by a distructive flood and the legislature of the state could not be convened in time ot avoid a great public calamity. Vohries and his colleague had asked Congress to give substantial aid in the emergency and Congress had promptly given it, and nobody had thought it an exercise of unconstitutional power.

Senator Hoar's first amendment was then taken up, providing that the amount to be distributed the first year be $7.000,000, the second year $10,000,000, the third $15,000,000, and then diminish at the rate of $2,000,000 yearly, until the expiration of the eighth year, when the appropriations shall cease. The amendment was agreed to: 38 yeas, 12 nays.

Another amendment of Senator Hoar's was agreed to, providing that equal opportunity of education be given to all children of the state.

An amendment offered by Sherman, providing that the money shall be used only fo common schools, not sectarian in character.

Senator Morgan inquired ir this provision aimed at the Catholics.

Senator Sherman replied, it was not aimed at the Catholics, Methodists or Presbyterians especially, but it was his idea that public money should be disbursed only for non-sectarian schools. He himself believed the intelligent Catholics of the country were coming to the conclusion that many of their ideas about common schools are erroneous.

Senator Hoar remarked, in the city in which he resided there was no more stauneh friends of the common schools, as a rule, than the Catholics The amendment was agreed to, 32 yeas to 18 nays.

The first of the amendments heretofore offered by Senator Harrison was taken up. It provides that no state shall receive any benefits of the act until the governor of the state file with the secretary of the interior an annual statement, showing the attendance at the schools and the expenditures for them.

Senator Williams opposed the compelling of the governor of a state to report to any national authority.

Senator Hawley remarked. No national authority could order the governor of a state to do anything

Senator Garland stated, the United State's government could could not recognize any state officer except the governor.

Senator Morgan said, there was a provision in the constiution of Alabama that prohibited the state from using the principal of any money, it could only use the interest.

In reply to a suggestion from Senator Logan, regarding the new issues, Morgan said, he did not care for the new issues, the old issues were good enough for him. He, Morgan, was not a presidential candidate.

Senator Butler suggested it was not at all impossible. The secretary of the interior might use this money as a corruption fund. It had been done before, and would be done again if this bill was passed. He did not care if that officer was a Democrat or a Republican. If a million dollars were put into the hands of a cabinet officer to be sent into a state, it was not impossible, indeed it was not improbable, in the light of past events, for that officer to say to the governor of a state, "carry your state for my political party and you shall have this money, and if you do not I shall pick such flaws in your certificate you cannot get this money."

Senator Plumb thought the danger greater that the governor might use the money for political purposes on his own account, or for the benefit of his own political party.

Senator Harrison remarked that Senator Beck had the other day, speaking for his party, said: "We never trust men twice." Harrison said that might do for the party of the senator, "but," said he, "on this side of the chamber we do not trust men twice. If we did not it might not be possible for us to be on friendly relations with some of the senators on the other side of the chamber."

Senator Morgan added, "nor your own party either."

Several senators protested against politics being brought into the discussion of this humanitarian question. Several attempts to amend the amendment of Harrison were voted down, and the amendment was agreed to.

A motion of Logan was agreed to, striking out the permitted states having less than 5 per cent. of illiteracy, to use the money for normal schools or industrial education. A number of amendments offered by Harrison were agreed to.

The bill being completed as in committee of the whole, it was reported to the senate, read three times and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Blair,	Garland,	Manderson,
Brown,	George,	Miller, N. Y.,
Cull,	Hampton,	Morrill,
Cameron, Wis.,	Harrison,	Pike,
Colquitt,	Hoar,	Platt,
Conger,	Jackson,	Pugh,
Cullom,	Jonas,	Ransom,
Dawes,	Jones, Fla.,	Riddleberger,
Dolph,	Kenna,	Sawyer,
Edmunds,	Logan,	Williams,
Frye,	McMillan,	Wilson—33.

NAYS.

Bayard,	Harris,	Morgan,
Butler,	Hawley,	Pendleton,
Coke,	Maxey,	Saulsbury,
Groome,	Miller, Cal.,—11.	

The senate adjourned, the chair first laying before the senate as the next business in order the bankruptcy bill.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—On motion of Mr. Jordan, a joint resolution was passed directing the secretary of the interior to deliver to the Cincinnati law library a complete set of reports of the United States supreme court and circuit and district courts, two complete sets of the revised statutes, and sundry other public documents.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Glasscock, a memorial from the California legislature, asking a speedy passage of the Chinese immigration act.

By Mr. Hill, authorizing the president to nominate a commissioner to fill the existing vacancy in the international prison commission, and appoint a delegate to attend the meeting of the international prison congress at Rome.

By Mr. Wood, a resolution calling on the secretary of state for information concerning the threatened confiscation of the American college, Italy.

By Mr. Wilson, Iowa, a memorial from the Iowa legislature asking for the forfeiture of unearned land grants.

By Mr. Fidler, to enable the attorney general to collect statistics in relation to criminal and convict labor.

By Senator Keifer, to dispense with the use of models in the patent office.

By Mr. Hopkins, providing for an indenture apprenticeship in the District of Columbia and in the territories.

By Mr. Young, to incorporate the Cherokee & Arkansas River Railway company.

By Mr. Lovering granting pension ot $8 a month to all soldiers and sailors who served sixty days in the late war, and were honorably discharged.

By Mr. Maginnis creating the Montana & Idaho railroad company.

By Mr. Springer a resolution calling on the president for copies of all correspondence in the state department, regarding the confiscation or conversion by the Italian government of the property of the American college in Italy, and requesting him, if in his opinion the proper occasion has arisen, to interpose the good offices of the United States, to protect the property of American citizens in Italy from confiscation and conversion by that government.

By Mr. King to increase the efficiency of the river observations of the signal services. Also, to aid support common schools.

By Mr. Randall, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting apart April 8th and May 13th for the consideration of the bills reported by the committee on territories, and to include bills for the creation of new territories or states. Adopted.

"Mr. Stocklager moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making bills for the erection of public buildings a continuing special order for April 9th. Mr. Stocklager said, the committee on public buildings had reported thirty bills, which where on the public calendar, and there were twenty-four senate bills on the speakers table. Unless this resolution were adopted, it was extremely doubtful whether any of them sould be passed, and the house must now decide what its policy will be on the question. The average appropriation of the house bills was $112,000. Mr. Holman opposed the resolution and described the condition of the public business of the house. Only five of the thirteen appropriation bills have been passed and there were pending the tariff bill, and bills for the forfeiture of land grants, and while such important measures remained unacted upon, it was now proposed to crowd them out for the purpose of considering bills making appropriations of $7,000,000 not recommended by the head of any department.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said this was an old game, which he has been once before called to order for characterizing as log rolling.

Mr. McMillan took the same view.

Mr. Belford supported the resolution asserting that the government should secure for itself a home in every city. Let demagoguges go the devil, and let the members stand up like men for judgment and discretion.

The motion agreed to; ayes 162; nays 72.

Mr. Converse secured the floor, and moved to suspend the rules and press the bill restoring the duty of 1867 on wool. The second being considered as ordered, the thirty minute debate allowed by the rules was begun.

Mr. McKinney expressed his approval of the measure and the earnest desire it should be enacted as the law of the last house, but had no opportunity to vote on the wool measure as an independent proportion. No sooner had the act of last winter gone into operation than Republicane everywhere, and many Democrats in Ohio, came to recognize the injustice of reducing the duty. He appealed to the gentlemen on the other side to support this measure, and he did so more boldly, because their brethren in Ohio, last fall, had promised the people they would restore the wool duty at the beginning of the present session. The Democrat orators on every stump made this promise, and he would print extracts from their speeches with his remarks. He had a pamphlet issued by the authority of the Democratic state convention which declared that if Hoadly were elected governor, the Democrats in the first days of the session, would wipe out this iniquity which had been inflicted by the Republican party. He asked the Democrats to keep their pledge. They had gathered the fruits of the people's faith, and now he thought they should keep their promises.

Mr. Hinley supported the motion, and said in the locality where he lived the restoration of the duty of 1867 was regarded as a matter of simple, pure, unmitigated justice.

Mr. Wilkins said it was not often the farmers came asking legislation, and when they did, congress should give them a respectful hearing. He therefore supported the bill.

Mr. Morrison called attention to the fact that when the tariff commission ended their eight months' exercise, it fixed the duty on wool as it was in the law to-day. Its report was approved by the gentlemen on the other side, and their protective friends, few in number, on his, by the senate and by the conference. Professedly these gentlemen wanted to undo their work, and restore the duty to the rate at which it stood before the passage of the tariff bill. What estimate was to be made of their professions he left the country to say. Whatever might be the different views on questions of protective bounties, duty on wool could not be justly and rightly considered apart from the duty on woolen goods, into which wool entered as a large part of its manufacture. A bill has been reported to the house on the genera subject of the tariff, as well as on the rate on wool and woolen goods. He would ask the house on Thursday night to take up that bill, and consider the wool question among others. He yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. Hurd, as this was claimed to be a sort of "Ohio question." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hurd said, he opposed this motion, because it proposed to restore the duty on wool, and thereby increase its price. It did so directly, by increasing the price of the foreign wool required in domestic manufactures. The question thus plainly presented was, ought the price of wool to be increased by legislation? There were three classes interested in the answer to that question. First, those who consumed the articles made from wool; second, those who manufactured woolen goods, and, third, those who produced the raw wool itself. The manifest effect on the first class would be to increase the price of woolen goods, for the price of the material of which an article was made could not be increased without increasing the price of the article itself. Ought the price of woolen goods to be increased? To that question there ought to be but one answer. At all times and in all circumstances in our nothern climate, wool was an indispensable article of daily consumption. It was shelter to the houseless, covering to the shivering, and fuel when the light of the fire was extinguished. To workingmen, artisans and mechanics labor without the protection of woolen clothing would be insufferable, and their condition miserable indeed. If these remarks were true ordinarily, how painfully true now. This had been a winter of unexampled severity. More than half a million men were out of employment, and strong men everywhere were seeing their families starving because they could not get the work they were anxious to do. Had the house of representatives nothing more to say than this, that the necessaries of life should be increased in prices, the very proposition mocking their misfortunes. To pass this bill, would be to do an unforgivable wrong to the millions. It was not an auspicious time to make clothing dearer to the poor. If bounties were needed for any industry, in God's name, take them out of the overflowing treasury, not out of the suffering poor. [Applause]. What effect would it have on the manufacturing interest? That interest everywhere was in a state of depression, many mill owners had gone into insolvency, many had reduced the hours of labor, many had shut down for a time, a few were running all the time and to the full extent of their capacity. In the midst of this depression, did the house propose to add to their burdens by increasing the price of raw materials. One of the chief causes of the present depression was the high price on foreign wool. To-day, even as the law stood, the price of foreign wool to American manufacturers was nearly 60 per cent higher than it was at the port of shipment. In American mills 300,000,000 pounds of wool were used in 1880; of this 75,000,000 pounds were imported. There was enough power in the mills to produce nearly twice as much as they did. The American mills could manufacture 600,000,000 pounds annually. The high duty prevented the manufacturer from getting the wool they were requiring to have in order to make up for the deficiency of the home production, and by this very tariff he was kept from the markets of the world. England sold abroad $120,000,000 worth of woolen goods annually. America sold abroad scarcely $400,000 worth. Pass this bill, and increase the price of foreign wool, and the house would add to the embarassment of every woolen manufacturer and compel a further reduction of wages and lock still more tighly against him the markets of the world. This was attempted to be justified on the ground that the American farmer would get a better price for his wool. This he denied. What was the market for the farmer? No man bought wool and brought it to his own house and made his own clothes. It was the American manufacturer who created the market, and just as he prospered or was depressed was the price of wool high or low. [Applause.] It was natural that men in prosperity should pay better prices than men whom adversity had overtaken. He, Hurd, charged that the low price of American wool was largely attributable to the high price of foreign wool. There were three grades of wool in the market, superfine, intermidiary and carpet. Of these America did not produce the superfine or carpet wools, and therefore no duty on them would be of benefit to any farmer. As to the intermediary grade this was the situation. The wools of foreign countries had a texture and fibre which the American wool did not possess, and the American manufacturer needed them to mix with the American wool. No man make a good suit of clothes out of cloth made from American wool. Only let foreign wool in free, or reduce the duty and more foreign would be imported, and that would make a greater demand for American wool. Every pound of intermediate wool imported would make more available every pound raised here. Foreign wool did not come into competition with American wool. but was supplemented to its efficiency. From 1847 to 1860, the farmers got five cents per pound more than they did during the period of the high protective tariff. In England, when its proposition was made to take the duty off wool, it was antagonized by the wool growers but the result had been could the price of wool had steadily advanced. He believed, if wool were put on the free list today, with a corresponding reduction in the duty on woolen goods, the result would be a large increase of manufactories, a large increase in the number of operatives employed, at least ten per cent. increase in the price paid the farmer, and a reduction of twenty-five per cent. to people who had to buy woolen goods. He had been requested by the legislature of Ohio to vote to restore the duty on wool. He had respect for the Ohio legislature as a body and for its individual members, but he would not vote to make woolen clothing dearer to the laboring population of the country, if every Democrat in Ohio asked him to do so. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] In conclusion he said: Woe to the party who proposes to obtain power by making the expenses of living heavier and the struggle still harder to those who can scarcely carry it on now. The path to victory for such a party is through the misfortunes and suffering of their fellow men. If lifted into power it will be on the arm of taxation and monopoly. The leaves of the laurel wreath will be entwined with the poison vine which will cause them to wither. For one, I do not care that the party to which I belong shall come into power until it be to give freer trade to the people, a better investment to capital, larger wages to the laborer and greater glory to the American name." [Continued applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Converse said, the pending question was not one as to whether the laboring people should be compelled to buy higher priced clothing. He would have liked, if his colleague had shown by facts and figures that the price of clothing was cheaper now than it had been prior to the passage of the tariff bill. Statistics did not sustain the gentleman's rhetoric. The question was, whether this great industry should be kept in the hands of American citizens, or whether its profits should be divided among foreign nations. [Applase.] The wool industry was the largest single industry in the United States. There were 1,020,728 flocks of sheep in the country, and the annual product amounted to $150,000,000. It furnished employment to more than 2,000,000 men, not women and children, but strong men. What was the effect of the gentleman's proposition? The gentleman quoted England as an example. Did not gentleman know, did not everyone know that American free trade meant British protection? [Applause, principally on the Republican side.] Did not everybody know that when the tariff on wool was cut down, so much money was put into the pockets of the Britishers in Australia? His colleague was entirely mistaken when he talked about the fibre of wool. There was was finer fibre produced in Australia, but super or a more elastic fibre could be produced within the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan and Vermont. The wool farmers had sent more petitions to congress than had been sent by all the other industries put together, they had represented, that if the wool tariff was not restored the industry must necessarily go into decline, for the reason, that in Australia, where they had perennial pastures a hundred square miles could be rented for $100 a year. The question was not whether there should be cheap wool and cheap clothing, but whether the industry should be preserved for our own people. In a few years, if the tariff could be kept at what it was in 1857 the United States would be able to control its own markets, without a tariff, but in the present condition of things, our woollens must be driven necessarily from the market. In the past year they had lost $1,000,000 on account of the reduction of duty, and it did not affect the price of clothing. The money was taken out of the pockets of the farmers for the benefit of nobody except the speculator, trader and 20,000 woolen manufacturers of the country. His colleague said, the manufactories could work up 600 million pounds of wool, and he wanted the machinery put in motion, while the two million men who were to furnish the raw material were to be deprived of their rights. This theory of a free raw material was a fallacy. The motion was then lost, yeas 119, nays 126.

Mr. Thompson, Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution, declaring it unwise and unexpedient for the present congress to abolish or reduce the tax on spirits distilled from grain. In a brief debate which followed York and Cox, of North Carolina offered a motion, and advocated an entire repeal of the internal revenue laws.

Mr. White, Ky-, also opposed the motion, and favored the reduction of tax on distilled spirits after January 1, 1887, to fifty cents per gallon, and change the existing law so as to provide that the tax shall be paid within sixty days after the spirits have been put in bond.

Mr. Willis supported the motion, saying he did not sympathise with the gentlemen who wanted to reduce the price of whisky. He stood here for dear whisky. It was a luxury and a proper thing for taxation. He did not think the threat of repealing the tax should be held over the distiller, disturbing their business.

Mr. Kasson favored the motion, on the ground that the whisky industry was liable to a serious financial disturbance, so long as the question remained in doubt. The last internal tax to be taken off, should be the tax on whisky.

Mr. Springer thought the great mass of the people desired to have whisky taxed, and he wanted congress to give notice that this tax of seventy million dollars would remain on the statute books until the public debt was paid, and the people could get cheaper blankets and cheaper necessaries of life. Motion was agreed to and the resolution adopted. Yeas 179, nays 33.

Mr. Kellogg introduced the following bills, which were referred to the committee on commerce: For the improvement of the Bayou Placquimine and for a lock at its mouth, $50,000; for improving the bayou Teche $10,000; for bayou Terrebonne, $5,000; for Atchifalaya river and channel, $20,000; for Calcasion river, $10,000; for Bayou Carlin, $10,000; including survey and estimates Bayou La Fourche, $10,000. Adjourned.

At Louisville, Ky., a sharper, while pretending to buy a stove in a store, watched the combination of the safe, and when the proprietor's back was turned, opened it and skipped with $120.

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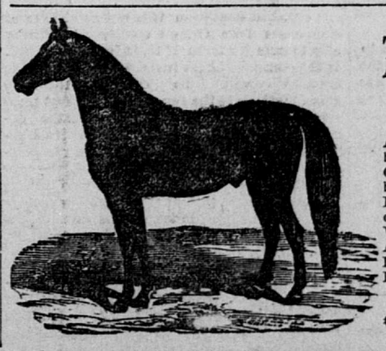

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