

The Fancy Shot.

"Rifleman, shoot me a fancy shot
Straight at the heart of your prowling
villain;
Ring me a ball in the glittering spot
That shines on my breast like an amulet!"

"Ah, captain, here goes for a fine-drawn bead;
There's music around when my barrel's in
tune!"

"Crack! went the rifle, the messenger sped,
And dead from his horse fell the ringing
dragon."

"Now, rifleman, steal through the bushes and
snatch
From your victim some trinket to hance! first
Blood—
A button, a loop, or that luminous patch
That gleams in the moon like a diamond
stud."

"Oh, captain! I staggered and sunk on my
knee;
When I gazed on the face of that fallen vi-
laine;
For he looked so like you as he lay on his
back
That my heart rose upon me and masters
me yet."

"But I snatched off the trinket, this locket of
gold
An inch from the center my lead broke its
way,
Scarcely grazing the picture so fair to behold,
Of a beautiful lady in a bridal array."

"Hail, rifleman, fling me the locket! 'His she,
My brother's young bride; and the fallen
dragon
Was her husband. Hush, soldier, 'twas heav-
en's
deed. We must bury him here, by the light of the
moon."

"But hark! the far bugles their warnings
unite;
War is a virtue, weakness is sin;
There's lurking and looting around us to-
night;
Load again, rifleman, keep your hand in!
—Charles Dawson Shanley, in Atlanta Constitu-
tion."

THE HAUNTED CORRIDOR.

"I don't believe a word of it!" said
Aunt Rebecca.

The wine-like glow of sunset yet illu-
minated the great bay window; but the
rest of the apartment was already en-
shrouded in the gray shadows of twi-
light, in whose misty indistinctness the
gigantic monsters from some foreign
shore. From the walls frowned down
dark old family portraits, and the crimson
hangings above the arched doors
waved restlessly back through the vast
corridor.

"I don't believe a word of it," repeated
Aunt Rebecca, with more emphasis
than before. "A ghost story indeed!"

"Tell me about it, Violet," said young
Hazelwood, to whom the deep bay win-
dow, with its far-off prospect of snowy
hills, veiled in gathering twilight, to
say nothing of pretty Violet Orme's
close vicinity, were infinitely more at-
tractive than the more modern regions
of Alhambra Place.

"It is not much of a story," said Violet,
flushing up to her very eyelashes at the
sound of her own soft voice, "only
years ago, long before my great grand-
papa built this house, the site was all
unbroken wood, and there was a
tradition that a beautiful girl was mur-
dered by her lover. Her grave, they
said, was beneath the foundations of
this house; but I scarcely credit this part
of the legend."

"Of course not," interrupted Miss Re-
becca, with a toss of her false curls. "I
have no patience with the relics of old
superstition."

"What are you looking for, aunt?
Have you dropped anything? Shall I
call for Harris to bring a candle?" asked
Violet, a moment afterward, coming to
her aunt's side.

"Nothing, nothing," said Miss Re-
becca, with a little embarrassment in
her voice. "Come—don't stay here any
longer in the biting cold, unless you
both want a week's medicine and a doc-
tor's visits."

"It is not cold, Aunt Rebecca," pleaded
Violet, "and the starlight is so beau-
tiful on the stone pavement. Just let
us wait until that fiery planet mounts
a little higher."

But a peremptory summons from
Colonel Orme himself, who had just
waked from a comfortable nap beside
the glowing fire in the library, to a sort
of vague wonder as to "where Rebecca
and the young people could possibly be,"
speedily settled the matter.

"Never mind, Violet," whispered
Charles Hazelwood, "by and by, when
your father has gone to his room and
Aunt Rebecca is busy with her curl
papers in her own special dormitory, we
can have a starlight stroll through the
ghosts' territory!"

Violet gave him an arch glance as
she tripped after Aunt Rebecca into the
hall which led to Colonel Orme's bril-
liantly lighted library.

"I wish Captain Hazelwood wouldn't
remain out there," said Aunt Rebecca,
anxiously. "He will catch his death of
cold; and besides—"

"Besides what, Aunt Rebecca?"

"Violet," said the maiden lady, "I
wish you would go down and see if the
housekeeper has prepared that posset
for my sore throat, that's a good girl. I
think I shall go to bed."

Violet went to execute her aunt's be-
hests.

How peacefully the distant hills and
valleys slept in their snowy mantles that
glorious December night. It reminded
one of a lovely painting executed with
brushes dipped in liquid pearl, and
shaded with pencils of glimmering sil-
ver.

At least, so they seemed to Charles
Hazelwood as he stood in the deep re-
cess of the gigantic bay-window, nearly
hidden by the curtains, the faded splen-
dor of whose tarnished embroidery car-
ried the mind unconsciously a century
backward on the stream of time. But
then Charles Hazelwood was in love.

The tall, old-fashioned clock in the
hall was striking 12, and the colony of
crickets under the hearthstone were fall-
ing into a dreamy, sleepy sort of chirp,
as if their small lungs were fairly wearied
out, when Aunt Rebecca emerged
from her door, treading on tiptoe and
carrying a dim light in her hand.

Now, Aunt Rebecca, in nodding false
curls, lace collar, and eighteen-year-
old style of dress, was a very different
sort of personage from Aunt Rebecca
with her head tied up in a silk handker-
chief, her false curls laid aside, and a
long, white dressing robe enveloping
her lank figure, and the latter was by
no means the more prepossessing of the
two.

Probably some such consciousness
swept across the good spinster's brain,
for she shuffled with accelerated rapid-
ity past the solemn eyes of the grave old
family portraits on the wall.

"I am sure I dropped them some-

where here," she murmured, passing in
front of the bay-window. "How pro-
voking. There goes my candle out.
But I believe I can find them, however;
the starlight is so bright. Mercy upon
us! What is that? The ghost—the
ghost!"

And Aunt Rebecca did shriek-
ing down the corridor, her hands clasp-
ed over her eyes, before which was im-
printed the appalling vision of a tall
figure, sweeping past, all in white, with
a crimson stain at its pulpit throat!

The house was aroused into instan-
taneous commotion; lights flashed into
brightness at the various doors, and an
eager circle of inquirers surrounded
Aunt Rebecca, who evinced strong
symptoms of an intention to go into
hysterics.

"It glided past me like a gust of
wind!" she shrieked, replying at hazard
to the questions rained down upon her;
"all in white, with that dreadful mark
of blood upon its throat! It's a warn-
ing—I know it's a warning that I
haven't long to live! Oh, what shall I
do—what shall I do?"

"But I don't understand what you
were doing out in the Ghost's Corridor
at this time of the night," interrupted
Colonel Orme, staring at his sister as if
not quite certain whether this was an
actual occurrence in real life or merely a
fragmentary part of his last dream.

"Well, if you must know," said Miss
Rebecca, with a little hysterical sob, "I
dropped my false teeth there, just at
dusk, and I didn't like to look for them
with Violet and Captain Hazelwood
standing by, so—and—"

"Oh! that's it, eh?" said Colonel
Orme, laughing. "Upon my word, Sister
Becky, you are rather over-particular
for a woman fifty years old."

"Only forty-nine, James," interrupted
Miss Rebecca, with a shrill account of in-
dignation.

"But the ghost?" inquired young
Hazelwood, who had just arrived on the
scene of action, with a flushed brow and
embarrassed air.

Upon which Aunt Rebecca gave way
to the combined influences of her brother's
unkind remark and the fright of
ghost-seeing, and fairly fainted without
further notice. According to the usual
custom of womanhood of such occasions,
Colonel Orme and all the other gentle-
men were hustled out into the hall,
while the victim of the female officials
was deluged with eau de cologne, stifled
with burned feathers, and vigorously
treated with hot flannel.

"She's coming to, poor, dear crea-
ture!" was the final verdict hurled at
Colonel Orme through a crack in the
door.

"Well, I'm glad of it, I'm sure," said
the Colonel, dolorously, rubbing his
hands, "for it's cold out here in the hall.
Why, hillo! is this you, my little Violet?
What's the matter? You haven't seen a
ghost, I hope?"

"No, papa," faltered Violet, "but"—
"Suppose we three adjourn into the
library, Colonel Orme, and I will under-
take the task of an explanation," inter-
posed Charles Hazelwood, while Violet's
cheeks flushed like flame.

"Well, my venture to inquire what
all this means?" interrogated the be-
wildered Colonel when the library door
was safely closed.

"It means, sir," said Charles, laugh-
ing, yet a little puzzled how to proceed,
"that Violet, your daughter, and I were
just looking out at the stars, in the em-
brace of the great hall window, when
we saw some one approaching with a
light. Violet went to see what the ap-
proach meant, when Miss Rebecca
(whom it proved to be) dropped her
candle and ran shrieking away."

"So Violet was the ghost, eh?" said
the Colonel, repressing a very strong
inclination to laugh.

"You see, papa," interposed that
young lady, "I wore my long cashmere
mantle, for I was afraid of taking cold,
and it was tied at the throat with red
ribbons, and—"

"And Aunt Rebecca took it for granted
that you were the murdered heroine
of our family ghost story," said the Col-
onel, archly. "But allow me to ask,
young people, what you were so much
interested in?"

"Well, sir," said Hazelwood, "I had
just asked her if she wouldn't marry me
—don't run away, Violet—and she said
'yes,' that is, if I could win her father's
consent."

"Well?"

"And I would like to hear what her
father says to the proposition," added
the young officer, laughingly, detaining
Violet, who was struggling to escape.

"He says," answered Colonel Orme,
"that your intrepidity in facing the
ghost deserves some reward, and he like-
wise supposes that his daughter must be
allowed to have her own way. Take
her, Charles, and don't spoil her. No
thanks now, but let me go and see after
your Aunt Rebecca."

"Papa!" whispered Violet, as he rose
with his hand on the door.

"Well, my dear?"

"Don't tell Aunt Becky that—that!"

"That you were the ghost? Just as
you please."

And he went, chuckling, to inquire
after his sister's health. There is no
evidence that he ever did betray Violet's
secret; but two things may be regarded
as settled facts in the records of Alhambra
Place—one is that Aunt Rebecca strenu-
ously denies the existence of ghosts, and
abhors the very sight of her niece's white
mantle with cherry trimmings; the other
is that she is particularly careful never
to pass through the solemn old haunt-
ed hall alone after sunset.

There is a photograph of the late Al-
exander H. Stephens in the possession
of Maj. Lamar Cobb, of Athens, Ga., in
which the southern statesman is repre-
sented as sitting with legs crossed and
the bottoms of both feet resting square-
ly upon the floor. This was a favorite
position of Mr. Stephens, and it is said
that no one has yet been able to rival
him in this acrobatic feat.

It is understood that President and Mrs.
Cleveland will within a few days go on a
trip to eastern waters and along the eastern
coast in the United States steamer Dis-
patch. The trip will last probably six or
eight days. The Dispatch is fitted up as
magnificently as any steam-yacht can be.
Ex-President Arthur made her his favorite
yacht during his administration, and in her
he and his family spent nearly a month at
one time in eastern waters. Every con-
venience that heart can wish for is aboard
this government yacht, and the bride of the
first gentleman of the land will have noth-
ing to wish for during her sea voyage.

WASHINGTON.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.
Congressman Curtin, chairman of the
special committee investigating the labor
strikes, states that no report will be made
at the present session, and that he desires
to further investigate the troubles in
Pennsylvania. Congressman Burnes, of
Wisconsin, also a member of the special
committee, while reticent on the subject,
declines to report until he has done so.
Congress convened December 1. It is re-
ported that a plan is on foot to nominate
Curtin for Governor of Pennsylvania and
elect him by the labor vote.

A VETOING PRESIDENT.

President Cleveland continues to pile up
the vetoes on Congress. Mr. Prudden, one
of the secretaries of the White House, who
carries the nominations to the Capitol,
takes also the veto messages. It is getting
to be such a regular business that the Pres-
ident is having them printed nowadays.
Prudden brings a handful of printed slips
with him when he goes to the Senate with
the nominations and distributes them to
Representatives and others as they may de-
sire. Mr. Cleveland has now made a larger
number of vetoes than Washington, Adams,
Jefferson, Monroe, John Q. Adams,
Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Fill-
more, Buchanan and Grant.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

A statement recently issued by the Treas-
ury Department shows that the revenues
for last year of the Government were at
the rate of \$5.68 per head of population,
and the expenditures at the rate of \$4.57
per capita. This is quite a change in the
past. In 1840 the revenue was \$2.70, and
the expenditures \$2.01. The revenue has been
as low as 90 cents for each inhabitant, as was
the case in 1841, and under the stimulus of
war taxes has risen to \$12.75 per head, as
in 1864. The difference between the maxi-
mum and minimum annual expenditure for
other purposes than the payment of the
principal of the public debt have been even
greater. In 1845 we spent \$1.15 for each
person then in the country, and in 1865
\$37.34 cents. For the last twelve years the
net revenue, eleven-twelfths of which
comes from the product of taxation, has
ranged from a maximum of \$70.41 in 1870
to a maximum of \$5.42 in 1878. During the
same period expenditures have varied from
\$7.07 in 1874 to \$4.39 in 1884.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

MAY 26.—The Senate to-day took up the
bill providing for the taxation of railroad
grant lands. Senator Blair offered an
amendment, which was agreed to, provid-
ing that in any sale of lands under the bill
the United States might become a preferred
creditor. Mr. Dingley said that the bill
might be restored to the public domain. He
also offered another amendment providing
that the valuation of the lands subjected
to taxation shall, in the territories, be sub-
ject to a revision by the secretary of the
interior.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.

Senator Sherman asked for the suspen-
sion of the taxation bill in order to take up
the bill heretofore reported by him from
the committee on the Chinese immigration
bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given,
the Chinese bill was taken up. Senator Sherman
explained that the bill was intended to ex-
plain the meaning of the existing law rela-
tive to Chinese immigration. Several legal
questions had arisen under the existing law
to which there had been some doubt. The
most important of these were, whether the
Chinese laborer was to be regarded by the
law as a free laborer or as a slave, and whether
he was to be regarded by the law as a free
laborer or as a slave.