

REPUBLICAN SLATES.

A Large Budget, Some of Them Fearfully and Wonderfully Made.

Blaine, Arthur, Edmunds and Logan, it is Said, Will Knife One Another.

And Grant Will Slip in at the Proper Moment and Gather in the Nomination.

One Estimate Places the Prize Within Easy Reach of the Planned Historian.

Lincoln and Hamlin, Names Simply, are Urged on Account of Their Parentage.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The political prophets who have closely scanned figures and pondered over conclusions are much embarrassed in casting the presidential horse.

It is announced to-day that Carlisle has concluded not to speak on the tariff bill.

Mr. Ludden will leave here Monday for Massachusetts and return to St. Paul about the 20th inst.

A Sentiment Developing Favorable to the Ohio Governor.

A Prominent Republican Organ at Cleveland Refuses to Support Blaine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

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"How do you make that out? Gen. Grant hasn't a single delegate pledged to him, and Tilden says he won't have it."

"That's all right," said the M. C., "Blaine, Arthur, Logan and Edmunds each has his maximum strength now, but not enough to elect. Each will knife the other, and old Grant will slip in and carry off the prize."

Then the Democratic nomination, as I said before, Tilden will scoop, that is, he will at the proper time write a letter to a party friend, agreeing to accept the nomination if tendered conditionally. The conditions will be that the management of the campaign shall be put into the hands of parties he will name.

Of course, the latter will not be made public, but the contents will be made known only to the faithful. Tilden is the man for the Democratic nomination and Grant for the Republican."

COLD FIGURES.

The New York World claims 366 votes for Blaine on the first ballot—forty-three less than a majority—without counting a single vote from Wisconsin or Illinois, and says that after Wisconsin's complimentary ballot for Fairchild it is apt to go for Blaine.

After Illinois' complimentary vote for Logan it is sure to go to Blaine. Illinois alone would nominate him. These are cold figures, without feeling or prejudice.

ARTHUR'S VICTORY.

The World further says: Arthur picked up some strength in Texas the other day, and his organs are delighted with the way in which he is punishing Blaine. They hold him as a victor. When John Phoenix conquered the traitable judge he inserted his nose between the judge's teeth, tangled his hair in the judge's left hand and bumped his eye vigorously against the judge's fist. That is the kind of victory Arthur is achieving over Blaine.

WILL NOT BE NOMINATED.

The New York Herald says Blaine will not be the nominee at Chicago. Republican leaders do not mean this year to nominate a man for president whose appearance at the head of the ticket would be the signal for the formation of a new party, and whose canvass would consist of a lame defense of his queer and adventurous political career.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS HAVE DONE SOME rash and some foolish things, but they will never agree to the nomination of the ill-fated man of Prook's presidential career. They will not have a man whose appearance at the head of the ticket would raise the price of whitewash all over the country.

MOVEMENT TO RECOMMEND.

There was talk at the capitol yesterday about recommending the tariff bill, with the understanding that it would not be reported again at this session of congress. It is claimed by the protectionists that a number of the followers of Morrison favor a recommendation, and it looks now as though that will be attempted should the motion to strike out the enacting clause fail on Tuesday.

CONVERSE SAYS SATURDAY AFTERNOON he had concluded not to accept articles which enter into the manufacture of carpets in his proposition to restore the duty on wool.

COLUMBUS DELANO, president of the Wool growers' association, wired Converse that it will be better not to accept carpet materials.

A RIVER AND HARBOR BILL JANGLE.

There is continued and marked disapproval of the course of the river and harbor committee and the Missouri river bill. Members regarding the river and harbor bill. Members from the Missouri valley held an indignation meeting on Saturday, to see what could be done in inducing the river and harbor committee to increase the sum allowed for the Missouri river, making it \$1,000,000 instead of a little over a quarter of a million as now.

tinuing the work on the reaches which are now in process of improvement. The loss in the estimates is solely upon reaches that the commission asked to be improved but upon which no actual work has been done.

Secretary Wright, of the river convention, strongly urged that as the committee had already determined upon the amounts according to the recommendation of the commission, it was unnecessary for the commission to appear. Some enthusiastic member took the other view, and to "make a spoon spoiled a horn."

TO FIGHT IT.

The Missouri delegation at its meeting Saturday determined with but one dissenting vote to fight the river and harbor bill in the house, unless it is increased, to give the Missouri river the \$1,000,000 asked by the engineer's report.

Mr. Clark, who was yesterday appointed to call on the river and harbor committee and state their grievances, reported to-day that he had done so, but that the committee refuse to re-open the bill, saying it is completed.

Mr. O'Neill refused to join with the others, saying he thought half a loaf better than none, and that, moreover, it was the fault of the Missouri members who have refused to unite with him in demanding a separate Missouri river bill.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

The latest presidential ticket talked of is Lincoln and Hamlin. Somebody has remembered that EX-Vice President Hamlin has a son in Maine—a bright young fellow—and since old tickets are likely to be fashionable, it is thought that with the same name as that with which the Republicans won their first victory would be popular.

Mr. Hamlin is a Maine man, and it is argued that his nomination would be an easy way to buy off the Blaine people.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Democratic members of the election committee say they will on Monday reverse the action of the sub-committee on the McKinley Wallace case.

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THE DARK HORSE.

Latest Washington Speculations as to the Presidential Nominations.

The Republican Dark Horse Recognized as Indiana's Favorite Son, Gresham.

And if Blaine Fails on the Home Stretch the Dark Horse Will Win.

New York Democrats Talking Most of Payne and Cleveland for Democratic Candidates.

But Hewitt Says Tilden Will Be Nominated, and That's Significant—Brightening Prospects.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—"The reason why Arthur cannot win at Chicago," said a prominent Republican to the GLOBE correspondent, "is very simple, but does not seem to have been taken into account by his supporters, who conclude that because the Republican conventions have heartily endorsed his administration, he ought to receive the nomination. Arthur hoped to make an exception in his favor to the tradition that

no vice president succeeding to the presidency has ever received a renomination; but the same reasons exist in his case as have pre-existed with Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson. Neither was able to found a new dynasty because no events of great national importance occurred during their administrations which might have entitled them to receive party reward. The same is true of Arthur, and the very fact that his administration has been subdued, quiet and respectable, operates to sap his importance as a political factor.

It is not his fault, but the natural sequence of the American political system. Tyler and Johnson opposed, while Fillmore's administration was weakly conservative. Arthur did not apostatize but cut loose from old associates without being able to form new alliances. No fealty has been transferred from others to him save that which attends place seeking. As he has made few changes, placements have enjoyed little opportunity. By pursuing a negative course he hoped the nomination would float to him, but the tide has set the other way.

His administration had proved satisfactory to the country, but politicians insisted that such was his duty under the embarrassing circumstances of his accession; having accomplished that, his mission was ended. Garfield executor satisfied his trust, he account was audited, passed and closed."

HE MOVED TOO LATE.

The fact that the larger portion of Arthur's support comes from southern Democratic and anti-Republican states, demonstrates the untruthfulness of claims made that he had not utilized political methods in his own behalf. The Sunday Capital states: "Arthur might have received many more delegates had he taken a hand in canvass himself, or permitted his cabinet officers to do so, but he does not desire their active support, and expects to protect him from the charge that he is using patronage to promote his personal interests. Even Secretary Chandler, who has made politics a profession, and never missed a New Hampshire convention before, was not permitted to participate in this campaign, and the approaching national convention will be the first in sixteen years that he has not been a delegate. Gresham might have carried Indiana for Arthur if he had tried and Teller Colorado, but neither took any part in the fight though they saw their own friends working against the president. With this sort of thing is to the president's credit it will not secure his renomination."

This statement is not altogether correct, for while at the outset Arthur declined to employ the usual political methods, he subsequently changed tactics, under the pressure of Blaine, Logan and other rival candidates. Chandler did not participate in the New Hampshire convention because of his pronounced defeat for the secretaryship, to succeed Rollins and consequent loss of political power in that station. Moreover his previous services to Blaine rendered him an object of interest, and since he was likely to do more harm than good to Arthur, he wisely kept in the background. Gresham did try to capture Indiana for Arthur, but found that Gresham as a candidate for the presidency was far more popular than Arthur in Hoosierdom. Indiana liked Gresham in the cabinet, but better in the presidency. Teller exhausted every possible endeavor to carry Colorado for Arthur, and used patronage in that behalf to no purpose. Arthur could not reasonably hope to contest Colorado with his anti-silver record against Blaine and Logan. The assertion that Teller could have carried Colorado for Arthur had he tried, is simply absurd. Blaine is a pronounced advocate of silver coinage as the money of constitution, which congress has no right to demote to—ignoring the coinage of dollars of 325 grains, as a bi-metallic standard with gold; and this accords with the Colorado interests. Neither Frelinghuysen, Folger nor Brewster could have helped Arthur in any way, and Lincoln has been pronounced Lincoln man ever since his entry into the cabinet.

NORTHFORD'S SPECULATIONS.

Charles Northford, in a Washington special to the New York Herald to-day, states that Blaine has come to dread the struggle which would follow his nomination; that if nominated a third party will be organized by his Republican adversaries to beat him and such defeat would retire him forever from politics, because the Republican party will never give confidence or conspicuous honors to men whose nomination speaks defeat and division."

This accords with the GLOBE correspondent's predictions. Northford thinks Blaine and Logan have come together again upon a new alliance, but that Logan is politically in an awkward situation. He has no chance, without the help of any more powerful than himself, to secure the presidential nomination and he has little chance of being re-elected to the senate. His fortunes are sufficiently desperate to make the Blaine alliance valuable to him, provided Blaine can "turn over" to him the solid Blaine delegation.

THE MACHINE MEN.

Alluding to the fact that Arthur was nominated for vice president by machine politicians, Northford says to-day: "The machine leaders in the party have as strong a dislike of Arthur as the other set had when he was nominated. So strong is this antipathy that Grant is openly quoted as preferring even Blaine to Arthur. Conkling does not conceal his dislike at the president, with whom he has sometime ceased to be on terms of acquaintanceship. Grant, Conkling and Blaine are said by their several friends to be united in approval of the candidacy of Logan, and Logan is their machine and anti-administration candidate. It is odd that of three senators who composed the notorious "senatorial

third term syndicate" Conkling is in private life, Donald Cameron is not believed to have a hope of re-election, his term expiring in March, 1885; Logan turns up as an anti-administration candidate for the presidency, with Grant and Blaine as his ostensible backers, and with a grave possibility of losing the solid meat of the senatorship while he is trying to seize the shadow of a presidential nomination.

GRESHAM'S CHANCES.

Northford, usually level headed, is becoming badly mixed. There is no new alliance between Blaine and Logan. Blaine dumped Logan. Grant's opposition to Arthur does not argue support of Blaine. When Blaine makes a trade it will be for Lincoln, not Logan, in which event the anti-Blaine element will concentrate on either Grant or Gresham, and the chances of Gresham as the dark horse are considered strong.

PAYNE AND CLEVELAND.

The Washington Sunday Herald, (Democratic) publishes the following interview: "I have been spending several weeks in New York," said a Democrat, "and the ticket reform movement there is very active. Payne and Cleveland, Tilden will have the nomination if he will take it, but that remains in doubt. The old man is really very feeble. His friends seem to favor Cleveland, who has made a good governor, and has no record to hurt him. If the candidate for the presidency is taken outside New York, the other name on the ticket will be either Cleveland or Flower. Should the nomination go to New York, it will either be Tilden or one of these two."

"The most significant straw I have seen lately," said one of the men who govern our country by button-holing statesmen in rotundas, "is a declaration Hewitt made to me yesterday, that Mr. Tilden would be nominated and elected. This is significant, because Hewitt has been for Flower until within the last few days."

THE TARIFF.

"Whoever is nominated by the Democrats will be elected," said another. "It didn't look that way in December and January, but it does now. Why, the manner in which tariff reform is coming is amazing. I've seen several very large manufacturers lately and was surprised to find they are all for tariff reform."

"There will be no tariff debate to-morrow. On Tuesday before the general debate closes at four o'clock, the speakers will be in the order named, Randall, Blackburn, Kasson, and Morrison. Friends of the bill who have the best possible sources of information say the bill will pass."

A. A. Keene, of Minnesota, is at the Arlington, and Frank E. Stevens, of Huron, Dak., at Willard's."

NEW GOLD MINES.

A St. Paul Gentleman Buys The New Mines Near Livingston, Montana.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

LIVINGSTON, Montana, May 3.—The gold excitement still continues and additional claims are being staked out. The location of the diggings are about three miles from town, just below the mouth of the canyon. There is no question but that the whole bed of the upper Yellowstone and its tributaries are rich in placer gold. Emigrant Gulch has been profitably worked for the past twenty years and the results are better to day than ever. The work is done cheaply, provisions cheap and accommodations excellent. The railroad runs right to the mines. There are probably a hundred and fifty men now on the grounds and more coming in hourly.

Crawford Livingston Buys The Mine.

[Livingston Daily Enterprise, April 19.]

Yesterday C. H. Sowl, G. J. Batchelder and Charles Doty, through their agent, A. H. McKenzie, completed the sale of the Little Mack, Anna Jane and Tiger claims in Emigrant Gulch district to Crawford Livingston, of St. Paul, for the sum of \$15,000. The three claims are in the upper Emigrant district about seven miles from Chico. They are all on the same lode, as is the Gold Leaf, sold last winter by Mr. Sowl to A. M. Holter, of Helena, for \$5,000. The ore is rich, free-milling, gold-bearing quartz, and the property has long been regarded as a very valuable one. Negotiations for the purchase by other parties had been in progress for some time before Mr. Livingston stepped in and promptly concluded a bargain. He cannot be estimated as a man of development almost immediately, and for that purpose will probably consolidate his interest with those of A. M. Holter, the owner of the Gold Leaf, on the same lode, which is to be worked this summer.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Partly Stopped by Heavy Rains Which Fell Yesterday.

MATATONKE, N. J., May 4.—South of here fires in the pines are still burning, apparently with greater vigor than ever. The damage to the forest is enormous. The woods at Brown-tonk the farmers are now fighting the flames. The loss there is placed at nearly \$50,000. Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres have been devastated. The fire originated from the careless burning of brush by one of the wealthy farmers. The losers by it will try to hold him responsible. The buckle-berry crops, which brought hundreds of dollars to the poor people of this vicinity, are entirely destroyed.

BLESSED RAIN.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 4.—Rain commenced falling this morning and continued all day, extinguishing the forest fires on the mountains along the Lehigh Valley railroad.

FIVE DWELLINGS BURNED.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 4.—The forest fires at Moscow and Spring Brook region are out. Rhoads' steam saw mill, several hundred cords of woods, several thousand railroad ties and five dwellings were burned Friday.

DANGER TO WOOD LOTS.

CONCORD, May 4.—A heavy brush fire near Pennbrooke, has destroyed several hundred acres of land owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing company and others. Nearly five hundred cords of wood was also destroyed.

READING, Pa., May 4.—The fire on the Blue mountains burned fiercely this morning, but was partly checked this afternoon by heavy rains. The greatest damage was done to wood lands, cord wood and fences. Thousands of acres were burned over. People at the base of the mountains were driven from their homes by the intense heat, but no lives were lost.

Wanted to Disbar Them.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Yesterday in the criminal court A. P. Jackson made a motion for a rule to be laid on Geo. Bliss and Wm. Kerr to show cause why they should not be disbarred. The motion states they have both privately and publicly maligned, vilified and slandered the judges and members of the bar, and have said they deem it impossible to secure an impartial jury in the district, thereby placing a stigma upon the entire body of the citizens of the District of Columbia. Judge Wiley refused to entertain the motion.

Gen. Wm. Painter, vice president of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad, died Saturday from apoplexy.

CLEVELAND'S CHANCES.

Robert B. Roosevelt Says the Tidal Wave Governor Will be Nominated.

He Thinks Arthur Will be Put in the Field By the Republicans.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, was in the city Friday evening, having just returned from a two day's sojourn at the Mammoth Falls hatcheries with Seth Green. In a chat about politics to-day he said: "Grover Cleveland, in my opinion, will be the Democratic nominee for president. He is altogether the best man we can nominate for a number of reasons, and I fully believe that unless something wonderfully wise is done by the Republicans he will be elected. He stands in favor of good government and is not tainted with corruption of any kind. Then he has the immense prestige gained by his phenomenal run for the governorship in 1882. Of course, I do not suppose he could carry New York by any such overwhelming vote as he had then, but I do not doubt he would secure a very handsome majority."

"Don't you believe that Tammany would work against him?"

"Well, no, and if it did it would make no vital difference. Under the most favorable circumstances Tammany cannot poll over 40,000 votes, and in a national contest I do not think the boss could control 20,000. You see all that Kelly hopes to do is to retain the recognition he already has, and if he were to split on a national question he would be sure to read out of the party and that is what he fears most. Kelly has power only in local questions anyhow, and he is such a great blunderer that he has not nearly the power he might have even in such matters. His following are Democrats first and Tammany men afterward in National matters, and any attempt to deflect strength from the national candidate would lose Kelly the support of a large portion of his own men, and then Kelly and his organization would be at an end. Cleveland is our man. I assure you Flower doesn't stand the ghost of a show. He is not known and has no backing save a little newspaper boom he has received. He is a nice fellow, and excellent sportsman, and a genial gentleman, but I don't believe even he expects he will be nominated. He has a hope, however, that if a western man be nominated for first place on the ticket Flower will be named for vice president, but as Cleveland is going to be nominated for the presidency you see Mr. Flower's hopes will fall to the ground. Flower is in sympathy with Tammany, and that itself is against him. Payne, of Ohio, doesn't stand the least chance of the nomination either."

"What about Mr. Tilden?"

"Mr. Tilden expects, and should have a complimentary nomination. I do not think he wishes anything more. You see he is Cleveland's man. I assure you Flower could be wiped up under the storm of the campaign. He will probably have his answer of declination all ready, either at the convention in charge of his friends or in the shape of telegraph at once, and if he receives this complimentary nomination it will be a great point toward capturing the votes of those who believe he was defrauded out of the presidency before. I have not seen him for some little time back, but I know I am right in what I say."

"What do you think of the Republican situation?"

"Well as matters stand now I think Arthur has the best chance. You see he has many more friends than is generally supposed by his opponents, and if he were made the choice of the convention the Blaine element would fall right in and try to help elect him. He is my favorite among the Republican aspirants. He is a perfect gentleman, and has made a most excellent and conservative president. His administration has been vastly superior to those which come before. He is an accomplished politician, but that it is not against him. It is his gift, and there is no reason he should not be well versed in politics, while there is every reason that he should be. He has never aided or abetted any frauds, and even those who oppose him cannot find the shadow of an indication of peculation in his career. But of course, time will work great changes in the present state of affairs, and it is impossible to predict with any certainty who will be nominated."

"What do you think of the story that Mr. Blaine really wishes to be secretary of state again instead of president?"

"I haven't the slightest doubt of its truth. He would much rather have a weak man for president, who would give him the chief place in the cabinet. Blaine is a little like John Kelly in this respect. You know Kelly's tactics have always been to have somebody for mayor who would be pliable in the hands of Tammany's boss. Do you know, I think one reason for Blaine's penchant for a spirited foreign policy is that in case of a foreign war there would be plenty of contracts for material for ships, for ammunition, guns and all that sort of thing."

A MOVEMENT FOR SHERMAN.

Don Cameron Said to be Coming Home to Aid the Ohio Financier.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Col. Charles Magee, who holds Senator Cameron's proxy as a member of the national committee from Pennsylvania, is the GLOBE correspondent's authority for the statement that the senator will reach home from Europe about May 18. There is some significance in this, as there also is in the fact that Col. Magee prefers John Sherman to any other probable or possible candidate, and is earnest in his support of the Ohio statesman. I may now disclose a fact which has never been known to the public. At Chicago four years ago Col. Magee pleaded earnestly but ineffectually with Senator Cameron to carry the Pennsylvania vote over to John Sherman after the fifteenth ballot had been cast. Magee gave as his reason that the nomination of either Grant or Blaine was impossible, and if the Grant men delayed going to Sherman, the Blaine men and the Sherman men should unite on Garfield. Cameron's high sense of honor prevented him from complying with Magee's suggestion, and his near relationship by marriage with Mr. Sherman made it impossible for him under any circumstances to sacrifice Grant for Sherman either as a leader or follower. Col. Magee says that such a condition of affairs does not now exist. If Blaine's nomination should be found to be impossible, he believes that the entire delegation from Pennsylvania, with the single exception of Tom Payne, will unite on Sherman—if Cameron desires it—as it would have done four years ago, had Col. Magee's proposition been entertained.

There is something in this which has at least the air of probability. Don Cameron and the ultra-stalwarts would doubtless prefer Sherman to either Edmunds or Lincoln, who will be used as administration dark horses

should Blaine and Arthur destroy each other. If the Ohio delegation is as earnest in John Sherman's behalf as was the Ohio delegation in 1876 for R. B. Hayes, there seems to be the same contingency which would send the nomination to Sherman as it was sent to Hayes.

A NEW TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Converse Proposes a Substitute for the Morrison Bill.

Which is Wisely Calculated to Benefit Less Than a Hundred People.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Converse has prepared the following amendment, which he offers as a substitute for the Morrison bill. He made an attempt in the house Saturday to have it printed in the Record, but Morrison interposed objection.

"Strike out all after enacting clause, and insert as follows: Section 1—That sections 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1883, be, and the same is hereby repealed. Sec. 2—That the manufacturers of chemicals, and chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, shall be allowed to withdraw alcohol from bond in quantities of not less than ten barrels, without payment of the internal tax, for manufacturing purposes, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and a like privilege shall be extended to persons desiring alcohol for mechanical purposes.

Sec. 3—There shall be a reduction of ten per cent. in duties which now are or hereafter may be provided by law on all merchandise imported into the United States from any foreign country, in vessels of American registry, for a period of not less than ten years from the taking effect of this act, and all otherwise provided by law. Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not be in operation till such time as requisite notice shall be served on foreign governments, under treaty stipulation, which the executive is hereby requested forthwith to serve, and until such period has elapsed after such service as is provided for in such treaties, at which time, as the case may be, the president shall issue his proclamation, giving notice of the taking effect thereof.

Sec. 4—That the rate of duty on the three several classes of wool, hair, from the Alpaca goat, and other like animals now classified by law, shall be restored to what it was on the three corresponding classes at the time of the passage of the act to reduce the internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1853.

Sec. 5—That sections 2,927 and 2,928 of the revised statutes be, and the same are hereby repealed, and hereafter there shall be no abatement of duty on account of damage from any cause whatever.

Sec. 6—That schedule 'C' of the act 'to reduce the internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes', be amended and changed in the following particulars: Bolter or other plate, iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, 1 1/2 cents per pound; sheet iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and a half, and not thinner than number 20 wire gauge, one and one-tenth of one cent per pound; thinner than number 20 wire gauge, and not thinner than number 25 wire gauge, 1/2 cents per pound; thinner than number 25 wire gauge, and not thinner than 20 wire gauge, one and seven-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than No. 20, and all iron commercially known as common black taggers iron, whether put up in bundles or in plates, or not, one and nine-tenths cents per pound; and provided that on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid, excepting on what are known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers iron, and hereafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, three-quarters of a cent per pound additional; polished, planished or glazed sheet iron or sheet steel, two and one-half cents per pound; provided that plates, or sheets or taggers iron, by whatever name designated, other than polished, planished or glazed herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, and which is cold rolled, shall pay one-quarter cent per pound more than the corresponding grade of common or black sheets or taggers iron; iron or steel sheets, or plates or taggers iron coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals are component parts, dripping or any other process, and known as tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin two and two-tenths cents per pound; lead ore and lead dross one cent per pound; lead in pigs and bars molten and old refused lead run into blocks and bars and old scrap lead, one and one-half cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipes or shot two and one-half cents per pound; iron or steel rivets, screw, nail and fence wire rods, round, in coils and loops, not lighter than No. 5 wire gauge, valued at three and one-half cents, or less per pound.

Sec. 7—The following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty: Phosphorus, magnesia, sulphate of or epsom salts, potash, chlorate or nitrate of ammonia, barytes, sulphate of barytes, unmanufactured barytes, sulphate of or barites, manufactured soda, soda ash, soda salt or soda crystals, hydrate or caustic sulphate, known as salt cake; crude or refined salts, soda silicate or other alkalies, crude borax and nitrate of strontian, muriate of ammonia, zank or others.

Sec. 8—All double material imported into the United States for manufacture, and afterwards exported in manufactured goods or merchandise to be entitled to a rebate of the duty so paid, except 10 per cent., under such rules and regulations as shall be provided by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 9—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect on the 1st July, 1884.

Called Three Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday called \$10,000,000 of three per cents. Their original numbers are as follows: \$50s Nos. 1,404 to 1,443, both inclusive; \$100s Nos. 3,388 to 3,840, and Nos. 4,474 to 9,478; \$50