Daily Globe.

VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1884. NO. 128.

STRUCK OUT.

The Enacting Clause of Morrison's Tariff Bill, by Vote of 159 to 155,

Four Republicans, All of Minnesota, Vote Against the Killing of the Bill.

Forty-one Democrats Vote With the Republican Protectionists Against Tariff Reform.

The Debate Closed with Elaborate Speeches by Randall, Blackburn, Kasson and Morrison.

Great Excitement on the Floor and in the Galleries During the Vote.

And the Result Applauded by Republican Members and the Galleries.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Vest reported favorably the bill to provide for the erection of a public building at Detroit. It limits the cost of the site to $900,000. The original limit was $1,500,000, but the senate committee on public buildings and grounds reduced it as above.

Senator Bayard and others presented memorials favoring the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars.

Senator Cockrell introduced a bill to facilitate the negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments, and to punish frauds therein. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Senator Hill gave notice that to-morrow morrow morning he would ask unanimous consent to address the senate on the bill relating to the forfeiture of the land grant of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad company.

The morning business disposed of, Senator Frye moved to lay aside the calendar and take up the shipping bill. Senators Riddleberger and Harris pressed for the regular order. The first bill on the calendar was for a free bridge across the Potomac river. It was important, they said, that the bill should be acted upon at once.

Senator Frye withdrew his motion, and the free bridge bill was taken up. A substitute for the original bill was offered and passed.

On motion of Senator Sherman the senate agreed to attend in a body, on Saturday, the ceremonies of the unveiling of the statue of Chief Justice Marshal, in the capitol grounds.

Senator Vance addressed the senate in support of Vest's amendment providing for free ships and free material. He said the party in power had left the country absolutely helpless. With its high tariff we had no navy, no merchant marine, no fortifications, no guns, nor anything else that would stand for twenty-fours before a modern war ship and modern guns By an importation duty of 100 per cent., we might be able to keep out foreign ships bearing merchandise, but 150 per cent. duty would not be sufficient to keep out ships bearing Krupp guns. We had neither ships, nor commerce, nor sailors. We could not long continue to tax the American people in the interest of the little stump tailed monopoly, and neither orators nor newspapers could succeed in their slanderous and contemptible cry of British gold. Were our people not capable of self government? If they want free ships, why should the senators say nay? Did not foreigners come here and engage in every American industry.

Senator Vance read from the London *Economist* a list of some twenty great joint stock companies that own millions of acres of American lands. He also read from statistics to show the reduction of our wheat exports within a few years owing to the development by England of wheat culture in India, induced by our high protective tariff.

Senator McPherson inquired, whether the reduction was not partially due to the great wheat "corners," by which wheat was kept back in the expectation of higher prices.

Senator Vance said, when he found a great cause operating in the most patent and palpable form, he was not going to hunt up the small causes to account for the results.

Senator Hoar asked, whether the sudden developments of wheat culture in India was not due to the recent completion of a large railroad system in India, and whether Vance thought England would stop railroad building and wheat growing in India, if we reduce our tariff.

Senator Vance replied, if our duties were down to a reasonable point he believe our exports would keep every farmer in the country busy. No nation that had repealed its old navigation laws had gone back to them. There was one way in which we might, perhaps, revenge ourselves on our great rival, England, we could refuse to let ships, bringing foreign goods, land on our shores. Of course, foreign countries might retaliate and refuse to let ships bearing American goods land on their shores. That might not seem quite so reasonable nor proper.

Senator Voorhees favored the bill and opposed Vest's amendment. Free ships, he said, meant free trade. Our navigation laws had been ninety years on our statute book, and the Democratic party had had the administration of those laws for forty-eight of these years. He did not, therefore, see why he, as a Democrat, should be expected to, all of a sudden, and without any convocation of Sanits or Archdeacons party to subscribe to repeal of those laws as a measure of party fealty. Free ships meant a revolution, and would put all the shipping of the United States in the hands of England, an unfriendly power. If we are to have free trade, we should not begin with ships and rich ship owners, we should begin with salt and other articles, which the poor man had to buy.

Senator Call favored Vests' amendment.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, spoke in support of the protective system of taxation.

Mr. Townshend quoted from the various platforms of the Democratic national conventions, to show that the party had always been in favor of the tariff reform, and had always declared for a revenue tariff. Some gentlemen repudiated the term protection, and took refuge behind the term "discrimination." If discrimination were boiled down it would be found the quintescence of protection. If it was not the proper time to begin the work of reduction when the presidential election was coming on, and the people could record their votes on the question, when would the proper time be.

Mr. Gibson was sorry the bill was not in such form as to do justice to those of his state, but it came like all other legislation to be amended, and a decline now to consider it would be to stand as an obstructionist of much needed legislation. He was not willing to enter into a coallition with the Republican party to obstruct wise and patriotic legislation by a Democrat majority. He was willing to trust to the wisdom, honesty, good sense and good faith of the friends of the measure to do exact justice to his state, and exact justice to all sections.

Mr Randall then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He opened by saying the extreme quickness with whsch the capital invested in large industries and establishments took the alarm, while in other interests, it was liable to be called on for taxation to aid in the support of the government. Congress, it owed to itself, that nothing like a vindictive policy should be adopted. In the nice adjustment of business affairs there was nothing more conducive to success than stability. If there was stability, it was the sure foundation of confidence and as a natural result, capital and labor moved forward in their respective spheres in the content and in accordance with mutual profit. To judge from the intemperate language and exaggerated rhetoric which had so frequently marked the debate, it would seem as if those engaged in industrial pursuits were robbers and outlaws. As a matter of fact they were nothing of a sort They were a part, and no mean part, of the business of the country, and have been united under the law to engage in those employments, and therefore if for no other reason, they were entitled to the protection of the law. They were a part of our resources, and it was a test of true statesmanship. He rejoiced in the growth and prosperity of every section of the country. If the denunciations of the advocates of the bill were believed, the men who had built up our manufactures committed the unfardonable sin. He could see a good reason why England should think so, but not why such should bs the feeling of any citizen of the United States. Great Britain had never ceased to deplore the loss of her American colonies. She had struck, as she thought, a deadly blow in 1812, and during our late civil war had done her best to sunder the two sections. Since that time, she had changed her policy, and instead of force resorted to persuasion and advice. She eked out the lions skin with that of the fox. The United States should remember to fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts. He then went on to argue against the policy of unsettling the business interests by constant tinkering with the tariff. Should no law last longer than the next meeting of congress, then should the meeting of congress cause fear, and its adjournment cause enjoyment. Should nothing be settled, for a time at least, but should doubt and mistrust always haunt the working and sleeping hours of the people. For one he was emphatically opposed to any such suicidal policy. It would be madness for any party to pursue it. It was submitted to every member's judgment to apply an heroic remedy to this bill, or to let it linger out a sickly existence, bearing in its wake business confusion and general bankruptcy. It was not based upon any sound principle. There had been apologies for it but no defense. It was guessed that it might reduced the surpius revenue, but nobody pretended to speak with certainty. There was no attempt for an adjustment of the tariff. It sliced reckless of injury. It might do for certain interests and industries, as well as to revenues. It was like the famous bed of the old robber—if a man was too small he was stretched to its inexorable length, and if too long he was cut down to fit it. It was a thing of measurement and not a wise scheme of reduction. A horizontal reductiou offered no remedy. On the contrary, it made worse what was bad before. It was palpable confusion and inability to handle the intricate problem at issue or else rash eagerness to do what was once uncalled for, unwise and unfortunate It appeared to be an agitation only for the sake of agitation, which was always a mistake. It was the clear doctrine of common sense to have waited until the effect of the last tariff bill could have been learned, and thus hav e saved from all passion and turbulence the presidential election, a question on which the public welfare was so deeply concerned, and which, if possible should never be made a purely partisan issue.

This 20 per cent. reduction was not so dangerous for what it did as for what it promised. In this respect there was no room for conjecture; it was proclaimed to be the first step toward free trade. Let the gentleman consider what free trade, so called, meant. it meant a change in our whole scheme of collecting the revenue. The people had become accustomed to an import duty, and it had been proved the safest and best method of taxation. It caused no friction, or comparatively little. All this would be abolished and the internal war taxes continued. Was that the wish of the people? The old confederation relied on direct taxation, and it was a failure. Our fathers' government sought refuge in a different system, and the result was a more perfect union in order to provide for a common defense and the general welfare. The bill bore a captivating caption, and it was doubtless intended to be captivating. It did not abolish the war taxes, for if it did it would repeal the internal revenue taxes. If those taxes were abolished there would be no surplus revenue, and the administration of public affairs would be run properly and well. The surplus revenue for this current year would be about $60,000,000. The house was invited here to ceoose between the first steps towards free trade or to wait to reform the tariff until such time as the Democratic party should build on the principles expressed in the Ohio platform. He had no difficulty in choosing between the two lines of public policy, and he chose for his own people and his own country. He did this in the full assurance that free trade would bring nothing but disaster and ruin. The whole principles expressed in the Obio declaration would bring prosperity, happiness and a higher order of civilization.

Would it not be wise to defer this considseration of so important a question until the country had passed through the excitement of a presidential struggle, and until some information could be secured as to the workings of the tariff bill of 1883. Then a real reform measure could be adopted which wil remain undisturbed for years, and would be safe, steady and universally accepted. Then besiness interests would have time to adopt themselves to whatever changes ought occur. Thoug the subject ought not to involve any question of party allegiance, it might be well to consider how far the agitation might advance or retard the march to victory of the great Democratic party. The southern states were alone inedequate to success, and which of the northern states was likely to accept the new dispensation.

He would speak plainly, and utter his fears, even in the presence of his political enemies. Take the four great states of Connecticut, New York, New Yersey and Pennsylvania. The census showed that more than 1,100,000 persons were engaged in manufacture in those four great commonwealths. Did the gentlemen believe the reduction of wages was a potent factor in winning the support of those people, and especially when Republican orators, backed by a powerful press, would thunder in their ears the statement, that the Democratic party had been the main cause of that reduction. He begged the gentlemen to ponder these things, and not lightly dismiss them. This was certain, they would not act without a warning. And it was kindly meant, but not the less emphatic, as it sprang from his deep conviction of its truth. If, however, the inexorable logic of events should demonstrate this apprehension to be groundless, there would be no one more willing to acknowledge his error and rejoice that his associates had been right. But to him, it seemed an inevitable satisfaction that the committee of ways and means would fall little short of public condemnation. He deplored that such an ill advised step should be taken, as the triumphs of the Democratic party were dear to him and he had sought them ardently and eagerly for nearly a quarter of a century. If disaster came, he at least would have the consolation of knowing it was led to defeat by other advice than his. Theorists might fight for impossible doctrines, but he knew by experience how valuable in the government was a mere theory, and how valuable was common sense. He believed in that which had stood the strain of long practice; nor could he be expected to yield it for something impossible, and impracticable. [Applause.]

Mr. Blackburn said, that unlike the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) he did not complain of the conduct of the debate. In the main it has been fair from the different standpoints from which the bill had been reviewed. He did regret that the gentleman from Connecticut (Eaton) should have seen fit, in the exuberance of his zeal, to have indulged in remarks which were received, and could be received by many of his political associates, with a sense of sincerest pain. He regretted that the gentleman should have found it necessary to appeal to prejudices which could have been buried with the war which gave them birth, and should have attempted to flaunt in the face of an American house the bloody shirt, which the sense of dignity on the part of the Republicans themselves had long since consigned to oblivion. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Eaton—"I suppose my friend allude to the remark I made in reference to the con federate constitution. I thought I explained to the full satisfaction of the gentleman from Georgia (Hammond) exactly what I meant—that I intended to point to their irresistible argument, that in making that confederate constitution, leaving out the general welfare clause, it showed that the sense of that people prevailed, and permit me to say that the distinguished senator from Louisiana (Mr. Gibson), quoted the same clause of the confederate constitution, and made precisely the same line of remarks, and I have the honor to hear that he is sectional."

Mr. Blackburn—"I did not blame the gentleman so much for that reference. I know that the original responsibility for its introduction into the debate did not lie at his door, but that the suggestion was furnished him by a gentleman coming from a section further south. But I regret that the word 'traitor' should have crept into the tariff debate."

Mr. Eaton.—I thought that my public character and public record would be a defense against any charges of that kind. I was speaking of the revolutionary war. I was speaking of a Connecticut man who was called a traitor, as he was, and I said there were other traitors than he, the woods were full of them.

Mr. Blackburn.—If the gentleman's opprobrious epithets were intended only for those who figured in the revolutionary struggle, I have no cause for complaint.

Mr. Hunt said, it was he who had shown the confederate constitution to the gentleman from Connecticut, for the purpose of showing that the constitution with the fifth section in it, did not mean what the constitution did, from which the section had been rejected.

Mr. Blackburn then proceeded in his argument in favor of the bill. It proposed to abate tariff taxation to the extent of 20 per cent. It did not proposed to insert the knife too deeply. Would any gentleman dare to claim the reduction was too heavy? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Randall, stood complaining of the committee of ways and means, and said the bill was a confession of incapacity. Same gentleman, at last congress stood advocating, at its every stage, what could only be described as a tariff abortion, in the sha pe of its commission bill. The gentleman had changed his opinion on the subject of tariff legislation. In 1882 he had expresed himself in favor of a reduction of the tariff—now he did not want any reduction. He had gone forward and as an illustration of that aggressive nature for which he was prominent, he now protested against even a whisper in the direction of the agitation of the tariff question. If it was necessary in 1882 to reduce the surplus revenues, why was it not more needed now. He (Blackburn), opposed the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation. The friends of that repeal, advocated it for the sole and ill disguised purpose of maintaining the protective tariff rates. The issue presented by the Republican side was protection for the sake of protection. If it was revenue the gentlemen wanted, let them take all the government needed, but when they had got that, let them stay the land tax gatherer, for whenever they had passed that limit, or gone an inch beyond that line, the tax gatherers of the land became the robbers of the land. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] The time was not far distant, when the people would repudiate the bold political hypocrisy of protection, and refuse to submit to such political jugglery. For the first time the people were aroused on this question. It was an issue in American politics to-day, it would not go down. The cunning and insincerety that had for years been able to evade the issue. It could not long be deferred now. Political parties must stand and fight the battle out. He cared not what the government might say about free trade, and the ultimate purpose of the Democratic party herewith. It was not the issues. There was no man proposing free trade. There was no free trade in the bill. It was a proposition to limit the taxation of the people to the de mands of the government. Who ever refuses to stand by it, could find no grounds on which to plant himself.

The man who voted to strike out the enacting clause declared to the people and country, that he was not willing to have the tariff revised, taxation reduced, and the surplus revenue abated. [Applause] The man who voted to strike out the enacting clause, admitted to the country and world, that he dare not face the issue of either a revision of the tariff or the reduction of taxation even, on those terms which he himself might offer. [Applause].

Protection for the sake of protection was the battle cry of the republican party. Let the national contest be inaugurated on the ground selected by the party, let the republi can party bear on its standards the motto, "Taxation for Tribute," and the Democratic party would bear on theirs "Taxation for Revenue." From a party point of view, we welcomed the contest. The fighting would be made a hot fight and and the democrats would appeal to the people, if the pending bill was not crystalized into law, that there was nothing left for that party except to go to another court higher than the halls of congress, and there it would appeal for the triumph of principles which has been battled for 100 years, the principles which guide the destines of this great government, principles which accounted for the democratic majority in the house to-day. The advocates of those principles were ready for the fray, armed in the cause which it knew to be just, proud of its history and proud of its hopes, remembering the victories with which it had blazoned the century that lay behind it, trusting to the fairness of its Captain, recalling all the gorious traditions which clustered about it, and cheered by the opening promises of its future, the Democractic party abided the issue which was to come. He trusted in the ultimate triumph of the party. The end of the conflict must come, and when it comes, the people would stand for their rights. Let the Democratic party broaden the policy of the government, let it liberalize the laws, let it give a free American registry under whose aegis every American citizen might fly the American flag from the deck of every American ship, whether built here, on the Thames, the Mercer, or the Clyde. Let it rebuild the wasted merchant and when it has done that it would have put the country on the right road to that destiny to which her location, her advantages, the genius and manhood of her people are fairly entitled. [Applause.]

He wanted to protest against that injustice which had created an impression that the advocates of the bill desired to exile from the party any who might differ from them. He held that there was no power of expulsion, and he had no commission to issue a threat against any man. It rested with each and every man to determine his party affiliation. Any man could vote himself out of a party if he wished to. He had no harsh words to either; but on a measure so broad and fair as this one he appealed to those who sat around him to stand together and keep the promises he had made to the people. They had told the people they would revise the tariff laws, and make them just. He either held the power to make that promise good, and if they failed to do so, they would not be worthy to receive the endorsement of the people. Let him who would strike down his, party, her principles, her measures, and his people, show by his record whose hand the blood was to be found upon. Looking up, he saw the wise motto of his own commonwealth, and he could no more than emphasize that motto in an earnest, honest and final appeal. "If we do stand united we will conquer; if we are divided, disaster will surely come." (Applause.)

In conclusion, he said: "I express the hope, that in the near future we may be able to bring to the house enough enlightenment, patriotism and progressive intelligence, to repudiate the bigotry which disgraced politics in the shape of protection. No matter whether he be Christian or politician, whoever contributed one action to the advancement of humanity's cause, and I ask at the hands of this house, with a firm reliance for a favorable answer, that it may never be said that a Democratic house in an American congress refused even to consider a bill which proposed to reduce admitted excessive taxation, and refuse, to a degree, on an admittedly bad tariff." [Applause.]

Mr. Kasson closed the debate in opposition to the bill in an arraignment of its provisions, which he declared to be impossible of administration. He challenged the tariff's of the world to present the provisions of an enormity and confusion approaching those of the pending measure, and asserted that it would require a special catechism to answer the questions which must be asked before any goods were imported, and predicted that if the bill were enacted into a law before a year, even the importing merchant would be clamoring to congress to restore the old rate of duty. The bill tossed into the lap of Europe one-fifth of the duties which now flowed into the treasury of the United States without exacting an equivalent from any of the countries to Europe. To call that statesmanship, was to nullify the meaning of the English language. He then proceeded to reply to Blackburn's speech, to detail the benefits the country had derived from the protective system, and his remarks were constantly greeted wilh the applause of his party associates. "All hail," he said in conclusion, "to the giant of protection, which strews his pathway with gold and lines all his borders with the flowers of popular comfort."

Morrison closed the debate with a rapid review of the objections which had been made to the bill, and an equally rapid and brief answer to those objections, should a motion to strike out the enacting clause be agreed to, it would be a declaration that tariff taxation would be continued, and the Democratic party would appeal from the congress of the United States to the people, and people would so understand it. He referred to the fact that the Democrats from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and California had been elected on a tariff reform platform, and expressed his fear that if the bill should be defeated, they would be succeeded by by Page, and Burrows, and Hazelton, and "my dear Hubbel." He then turned his attention to Randall, and addressing him, said: "You claim to have the power to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. If you have that power, you have the power to amend this bill and make it what it should be." [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] After a few more remarks on the general subject of tariff reform, Morrison's time expired and a murmur of expectancy ran through the ranks of both the opponents and advocates of the measure, as the chairman directed the clerk to read the bill.

The audience which throughout the day had crowded the galleries almost to suffocation, hushed the hum of conversation, and watched with intense interest the further proceedings on the floors. As the clerk began to read the bill, Mr. Converse left his seat in the last row of seats, and walking down to the bar of the house, stood nervously fingering a piece of paper, which he held in his hand. When the reading of the first paragraph had been completed, there was an embarrassing pause. Mr. Converse was engaged in an earnest conversation with Mr. Hunt and did not appear to know that all eyes were fixed upon him. Mr. Kasson, fearful that the time when the motion to strike out the enacting clause would be in order, would expire before Converse's attention would be attracted to the fact, rose, and enquired of the chair whether the proper time had come to make a motion. Before the chair could respond, Converse pushing to the front, moved to strike out the enacting clause. This was the signal for a volley of hisses and groans from the Democratic side, this demonstration being met by rounds of applause from the Republican side.

The scene in the chamber was one of intense excitement and confusion, to which the galleries rendered no little aid by loud tokens of approval. The tellers being ordered, Converse and Morrison were appointed by the chair. Before taking his place, Morrison called to the clerk of the house, who was standing by the speaker's dest and exclaimed, "Clerk, see that no damned scoundrel who is paired goes between the tellers." The clerk promising to see that fair play should be had, Morrison took his station, giving Converse a very cool shake of the hand as he stood opposite that gentleman. Then the voting began, and the tellers announced the affirmative vote to be 155. The first man to pass through, in the negative, was Reagan, of Texas, who had been brought in an invalid chair, in order to cast his vote. He was heartily applauded by his friends, and received many congratulations upon his apparent recovery from his late severe illness. The negative vote was announced as 151, and then George D. Wise, of Virginia, voted in the affirmative, making the vote stand 156 to 151.

Then a cheer followed from the republican side, and the cheers were taken up by the galleries and reverberated from every nook and cranny of the hall. Ladies stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats. Morrison, yielding gracefully to the inevitable, walked smilingly to his seat, and the tariff bill was dead.

On Converse's motion, the committee rose and the chairman reported its action to the house. The speaker stated the question to be on striking out the enacting clause, and Morrison and Turner of Kentucky calling for the yeas and nays it was agreed to. Yeas, 159; nays, 155, as follows:

YEAS—159.

Adams (Ill.)	*Haynes*	*Peters*
Arnot	*Henderson* (Ia.)	*Pettibone*
Atkinson	*Henderson* (Ill))	*Phelps*
Bayne	*Hepburn*	*Poland*
Belford	*Hiscock*	Post
Bingham	*Hill*	*Price*
Bisbee	*Holmes*	Randall
Boutelle	*Holton*	*Ranney*
Bowen	*Hooper*	*Ray* (N. Y.)
Boyle	Hopkins	*Ray* (N. H.)
Brainerd	*Horr*	*Reed*
Breitung	*Houk*	*Rice*
Brewer (N Y.)	*Howey*	Robinson(O.)
Brewer (N. J.)	Hunt	*Rockwell*
Browne (Ind.)	Hutchins	*Ryan*
Brown (Pa.)	*James*	*Rowell*
BRUMM	*Jeffords*	*Russell*
Budd	*Johnson*	*Skinner*, N. Y
Burleigh	Jordan	*Smalls*
Calkins	*Kasson*	Seney
Campbell (Pa.)	*Kean*	*Smith*
Cannon	*Keifer*	Snyder
Chace	*Kelley*	*Spooner*
Connolly	*Kellogg*	*Steele*
Converse	*Ketcham*	*Stephenson*
Cullen	*Lacey*	*Stewart* (Vt.)
Culbertson (Ky.)	*Laird*	*Stone*
Curtin	*Lawrence*	Storm
Cutcheon	*LeFevre*	*Struble*
Davis (Ill.)	LIBBEY	Sumner
Davis (Mass.)	*Long*	*Taylor* (O.)
Dingley	LYMAN	*J D Taylor* (O)
Duncan	McAdoo	*Thomas*
Dunham	*McCoid*	Tully
Eaton	*McCormick*	Van Alstyne
Elliott	*McComas*	*Wadsworth*
Ellwood	*McKinley*	*Wait*
Ermentrout	*Millard*	Warner (O,)
Evans (Pa.)	*Miller* (Pa.)	*Washburn*
Everhart	*Milliken*	*Weaver*
Ferrell	*Morey*	Wemple
Fiedler	*Morrill*	*Whiting*
Findlay	Muller	Wilkins
Finerty	Murray	*Wilson*
Foran	Mutchler	G. D. Wise, Va
Funston	*Nutting*	J. S. WISE, Va.
Geddes	*O'Hara*	YORK
George	*O'Neill* (Pa.)	
Glascock	Paige	
Goff	*Parker*	
Guenther	Patton	
Hanback	*Paine*	
Harmer	*Payson*	
Hart	*Peelle* (Ind.)	
Hatch (Mich.)	*Perkins*	

NAYS—155.

Adams, (N. Y.)	Fyan,	Pierce,
Aiken,	Garrison,	Peel, (Ark.)
Alexander,	Gibson,	Potter,
Bagley,	Graves,	Pryor,
Ballentine,	Green,	Pusey,
Barbour,	Greenleaf,	Rankin,
Barksdale,	Halsell,	Reagan,
Beach,	Hammond,	Reese,
Belmont,	Hancock,	Robertson,
Blackburn,	Hardeman,	Rogers (Ark.),
Blanchard,	Hardy,	Rogers, (N. Y.),
Bland,	Hatch, Mo.,	Rosecrans,
Blount,	Hemphill,	Scales,
Breckinridge,	Henley,	Seymour,
Broadhead,	Herbert,	Shaw,
Buchanan,	Hewitt, (N. Y.)	Shelley,
Buckner,	Hewitt (Ala.),	Singleton
Burnes,	Hill,	Skinner, (N. C.)
Cabell,	Hoblitzell,	Slocum,
Caldwell,	Holman,	Springer,
Campbell (N Y),	Houseman,	Stevens,
Candler,	Hurd,	Stewart, (Tex.)
Carleton,	Jones, Wis.,	Stockslager,
Carlisle,	Jones, Tex.,	*Strait*,
Cassidy,	Jones, Ark.,	Sumner, (Wis.)
Clardy,	Jones, Ala.,	Talbot,
Clay,	King,	Taylor, (Tenn).
Clements,	Kleiner,	Thompson,
Cobb,	Lamb,	Throckmorton,
Collins,	Lanham,	Tillman,
Cook,	Lore,	Townshend,
Cosgrove,	Lewis,	Tucker.
Covington,	Lovering,	Turner, (Ga.)
Cox, N. Y.,	Lowry,	Turner, (Ky.)
Cox, N. C.,	McMillin	Vance,
Crisp,	Matson,	Van Eaton,
Culberson, Tex.,	Maybury,	*Wakefield*,
Dargan,	Miller, Texas	Ward,
Davidson,	Mills	Warner, (Tenn.)
Davis, Mo.,	Mitchell,	Wellborn,
Deuster,	Money,	Weller,
Dibble,	Morgan,	*White*,
Dibrell,	Morrison,	Williams,
Dockery,	Morse,	Willis,
Dorsheimer,	Moulton,	Wilson, (W.Va.)
Dowd,	Muldrow,	Winans, (Mich.)
Dunn,	Murphy,	Winans, (Wis.)
Eldredge,	Neece,	Wolford,
Ellis,	*Nelson*,	Woodward,
Evins, (S. C.),	Oates,	Worthington,
Follett,	O'Farrell,	Yaple,
Forney,	O'Neil, (Mo.)	Young.

Democrats in Roman, Republicans in Italic, and Independents in small capitals.

When Young's name, the last on the list, was called, Speaker Carlisle said to his clerk: "Call my name." The name was called, and the speaker voted nay. The vote was received with cheers by the friends of the measure. Representatives Barr and Robinson, New York, were absent. Before the vote was announced, the clerk read the names of four pairs, the smallest number of members recorded as paired for years. Bennett, nay; Ochiltree, yea; Muldrow, nay; Valentine. yea; Nicholls, nay; Roggs, yea; Wood and John D. White.

The vote on the pending bill is 159 yeas to to 155 nays, said the clerk.

Upon the announcement of the result, there was a repetition of the scene that followed the announcement af the vote by the tellers. The Republicans and successful Democrats rose in their seats and gave cheer after cheer. Some waved papers above their heads, while others clapped their hands. In the galleries, men and women again cheered, and the latter vigorously waving their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Morrison moved to vacate the order for a night session. Agreed to.

Mr. Randall moved that members who had not spoken on the tariff be allowed to print their remarks in the *Record*. Agreed to.

Mr. Converse moved to reconsider the vote by which the house decided to strike out the enacting clause, and then moved to lay that motion on the table. The motions were carried by a *viva voce* vote, and the announcement of this result received with cheers and applause, though not with as much enthusiasm as the previous announcements.

Mr. Willis suggested that Converse, whose seat is on the Democratic side, have his seat hereafter with the Republicans.

When the last vote was announced, the members began leaving the hall. The crowd in the galleries lessened, and within ten minutes scarcely one hundred persons remained, and the house adjourned until tomorrow.

As the members were leaving many of them expressed the opinion that the final adjournment would be taken in June; some thought the latter part, and others, during the first few days of the month.

An analysis of the roll call shows that only three (four) Republicans, Nelson, Strait and Wakefield (and White), all of Minnesota, voted against the striking out of the enacting clause.

Forty-one Democrats voted in the affirmative. They hail from the following states: New York six—Arnot, Hutchins, Miller, Spriggs, Van Alstyne and Wemple; Pennsylvania twelve—Boyle, Connoly, Curtin. Duncan, Elliot, Ermentrout, Hopkins, Mutchler, Patton, Post, Randall and Storm; Ohio ten—Converse, Foran, Geddes, Jordan, Lefevre, Murray, Paige, Sevey, Warner and Wilkins; New Jersey four—Ferrell, Fiedler, McAdoo; California four—Budd, Glascock, Sumner and Tulley; Maryland one—Findlay; Illinois one—Finerty, Connecticut one—Eaton; Louisiana one—Hunt; Virginia one—G. D. Wise; West Virginia one—Snyder.

Mysterious Disappearance.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MITCHELL, Dak., May 6.—Considerable excitement prevails over the supposed murder of one John Schmidt, a farmer residing ten miles south of this city, who has been missing since April 17. Certain facts directed suspicion toward a German, known as Dutch Mike, a neighbor of Schmidt and who instituted a contest upon the latter's homestead on the day succeeding Schmidt's disappearance. Justice Abbey declared the evidence insufficient for the issuance of a warrant against Dutch Mike on a charge of murder, but the arrest was subsequently made on the charge of perjury for allegations made. Prosecution of the search for Schmidt's remains to-day resulted in the discovery of what was supposed to be partially cremated human bones and bloody bedding on Mike's place. Schmidt was known to have $800 on his person when last seen. The arrest of the German is expected hourly.

Bidding Arthur Farewell.

Boston Traveller.

What a sardonic situation it will be, to be sure, if we ever reach it, when the Republican convention conducts Mr. Arthur to the door and throws him down-stairs, with the remark: "You have been one of the best Presidents the country has ever had—now git!"

Why Farm Hands are Scarce.

Peck's Sun.

The reason farm hands are so scarce can be accounted for in the fact that a man can't get a moments rest on the barbed wire fence now in use. The old rail fence offered some inducement to a man to engage on a farm, but this barbed wire business don't give a man any show at all.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Senate Committee Will Report Adversely to the Retiring Bill.

The Swaim Court of Inquiry Begins the Examination of Bateman.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—At a meeting of the senate committee on finance, an agreement was reached, that the trade dollar bill should be reported adversely, but not until after another meeting of the committee. In the meantime Senator Sherman will draw up an adverse report which will be passed upon by the committee next week.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed to report a resolution authorizing the committee to investigate the management of such national soldier homes as they deem necessary. Also a bill to extend the period for enlistment from thirty to ninety days, and a bill directing the secretary of war to furnish all the states with copies of the record of their troops.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.

The Siamese embassy called at the White house to-day, and paid a formal visit to the president. They were accompanied by Secretary Frelinghuysen and Rear Admiral Porter. The president was attended by the members of the cabinet, now in the city. The ambassadors were attired in full court costume of the richest character, the distinguishing feature being cloaks of netted gold. They were received in the Blue parlor, and the usual formalities were exchanged.

THE SWAIM CASE.

The Swain court inquiry met this morning and organized. Gen. Swaim was present with his counsel, Judge Johnston, and Bateman, who made the charges against Swaim, was accompanied by his attorney Jeff Chandler. A general statement of the grounds of the accusation made by Batemen to the secretary of war, was made by Chandler, and Calkins followed with a counter statement for the defense. Neither side touched anything but the specified charges made in letter by Bateman to the secretary of war, but the judge advocate, calling the attention of the court to this, suggested that the scope of the inquiry be extended to the further charges alluded to in the closing part of Bateman's letter, but not specifically made. The court decided that Bateman should be called upon to explain these charges also before the inquiry was concluded. Bateman was then called to the stand and testified to the character and extent of the business transactions between his firm and Gen. Swaim. Before concluding his testimony the court adjourned till to-morrow.

DECLINES THE APPOINTMENT.

Jas. A. Conolly, whose nomination as solicitor of the treasury was yesterday confirmed by the senate, has formally declined to accept the place. The reason assigned for the refusal is that Connolly could not accept the appointment without making a very considerable pecuniary sacrifice, inasmuch as his law practice in Illinois affords him an income larger than the salary of solicitor to the treasury. It is expected the president will make another appointment in a few days.

CLOTHING.

Rainy or Fair Weather.

As a rule, people do not select a stormy or rainy day on which to purchase their clothing, but we would suggest that it is the best time to make purchases as our salesmen are not rushed and so can give you their undivided attention. For rain and storm we have all kinds of Rubber Clothing for the business man, laboring man, fireman and school boy. $1.75 will buy a good rubber overcoat in men's sizes and $1.50 for boys' sizes. In Fair Weather Clotaing we show an unrivaled stock. We pride ourselves that our goods are better made and hold their shape better besides being more symmetrical in outlines and fit than any ready made clothing sold in the West. Boys' Knockabout Suits $5.00. Men's Wear Resisting Suits, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 are the popular prices at which we show over fifty different patterns in Men's Suits, any one of which will be a satisfactory investment to the purchaser.

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