Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City and County

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
BY THE
ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY
No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER.

One Year, payable in advance.............$8 00
Six Months, payable in advance............4 25
Three Months..........................2 25
Per Month..............................75

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

One Year..............................$6 00
Six Months............................3 50
Three Months..........................2 00
One Month..............................70

All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Seven issues per week by mail at same rates as by carrier.

SUNDAY GLOBE.

By Carrier—per year.....................$2 00
By Mail—per year, postage paid..........1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year...........$1 15

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul GLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue. Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

The GLOBE can be found on sale at t following news stands in Washington:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.76	45	N	Cloudy
La Crosse	29.66	35	N	Lt Rain

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.99	33	NE	Clear
Ft. Garry	30.00	26	N	Clear
Minnedosa	30.01	24	SE	Clear
Moorhead	29.93	34	N	Clear
Quapelle	30.91	29	S	Clear
St. Vincent	29.99	29	Calm	Clear

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine missing.				
Ft. Buford missing.				
Fort Custer	29.66	47	E	Fair
Helena, M.T.	29 69	36	NW	Lt snow
Huron, D. T.	29.99	40	NW	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	29.62	..	NE	Cloudy

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.81	36	NW	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather.
29.609	43.0	31.7	N	Cloudy

Amount of rainfall or melted snow, .22 maximum thermometer, 46.5; minimum thermometer 37.0; daily range 9.5.

River—Observed height 6 feet, 7 inches; fall in 24 hours, 1 inches.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1 a. m.—Indications for upper Mississippi valley—Clearing and fair weather; northwesterly winds; slight rise in temperature. Missouri valley—Fair weather; variable winds; higher temperature.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

There was no improvement in the St. Paul grain and produce market yesterday. At Milwaukee wheat closed ¼c higher than opening. At Chicago wheat was very unsettled and fluctuating, closing, however, 1¼@1½c higher than on Monday. Corn followed wheat in all its fluctuations, and closed ½c higher for May, ¾c for June and ⅞c for July. Oats advanced and closed firm at 32⅝c for May, and 32⅞c for June. Pork was unsettled, and closed 20@25c lower; lard was in sympathy with pork. The stock market opened firm, and advanced a fraction, but weakened about midday. In the afternoon the market became firmer and rallied fractionally, and closed strong. Out of 45 active shares 27 closed higher, 11 lower and 7 unchanged Among the weaker shares were Oregon Navigation and Oregon Improvement, while St. Paul and Pacific Mail were with the stronger. There was only slight activity in mining stock, with prices generally weak.

The West Virginia *Register* says:—"The Arthur boom in this State seems to be on the sick list."

The Ohio legislature has adjourned, and if it has not earned a perfect crown of excellence, it is to its credit that it, has been less prodigal and reckless in its expenditures than its Republican predecessors, and has passed no laws which will require the action of a packed supreme court to make constitutional.

A LOT of rice planters from Georgia and South Carolina are thrashing around Washington threatening to get up a Republican party of their own, if the tariff is not "doctored" to suit them. These gentlemen may as well go home and take life easy, and in time they may appreciate the folly of crying before they are hurt.

THE GLOBE'S commercial editor states that the receipts of pig iron in St. Paul during the last week, for use of foundries and shops in this city, amounted to about three million pounds, or about one hundred carloads. And yet there are people who do not know that St. Paul has any important manufacturing industries.

AT the late election in Jersey City, an old moss-backed Republican chronic office seeker, who for ten years has been a candidate for anything and everything his party had to offer, was elected mayor under the dodge of a "citizens' ticket, irrespective of party." It is a threadbare Republican trick to advocate "a citizens' movement" in local spring elections. Sometimes it wins, but oftener it don't; but either way it is a fraud and an abomination.

THE Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* says that it would be a graceful compliment if the Republicans would make General Simon Cameron the leader of the delegation to Chicago. And that it would be a good thing for the party in Pennsylvania and out of it. "His voice would be potential." If the Republicans can afford to be "graceful" at the expense of all prudence, let them put Simon at the head of the column. What he don't know about buying a Presidency is something no fellow can ever find out.

THE United States having "a pocket full of rocks," that is to say, a big treasury surplus, proposes to put a little pocket money into stable property, and so Congress has appropriated for this year six millions five hundred thousand dollars for public buildings for the government. It is a good deal of money, but there is the satisfaction about it, that there will be something to show for t, which has not been the case with the millions annually dumped into the river and harbor improvements, so called.

THE Associated press reporter at Washington says of the test vote in the house yesterday on taking up the Morrison bill:

No statement was made as to the character of the votes that would have been cast by these members, if they were all present and unpaired, but from the known sentiments of most of them, it is presumed all the first named would have voted "yea," and those in the second list "no." The following members who were absent has no pairs announced: Bowen, Campbell, Hooper-Hutchins, Laird and Gunner (Cal.), Lowry was present, but was not in his seat when his name was called. He afterwards requested leave to vote in the affirmative, but under the rules the privilege could not be accorded.

An analysis of the yeas and nays on the question shows that the affirmative vote was cast by 135 Democrats and 5 Republicans, and the negative by 99 Republicans and 39 Democrats. The Republican affirmative vote came from representatives of only three states, viz: Anderson of Kansas, James of New York, and Nelson, Strait and Wakefield of Minnesota. The Democrats voting in the negative hail from a large humber of states as follows: New York 8, Virginia 2, Pennsylvania 11, California 4, Ohio 5, New Jersey 3, Connecticut 1, Maryland 1, Illinois 1, Alabama 1, Louisiana 1, and Indiana 1.

FRIENDS AND FOES.

"The doctors disagree," that is to say, the newspapers of the state of New York do, as to the fate of Mr. Arthur in his own state. To illustrate, the Troy *Press* tells us that as "Mr. Blaine prevented the candidacy of Grant eight years ago and secured the nomination of Garfield four years ago, he will this year defeat Mr. Arthur's aspirations." And to the Elmira *Gazette* it is plain that Blaine's book agents, both male and female, have carried New York state. "President Arthur is having the poorest sort of grooming right home in his own state." But the New York *Truth*, the successor of the *Commercial-Advertiser*, as Mr. Arthur's personal organ, as a truly good organ should, repels all the insidious attacks on its chief, with the understanding that behind the malevolence, the ill-will, the ghoulish graveyard virulence of the *World*, the dark-alley, dirk-knife stabs of the *Times*, stalk the respectable ghost of Tilden and the disreputable ghost of Mulligan-Blaine. "But the people of New York are with Arthur," says *Truth*. "The working men are for him because his administration means peace, prosperity, plenty. The business men are for him because he is a safe President, and his nomination and election mean that the business interests of the country will not be disturbed."

It is apparent that while "the doctors disagree," the poor patient will die.

FRAUDS COMING OUT.

It has already chrystalized into public opinion and belief that Grant's administration was the most corrupt of any known to the history of the Government. He was surrounded by a gang of, it is hardly to much to say, political and moral desperadoes, and gave them countenance and opportunity, and they improved their advantages without scruple, to plunder the government, and to advance the ends and purposes of a ring-syndicate of political adventurers unscrupulous corruptionists, bribe takers and bribe givers and base scoundrels generally. These are severe epithets, but they are deserved by the gang that surrounded President Grant, and received his confidence and patronage.

Prominent among the superserviceable leeches that surrounded the President, was "General" Orville E. Babcock his private secretary. This man basely betrayed the confidence of his chief and his constitutional adviser, by giving state secrets, and private personal and political points, to the ring syndicate of greedy cormorants and camp-followers that crowded around the centre of power and patronage, to gain dishonest advantages.

No man is more susceptible to flattery than is Gen. Grant, and through that avenue, Orville E. Babcock and his syndicate approached him with uniform success. However, others might doubt, President Grant himself never questioned the statement that he was the greatest and most capable citizen of the Republic, the unsurpassed soldier, the unequalled statesman, rivalling the fame of the greatest names known to the country's, or the world's history, for his sycophantic flatters had told him so.

In some secret coterie of the syndicate plotters, the project of acquiring the Island of San Domingo was broached and adopted, presented to President Grant, by its unscrupulous projectors, and by him accepted. Forthwith he sent secretly his private secretary, Orville E. Babcock to San Domingo to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Island. The secret agent went, the treaty was made, and the Island purchased. But the treaty had to be submitted to the Senate for ratification. Then the astounding secret came out, that a secret treaty had been negotiated by the private secretary of the President, and produced the most profound sensation.

Senator Sumner took the lead in denouncing the dishonorable and unjustifiable treaty, and caused its rejection. For this act President Grant relentlessly presecuted Charles Summer to the day of his death, arrayed a bitter opposition to him in the senate which displaced him from the head of the committee on foreign affairs, and even by the power and influence of high presidential official patronaage caused the legislature of his own state, Massachusetts, to pass a resolution censuring their distinguished senator It is but just to say, that a better sentiment afterwards prevailed, and the Legislature rescinded its vote of censure.

This fierce persecution by President Grant of Mr. Sumner, in his enfeebled health, hastened his death, and as if in hollow mockery, the persecuting Executive appeared in solemn, decorus state at the funeral of the accomplished statesman, hurried to his grave by the persecuting venom of official power. When old Massachusetts turned against her great and honest Senator, the very steel entered his soul, and he drooped and died. In the great debate on the San Domingo treaty, Senator Sumner characterized the President, whom his flatterers had characterized as a great statesman, "a colossus of ignorance," and a truer designation, was never given to depict the character of an overnated man. Neither by education, experience, or natural ability, was he entitled to rank as a statesman. His civil career, when elected President, commenced in disgraceful and ridiculous blundering, and ended, clouded with foulest corruption.

This General Orville E. Babcock, President Grant's pet, and Private Secretary, has just now been appointed by President Arthur, no doubt by the influence and procurement of President Grant, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, the highest position in the Army. The Senate have to pass upon the oppointment.

To enlighten the senate as to the character of this Orville E. Babcock, charges formulated by John McDonald have been sent to that body. Babcock was arrested and tried for being involved in the whisky frauds of 1876, but by the most powerful official influence he was saved from condemnation, though the public believed, and those intimately acquainted with the case knew he was guilty.

This John McDonald was associated in these whisky frauds, and he, having no powerful influences to aid him was convicted and served a term of imprisonment, while the confederate was white washed. Babcock came out of this whisky fraud trial with a loss of reputation from which he has never recovered.

But, now, he is put in nomination by our acting President for a high army position.

Those formulated charges of a convicted rascal, would not be worthy of belief, were they not sustained, as they are, by corroborative testmony. Thus supported they are undoubtedly true and worthy of credence. The following are the charges:

1. That Orville E. Babcock was not only a member of the (whiskey) ring and a sharer in the vast sums of money obtained through its guilty operations, but that he was its most powerful promoter by reason of the position he held during the period named as private secretary to President Grant.

2. That as the trusted friend and confidential secretary of the President, he became the custodian of executive and department secrets, which he freely and constantly disclosed to members of the ring, to inspire caution and insure greater success in its unlawful operations.

3. That, with full knowledge of the membership, and of the plans and operations of the ring, he successfully urged my reappointment as supervisor of internal revenue, and the appointment of Constantine Maguire to succeed C. W. Ford, deceased, as collector of internal revenue for the First district of Missouri, well knowing that Maguire was an active and trusted member of the ring.

4. That he received at different times from my hand and from others valuable presents and large sums of money, well knowing that the same were part of the proceeds or plunder obtained by the ring in defrauding the treasury.

5. That when rumors of "crookedness" reached the treasury department said Babcock obtained accurate knowledge of the secret determination of the secretary to send revenue agents into my district to ferret out and expose the frauds of the ring. Then he used his influence to prevent the dispatch of such agents, and promptly informed members of the ring by secret notes and dispatches of his success in shielding them from exposure.

6 That in a continuous correspondence with myself and others and in personal interviews he kept the ring advised of the plans and movements of the government looking to investigation and exposure; that he made pledges and presents to members of the ring to secure their fidelity to himself and to seal the bond of secrecy between himself and all who knew of his guilty connection with the conspiracy, and that after the indictment of myself and others he did everything in his power to suppress evidence and obstruct the government in its efforts to secure convictions.

Let the action of the Senate be watched, to see who of "the grand old party of moral ideas" is willing to vote for the confirmation of the appointment of such a desperate character as Orville E. Babcock, who is no better morally, than John McDonald convicted of participation in the base whisky frauds of 1876, a fate which Babcock under the same charges, sustained, by like testimony, escaped by the influence of powerful friends. It would reflect upon the President to have his Private Secretary condemned to wear the stripped habiliaments of the penitentiary. To this fact Babcock owed his escape. Shall he be "whitewashed" again by senatorial confirmation? Undoubtedly such an unworthy appointment must be rejected, and it is to be hoped by a unanimous vote of the Senate. Such a rejection would be a deserved rebuke to the appointing power, but a greater rebuke to Gen. Grant, "the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself."

SOUTHERN NEGRO CRIME.

A dispatch from Charleston, South Carolina gives a startling account of negro crime, as compared with crimes committed by white men. The object is to place the negro race at a disadvantage. Imbruted by slavery, we may well believe that the ignorant, vicious, criminal class among the blacks is large. It is true also, that the blacks in South Carolina largely outnumber the whites, and in certain localities and counties the dense negro population vastly preponderates over the white population. Of necessity negro criminals in such localities are more numerous than white criminals. If Negro crime, as is alleged, is on the increase in South Carolina, it is owing to the fact that in that old aristocratic ex-slaveholding state adequate means are not taken to educate, enlighten, elevate and civilize the late subject race. Negroes are still looked down upon as chattels, indeed as cattle, and are denied classification within the fold of humanity.

The statement is made that at the recent term of court in Marrion county 20 colored persons were sent to penitentiary. One was convicted of beating a child to death. Another of fatally whipping a colored man; two were convicted of shooting an inoffensive farmer; four others were sent to prison for riot.

At this spring term in Newberry county 14 convicts were sent to the penitentiary, 13 of whom were colored. In Laurens county 17 negroes were convicted, but no whites. In Union county 9 negroes were convicted and two white men. In Spartanburg county 15 negroes were convicted and 5 whites. In other circuits it is stated the ratio of crime between the whites and negroes is about the same.

This is due in large measure to the causes already hinted at, namely; the large preponderance of the colored over the white race. The counties named are dense negro counties. It must also be borne in mind that it requires much less evidence to convict a negro in South Carolina than a white man.

The crimes above specified are not peculiar to the colored race alone, in their turpitude. Examine the criminal records in any of the large towns and cities North and South, and crimes far more atrocious and numerous, perpetrated by white criminals will be found. The increase of crime at the present time is most fearful, and is confined to no locality, and no race, or nationality.

If crime is on the increase among the colored people of South Carolina, or any other southern state, it is due to the treatment of them by the ruling white dynasties of their states, and by the contempt with which the race is held by the whites. The sins of the old slaveholding oligarchy are being visited on this generation. A popular movement to edncate, and enlighten and elevate and reform the lowly and densely ignorant colored people imbruted as they have been by long years of oppression would diminish the volume of crime among them.

It would be far more to the benefit and profit of the South to build school houses and institutions of learning not only for the negro race, but for the ignorant, vicious "poor white thrash," than to build jails and penitentiaries. Yet, the one class of structures or the other must be multiplied.

The true economy of civil and social life, and the true spirit of humanity and philanthropy do not yet prevade the late ruling, dominant class at the South, sufficienlly to overcome their prejudice against, and contempt of the race so long held in chattel servitude.

The entailment of evils inflicted on both races by the long enforcement of the scourge of oppression, are slow to give way, and yet largely continue, and time alone with a predominant humane influence and endeavor can serve to eradicate them.

CURRENT COMMENT.

IT seems that General Denver, who through the inscrutable operations of a literary bureau has been mentioned as a candidate for President, is endorsed as a good man by Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Gen. Rosecrans, Representative Belford, Cere Gordo Williams of Kentucky, with whom he fought in Mexico, and other gentlemen of Democratic prominence. Hon. S. S. Cox in his glowing good humor says no gentleman of the United States would be a better candidate. Mr. Cox says he has known him ever since he was a member of Congress from California. That "he is pure, honest, and incorruptible; of unquestionable integrity, and always plumb. His executive ability is very rare. He governed Kansas in very trying times, and has served his country well. As a soldier his record is very fine. He is a brave man. He is a sound and pure Democrat, of undoubted standing." Mr. Belford speaks of him as a broad guage western man, and all the rest praise him highly.

IN the course of its exeellent preparations for its Sunday readers the New York *World* had the following: "At last there is cheering news from Cœur d'Alene. The snow now is nowhere more than two feet deep over the alleged mines. Flour has droped from $60 to $50 a barrel. The St. Paul newspapers, several days old, can be bought at 75 cents a copy, and in view of Easter, eggs are sold at 25 cents apiece." Our esteemed cotemporary need no longer be skeptical. The GLOBE this morning, upon the testimony of a thoroughly reliable and disinterested St. Paul man, shows the existence of the precious metal. When an experienced miner is anxious to pay $8,000 for seven hours' time upon one lode, the evidence of abundant gold is beyond dispute. There's milions it it, and the snow will pesently all disappear.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING'S overbearing and impious temper is constantly breaking over the bounds of propriety in the courts where he practices, and makes him not only unpopular as a practitioner but causes him to be despised. The other day he savagely accused a stenographer of making an unfair and imperfect report of his argument in a certain case. The stenographer asked, and obtained permission of the court to make an explanation, and in doing so convicted Mr. Conkling of making a false accusition. Conkring was obliged to "acknowledge the corn," but did it in a curt, snappish, characteristically Conklingish way. The old Congressional "strut," described by Mr. Blaine as the "turkey-cock" strut, is carried into the courts.

ONE of the lady graduates of the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College has acquired her proeession for the purpose of go ng to Turkey to practice among the ladies in the harems, where male practitioners are sedulously excluded. She has studied the customs of that country and has become a proficient in the Turhish language, being able to read, speak and write it. There can be no doubt of the success of a woman so thoughtfully, and enthusiastically as well, equipped for her life-work,

PHILADELPHIANS are bestowing much admiration upon a painting, an elk run to death by a pack of gray wolves, the work of H. O. Tanner, a young colored man. Some profess to see in him the coming animal painter, but this may in part arise from the fact that it is very rare for any of the colored race to turn to art.

SENATOR LOGAN has six enormous volumos of letters (preserved by his wife, by the way), commending his (Logan's) course in opposing the reinstatement of Porter. In speaking of these letters General Logan said he believed they represented every county of every State North of Mason and Dixon's line.

A LEAGUE of eighty boys has been organized at Norwich, Connecticut, who are between the ages of eight and sixteen, who have pledged themselves to refrain from the use of profane language, tobacco and intoxicating liquors. Two-thirds of them had already begun the use of tobacco.

BELGIUM was the firfs government upon the European continent to construct Railways, and it is proposed to celebrate the semi-centennial of the first decree for a Belgian railway with state *fetes*, on the first day of May, that being the anniversary day.

THE Canadian census report shows that on the 4th of April, 1881, the people of the Dominion were divided (by classes) into agricultural class, 662,630; commercial class, 107,646; domestic class, 74,830; industrial class, 287,296; professional class, 52,974, and not classified, 205,228.

A VERY saucy New York journal says, "John P. Newman of Madison square, and Bob Ingersoll of Illinois would make a lively compromise ticket for the grand old party." Do their best, they won't do enough better, so far as winning goes, to make any ado over.

THE St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* explains the difference thus: Chicago thieves begin their depredations at the early age of ten. In St. Louis they wait until they are old enough to vote and run for office.

AN eastern paper says the origin of the word "blizzard" it is unable to give. The word probably blew into the country in one of those northwestern storms the idea of which it is intended to convey.

MR. SPURGEON says that luck generally come to those who look after it, and his notion is that t taps, once in a lifetime, at everybody's doors but if industry does not open it, away it goes.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

Its Meeting at the Metropolitan Last Evening.

Fully two hundred of the Baptists of the two cities gathered at the Metropolitan yesterday afternoon, and at the business meeting of this popular union at its second gathering some twenty members from each city gained its membership. Then there was an adjournment to the spacious hall, where a rare programme of song was given the gentlemen and ladies by Miss Josephine Rand, Miss Jingie Glidden and Miss Oliver, as also by Messrs. R. J. T. White and Chas. DeLacy, under the direction of Prof. C. S. Titcomb.

At 8 o'clock adjournment was made to the spacious dining room at which 197 plates were fronted by a most pleasant company and who were served with a dinner of the most abundant, elaborate and elegant character, which reflected high credit upon the present excellent management of that popular house, over which grace was said by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Woodland Park chapel.

At the close of the feast of appetite the master of the intellectual report which followed, introduced Rev. S. E. Gates, of Minneapolis, whose theme was Christian culture. He showed the great strides made by the other othodox denominations in Minnesota in education, in the building of universities and the establishment of schools and colleges, the last of which had been mainly borne by St. Paul and Minneapolis, while the Baptist denomination had made hardly any effort in that direction, though most abundantly able. He gave the figures of the number of members of each denomination in the state, the cost which they had been to in this direction, the Methodists being the most numerous and active and the Episcopalians spending the most money in the work. Every Baptist son and daughter, rich or poor, should be educated by money donated for educational schools by the churches of the state, that its highest interests and membership in the future might be maintained. Schools obroad would not educate the Baptist youth of Minnesota, for such schools and colleges were pupiled from children almost within the shadow of their walls. Each state must do its own work in giving its youth Christian culture, and Minnesota Baptists must accomplish their part of the work, and they would, and by the blessing of God they can do whatever they will do.

Rev. W. T. Chase, of Minneapolis, was announced to speak on the subject of social duty. After getting by anecdote and pithy language his audience into great good humor, he said that the changes of opinion on subjects in this day, it gave him great satisfaction to know that one old knotty question had been settled, which was "that the thorn in the side of St. Paul is Minneapolis, and he hoped that the grace would be given to St. Paul to endure the thorn in its flesh." This was received with great mirth, when the speaker switched off into the subject of Baptist social unions, by which he said the Baptists of Boston set the pattern to all the Christian denominations of the country twenty years ago.

Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D. D., was called out to speak on the subjectof "Christ and Society." After some pleasantness, the gentleman made some tender allusions to Messrs. Riddell and Wood, as his old time friends and class mates, and entered upon the theme of the power of Christian work when carried on socially. It was necessary to tap society to make it feel the power of religion. Christ was a society being, and when in society he was both the son of man and the Son of God. The Pharisees in criticizing his social qualities, said of him that he consorted with publicans and sinners, failing to understand his moving about among men, and thus sowing the seeds of his work, and among whom he dropped some of the most sublime and comforting assurances which he has bequeathed to us. There is nothing which a pastor dreads so much as the first going out of the young of his people into society, and a Christian people have no right to surrender society up to un-Christian influences. There is no field so helpful and promising as social union to throw force and strength into the Christian church.

Rev. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, though a Methodist, said he was not lonesome in this happy gathering—his mother was a Baptist, and he was among his mother's friends. He made some happy hits on the Jews and Greeks of St. Paul and Minneapolis, but he was happy to know that no sectional strife entered into church matters between the two cities. He thought that the Baptists and Methodist believed their own particular creeds from fixed principles though they differed widely, and that it costs less to convert a Baptist and Methodists than other demoninations. Jesus Christ was the central figure, whatever things the Chistian denominations belived, and he was a present God. It took two summers of earth to bring a hollyhock into perfect flower, but it took the summers of two worlds with the winter of death between to make a saint and fit him to stand before the throne.

The last train to Minneapolis was held back by its officers to enable the attendants from that city to reach their homes, the most pleasant gathering not breaking up, and then reluctantly, until 11 o'clock.

MORRISON WINS.

His Tariff Bill Ordered for Discussion by a Majority of Two.

Nelson, Strait and Wakefield Vote With the Friends of the Bill.

White Paired On the Same Side But Washburn Joined to the Protectionists.

Only Five Republicans Voting With the Democratic Majority to Take Up the Bill.

The Debate Opened With Good Speeches by Representatives Morrison, Kelley and Mills.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The chair laid before the senate a joint resolution from the California legislature, urging the passage of the amended Chinese restriction act.

The following bills were reported favorably and placed on the calendar:

By Senator Black, from the committee on education and labor, to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

By Senator Ingalls, from the committee on Indian affairs, with an amendment, the bill for the relief of the Nez Perces Indians, in Idaho.

By Senator Miller, from the committee on finance, with amendments, the bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint, Denver.

Senator Morgan offered a resolution which he asked to have printed and laid over, directing the committee on judiciary to inquire and report whether Paul Strobach, whose confirmation as United States marshal in Alabama has been rejected by the senate, is now discharging the dnties of the office, and whether he is entitled to do so.

Senator Sherman called up the house resolution which provided that certain books be furnished by the secretary of the interior to the Cincinnati law library. He said the committe reached an adverse decision upon the bill relating to vinegar manufactories. This measure had for its object the repeal of the statutes which authorize white wine vinegar makers to distill spirits in their business without paying tax thereon.

Senator Dawes called up the bill to divide a portion of the great reservation of the Sioux nations Indians, in Dakota, into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

Senator Dawes moved to amend the bill, so as make the amount of land to be given in severalty to the Ponca Indians one-quarter of a section. Agreed to, forty to two.

Pending action on the bill, the chair laid before the senate the unfinished business, being the bankruptcy bill. Dawes remarked that he would, to-morrow, after morning business, call up the Indian bill for further consideration.

THE BANKRUPACY BILL.

The consideration of the bankruptcy bill proceeded with by sections, and much progress was made, the debate being confined strictly to the legal aspects of the provision read. Amendments in detail were proposed by George, Bayard, Hoar, Wilson, Saulsbury and Slater, most of which were agreed to. The debate was participated in by the senators named and by Harrison, Aldrich, Garland, Cameron, Wis., and others.

The sections agreed to to-day provide, among other things, that any person owing provable debts exceeding $300, may voluntarily petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt. Any trader owing debts in excess of $1,000, who leaves the state to avoid his creditors, or conceals himself to avoid arrest or service of legal process, or makes a fradulent transfer of his property, or conceals or removes same to avoid process, or, with intent to defraud his creditors, procures, or suffers judgment to be procured against him, or who, being actually insolvent, suffers his property to be seized on execution, and fails within twenty days to redeem it, or has suspended payment of his accounts for a period of thirty days after they were due and payable, shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and may be adjudged a bankrupt on petition filed by three or more of his creditors.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Morrison moved the house go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill. There was no discussion, and the motion was agreed to, Mr. Cox, of New York, being called to the chair. Just before going into committee of the whole, Mr. Dunn, for the committee on commerce, reported a bill, authorizing the Arkansas Midland Railroad company, to build a bridge over the White river, in Arkansas. Placed on the house calendar.

Mr. Barksdale, from the same committee, reported a bill to maintain a floating hospital in connection with the United States marine hospital, at New Orleans. To committee on appropriations.

Mr. Seymour, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the St. Cloud Water Power company to construct a dam across the Missippi river at St. Cloud, Minn. Placed on the house calendar.

Mr. Perkins, from the committee on Indian afiairs, reported a bill for sale of the Sac and Fox Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas. Placed on the house calendar.

Mr. Graves, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to dispose of the claims of citizens in the five civilized nations. To committee of the whole.

Mr. Watson, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill to pension soldiers and sailors for disabilities incurred beyond the loss of a leg or arm. To committee of the whole. Also, adversely to granting a service pension. To the committee of the whole.

Mr. Cox, of New York, from the committee on civil service reform, reported adversely a bill to relieving legislative officers from the performance of executive functions. Tabled.

Mr. Brewer, of New Jersey, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to regulate commerce between states as far as pertains to commercial travelers.

Immediately upon the committee assembling, Mr. Eaton objected to the consideration of the bill, and the objection was reported to the house.

THE TARIFF BILL.

By a vote of 140 yeas and 138 nays, the house committee decided to consider the measure. The vote on the question for consideration was:

YEAS—140.

Adams, (N. Y.)	Greenleaf,	Pusey,
Aikens,	Halsell,	Reise,
Alexander,	Hammond,	Riggs,
Anderson,	Hancock,	Robertson,
Bagley,	Hardeman,	Rogers, (Ark.)
Ballentine,	Hatch, Mo.,	Rosecrans,
Barksdale,	Hemphill,	Scales,
Beach,	Herbert,	Seney,
Belmont,	Hewitt, (N. Y.)	Seymour,
Bennett,	Hoblitzell,	Shaw,
Blackburn,	Holman,	Singleton,
Blanchard,	Houseman,	Skinner, (N. C.)
Bland,	Hurd,	Slocum,
Blount,	*James,*	Snyder,
Breckinridge,	Jones, Wis.,	Springer,
Buchanan,	Jones, Tex.,	Stewart, (Tex.)
Cabell,	Jones, Ark.,	Stockslager,
Caldwell,	Jones, Ala.,	*Strait,*
Candler,	Jordan,	Sumner, (Wis.)
Carleton,	King,	Talbot,
Cassidy,	Kleiner,	Taylor, (Tenn.)
Clardy,	Lanham,	Thompson,
Clay,	LeFevre,	Throckmorton,
Coff,	Lore,	Tillman,
Cosgrove,	Lovering,	Townshend,
Cox, N. Y.,	McMillin	Tucker.
Cox, N. C.,	Matson,	Turner, (Ga.)
Crisp,	Maybury,	Turner, (Ky.)
Culberson, Tex.,	Miller, Texas	Vance,
Davidson,	Mills	Van Eaton,
Davis, Mo.,	Mitchell,	*Wakefield,*
Deuster,	Money,	Ward,
Dibble,	Morgan,	Warner, (Tenn.)
Dibrill,	Morrison,	Wellborn,
Dockery,	Morse,	Weller,
Dorsheimer,	Muldrow,	Williams,
Dowd,	Murphy,	Willis,
Dunn,	Murray,	Wilson, (W.Va.)
Eldredge,	Neece,	Winans, (Mich.)
Ellis,	*Nelson,*	Winans, (Wis.)
Evins, (S. C.)	Oates,	Wolford,
Forney,	O'Neill, (Mo.)	Wood,
Gibson,	Pierce,	Woodward,
Geddes,	Peel, (Ark.)	Worthington,
Graves,	Potter,	Yaple,
Green,	Price,	Young.

NAYS—138

Adams (Ill.)	*Haynes*	*Payson*
Arnot	*Henderson(Ia)*	*Peelle (Ind.)*
Atkinson	*Henderson(Ill)*	*Perkins*
Barbour	Henley	*Peters*
Barr	*Hepburn*	*Phelps*
Belford	Hewitt (Ala.)	*Poland*
Bingham	*Hiscock*	Post
Bisbee	*Hitt*	*Price*
Boutelle	*Holmes*	Randall
Boyle	Hopkins	*Ranney*
Brainerd	*Horr*	*Ray (N. Y.)*
Breitung	*Howey*	*Ray (N. H.)*
Brewer (N. J.)	Hunt	*Reed*
Brown (Pa.)	*Jeffords*	*Rice*
Budd	*Johnson*	Robinson(N Y)
Burleigh	*Kasson*	*Smith*
Cannon	*Kean*	*Spooner*
Chace	*Keifer*	Spriggs
Converse	*Kelley*	*Steele*
Curtin	*Kellogg*	Stevens
Cutcheon	*Ketchum*	*Stewart (Vt.)*
Davis (Mass.)	*Lacey*	*Stone*
Dingley	Lamb	Storm
Duncan	*Lawrence*	*Struble*
Dunham	LIBBEY	*Taylor (O.)*
Eaton	*Long*	*J.D.Taylor(O)*
Elliott	LYMAN	Tully
Ellwood	McAdoo	*Valentine*
Ermentrout	*McCoid*	Van Alstyne
Evans (Pa.)	*McComas*	*Wadsworth*
Everhart	*McKinley*	Warner (O.)
Ferrell	*Millard*	*Washburn*
Fiedler	*Miller (Pa.)*	*Weaver*
Findlay	*Milliken*	Wemple
Finerty	*Morey*	*White (Ky.)*
Foran	*Morrill*	*Whiting*
Funston	Muller	Wilkins
George	Mutchler	*Wilson*
Glascock	*Nutting*	G.D.Wise, Va
Goff	OCHILTREE	J. S. WISE, Va
Guenther	*O'Hara*	YORK
Hanback	*O'Neill (Pa.)*	
Hardy	Paige	
Harmer	*Parker*	
Hart	Patton	
Hatch (Mich.)	*Paine*	

The following pairs were announced: Follett—*Nichols*; Fyan—*Rankin*; Morgan—*Cook*; Shelley—*Burnes*; Campbell (N. Y.)—Gibson; Lewis—Covington; Broadhead—*Durgin*; Hill—Clements; Reagan—Moulton; *Rogers* (N.Y.)—Connolly; *White*(Minn.)—Pettibone; *Robinson*—*Morrill*; *Cullen*—*Thomas*; *Calkins*—*Davis* (Ill.); Small—*McCormick*; *Holton*—*Bayne*; BRUMM—*Hauk*; *Browne* (Ind.)—*Stephenson*; *Waite*—*Brewer* (N. Y.)

Democrats in roman, Republicans in italic and Independents in small capitals.

There was intense interest manifested in the roll call. At conclusion of the first call, there appeared a majority of one in favor of the measure. It then went on the second call, and the members crowded around any one of their colleagues who was keeping tally, earnestly listening for each response. The result was so close that until the final announcement nobody was quite sure how the vote stood, but upon the announcement, there was a round of applause from the Democratic side. The committee then resumed its sitting, and Mr. Morrison opened the debate in support of the bill.

MORRISON'S SPEECH.

He described the financial condition of the country, stated the estimated surplus of revenues over expenses, and dwelt upon the necessity of reducing taxation. To fail to reduce taxation and relieve the people, would be a flagrant disregard of public duty. The pending bill might not be all required, but it was the advance toward the promise of more complete tariff reform. Such reform and adjustment of the tariff was not believed attainable during the present session. It would create no surprise, that in the opinion of the minority of the ways and means committee, the measure was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found in it no merit, because it proposed to reduce all duties alike. A horizontal reduction might not be the best, but none other was now practicable. The Protectionists opposed it, not because it was a horizontal reduction but because it was a reduction at all.

The year 1860 was a time of plenty. Laborers wages was at least as well, and growers of grain better paid than they are this year, 1884, and in that year 1860, of bounteous plenty, our importations of foreign goods were less to the person or in proportion to the population than in years 1880 or 1882, as to the list articles now imported free of duty amounting to nearly one-third of all our importations. It is proposed to add salt, coal, wool and lumber. Salt is already free from tax for fishermen, also for the exporters of meats, to lessen the cost of food to people in other countries, not for our own. Coal is untaxed for use on a vessel having exclusive right to coasting trade, or engaged on the foreign carrying trade, a wrivilege denied to persons engaged in other pursuits. The revenue from wood and lumber imported, and hereafter to be admitted free of duty, has in the ten years past not much exceeded $10,000,000. The census returns show that domestic woolen products exceed $500,000,000 per annum. If an average duty of 20 per cent. on imported wool adds but 10 per cent. to the price of that produced here, the increased cost to the people has been $500,000,000 in ten years. In these ten years, under the pretense of taxing this article to secure $10,000,000 revenue, we have compelled the people to pay $500,000,000 in bounty, to encourage the destruction of the forests and felling trees, and in the same time we have given more than 18,000,000 acres of land under the timber culture act, as a bounty to encourage the planting of other trees and other forests. In the estimates made by a clerk of experience in the bureau of statistics, in which actual payments on importations show to be but estimates, though based on official data. The bill would leave, it appears in cottonss, but two articles—cotton yarns not the finest dutiable above 40 per cent.; in woolens, but in coarse carpet wool which we do not produce, above 60 per cent., and in iron and steel but few above 50 per cent. These rates have been fixed as a limit, above which, on these articles no duty shall be collected. The present rate on the finest cotton is forty per cent, and yet it is an unquestioned fact, as shown by the invoices and payments made, that the duties are exceeding 100 per cent.—exceeding first cost—are exacted and paid on cotton goods, the duty on which is, in the estimates referred to, stated to be less than twenty per cent. The same is true of iron and steel in a different degree. In the woolen schedules these abuses are the most glaring. They result from enormities, hidden and concealed, both in the classification of the articles and the rates of duty. The limit, forty, fifty or sixty per cent. on cotton, metal and woolen schedules is intended to expose and remedy these hidden enormities. Those really desirous of affording some relief from the existing abuses, will not fail to find their opportunity in removing taxes yielding $8,000,000 on sugar, as much on cotton and woolen goods, and $14,000,000 on other articles used in every home. It is insufficient, not to say deceptive, the characters of the late revision, the manner of making it and the circum stances attending its adoption, and forbid it should be permanent.

The only security from agitation and change is to confine the taxing power to its rightful purpose, obtaining a revenue limited to the necessities of the government. When no more revenue is needed by the government, of the people, it has attained its limits of power to tax the people. The estimates on the census statistics show that as many as 18,000,000 of our people do some work, or are occupied in some business, and that the average annual earnings of at least 16,000,000 of these do not much exceed $300, and are wholly concerned in the means of daily subsistence. There, too, are millions, who in the shop and in the field strike the blows of all production. All the accumulations of, and the boasted addition to our national and individual wealth, go to one-tenth of those who earn it, and of those, a few appropriate the great mass of the savings of the people, and are enriched by the profits of the labor of other men. A like estimate will show, that the few who profit the most from the labor of all, contribute little under this system of unequal taxation, not more than 2 per cent. of their savings, while the great mass of workers, including the dependent poor, pay the bulk of the taxes, all of which is subtracted from their too scanty means for comfortable living.

Ours is a very free country of very free men, and both are very freely taxed. In the same sense that we are free men in a free country, freely taxed, we may be correctly named free traders, when we insist that the trade and commerce of the country and the necessities of comfortable living shall be freed from all taxes not essential to the government for public uses.

The amount required from customs is dependent upon what may be received from the internal revenue. The abolition of the internal revenue, means free and cheaper liquors, but with heavier taxed and higher priced sugar and other articles essential in every household. I am not called upon to defend a system which has many abuses. Of these two systems, however, it is cheaper in the administration, immensely cheaper in its results. Repeal of the internal revenue, means more than additional cost of living and protection to the poor. It means a permanent public debt, which a few owe and many pay, and which corrupts the administration. While we cannot doubt the existence of great wrongs in the execution of the internal revenue laws, especially in the south Atlantic states, many of these may be cured neither is it because of those abuses in this administration, that the abolition of the liquor and tobacco taxes is demanded in the states far north and substantially free from these flagrant abuses.

Mr. Morrison said, during more than half of the last ten years, wages have been lower than before the adoption of the taxing policy as a pretended means of making wages higher, and continued; There is but one horizontal reduction for which our opponents are willing to legislate the reduction of wages, and this is their favorite with or without regard to the legislation they are now executive day by day, with cruel regularity.

In the opinion of the minority of the members of the committee, representing as they do the friends of the prevailing policy, cures for whatever national ills exist, as far as they result from taxation, are to be found in higher priced clothing and other articles useful in the fields, mines and homes, for that is what is meant by higher priced wool, fence rods, cotton bands, and tin plates. Some of our friends here would cure the ills of overtaxation with a declaration of purpose, the execution of which they would carefully avoid. And here is the declaration, it is called the Ohio platform: "We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered, and adjusted in its application as to prevent an unequal burden, encourage productive industries at home, afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopoly." A tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government is demanded by this plan of relief. Is the tariff now so limited? If not, then why refuse to limit it? Who among the representatives of the goodly people of that state who made this declaration believe it is so limited? Who among them believes the pending bill will reduce the revenue below the necessities of the government? These are questions to which the plain people of the country want an answer. They will demand to know why the tariff taxations are not removed in part, if they are beyond the revenue limit. Do gentlemen expect to escape the responsibility because the rates are not rightly adjusted. The adjustment will be the same when the reduction is made, but whatever monopoly belongs to it will be fostered by 20 per cent. less than it now is. If this platform has an honest meaning, it is that the tariff shall be lowered to a revenue basis, and gentlemen deceive themselves who expect people will be deceived by a refusal to legislate in accordance with this declared purpose.

If the protection policy is to be continued the policy of the government, it will be, and ought to be, entrusted to its friends, the Republican party. Every argument in support of a protective policy is based on the assumption that any considerable tariff modification, especially the modification to a revenue basis, will destroy manufacturing industries, compel the abandonment of shops and mills, and force those now engaged in them into other employments. This is the old, old story. It was told of the manufacturing industries in their infancy. It will be told when protection brings them to decay.

Eight years ago I introduced the first bill for free quinine, and providing for untaxed alcohol for use in making it. At once it was insisted that quinine making would become a lost art among us, if such a bill should pass, and it did not then pass. Later on, when the story of free quinine got among the people, another placed a bill before the house, omitting the free alcohol provision, and the bill became a law, the protectionists themselves feeling obliged to vote for it. The great Philadelphia house did not go into a decline, but continued its business of quinine making successfully, as the second largest quinine establishment in the world. So every legitimate industry would go on with a revenue tariff.

It is insisted that wages are so much higher here than in countries seeking our markets, that the revenue duties will not equalize the difference in the cost of production. Conceding the truth of what is not true, that the foreign rival must pay for the privilege of selling in our markets, a sum equal to the difference in wages, to enable the home producer to sell with a reasonable profit, let us see if the revenue rates will compensate for that difference. The census value for manufactories for 1880 was $5,369,579,191. Wages paid in making them were $947,953,795. The difference in the cost of the goods is said to be the difference in the cost of wages. But suppose the difference between the coast here and the cost abroad amounts to all the wages paid here, then these manufactures would cost abroad $4,421,625,,396. Suppose the average rate of duty which the bill before the house leaves at 33 per cent, was reduced to 25 per cent, and at that rate this $4,421,625,396, in value of goods was imported. It would cost the importer at that rate, at 22 per cent $972,757,587, which not only makes up for the difference in wages, but exceeds all the wages paid for making all the goods. If those who claim especial friendship for the manufacturing industries will insist on their going into decay, and then dying, some other apology, must be found for their taking off, than the removal of unnecessary taxes.

Mr. Kelly made the opening speech in opposition to the bill. He did not believe that any cheapening of goods could relieve any of the American industries. The evil was not that the goods were not cheap enough, or that America could not produce them. The truth to be considered by all men was, that the power of production the world over had outrun the power of consumption, and that the markets were overstocked, and in every land skilled and industrious people had been idle for a large portion of all recent years. Nihilism in Russia, socialism in Germany, socialism and nihilism in Austria, communism in France, told the story in those great countries of idleness, want and misery in every industrial center.

He then proceeded to give a chapter from the terrible lives of the industrial classes in England as learned by him during a three months' visit to "merry England, prosperons free trade England." In order to show the fearful condition of the laboring people of that country, he said the proposition now made, was that the United States should enter the race with the world for the cheapness, which had led to such terrible results in England. There was nothing of so little value in England as workingmen or women, with a reasonably good appetite. In one town he had seen women making trace chains, and yet the gentleman from Kentucky, Turner, was returned to congress every year because he advocated the placing of trace chains on the free list.

Turner said, that that was a good proposition which he hoped would be adopted.

Mr. Kelley replied, the women could realize fifty-five or sixty cents a week for making trace chains. God forbid that any Kentucky woman must ever work at such masculine employment for such starvation wages. He recalled the reply of Emery Storrs to the Englishman, who, at a dinner given by Minister Lowell, was badgering him about free trade. "I will admit free trade is the best for you, at least those of you who can afford to consume anything that is produced, but I claim protection is the best for us. You think more, a great deal more, of a cheap shoe than you do of a prosperous shoemaker, while in America, we think more of