

GENERAL TOPICS.

The Plumed Knight Interviewed Again.

AN ORPHAN ASYLUM IN FLAMES.

A Father Suicides on Account of His Daughter's Wayward Deeds.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

NEW YORK, May 19.—In view of the fact that in spite of Blaine's Florence letter, State delegations to the Chicago Convention are being instructed to vote for Blaine's nomination. The World, on Tuesday last, instructed L. Crawford, its London representative, to visit Blaine in Paris and to secure an answer to the question whether or not Blaine would accept. Crawford had been in former years an intimate personal friend of Blaine, and was received by him with much cordiality. He was accorded several interviews by Mr. Blaine, and cables to the World to-night authorized his statements. He says: "I have seen Blaine several times within the last three days, generally surrounded by his family. As regards his first question whether he would accept, it can be said Mr. Blaine addresses to his Florence letter and does not withdraw one word of his interview last February in Florence. I have no authority to say more than that Mr. Blaine did not wish to be interviewed again on this subject. His Florence interview was so explicit that the fact that now he has nothing to add to it by way of qualification should be enough to satisfy the most doubtful of Mr. Blaine's enemies as to his future intentions. His declarations at Florence correctly represented his present state of mind. Those who associate with Mr. Blaine have no doubt of his absolute good faith in withdrawing."

Crawford adds that Mr. Blaine will leave for England in a few days and expects to reach London in the neighborhood of the first of June to join Andrew Carnegie's coaching trip into Scotland. He will probably leave for home long before the campaign begins, ready to take hold and assist the nominee of the Chicago Convention. All the time of the Chicago Convention, however, he will be on Carnegie's coach, approaching the extreme north of Scotland. Beyond the range of ordinary telegraphic communication.

Of his health, Mr. Crawford says: It needs no medical expert to pass upon it. The bright clear look of his eyes, his color and vigor show in every one of his movements, speak for themselves. He has today the health that comes to a man as a reward of a life of simple habits and tastes.

YOUNG INCEPDIARIES.

An Orphan Asylum in Flames—The Work of Bad Boys.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., May 19.—A telephone message was received to-day from Father Rheinhardt, of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, stating that fire had broken out in the asylum, and asking for assistance. The San Rafael fire department at once left for the scene, an Associated Press correspondent accompanying. When the asylum was reached it was found that the old recreation pavilion and clothes room, situated in the northwest part of the recreation grounds, were one mass of flames. The neighbors in the vicinity had quickly repaired to the assistance of the inmates, but, owing to the lack of a water supply, were unable to combat the flames successfully. Chief Moorhead, on his arrival directed that the efforts of the fire department be exerted to save the main building, in which were situated dormitories, schoolrooms, a baking-shop and class-rooms, which owing to the constant changes of the wind, were in danger of being ignited. The water supply was found very inadequate for an institution of its size, and it was some time before a marked change was made in the prospects. After two and a half hours' incessant play the buildings were pronounced out of danger. During the progress of the fire, the gates having been locked, quite a panic was started in the upper end of the yard, where 600 inmates were confined. Father Rheinhardt ordered the gates to be thrown open when the inmates rushed forth and scattered in all directions. A survey was made of the grounds and it was found the chapel and pavilion buildings were a total loss. The boys were marshaled into the dining room for lunch, and it was found that over 200 failed to answer to their names, but no fears are entertained for their safety. It is believed the fire was an incendiary one. A week ago W. Busted, Tom Sullivan, John Wilkinson and Joseph De La Salles, a blind boy, attempted to escape, but were frustrated by some of the teachers in charge. It is supposed they planned this scheme to escape. They had bored a hole in the soft ground under the pavilion and stored a quantity of dried grass under the building which they ignited this morning with the foregoing result. The loss on the buildings and material destroyed is estimated at \$5,000, partly covered by insurance. Owing to the absence of Father Croke, the superintendent, no definite amount can be fixed in regard to the loss. The boys who escaped are being taken in charge as fast as they arrive in San Rafael, and already ninety-two are locked in box-cars at the Donahue railroad depot awaiting transportation to the asylum.

THE MARDEN SUICIDE.

Driven to Death by a Wayward Daughter.

NEW YORK, May 19.—It is understood that Marden, the playwright who committed suicide this morning, was driven to the deed by the waywardness and desertion of his only daughter, Blanche, aged 21 years. It seems he discovered

she was in bad company and ordered her to stay at home. She then left the house and when he asked her to return she refused. Believing she had gone to the bad, the heart of the father broke. Every effort he made to recall her was met with rebuff, until she was finally lost, and her present whereabouts are unknown. Mrs. Marden says two prominent married men of the city, who were in the habit of visiting at Marden's residence, are responsible for her daughter's conduct. Marden, a loving, sorrowful, partly incoherent note for his wife, in which he referred to letters, marked books and ciphers intended for his daughter, which he had discovered, and the narrow escape which he had from committing murder as a consequence. Marden is a *nom de plume*, his real name was William A. Silver. *Kerry Gow, Clouds, Zip, Bob, Zara and The Irish Mist* are among his plays.

BASE BALL.

Good Game at Stockton—The Score in the East.

STOCKTON, May 19.—The Stocktons lit on Creaner to-day and sized him for eleven hits, including a home run, two three-baggers and one two-bagger. The Pioneers scored two runs in the third inning on errors of Sweeney and Whitehead. In the eighth Jack Smith lined out a two-bagger to center and scored on Hughes Smith's single to right. Whitehead scored the first run for the Stocktons in the fourth inning on his two-bagger and a single by Stockwell. On Nick Smith's overthrow to first the home team added two more runs in the fifth, and in the sixth they bunched their hits to number five and scored six more runs. Hays scored the tenth run in the last inning on Creaner's muff at first. The fourth inning was exciting, with the Pioneers leading 5-0. Nick Smith's overthrow to first the home team added two more runs in the fifth, and in the sixth they bunched their hits to number five and scored six more runs. Hays scored the tenth run in the last inning on Creaner's muff at first. The fourth inning was exciting, with the Pioneers leading 5-0.

EASTERN GAMES.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—To-day's game was well played on both sides, and interesting. Whitney had to leave the box after the seventh inning, having been struck in the breast by a hot ball and quite badly hurt. Score: Pittsburgh 2, Washington 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The home team were unable to win to-day, and their defeat was contributed to in no little measure by the wretched umpiring of Decker. The Browns were successful in bunching their hits. Score: Boston, 7; Indianapolis 4.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The home team and Philadelphia played a hard game here to-day, which abounded in brilliant work on both sides. Van Halten pitched a splendid game, and did also gleam up to the seventh inning. After that time, however, the "colts" got on to him and hit him hard enough to win the game. Score: Chicago, 6; Philadelphia 4.

DETROIT, May 19.—The weather to-day was miserably cold, ground slippery and playing of both teams rather poor. Gleason pitched a good game and his support was bad for the most part. Score: Detroit, 5; New York 3.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19.—An immense crowd witnessed the first game of the season between Yale and Harvard to-day. Yale won by a score of 7 to 1. Base hits—Yale, 9; Harvard, 5. Errors—Yale, 4; Harvard, 9. Pitchers—Stagg for Yale; Bates (freshman) for Harvard.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—Cincinnati 0, Cleveland 9.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Brooklyn 0, Kansas City 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Athletics 5, Louisville 6.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 5.

THE WATER RECEDING.

Worst of the Great Flood Believed to be Over.

QUINCY, May 19.—The river has fallen three and a-half inches since last night, and it is now believed the worst of the flood is over. Depots have been established by the relief committee at various points throughout the flooded districts from which provisions and clothing are being distributed. Investigations made to-day show that the previous reports of want and destitution had not been exaggerated, hundreds of families requiring immediate assistance.

RECEPTION TO TERRY.

Fresno Proud of Her Son—In Ovation Tendered Him.

FRESNO, May 18.—A reception was tendered to R. B. Terry, the candidate for Congress from this district on his return from Los Angeles to-day. Over 2,000 people were present at the depot. The Opera House, where the reception was held was filled to overflowing.

The Stanford's Going Abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says Senator Stanford has engaged passage on the Alaska for himself and wife for Liverpool. He sails on the 29th inst., and will proceed to Carlsbad. Mrs. Stanford's health has not been very good of late, and her physician recommends that she go to the famous springs in Germany. Senator and Mrs. Stanford will remain abroad for three months. Senator Stanford says he goes reluctantly, and the only thing that induced him to leave the Senate was that his wife needs the change at once.

Eloped With Girl and Cash.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—John K. Miles, manager of the Philadelphia office of the Shoe and Leather Reporter, has eloped with Miss Jennie Carson, aged 17 and prominent in society. Before leaving Miles cashed a \$4,000 forged check at the office of the Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives and granting of annuities.

International Drill.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 19.—The great International drill and capital celebration closed to-day. Fully 25,000 persons witnessed the sham battle in the afternoon. About 2,500 troops took part in the battle including four batteries of artillery and five troops of cavalry from the regular army.

Quadruple Lynching.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special from Spring City, Tennessee, says it is reported four negro laborers have been lynched near Worthington for outraging a white woman a couple of nights ago.

EUROPE.

Weekly Review of Continental Affairs.

WAR DRUMS FAINTLY BEATING.

Emperor Frederick's Improved Condition—Preparations For a Royal Wedding.

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BERLIN, May 19.—For the first time since his critical relapse, the Emperor has been seen to-day outside of the Schloss. Shortly after 5 o'clock the people assembled in front of the Palace were gratified by the appearance of the Emperor and Empress in an open carriage. The three princesses followed in a second carriage, and in a third were Dr. Mackenzie and General Winterfeld. The imperial carriage proceeded very slowly and enabled many people to come forward and present flowers to the Emperor and Empress, who received them till the carriage was heaped with them. The weather was bright and the heat was almost that of midsummer.

The Emperor still bears marked traces of fever, but his appearance daily improves. The drive was continued to the shooting lodge at Grunewald, and after a short rest the imperial family returned to the Schloss. During the drive the Emperor remained reclining on pillows. Every day this week he showed a perceptible increase of general strength. While walking he looks very well and is obliged to lean on staff. Every step taken is taken with evident effort.

He takes strong interest in the preparations for the wedding of Prince Henry and Princess Irene. It is expected the marriage instead of being semi-private will be a court celebration associated with the Emperor's recovery. Three hundred and twenty guests have been invited, including the Prince of Wales, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Prince and Princess of Anhalt, the Crown Prince of Greece, and all the members of the Hohenzollern and Hesse families. The wedding dinner party will consist of forty royal personages, and covers for two hundred and eighty will be laid at Mars Halle for the household and suites of the royal guests.

The wedding ceremony will be performed in the palace chapel, where special accommodations are being prepared for the Emperor and Dowager Empress Augusta. The Princesses Victoria, Sophie and Margareth and the Princess Alexandra of Hesse, will be the bridesmaids. Queen Victoria has sent the bride an entire touzou of unusual magnificence, and a *parure* of diamonds, emeralds and pearls.

The relations between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck are again strained. Before the Chancellor went to Varsin the Emperor submitted to the Emperor the names of several court officials on whom she desired to have conferred distinguished orders. Prince Bismarck protested and the whole ministry signed the paper stating that if the orders were conferred they would resign. The Emperor then withdrew the names. The feeling of bitterness between the court and Prince Bismarck's partisans is intensifying.

The Emperor will return to Berlin at the end of the next week. The situation is too critical to permit of further rest for him. The war drum beats with subdued resonance, but ever and anon the official press re-awakes interest by some fresh alarm.

Russia's preparations are not common. The news of the week is to the effect that Russia has accepted a French syndicate's terms for a loan. Vishnegradski, the Russian Minister of Finance, ruptures the negotiations with the Comptoir d'Escompte, angrily rejecting the proposals as a slur upon Russian solvency. Though details of the negotiations which have been conducted are meagre, enough is known to show that Vishnegradski felt the pinch and submitted to the syndicate's conditions. The Russian treasury contains an immediate advance of 1,500,000 pounds sterling. The total loan amounts to £44,000,000, and the balance will be issued in the autumn.

The North German Gazette and other Government organs have received inspiration for a vigorous renewal of attacks on Russia, hence the accusation that the Czar's agents are seeking to foment a revolution in Macedonia. The Gazette, in an article headed "A Russian Hostile in Turkish Territory," denounces the celebrated convents on Mount Athos, as the center of the Pan-Slavist conspiracy, and states that Russian pilgrims, who are really veteran soldiers disguised, crowd the convents to the number of ten thousand. Supplies of arms and munitions of war are hidden in the vicinity. The Porte has been cautioned to maintain a close watch, as at any moment the signal may be given for an insurrection, preceding Russian entrance into Bulgaria. Russian activities centre, in the meantime, in Southern Russia.

The latest frontier incident illustrating the position of affairs is the arrest of the Russian General Rehborg at Przemyesl. Austrian officials state that General Rehborg carried a trade's passport, but was really a spy upon the new fortification at Przemyesl, which is now the center of defense of Eastern Galicia. After a detention of eighteen hours General Rehborg was permitted to proceed to Cracow under surveillance, from thence returning to Warsaw. General Rehborg's arrest following the detention of the Russian General Hinz at Cracow evokes threats from the Moscow press, and as a matter of fact reprisals have already been taken. The Austrian war office has advised the disappearance of several officers on a tour in Galicia, Poland, with open passports. The Austrian press appears to have received orders to keep silent in regard to the incidents occurring on the frontier.

The arrival at Vienna on Thursday last of a number of staff officers under General Von Planitz, Chief of Staff of the Twelfth German Army Corps, is too pregnant and significant to be overlooked. General Von Planitz, with his staff, goes on a long through Galicia and Transylvania in obedience to a plan of campaign long since designed and approved by the Ber-

lin and Vienna war offices, and the Saxon army corps will fight by the side of the Austro-Hungarian troops.

It is asserted that the French officials purposely insult German subjects and appear to be authorized to do so by high French authorities. Those insults, the press holds, must lead to reprisals. General Von Schellendorf, War Minister, has approved a new method of inflating war balloons by which gas is produced on the spot, whenever wanted. Military attacks of European powers who were present at the experiments at Furstenwalde, concurred in the opinion that it was an important advance in scientific warfare.

The North German Gazette gives prominence to complaints of Germans, who are annoyed by French frontier officials, referring to-day to the incident of a German commercial traveler being forbidden to journey through France. Rigorous surveillance is carried on to prevent the smuggling of prohibited papers, and it is reported that the Swiss police have been ordered to see to the preparation of a list of Socialist refugees who are suspected of spreading their doctrines.

A forest fire is in progress near Innsbruck which threatens to destroy the village of Imbach and Fratzberg Castle. Three hundred soldiers are engaged in the attempt to check the flames.

Gladstone Answers Balfour.

LONDON, May 19.—Gladstone replying to the statement of Balfour, that the practice of increasing sentences on appeal had been resorted to in Ireland while the Liberals were in power, writes: "It was without our knowledge and it is with a knowledge in such matters that responsibility begins. I rejoice that the discovery has been made. It is new proof of how deeply the spirit of evil traditions has entered into the Irish administration. We do not now, as in the days described by Lord Cornwallis, employ torture and murder as instruments of Irish government, but practices seem to survive which disgrace the name of justice and which would not for a moment be tolerated on this side of the Channel. I hope Balfour will continue his researches and drag into daylight every evil usage which, unknown to us, has disgraced Irish judicature or administration. He will thus supply new proof of the necessity and advantage of vesting the Irish people with power over the affairs and property of their own and providing that they shall be governed as we are, not in an unnatural spirit."

Coast Cuttings.

The Marine Railway, on North Island, across the bay from San Diego, was formally opened yesterday, when the first vessel to go on was launched out.

Captain Bellingham, alias Delaney, formerly a British army officer, pleaded guilty to petit larceny at San Diego, and is serving a sentence on the chain-gang.

William Delaney, who had appeared demented recently, committed suicide at Boca last night by placing his neck across the railroad track in front of a passing train. His head was completely and smoothly severed from the body.

Lee Stennett, Walter Hicks and several other boys were on the common at Oakland yesterday. Hicks had a revolver with which he was playing, with Stennett standing within a few feet of him, when the weapon was discharged, the ball entering the right side of Stennett's head, lodging in the brain. A physician was procured, but the boy died in about an hour. Both boys were about fifteen years of age.

Simon Hamburg, recently convicted of swindling F. M. Parker, an Oregon farmer, out of about ten thousand dollars, by a fraudulent exchange of real property, has been sentenced by Judge Tooley to one year's imprisonment and \$500 fine. If not paid the term of imprisonment will amount to fifty-three years. An exception to the judgement was taken, and notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given.

Eastern Echoes.

Rev. Wm. F. Morza, D. D., for over thirty years rector of St. Thomas Church, New York, died yesterday morning.

The verdict of \$102,000 in favor of David Stewart vs. C. P. Huntington for non-performance of contract upon the sale of two hundred shares of Central Pacific stock in 1887 has been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Letters from Blaine's party in Europe indicate that the ladies will not take the coaching trip to Scotland with the Carnegies. Mrs. Blaine expects to sail for home June 16th, accompanied by her daughter, Gail Hamilton and the Misses Elkins and Davis.

Smith Hogan, of Spencer county, Ind., a member of the G. A. R. and a pensioner, was taken to the woods by the "white caps" which committee a few nights ago and given 60 lashes on the back for alleged wife beating. Hogan was left gagged and tied to a tree.

A party of vigilantes captured four men driving a herd of stolen ponies in "No Man's Land" Thursday night and lynched the whole party. Two of them were noted outlaws known as Chetwood and Andy Hood. The brothers of Chetwood have declared vengeance.

Fred Marden, a well-known playwright, was found dead in his room at New York yesterday morning, having committed suicide by closing the windows and turning on the gas. Marden was one of the most successful playwrights in America and had an income of about \$10,000 a year. He has been dependent for some time.

Extinction of Slavery in Brazil.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The following particulars of the new law abolishing slavery in Brazil have been received: All emancipated negroes now on coffee plantations are required to remain there until the next coffee crop is gathered, and the meantime they are to receive a small rate of wages from their former owners, and will not be locked up in their quarters as formerly. The former owners receive no compensation for the slaves liberated by the new law.

The Pope has sent a golden cross to the Prince Regent of Brazil.

Shooting Follows Speculation.

SUMMIT, N. J., May 19.—Robert J. Arnold, one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of Summit, who is believed to have speculated largely in coffee in New York, committed suicide last night by shooting. He had inherited a fortune from his mother, and his wife, the daughter of General Butterfield, brought him an additional \$100,000.

THE MILLS BILL.

Laid Aside for a Week or Ten Days.

END OF THE GREAT DEBATE.

Baker and Breckenridge Have a Tilt—Speaker Carlisle Closes The Discussion.

(Associated Press Dispatches to the Herald.)

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Long before the House met every seat in the galleries except a few reserved for the President and family was occupied. After the reading of the journal, Baker, of Illinois was recognized. He said that yesterday at a moment when he was out of the hall, words were spoken by the gentleman from Kentucky (Breckenridge) reflecting on his honor, reflecting upon the honor of his constituents.

He then read the remarks of Breckenridge reflecting upon the manner in which the defeat of W. R. Morrison, of the Eighteenth Illinois district, had been accomplished. "In my own name," continued Baker, "and in the name of the Eighteenth Congressional district of Illinois, which he has dared to defame, I hurl the words back to the gentleman from Kentucky and denounce his imputation as grossly untrue. I hurl the words back into the face and teeth of the gentleman from Kentucky with absolute and unmitigated defiance. [Applause and laughter.] No gentleman from Kentucky shall swing his blacksnake whip over my shoulders and over the shoulders of my constituents with impunity. He would run the risk of having it wrenched from his hand and feeling the hot end of it.

"If there be distinction in the adjective Kentuckian, then I am a Kentuckian. I first saw the light of day hard by the shades of Ashland, the home of that important Kentuckian, Henry Clay, answering as adamant in his great hearted patriotism, and whose old-time seat of peerless honor and glory in this hall is now, alas! worse than empty. [Applause and laughter.] That seat is filled by a gentleman whose speeches are garlands of flowers without leaves or fruit; totally unsuited to public affairs and well adapted to the ladies' boudoir [laughter], but for their habitual touches of something approaching domineering arrogance. That old-time seat, as I say, is worse than empty. It is occupied by a gentleman who hissed, through his trade with uninformed reason, the grand idea of the grand old statesman, whom he succeeded. The coolest shade of that great man hovers over the Republic. It wakes the north-land and the south-land, and will at all times be an inspiration of his mighty contest on this ground and will lift Freeland from my district, while in his but 4,791 were cast (applause) about one-eighth of the voting population and all voting on one side. Whatever reason for this curious arrangement there may have been, the gentleman from Kentucky represents one-sixth of the votes I represent. He will be seen that the gentleman does not occupy the ground that makes it prudent for him to indulge in reckless andatory statements reviling the honor of an election in another State of which he actually knows nothing, even if the law of fair and honest dealing was not sufficient to restrain him.

"The gentleman from Kentucky is as unfortunate in his historical relation to his own great father, as in the seat he occupies. Robert J. Breckenridge is a name that belongs to the whole Republic. He was great as a thinker, as a scholar, as a writer, as an orator, and transcendently great as a patriot—a patriot whose intellect, whose heart, whose soul, embraced the entire country, instead of a fragment of it. It is narrated of him that on meeting a young man who was about to join the Confederate army in the war of secession, he remarked to him: 'I understand you are going to join the Rebel army. Your father brought you to me in his arms, a struggling infant, and asked that I might baptize you and dedicate you to the service of the Almighty God, but had I known at that hour that you would have ever betrayed your country and entered the ranks of those seeking to destroy it, I would have found it in my heart to have strangled you at the baptismal font. There was a Kentuckian that was a Kentuckian.' At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Baker was greeted with loud applause.

Breckenridge arose to reply, and said he had made no charge against the gentleman from Illinois. He was the simple usufruct of what others made. "He got the benefit of what other parties did, and I have no doubt from what I have heard of him, that he was in the main ignorant of what was done; in the innocence of his simple way he thought it was his intellect and great popularity that accounted for the defeat of Morrison, and I am sorry if the facts should dispel that pleasing conceit of the venerable gentleman from Illinois." [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Breckenridge then had read some extracts from John Jarrett and the American Tin Plate Association and other documents, the nature of which was made public soon after the defeat of Mr. Morrison two years ago. After referring at some length to these, Breckenridge said in regard to Baker's remarks about his (Breckenridge's) father, that he did not know of any one into whose family the plowshare of that terrific war did not run—knew the awful dilemma in which a son with the dictates of conscience on one side, and with inconceivable veneration for his father on the other, was placed. His father was a Kentuckian, who never gave utterance to the miserable conceit that gentleman had put into his mouth.

He would say to the venerable gentleman that he forgave him for hiding behind the grave of a dead father to wound the living son. [Great applause on Democratic side.]

Baker said the Kentucky mountain had labored very hard and had brought forth a mouse. While the gentleman was looking after the purity of the ballot he

should be more exercised about that considerable region of country where it was generally understood that the ballot of immense masses of American people was suppressed. [Republican applause.]

The tariff debate was opened by Reed, of Maine, who was listened to with close attention. Reed began with a general discussion of the principles of free trade and protection, and said, referring to the President's tariff message, that incidental protection was a sham, and that tariff for revenue only went down before the same arguments which were used against protection. Incidental protection was most inexcusable. It was an accident, which ought to be avoided as railway accidents. The President, he said, was the leader of the Democracy. He was also the dispenser of patronage, and as he was rapidly shaking the dust of civil service reform off his feet he was assuming control over his party. There was but one free trade and the President was its prophet. Whoever fell in battle in the services of this Allah and the prophet, for him shall open the springing gates of heaven, foreign missions and federal offices.

Reed said he did not propose to defend protection. Its vast growth within the last quarter of a century defended it better even than eloquent orations. It was born with the Republicans, it was the faith and practice of every civilized nation under the sun, save one. The Russian granary of Europe had been done free trade, with the striking result that whereas in 1876, before duties were raised, she bought eight million hundred weight of British metals and paid therefor thirty million dollars; she got the same quantity in 1884 and paid only seventeen million for it. Austria, Germany, Italy, Mexico and the Dominion of Canada, that child of Britain, herself, had all joined in the array of protection.

Continuing, Reed said: "But if the revenue reform orator looks on this monopoly as terrible, there is a theme on which he can harp. How we do love to hear him on the impoverished farmer! Then he is not sublime, but he is pathetic; great. I heard him first, ten years ago. To me, innocent and untraveled, it seemed as if the Western farmer was the most woe-begone, down-trodden, luckless, unsuccessful, dispirited man on the face of the earth. The Eastern vampire had mortgaged his farm and thrown his fence down and scattered his substance to the winds. In the fullness of time I traveled West myself. You may well imagine my astonishment, who never saw ten acres together in corn to behold fields of that great staple stretching far away to the horizon's edge; to see tracts of land which seemed to have no boundaries but the visible sky; land so rich that if we had one acre of it in Maine it could be sold by the bushel, while on every side were brick houses and such only as the village squire lived in in our villages. After some days of this I became sullen; I said: Gentlemen, of course we have robbed you; your Congressmen would not lie about trifles like that; but what disgusts me is that we did not do it more thoroughly."

In conclusion, Reed spoke eloquently of the growth and prosperity of the country under wise protective laws. During the course of his speech he was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. When he resumed his seat he was greeted with round after round of applause and was the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his party colleagues who clustered around him and warmly grasped his hand.

As Speaker Carlisle asked for recognition from the Chair, an enthusiastic greeting was accorded him. Amid the clapping of hands and cheers which came from the floor and galleries, Mr. Carlisle stood at the desk of Mr. Catellings, of Mississippi, and quietly waited for the demonstration to cease. It was some time, however, before Chairman Springer could secure order, but when he had finally succeeded in doing so Carlisle proceeded. Carlisle began by replying to Reed's charge of insincerity. He said that he might retort that if protection was a sound doctrine, it should be carried to the logical conclusion—totally prohibiting duties. In the Chinese Empire the doctrine was carried out, and produced its logical effect. With every resource of National wealth and every industrious people, the arts and manufactures were in their infancy. We wanted no Chinese laws. All taxation was an evil and we should endeavor to make trade as free as possible with the lowest tax that would afford necessary revenue. Reed had made no reference to the actual situation which made it imperatively necessary to reduce the revenue. The first of this month there was \$136,000,000 in the Treasury, more than was required to meet all Government liabilities. No monarchical government would dare extort such a sum in excess of its needs. The effect of accumulation was to encourage useless and extravagant expenditure without constitutional warrant. The people, almost to a man, were demanding its return to them. We still have a large public debt outstanding, but it is not sound policy to continue to raise the revenue to buy bonds at a premium.

In one month the Secretary had purchased 13,000,000 bonds, for which he paid \$3,516,000 above principal and accrued interest. This unjust process must go on indefinitely, unless Congress come to his relief and reduce taxation. He claimed that every interest should be considered in a friendly spirit, but he insisted that the interests of the many should not be subordinated to the interests of the few. [Applause.] Taxation should be distributed among the people according to their ability to pay. Until that was done we should always be embarrassed in the effort to increase or reduce taxes. If the present measure should fail and disaster come upon our industries by reason of over taxation, the present vicious system would be responsible for it.

Carlisle spoke of the increase of manufactures during the so-called "free trade" period between 1850 and 1860, and said the people were in favor of legislation that would bring it about. Again, he went on to say that the subsequent hard times were the outgrowth of the high tariff system. Continuing, Carlisle said: "In view of the fact that internal revenue taxes remain only on luxury, it is but fair that any further reduction of taxation should be made upon necessities, but, recognizing the difference of opinion upon that subject, the committee had dealt with it accordingly."

He would have hesitated to vote for the bill if he believed it would result in