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SPECULATIVE SPARKS

The Chicago Markets Nervous and Irregular Throughout the Session.

Pointers from Europe, the Lakes and the Country Favor a Cereal Advance.

Pork, Hopeless and Friendless, Continues to Wallow in the Slough of Despond.

A Feverish Day in Wall Street, With Lower Prices for Yesterday's Declining Properties.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 16.—The markets on 'change to-day were run chiefly in the interest of local operators, and the only incident of importance were the covering of heavy lines of short wheat, sold chiefly yesterday, the largest transactions being the buying in of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat by Wm. Murray. Both the grain and provision markets were fairly active in a speculative way, but there were no new features of importance developed. The feeling during most of the regular session was exceedingly nervous, and values of all articles irregular.

Provisions were destitute of friends or supporting influences, and the receipts of hogs were again larger. The clique who have so long controlled values for packing house products were exceedingly indifferent about maintaining prices, while packers, who are interested in seeing hogs decline to figures that will insure greater safety in working when the receipts of hogs increase, as they are liable to do any day, are anxious that the present stocks of provisions should decline and remain at figures that will induce a rapid consumption.

There were few factors of a legitimate character calculated to influence grain either up or down. But the few that existed were favorable for an advance, the chief of which were the reports of steadier European markets, the opening of navigation to the lower lakes and moderate receipts from the interior. There was, however, the usual absence of organization among the bulls, and being without leaders or courage they confined themselves to scalping operations, the only sales of long wheat wortthy of note being made by Hobbs, Clapp and Comstock. As long as the market continues to be merely a scalping one it is useless to look for any stability.

Wheat showed considerable activity, but the feeling was feverish and prices showed even more irregularity than for the past few days. Liverpool cables quoted spot wheat steady and some grades 1 d higher, while New York advices showed a better export demand and there was some inquiring here from brokers in the foreign trade. The consumption of wheat, or its equivalent in flour, in the United Kingdom was announced as 2,150,000 centals for last week in excess of farmers' deliveries and foreign imports for the same time. The receipts at this point for the day were the smallest for the year, being only eight cars, and the weather was also unfavorable, but the outside demand for investment was small and the market was run to further the dominant interests of the local crowd. The opening was at 84½@84¾c for May, the inside closing quotations of yesterday's curb, but an almost immediate advance was made to 85@85⅛c. From this point it receded slightly, but rallied on free covering by shorts to 85⅛@85¼c, fell to 84⅛c, when the shorts again bid prices up to 85⅛c. The advance, however, induced free selling by longs, who were anxious to unload their purchases of the previous two or three days, and under liberal offerings prices rapidly declined during the last hour of 'change, and just before the close touched 84c, when covering by shorts induced a rally to 84¼@84⅜c. The long futures are fast becoming the favorites, and May deals are being closek up rapidly, although it is said there are still large lines of trades in this option still unsettled. On the call wheat was weak, and declined ¼@⅜c, closing at 84c for May, and 86⅛c for June, while in the curb a stronger feeling prevailed, and this cereal advanced ⅛@¼c.

Speculative trading in corn for future delivery was rather dull, and although prices advanced slightly at first in sympathy with wheat the market failed to develop any features of special strength, and the advance was lost when wheat receded, the best sales on 'change being ¼c under the closing figurhs at 1 o'clock yesterday. Corn was easier on the call and on the curb advanced ⅛c for the June option. The inspection was 169 cars, of which 41 graded contract. There was a good shipping demand for car lots of low grades and prices for them were about ½c higher.

Oates opened firm at 32¾@32⅞c for May, receded to 32c and closed at 31⅞c bid on 'change and ¼@½c lower on the curb. The receipts were small, but this was counterbalanced by the very moderate demand for futures.

The provision market was again bearish and pork closed at a decline of 25@27½c on yesterday's last 'change quotations, while lard was 10@12½c below and ribs the same. The pork market was easier, the day's range of prices being somewhat under that of yesterday. The trading was quite fair, mainly local and entirely speculative, May, June and July being the only futures receiving any attention, and cash pork closed at $16.50. May opened at $16.85, declined to $16.52½, improved to $16.60 and closed weak at $16.50@16.52½. June ranged 15c higher and July 10c above June. On the call provisions were weak and pork was 10c lower.

The volume of business transacted in lard was only fair and prices were on the side of a lower range, closing prices being 10@12½c under yesterday's last quotations on 'change. Early sales were made at the outside and the last at about the inside figure of the day. May opened at $8.27½ and closed at $8.20, and 5c lower on the curb. In short sales there was very little doing, the chief sales being of the May option. Opened at $8.25, sold at $8.17½@$8.25 and closed at $8.17½@$8.20.

The unexpectedly light receipts of cattle and a fair order demand caused an active market with a slight advance on light and medium cattle, the former selling at very high prices for choice. When this report closed the bulk of the receipts had been disposed of, and the market was closing steady. There were a couple of export orders, for which the buyers paid $6.30@6.50—one lot selling late yesterday at $6.60.

The hog market opened quiet and at a slight decline, closing rather weak, and 5@10c lower. With the fresh receipts there were about 20,000 on sale, which seemed too much for to-day with the big packers and big shippers only buying about half the number they usually do.

There were too many sheep on sale for the demand to-day, and trade dragged from first to last at a decline of 20c@22½c per 100 on nearly all sorts.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. say: "There is nothing in the general situation warranting any material advance just now, the export demand not having materially improved. The principal cause for the present firmness is due to the fact that public sentiment here in the past ten days has almost completely changed. Formerly all were bears on wheat. Now the feeling is quite decidedly bullish, and what bearish sentiment is left seems to be centered in corn and provisions, and the breaks in wheat are for this reason quickly recovered, and we think now it is unsafe to sell this wheat short except on very sharp spurts and the safer plan is to buy on the breaks.

It is a market, in short, that should not be fought persistently either way beyond, say ½c and the operator must keep wide awake and change quickly, although against his convictions at times. We anticipate moderate receipts of corn for the next thirty days and place no confidence in the report from Kansas City that Kansas has in cribs ready to come forward, untold millions of corn, and we would not advise short sales of this corn, at present prices. We think that July is now a safe purchase on any important break."

Crittenden & Harvey say: "We are inclined to think that we shall see a little lower range of prices for a day or two if the weather should clear and become spring-like, when it will do to buy. We understand that charters are being made to ship some round lots during the week, and if stocks continue with a healthy decrease, we think we need not expect any serious depreciation. The market presents no feature of speculation interest so far as we could see. Local operators incline generally to to the seller side, but are not very aggressive, and seemed disposed to take small profits where they could. If stocks in store should show a good decrease on the opening of navigation we think we would experience a decided change in sentiment here and with better prices. We think pork and ribs are strongly held, and the consumptive demand will prevent stocks from increasing in all probability. Lard seems dragging along on its own account and acts weaker than meats, and the demand on home and foreign account is reported exceedingly light. We believe we shall get lower prices, but would buy if we could get a rapid break."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 16.—Money continues in steady request and banks report plenty of funds on hand for legitimate business requirements. Gilt edge call loans are made at 5@6 per cent. and time favors at 6@7 per cent. These rates remain very steady and firm. New York exchange is lightly offered and sold at 60c premium. Foreign was quoted steady at $4.86¼ for sixty day documentary sterling. To-day's associated bank clearings were $7,123,000, against $7,266,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, April, 16.—It has been rather a feverish day in Wall street. There were some indications that the improvement of yesterday might help prices this morning, but after a comparatively steady offering, free selling of the properties which were so weak yesterday resulted in still lower figures for them to-day. Missouri Pacific was again pressed for sale, declining to 81¼. Delaware & Lackawanna lost a point and also Western Union Telegraph. There was an exception in Northern Pacific preferred. It made a small gain and was very stubborn. It acted in fact as if it would improve with any encouragement. The better class of stocks changed but little. The grangers steady, though the business in them was exceedingly light. Pacific Mail became very active in the las hour and sold below 50c, early it was quoted at 52½c. The dividend of only 1¼ per cent. seems to have been a disappointment. There was a little doing in Pullman at $1.11¾@1,11¼. Rochester & Pittsburg, on the prospect of having its difficulties arbitrated, rose from 9c to 10c, and held the advance all day. There was a trade in Alton at $1.37. The market closed unsettled and irregular, with little prospect of anything in the way of improvement right away.

It is expected $1,250,000 in gold will be shipped Saturday.

A. M. Day says: "The market has been unsettled and irregular all day, influenced largely by the weakness of Missouri Pacific. The other Gould properties were lower. Northern Pacifics were strong, also the Grangers and Lake Shore. The principal business was in Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Union, Lackawanna and Pacific Mail. The latter has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. The books close on the 21st inst. Immediately following the announcement the stock dropped from 52 to 49¾. Chattanooga declared a 2 per cent. dividend. Its books close the 19th inst. Manitoba loaned at at 1-64 for use. New York Central elected the old board of directors, Rochester & Pittsburg recovered part of its deeline to 19. The market closes quiet, without feature.

HARD ON THE STAFF.

A Very Dishonest Brigadier General About to be Brought to Task.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. A. E. Bateman, of the firm of Bateman & Co., bankers in this city, to-day filed with the secretary of war a letter, in which he says: "It becomes my duty to prefer charges against Brigadier General D. G. Swaim, at the head of the bureau of military justice of the United States army, for fraud and for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. I stand ready to prove that said D. G. Swaim has committed fraud to all intents and purposes upon the banking house of Bateman & Co., of which I am a member. Some two years ago, said D. G. Swaim, having deposited the sum of $5,000, received upon his departure for the west a simple due bill, at his request, to have in case accident should befall him. This amount was checked out subsequent to that date, by said D. G. Swaim, for which we have a number of vouchers. After having drawn all the money out and settlement being made, he negotiated and transferred the due bill for the full amount, with certain parties in this city. I am further ready to prove that the said D. G. Swaim assisted to negotiate army pay vouchers with our firm, which he knew to be fraudulent and triplicates of outstanding accounts. I ask that a court martial be ordered for the trial of the said D. G. Swaim, on the charges preferred. I desire, when it is ordered, to amend this by presenting other charges under the head of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

A. E. BATEMAN.

To the Honorable Secretary of War.

Attempt to Beat Weston.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., April 16.—J. S. Herriman left this city this afternoon to walk to San Francisco in an attempt to beat the 5,000 mile walk of Weston in England. A telegram to the *Tribune* this evening says he has reached the Northern Pacific Junction, 23 miles distant, walking over the railroad track in four hours.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

House Committee in Favor of Forbidding the Issue of Small Bills.

An Organized Effort to Secure a Suspension of Silver Coinage.

Sabin's Bill to Revive the Army Grade of General---Miscellaneous Capital News.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures, to-day unanimously instructed Representative Lacy to report favorably his bill for the prohibition of the issue of treasury notes less than five dollars, and provide for the issue of one, two and five dollar silver certificates. The bill provides that on and after the passage of the act, it shall be unlawful for the secretary of the treasury to print and issue treasury notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, and any holder of standard silver dollars, or silver certificates, may deposit the same with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor a silver certificate of the denomination, at the option of the holder, of one, two, and five dollars, provided that nothing therein contained shall interfere with the issue of silver certificates in other denominations, as now provided by law. The following feature of the original bill was stricken out by 5 to 3, which provided, whenever the standard silver dollars in the treasury, not held for the redemption of silver certificates of the denominatians of one and two dollars, shall exceed the sum of twenty million dollars; the secretary treasury may suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars, provided fer in the act of February 28, 1878, during the period that such excess shall continue to exist." The yeas were: Bland, Dowd, Pusey, Lanham and Belford; nay: Hardy, Lacy and Chace.

SILVER COINAGE.

The representatives of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of the various cities who are to urge the suspension of the coinage of silver for two years, began arguments before the banking and currency committee. Nathan Cole, St. Louis, said, greater apprehension filled the minds of business men to-day than ever before. This last turn of the scale, he thought, would precipitate this country on to a silver basis. How can the $168,000,000 of silver of this country drive out $600,000,000. Gold is being exported very rapidly, and this is occasioned by less trade. The fear now is, that the people will become apprehensive of the scarcity of gold, and very soon, if the export continues, will clamor for it. It will be hoarded, and what will be the result? The secretary of the treasury will say he cannot pay gold, but must pay silver. Then will come trouble.

C. S. Smith presented a memorial petitioning for the suspension of the coinage of silver, and discontinuing the issue of $1 and $2 bills sent by the New York chamber of commerce. Buckner said he thought that no appropriation should be made by the committee on appropriations for printing bills less than $5. Smith continued: "When the sub-treasury in New York says to the clearing house, 'You have got to take silver for your balance,' a panic will come. The effect of the suspension of the coinage would be that nobody but silver men would be hurt; that the possible danger of putting the government on a silver basis would be prevented, and a panic, which would result from the contraction, be averted.

Chittenden, of New York, read a letter from a New York gentleman, received to-day, inquiring whether or not congress would stop the coinage of silver. If there was no prospect of stoppage, the writer said he would "get ready for the result."

Butler, of Newhaven, and John A. Gano and H. P. Boyden, of Cincinnati, made brief remarks. Crosby presented a memorial from the Chicago board of trade similar to that prepared by the chamber of commerce of New York.

CONFIRMATION.

The senate confirmed Charles E. Coon, assistant secretary of the treasury.

Comptroller Knox will become president of a New York bank on May 1.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A WHOLESALE DEALER.

The first comptroller of the treasury made a decision in effect that a liquor dealer who sells at one time different kinds of liquors to the amount of five gallons will be considered a wholesale dealer. This action reverses a ruling on this question made by Judge Brown, of the eastern district of Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a special meeting of the Washington Monument commission was held at the executive mansion this afternoon, at which it was decided to notify congress of the anticipated completion of the monument by the first of October next, or early in the summer of 1885 at the farthest, and recommend prompt action to be taken looking to a fitting celebration of the event.

The secretary of the interior disbarred Lindsay Steele, of Chester, Ill., from practice as a pension attorney, and W. H. Willis & Co., of this city, have been restored to practice.

Representatives Dockery and Hoskins, (Kansas) made arguments to-day before the house committee on commerce, in favor of establishing a Missouri river commission.

DISCRETIONARY POWER.

John A. Gano, Cincinnati, was before the banking and currency committee to-day, and called attention of the members to the power of the comptroller of the currency, as authorized by the national bank act. He said there were fifteen instances on the law where the comptroller had discretionary power. Mr. Gano was of the opinion that amendments should be made to the law, taking away some of the power now held by that official. He said he would forward to the committee at an early day, a bill he had prepared on the subject.

FERRELL VS. PAUL.

The house committee on elections instructed Representative Lowry by a vote of 7 to 4, to the contestant in the Virglnia election, case of Ferrell vs. Paul. Adams and Elliott, Democratic members of the committee did not vote, Action is recommended on the ground that a large number of the persons who voted for Paul were delinquent in the payment of the capitation tax,

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The bill introduced by Senator Sabin, to revive the grade of general of the army, provides that the president be authorized to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint a general of the army and in the same manner fill any vacancy which may occur in the office of lieutenant general of the army through death, resignation, retirement or promotion of the psesent lieutenant general.

MAIL CONTRACTORS' FRAUDS.

Second Assistant Postmaster General H. D. Lyman was examined before the Springer committee to-day, with relation to claims against mail contractors for fraudulent overcharges. He said the Saulsburys were anxious to procure an arbitration, but the government declined. He said, in forty-three of their routes, where the expeditions had been made, and which had been investigated, there was a large amount of fraud, the whole amount of one of the forty-three expeditions was $2,172,832. He thought that no expeditions could be made safely under the existing law—the law being very imperfect. This he thought should be amended. A regulation covering this point, he said, was drawn up during Brady's administration as second assistant postmaster general, but all efforts to ascertain who drew drew it failed. It was not in conformity with the law.

MILITIA.

A delegation representing the National Guard convention recently held in Cincinnati, appeared before the house committee on militia to-day in advocacy of the speedy action by the house on the bill increasing the annual appropriation to the state militia.

TO BE REMOVED.

The president has recommended to the senate the removal of Collector Wickers, of Key West, because of alleged sympathy and collusion with the Cuban filibusterers, who recently left that point. The question is now under consideration by the senate committee on commerce.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

The anniversary of signing the emancipation proclamation was celebrated by the colored folks of the district to-day by a procession that eclipsed, in all particulars, any that ever preceded it. It would be a difficult matter to estimate the exact number in line, but it certainly approached ten thousand. The military display was exceedingly creditable, and the religious, social and other organizations were in line, either on horseback, in carriages, in wagons, or on foot. The streets were thronged, many houses were decorated with flags and the city presented a holiday appearance.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

At Jackson, Breathitt County, Ky., fifty masked men went to the jail, and took out P. Kilburn, white, and Strong, colored, and hanged them for murder. Kilburn had killed eight men.—The assault on the Protestants of Carbonifer, N. F., on Sunday night cutminated Wednesday night in a serious affray, in which shots were exchanged. It is not known how many are injured. All last night, the orange body were under arms, parading the streets of the town. The Catholics were the agressors, and several were arrested.—A freight on the Western & Atlantic R. R., ran into a wash-out, near Atworth, Ga., fourteen freight cars were wrecked, and the livestock in two cars all killed. The engineer and fireman were killed.—Wm. Landsburg had a dispute with Danforth, his entry clerk, at Macon, Ga., in reference to salary. Last night the latter went to the store and shot the former five times, killing him instantly.—The Cincinnati relief Committee for the Ohio flood sufferers are about closing the business. They received altogether $184,000, all of which has been paid out except $6,000, which will be used for helping the poor to restore their dwellings. Very little of the money was used in Cincinnati.—The followers of Aguero in Cuba are increasing. The news at first was not believed by the government and the bulk of the troops were sent in a wrong direction. They also do not allow the truth get out of the numerous defeats the soldiers have met with. A large body of the people are arranging for a strike for annexation to the United States, many of the Spainards thinking such will be for the best. The Catalans, who are more intelligent than most of the Spaniards who come to the island, are working to that end.—Col. Hammond of Chicago, one of the earliest settlers in Chicago died suddenly Tuesday while sitting in Marshal Field & Co.'s retail store. He had held a number of positions of public trust in the city.—At New York, a ferry boat ran down a yawl in which were six sailors and two of them were drowned.—The murderer Rugg, (negro) who murdered so many persons on Long Island, pleaded guilty through his counsel, and will be held on the 21st.—The squatters in Lincoln county, W. Va., who fired on Surveyor Senneth, sent out to survey the lands in litigation, have fired on Assessor Oxley, killing his horse. More trouble is feared.—The passenger train on the Western and Atlantic Ry., which left Chattanooga, Tenn., early Tuesday morning went throug a trestle at Ackworth, Ga., and dashed into the torrent below. The mail weigher was burned to death, and the engineer and fireman fatally injured, while the conductor and other trainmen were badly burned. None of the passengers weee hurt. The accident was caused by washouts.—The Catholics of Montreal have opened subscriptions to defend the persons implicated in the riots at Harbor Grace, N. F.—At Brenham, Tex., a negro named Gibbs murdered the wife of L. P. Moore, on Saturday evening, because she would not let him sit at the supper table with the family. The whole neighborhood started in pursuit, and arrested him after a fight in which he inflicted some wounds. He was taken to the Gibbs place, tied to a stake and burnt to death. He was an escaped convict.—In Pennsylvania Blaine is in advance of any other for the Presidency.—The archbishop of Toronto, and the Catholic bishops of the province of Ontario, have petitioned the Queen to protect the interests of her subjects from the rapacity of the Italian government, in robbing the Propaganda, in which her subjects had a monetary interest.—In New York Fred Kreagher was fished out of the North River by the Customs boat. As soon as he recovered he said he was on the deck of a ferry boat, when a stranger came up to him and snatched his watch, which he resisted, when the thief drew a pistol, struck him on the head and threw him overboard. He is not expected to live.—Tuesday a most destructive cyclone visited portions of Mississippi, much property was destroyed and several persons injured.—Two thousand people attended a musical festival in New York, given under the auspices of the society for the preservation of the Irish language.—It is reported at Halifax, N. S., that several bodies were seen near the wreck of the steamer Daniel Steinmann, but no inducement being held out the divers did not get them.—Owing to the decrease of income, the Grand Trunk authorities have ordered a reduction of 10 per cent. on all salaries of over a dollar a day.—Two brothers named Clay in Cincinnati, notion dealers, have been arrested for swindling. They obtained goods, then made it over to their father on confession of judgment, but in reality they sent the goods to Columbus to a "pal" they had there. All were arres ted.—The Northwest amateur Rowing association are to have their annual regatta on the St. Clair river, near Detroit on the 23rd and 24th of July next.—The inhabitants of Fracasecas Mexico, have torn up the track of the Mexican Central railway, burned bridges and attacked the Americans there. A revolution is impending.—The cities of Decatur, Delaware and Macon, Ill., have gone strongly prohibition. Decatur was a great surprise as it was not expected.—On account of the lynching of Kilbourn in Breathitt county, Ky., his friends are gathering in force and vowing vengeance on his lynchers.—At Newton, Ia., excitement is intense over the failure of the bank there for $75,000.—The burial of Charles Reade took place Tuesday at Wellesden, his remains being placed beside those of Laura Seymour the actress, for whom his friendsdip was so strong that this disposition was his dying request. The ceremonies were simple and quite private, a few literary friends attending, among them Edwin Arnold and George Augustus Sala.

Traill for Winship.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, D. T., April 16.—A special from Hillsboro to the *Argus* states that at the Traill county Republican convention, the delegates to the territorial convention were instructed for Geo. B. Winship of Grand Forks, for delegate to the national convention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senators Morrill and Beck Have a Wordy Contest, With the Vermonter Angry.

The Debate on the Morrison Bill Continued in the House.

Bill for Extinguishing Indian Title to Part of the Sioux Reservation Passed by the Senate.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Sabin introduced a bill to revive the grade of general of the army.

The chair laid before the senate the resolution offered yesterday by Senator Morgan, directing the judiciary committee to inquire whether Paul Strobach, whose nomination for marshal of middle and southern Alabama was rejected by the senate, and who is now performing the duties of that office and entitled to occupy that office. Agreed to.

Senator Conger, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill to define the collection districts of Miami and Sandusky, O. Passed. It fixes the boundaries of the districts as they heretofore existed.

Senator Dolph, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably the bill to authorize the states of Illinois, Arkansas Louisiana and Tennessee to make such laws as may secure from injury and waste the lands granted those states for school purposes. Dolph moved an immediate consideration, which was rejected and placed on the calendar.

Senator Garland called up, and the senate, without debate, agreed to the resolution some days since offered by him as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire whether the secretary of the treasury should not be authorized and directed to carry out the provisions of the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act of congress, approved June 23, 1836, edtitled "An act to regulate deposits of public money, by making a deposit of a fourth installment," which was postponed by the act of congress of October 2, 1837, entitled, "An act to postpone the fourth installment deposit with states, and with such of the states as were then entitled thereto, and which have not received the same out of present existing surplus revenue not otherwise appropriated in the manner provided by the scid act of 1836, and report by bill or otherwise."

The bill left undisposed of yesterday, to divide a portion of the great reservation of the Sioux nation Indians, Dakota, into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, was passed.

Senator Morrill asked, and obtained unanimous consent, to reply to the criticisms made on his course on the tariff by Senator Beck in the course of his remarks on the education bill. In view of the anticipated defeat of the Morrison tariff bill, Morrill said the senator from Kentucky had interjected his speech on the tariff into the debate on the education bill, that the Senator had in substance said, as Lady Macbeth had said to her vacillating and fear stricken husband, "but screw your courage to the sticking place and you will not fail." He had turned himself into an ostentatious "whip," at long range, of the other house of congress, but whether that house accept the discipline meekly was another question. He had told them that sneaks and cowards never commanded respect, and that such need expect no mercy in the Democratic camp, after the Democratic convention meets. He, Morrill continued, meant business. When the senator from Kentucky held a whip he always meant business. Morrill feared that in a few days somebody would be hurt, if indeed they were not already hurt, but it may be found that after the Democratic party had purged itself of all those who differed with the senator from Kentucky those who remained would find but little comfort. Morrill had not been inclined, he said, to make a party issue out of the tariff question. That question was so interwoven with the general welfare of every part of the country, he had been rsluctant to appropriate credit for its advantages to any one party. But if the Democratic party, departing from the teachings of its earlier and most renowned leaders, chose to thrust this new issue upon the Republican party they may rest assured the conflict will not be shunned. A reduction in the tariff had been made last year, guided by the opinions and labors of a commission appointed by congress, but while the results of that reduction were yet unascertained and unascertainable the present tariff is passionately denounced, and a sweeping reduction is now proposed applicable, right or wrong, to the bulk of foreign imports. To justsfy a change in the tariff, the benefits should be substantial, and should certainly not be partisan. Morrill entered on a historical review of the action of the Democratic party, to show its shifting policy in regard to the tariff, and other measures, and inquired, how, after such a record, consistency could be expected from that party. The policy now recommended by that party was the policy of the guillotine, with nothing to recommend it but its brevity. No one but those who like Dr. Sangrado, would practice blood letting for all ailments alike could give it approval. The "tariff for revenue only" would be found as unsatisfactory as a drink of horse medicine, which Sanco Panza had mistaken for Jamaica rum. The course of the Democrats on this question was a plain confession that the Republican party deserved the good will of the country, and that, in other respects, that party was invulnerable. Morrill compared the condition of Kentucky with that of Ohio to show the advantages to manufacturers as the result of protection, and alluded to the former protectionist representatives of Kentucky as having had a more correct view of the needs of their state, than that entertained by the present senators, Beck. In referring to the inconsistency of the Democratic party, Morrill remarked that Tilden's favorite candidate for the presidency was well known to be Henry B. Payne, an Ohio protective tariff man.

Senator Beck replying to Senator Morrill, said that gentleman had made a good many stale references to Sancho Panza and similar characters, but he, Beck, did not see what that had to do with the argument. The senator had not, Beck said, in any manner answered the criticisms he had made on the public declarations and conduct of the senator from Vermont, in regard to the tariff, as a member of both the senate and tariff committee. This was not to be answered, Beck insisted, by drawing comparisons between his humble self and some great leaders who had represented Kentucky in congress. Following Morrill's example, in comparing Ohio with Kentucky, Beck made a comparison of Kentucky with Vermont, to show that Kentucky had advanced more rapidly than Vermont. Kentucky was contented, prosperous and happy, Beck added, and nothing that the senator from Vermont could say would make the people of Kentucky discontented with their present representative.

The senate proceeded with the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, and amendments were offered by Senators George, Hoar, Ingalls, Wilson, Pike, Harrison, Garland and Call, most of which were agreed to, several amendments, however, being indicated to be made when the bill was reported from the committee of the whole, and several sections being meanwhile agreed to merely *pro forma*.

The House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. Russell made an elaborate argument in opposition to the Morrison bill, and deprecated the reopening of the tariff agitation, after the country had enjoyed a rest but for the short period of twelve months. The interests of the people could be best subserved by letting the tariff laws alone for the present. This bill was brought in as a challenge to fight, in the coming presidential campaign, the Republican party—the protective party—accepted the challenge. It stood ready to go to the people standing by the policy of a tariff law so adjusted to give revenue to the government and protection to American industries. He controverted the statement made by Morrison, yesterday, that the wages received by the 16,000,000 shop and field laborers of this country did not average over $300 a year, by citing the situation in Lawrence, Mass., where a population of 100,000, wholly employed in labor, had deposits of $17,000,000 in the savings banks. He contrasted this state of facts with the fact that in Manchester, England, having a population of 350,000, the savings deposited in the banks did not amount to half that sum. Going into the details of interests which he maintained would be unfavorably affected by the bill, he dwelt more especially on the danger to which the wheat growing industry was subjected, by increasing the competition with India and Russia, and predicted that within five years the agricultural sections of the country would be demanding an increased duty on wheat. He hoped the Democratic party would not, by hasty and inconsiderate action, disturb the business interests of the country for political purposes.

Mr. Blount said he was not a free trader. He believed in getting a revenue generally from importations, but no legislation should be enacted, which would make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, on the pretense of elevating American labor above the pauper labor of Europe, and keeping the home market for ourselves. Congress should so legislate, as ultimately to reach a revenue standard. This could not be done at once, for the sudden change of policy might produce disaster. The progress should be slow. Five, ten, twenty years, might be needed to accomplish the object, yet it must be done. The struggle would be fierce and arduous. The manufacturers would sacrifice political alliances, and would use every device to hold what they had. It was the daily observation, if the Democratic party did not abandon its attempt to revise the tariff it could not elect a president. It was said that manufacturers were a power in their wealth, and this would be used against the party effectively. If on such a suggestion the Democratic party abandoned its policy, the time would come when fair representatives would be sent to congress to resume the contest, and the party which held power hereafter must do so by outstripping its opponent in the reduction of the tariff. The reduction of revenue which would be accomplished by the bill was estimated at $30,000,000. All this opened a way to the reduction of the tax on distilled spirits to ten cents per gallon, and encouraged the farmers to put in brandy that which by decay, would otherwise be lost. It would also enable congress to abolish the entire tobacco tax.

Mr. Chase especially antagonized that portion of the pending bill which reduces the duty on wool. The woolen industry was already burdened, and if a further reduction of 20 per cent. was made, a very large proportion of all the mills in the country would be stopped. A reduction of 20 per cent. on the entire tariff list, would throw out of employment 1,700,000 persons, who, with their families, consumed 53,000,000 bushels of wheat. They would be forced to the cultivation of the soil and the production of wheat would be increased to the extent of 153,000,000 bushels. The producers of cereals were already in danger, owing to growing competition from the wheat fields of Russia and India, and the only safe market for wheat was the home market.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, spoke of the widespread and imperative demand for a reduction of the tariff. It was in response to that demand that the pending bill was brought in. Its passage would announce that the Democratic party was in favor of a reformation, not a revolution. Dodging would not deceive the people or benefit the party.

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

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