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Republican Progress.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1835.

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The Republican Progress.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF MONROE COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED A.-D. 1835. BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888. NEW SERIES.—VOL. XXII.—NO. 8.

Republican Progress.

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STORIES OF CHILDREN.

[From Babyhood.]

SHE declined for two or three nights to say her prayers. One night her papa covered her face with his hands, and said: "It makes papa feel sick to think Mary aret won't say her prayers." "Papa feel sick?" "Yes, dear." "Papa better take casset (castor) oil." The subject of prayer was no longer discussed that night.

WE so often forget that we have very critical critics around us when we answer the many questions. Bob ask me some "puzzler" when I was worrying about the baking of my cake, and rather impatiently, I confess, I answered, "No! no! no?" Alice, 4 years old, instructed him, and I heard her saying: "Robbie, when mamma says, 'No, no, no,' she doesn't mean 'no,' she only means 'Don't bother me now!'"

PAPA had brought home a package of "broken candy," and Alice had been teasing for some for herself and Rob, 2½ years old. "You may have some," I said, "but only take one apiece." Presently I heard Bob's voice saying: "Oo dot two of 'em." "No, Robbie, I have not," Alice's voice replied; "this is one and that is only a piece."

AFTER I had told him the miracle of the loaves and fishes the other day he inquired: "What did they do wif all de skawps (scraps)? Give dem to de kittiws?" The same boy has sometimes been told, when criticising a garment, "It will do for now; perhaps some time you can have another." He very much amused his neighbors, when traveling on the cars lately, by scrutinizing his hands very carefully, and then soliloquizing audibly: "Well, me fingers are pwetty winkled, but I guess dey'll do for now." Some one ask him a day or two ago what the first meal of the day was. He promptly replied: "Oatmeal."

"SEE, mamma," said little Elizabeth, bringing a picture of an enraged cat with a very much arched back, "the kitty has got a pain!"

SARAH B, age 4 years, was very fond of cucumbers. Her mother endeavored to dissuade her from eating them by telling her that they would make her sick, and she might die and be like a little boy who was buried in the cemetery with a lamb over him. The lamb (carved on the tombstone) was mentioned to make the fate seem real; Sarah had often seen it. Shortly afterward her father was eating freely of the forbidden dainty, and her mother said to him: "I am afraid you are eating too many of those." "Yes," said Sarah, "and you'd better look out or you'll die and be buried; and you'll have an old sheep on top of you."

I HAVE read lately in "*Babyhood*" of several youthful punners. My brother, when still within baby limits, made a pun that we thought very good. We were living in Philadelphia, and one day at table, talk turned on the new wing that was being added to the Pennsylvania Hospital, which those who have seen it will remember has a large statue of William Penn in front of it. An older brother said: "If they build another wing to the hospital it will fly away, because it will have two." "No," said the little one, "it won't—don't you know it's Penned down?"

THIS small child of 3 years is being trained in religious matters by the auntie, and the teacher has had some trouble in getting the young one to understand the Deity. She gathered some faint idea of the facts in the matter of the creation of Adam and Eve. She related them in this simple fashion: "Once there was a man named God, and he made Adam, and then Adam was lonesome, and God made a lady.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Was Peacably Inclined.

A gentleman with hayseed in his hair entered the street car. The only vacant seat was surrounded by ladies. He hesitated a moment as if in doubt about the propriety of taking it, and then sat down. Presently two ladies to the right of him came to their corner and left the car. The countryman moved uneasily and perspired. Soon after three ladies to the left of him arose to leave, when the countryman sprang to his feet, and blowing a loud blast on his nose, said:

'See here, ladies, sot right down agin. If my presence is not agreeable, I'll do the gittin' off," and he suited his actions to his words.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE highest recorded price for a Stradivarius violin is said to be $9,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

THAT ROYAL MARRIAGE.

A Far-Seeing Englishman's Views on the German Matrimonial Muddle.

London cablegram: A gentleman well versed in European politics and whose relation with the German embassy here are rather intimate, in an interview, gave some interesting opinions on the results which might be expected from the Battenberg marriage, if it were persisted in against the protests of Bismarck and the wishes of Russia. He pointed out the aversion in which Russia holds Alexander, and declared that having forced him to abdicate the throne of Bulgaria, the Czar would see that he did not return to it. If, however, there should be any signs of an attempt on the part of England to assist Alexander to resign the throne he has lost, Russia would surediy find some means of embarrassing England, and in this it was not unlikely that the Czar might receive some assistance from Bismarck. "The German Chancellor has never looked favorably upon England," said the gentleman, "and if Queen Victoria ignores the man of iron in the matter, and pushes the matrimonial project to a successful accomplishment, he will undoubtedly seize the first opportunity that presents itself of seeking revenge in a quiet way, and this is how it will come. He will intimate to the Czar that the time is ripe for him to reach out his hand in protection over India, and that the triple alliance might find reasons for supporting such an action. Numerous portions of India are disaffected toward the English Government. There are several princes who would gladly renounce their allegiance to England if they had some equally great power to fall back on. If Russia wants anything in India, now is undoubtedly the time to move in whatever undertaking is intended. Prince Hohlaz, who went away from London last summer in a huff, would joyfully join in a rebellion against the British Government. On his return to India, he dismissed all the Englishmen connected with his court, and he has now become so decidedly anti-English that Lord Dufferin is asking permission of the Government to remove him and set up Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in his place. Now, if Russia should espouse the cause of Holkar and half a dozen others like him, the Queen might wish she had not meddled in German marriage affairs."

Arrested for Abduction.

A Pittsburgh special says: A detective of this city arrested Ensign Ryan, of the United States Navy, detailed here to inspect armor plate at Carnegeie's works for the Government, and J. H. Mead, President of the Arctic Ice Company, on a charge of abducting the 17-year-old daughter of W. J. Parsons, a prominent citizen of Allegheny. The daughter, Rosa Parsons, is the leading soprano of the North Avenue Methodist Church choir, one of the most fashionable churches here. The suit was made by Mr. Parsons, who claims to have discovered through detectives, that his daughter was induced to go to New York on the promise that she would be secured a position in an operatic troupe and supplied with costumes. She went to Trenton, N. J., stopped several days there at the Windsor Hotel under the name of Mrs. Marshall, and was joined by Ryan and taken to New York. The arrests have caused a profound sensation. The daughter has been missing for ten weeks and the mother has been searching for her everywhere, and most prominent citizens here, as well as pastors of churches, have been interested in the hunt. The parties were committed for a hearing. A dispatch from New York says she was found in that city by detectives. The girl says Ryan induced her to go to Trenton, N. J., and afterwards to New York under promise to help aid her to obtain a position in the theatrical profession. At both places they lived together as man and wife. In New York he took her to an infamous house where, after staying with her ten days, he deserted her. Since her desertion by him she supported herself by singing in an opera company, being afraid to go home.

Minor Telegrams.

THE condition of Ex-Senator Conkling is unchanged. There is small hopes of his recovery.

SPECIALS to the Dayton *Journal* show the barley stand in a number of counties in Ohio, and adjacent territory in Indiana along the State line, to have utterly been ruined by the winter. Farm after farm of twenty to a hundred acres being plowed under. The injury to clover is unprecedented.

A. L. BECKER, a wealthy saw and flour mill owner at Crandall, Ind., was caught by the shafting of his mill and crushed to death. He was trying to readjust a belt that was out of place.

THE case against John Coughlin, who was on trial for the second time at Ravenna, O., for the murder of Detective William Hulligan, of Cleveland, has been dismissed by the prosecution.

AT Muskegon, Mich., John E. Letart, an engineer on the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad, jumped from his train while it was in motion and was instantly killed. Letart supposed that the brakeman was signalling him that they were about to collide with another train.

AT Owns Station, W. Va., James Pike attacked Charles Billops with a knife, when Billops, who had an ax, raised it and struck a terrific blow, splitting his body from shoulder to waist. Billops surrendered.

THE OLD WORLD.

—American citizens at Tangier, Morocco, are seriously contemplating the idea of putting themselves under British protection. The Moorish Government has refused Consul General Lewis' demands, and the consul has sailed away on the Enterprise.

—The conflict between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck over the proposed marriage of Princess Victoria to Prince Alexander has ceased for the present, says a Berlin dispatch. Negotiations on the subject are passing between Emperor Frederick and the Czar. The Cologne *Gazette* states that the matter was settled as Prince Bismarck desired. The semi-official organs are either silent on the subject or simply state that the crisis continues, the marriage project not being abandoned.

—Washington telegram: "The Secretary of State has received a cable message from United States Consul Lewis, at Tangier, saying that the recent trouble with the Moorish Government has been satisfactorily settled. No details are given, but it is stated at the department that the terms are honorable to this Government."

—It is telegraphed from Berlin that "Prince Bismarck has abandoned his opposition to the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria, having gained other concessions, and that all the differences between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck are now settled. The political crisis will probably become acute again shortly. The Empress is determined to prevail even if Bismarck has to resign."

—The election of Gen. Boulanger to the French Chamber of Deputies from the Department of the Dordogne by a majority of nearly twenty-five thousand voles bodes trouble to the new Ministry.

—A Dublin dispatch says the Thomastown (County Kilkenny) Sessions has confirmed the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed upon Mr. Patrick O'Brien, member of Parliament, on account of a speech delivered at Gorsebridge Jan. 8, Mr. O'Brien will be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. At a league meeting in Dublin T. M. Healy, who presided, maintained that last Sunday's meetings sufficed to disprove the boast of Mr. Balfour that the league was a thing of the past. Desperate resistance was offered at an eviction at White Church. The house of the tenant to be evicted was so strongly defended that the evictors had to work several hours with a battering ram before they could effect an entrance. Two of the inmates were arrested and bail for them was refused.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—The Rev. Mr. Sutherland the evangelist, better known to the theater-going public as "Senator Bob Hart of the minstrel stage," which he quit to preach the gospel, was found dead in his bed at New York. He had been drinking heavily.

—Jacob Sharp, the notorious dispenser of "boodle" among the New York aldermen in connection with the granting of the Broadway franchise, is dead.

—General Quincy A. Gilmore died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 63. His death was caused by a complication of diseases, affecting liver, kidneys, and bladder. He contracted malaria during his campaign in the South, and has been a sufferer for the past few years.

—Edward James Holmes, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, died suddenly at Des Moines, aged 58.

—A New York special of Tuesday morning says: "It is now believed that ex-Senator Conkling cannot live forty-eight hours. A consultation of the physicians in attendance was held yesterday afternoon, and it was decided that the only chance for Mr. Conkling's life was to perform an operation to remove the pus which it was believed had gathered behind the temporal bone. Accordingly the bone was cut away, and a large amount of matter freed. The operation was successful in every way. The patient immediately afterward seemed to be greatly relieved."

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

—The LaBelle Glass Company, of Bridgeport, Ohio, has assigned, with liabilities, $65,000; assets, $100,000.

—Owing to a falling off in business caused by the strike, 500 freight employes on the Western division of the New York Central have been suspended.

—Two iron mills in Pittsburg, the Elba Iron and Bolt Company and the Continental Tube Company, have suspended payment, with liabilities of $527,000. Labor troubles and depression in trade brought about the difficulties leading to suspension.

—General Master Workman Powderly has written a letter to the Knights of Labor throughout the country in regard to the hours of labor. He advises the knights to discuss the eight-hour plan dispassionately with their employers. He says that an immediate change can not be insisted on, but that a practical plan should be perfected.

The workingmen and the common people generally are the rulers in our cities and towns, says Mr. Powderly, and they should at once begin to make their power felt in the matter of shortening the hours of labor of the employes of these cities and towns. The order must not be made a political machine to do this. Do not be deterred from making the attempt by having it said that you have no right as an order to mix in politics. The order must not be dragged into partisan politics, but our members should be active partisans in the discharge of their duty at the polls and afterward by voting for men who favor shortening the hours of labor of employes in municipalities. Begin at once to perfect a practical plan of operation looking to the inauguration of the eight-hour day. Our members should not miss an opportunity to discuss some plank in our preamble at each meeting during the coming year. Take up the eight-hour plan and discuss it, step by step with the one which calls for the establishment of a government telegraph.

POLITICAL POINTS.

—The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Henry B. Lovering of Massachusetts to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts; Lieut Cyrus B. Comstock to be Colonel; Maj. J. Smith to be Lieutenant Colonel; Maj. Oswold H. Ernst to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, vice Gen. Gillmore, deceased.

—"Yes, I am a candidate for the Presidency," said General Russell A. Alger, Michigan's popular ex-Governor, to a New York interviewer, in reply to a direct question. "After what my friends have done," General Alger continued, "I think I should be doing both them and myself an injustice to deny my candidacy. I am in the field, and to stay, but I shall make no personal effort to capture votes. I have very little respect for a man who is constantly saying: 'No, I am not a candidate; I don't want the office;' and at the same time he is doing all he can to get the nomination. That's the kind of a man you must look out for. I believe people appreciate frankness, and I repeat, without equivocation, that I am a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the approval of the Chicago Convention."

—San Francisco dispatch: "A man of this city who has just returned from Washington, and who is on intimate terms with Senator Leland Stanford, states that Mr. Stanford has finally decided to allow his name to go before the Republican National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, and, having reached that conclusion, desires the support of the California delegation to the national convention."

—Hartford (Conn.) telegram: "The retirement of Gen. Alfred H. Terry, who is a citizen of this State, introduces a new factor into Connecticut politics. Gen. Terry's name will be brought before the public for the Republican nomination for Governor."

—The Michigan Greenback State Convention has been called to meet in Lansing, May 8, to select delegates to the National Convention, which will meet in Cincinnati one week later.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

—A dispatch from Palmyra, Mo., says that "Friday being Arbor day the teachers and scholars of the public school started shortly after dinner to the outskirts of the city to dig up trees to transplant in the school house yards. On reaching the old Primrose place some of the smaller children who were in advance gathered around a well and attempted to pump up some water to drink. The planks on which they stood gave way and fifteen of the children were precipitated into the well, containing five feet of water. By means of a rope the teachers were successful in getting all but one out alive. Arthur, the 9-year-old son of Mrs. Lem Little, a widow, was drowned. Several others were injured, but none fatally."

—A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch says that "Mrs. Mary Sharp, of Wanemie, Pa., was engaged in the manufacture of whisky, when the pot containing the same toppled over into a hot fire. The fluid blazed up, setting fire to her clothing, and she was burned to death in a few moments. Three of her children who tried to save her were also burned, and will die. The husband and father, John Sharp, who was at work at the time, is reported to have become insane."

—A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at the Etna Powder Company's mill at Miller's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Three employes were killed instantly, their remains being scattered broadcast in small fragments, while the explosion was heard and windows were rattled in Hammond, Valparaiso, and all the surrounding towns.

—Fire gutted the lumber yard of Brown, Clark & Co., at Williamsport, Pa., burning between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 feet of lumber, at a loss of $70,000.

—The Walter Haywood Chair Factory, at Fitchburg, Mass., was burned. The loss was $150,000.

—An Atlantic and Pacific freight train followed a derailed locomotive down a steep embankment at Carrizo, Arizona, and Fireman Frank Ashton and Brakeman John Bell were killed. Ten cars were wrecked.

—Fire broke out in the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, on Monday morning, and in a few hours the extensive buildings were a mass of ruins. There were 625 students in the building and the fire was discovered in the middle of the morning exercises. They had plenty of time and were marched out in regular order. The loss on the building will be nearly $225,000. Besides the structure, one of the finest libraries in the State, valued at $10,000, and a fine chemical laboratory were lost. There was no insurance. Temporary arrangements have already been made for the continuance of the school.

—A boiler in the sawmill of H. C. Fink, at Baldwin, Ill., exploded with terrific force. James R. Mitchell was instantly killed. Isaac Holden, the engineer, had his head nearly severed from his body. H. E. Fink was badly and John Henry slightly wounded.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

—Prophet Frazer was hanged in Walterboro, S. C., for the murder of his wife.

—At Paris, Tenn., Will Edmunds fatally shot Kennedy Porter, son of ex-Governor Porter. The victim's attentions to the murderer's sister caused the tragedy.

—United States Judge Jackson decided at Louisville that Kentucky can keep and try the prisoners from West Virginia involved in the Hatfield-McCoy murder.

—Zephyr Davis, who murdered Maggie Gaughan, a working girl in a shoe factory in Chicago, has been sentenced to be hanged May 18.

—The circumstances of the return to North Carolina of White and Cross, the absconding bank officials, suggests that a compromise has been made. The fugitives go back to Raleigh voluntarily, first depositing their plunder with a New York bank, to be held in trust pending a decision as to its final disposition, and the State's Attorney agrees that they shall only be tried on three charges of forgery. They are not to be prosecuted for robbing the bank.

—Recently a party of farmers from Kansas and Indian Territory towns invaded No Man's Land and captured and hanged four horse-thieves. They have "rounded up" nine others, and intend to lynch them at the first opportunity.

—The Circuit Court at Ravenna, Ohio, refused to grant "Blinky" Morgan's motion for a new trial, and sentenced him to hang June 1.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

—There are some unusual features about the President's veto of the bill for the relief of Nathaniel McKay, says a Washington special. It passed the Senate unanimously, it passed the House with only a few objecting votes, and was indorsed by the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Whitney not only recommended the passage of the bill by Congress, but prepared an argument to show why it should be approved by the President, and this paper was lying before Mr. Cleveland at the time the veto was written. It is not known that any President ever before vetoed a bill contrary to the advice of his Cabinet officers.

—Sioux City (Iowa) special: "The County Board of Supervisors have granted to R. Selzer, a brewer, an extension of his permit to manufacture beer till Jan. 1, 1889. At the last February session of the board a permit was granted to Mr. Selzer till May 1, in order to work up and dispose of the materials already on hand. But he was required to close his brewery unconditionally after that date. In explanation of the Board's action at the present time, one of the Supervisors said: 'Our action is based on the theory that the Supreme Court of the United States, having held that railroad companies can legally bring beer and liquors into Iowa, it is only right that the Selzer brewery be allowed to operate its plant.'"

—Brigadier General George Crook has been nominated by the President to the Major Generalship vacated by placing General Terry on the retired list, and Colonel John R. Brooks is nominated as Brigadier General.

—The use of lacquer upon the hulls of vessels as a protection against marine growths originates in Japan. A recent experiment was entirely successful.

—One of the physicians who attended Mr. Blaine during his severe illness at Fort Scott prior to his departure for Europe is responsible for the statement that he is suffering from Bright's disease, and that a severe cold followed by congestion might at any time carry him off suddenly.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good	4.25 @ 4.75
Common to Fair	3.25 @ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP	4.75 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80½ @ .81½
CORN—No. 2	.51 @ .52
OATS—No. 2	.29½ @ .30½
BARLEY—No. 2	.79 @ .81
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.27 @ .28
Fine Dairy	.25 @ .26
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.11½ @ .12
EGGS—Fresh	.17 @ .18
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.90 @ 1.00
PORK—Mess	13.75 @ 14.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.74 @ .74½
CORN—No. 3	.47½ @ .48½
OATS—No. 2 White	.31 @ .31
RYE—No. 1	.59 @ .60
BARLEY—No. 2	.75 @ .77
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Cash	.83 @ .81
CORN—May	.53 @ .53½
OATS—No. 2 White	.33 @ .34
CLOVER SEED	3.75 @ 3.85
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80½ @ .81½
CORN—Mixed	.47 @ .48
OATS—Cash	.31 @ .31½
RYE	.61 @ .62
BARLEY	.80 @ .81
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.25
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	$ 4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.25 @ 5.75
SHEEP	6.00 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.91 @ .91
No. 2 Red	.92 @ .91
CORN—No. 2	.63½ @ .65
OATS—White	.41 @ .45
PORK—New Mess	16.00 @ 16.25
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP	4.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No 2 Red	.82 @ .81
CORN—No. 2	.52 @ .53
OATS—No. 2 White	.36 @ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP	4.50 @ 6.00
LAMBS	5.00 @ 6.25
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP	5.50 @ 7.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90½ @ .91½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.57 @ .58
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime	4.75 @ 5.00
Fair	4.25 @ 4.70
Common	3.50 @ 4.22
HOGS	5.01 @ 5.71
SHEEP	5.50 @ 6.35
LAMBS	5.40 @ 6.75

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Answer of Republican Members of Ways and Means to the Free Trade Proposal.

The Glaring Inconsistencies of the Mills Bill Pointed Out.

The Evil Consequences that Would Ensue Were It to Become a Law.

The report of the minority Committee on Ways and Means on the tariff bill was prepared by Mr. McKinley and is signed by all the Republican members of the committee. The opening paragraphs are as follow:

The extraordinary manner in which this bill came to the committee, and the total lack of consideration given to so grave a matter by those charged with its investigation, demand notice and comment. It was framed outside of the committee, and reached it not by the reference of the House, which is the usual channel through which committees obtain jurisdiction of a subject. It was presented ready-made by the chairman of the committee, was framed, completed and printed without the knowledge of the minority, and without consideration or discussion in full committee. If any consultations were held the minority were excluded. Thus originating, after three months of the session had gone, it was submitted to the committee. Since then it has been no consideration of it. Every effort upon the part of the minority to obtain from the majority facts and information upon which they constructed the bill proved unavailing; a resolution to refer the bill to the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of its probable effects upon the revenue, together with a statistical abstract which would facilitate its consideration by the committee and the House, was voted down by a strict party vote.

The industries of the country, located in every section of the country, representing vast interests closely related to the prosperity of the country, touching practically every home, and every fireside, and which were to be affected by the bill, were denied a hearing, and the majority shut the doors of the committee against all examinations of producers, consumers, and experts, whose testimony might have enlightened the committee. The farmers, whose investments and products were to be disastrously dealt with, were denied an opportunity to address the committee. The workingmen of the country, whose wages were at stake, were denied audience. Their Representatives on the floor of the House were not permitted to voice the wants of their constituents. Proposing a grave measure which would affect all the people in their employments, their labor and their incomes, the majority persistently refused the people the right of hearing and discussing, denied them the simple privilege of presenting reasons and arguments against their proposed action.

But as this bill is avowedly a political one, believed to represent, so far as it goes, the views of the President and his party associates, a bill which, with the President's free-trade message, is to constitute the issue and be the platform of the party, it may account for but will not justify this extraordinary course of procedure. The minority protested without avail in the committee, and now announcing it to the House, as they feel constrained to do, accept the issue tendered by the bill, accompanied with some of their reasons for opposing it, and make their appeal from the people's servants to the people themselves.

The bill is a radical reversal of the tariff policy of the country which for the most part has prevailed since the foundation of the Government and under which we have made industrial and agricultural progress without a parallel in the world's history. If enacted into law it will disturb every branch of business, retard manufacturing and agricultural prosperity, and seriously impair our industrial independence. It undertakes to revise our entire revenue system; substantially all our tariff schedules are affected; both classification and rates are changed. Specific duties are in many cases changed to ad valorem, which all experience has shown is productive of fraud and undervaluation. It does not correct the irregularities of the present tariff; it only aggravates them. It introduces uncertainties in interpretation, which will embarrass its administration, promote contention and litigation, and give to the customs officers a latitude of construction which will produce endless controversy and confusion. It is marked with a sectionalism which every patriotic citizen must deplore. Its correct theory takes no account of the element of labor which, enters into production, and in a number of instances makes the finished or advanced product free or dutiable at a less rate than the materials from which it is made. The poor man's blanket, which the industry has made a burning issue for so many years, is made to bear the same rate of duty as the rich man's. More than a third of the free list is made up from the products of the farm, the forest and the mine. Products which are now dutiable at the minimum rates, ranging from 7 to 25 per cent, and even this slight protection, so essential, is to be taken from the farmers, the lumbermen, and the quarrymen.

The American farmer will appreciate the vicious character of the bill as applied to him, when he is apprised of the fact that while the products of the land and labor are shut out from Canada by protective tariff imposed by the Canadian Government, the Canadian farmer and many of his products are exempt from the payment of duty under the proposed bill. How long will the rate of agricultural wages be continued in the United States under such conditions? What sort of reciprocity is this? This will be a direct benefit to the Canadian farmer, and a most serious blow to the American. The whole bill has that tendency, and seems to be subject to the criticism that it was framed to benefit other countries rather than our own. Nowhere in the bill is the ultimate purpose of its authors more manifest than its treatment of wool. It places this product upon the free list and exposes our flocks and fleeces to merciless competition. The majority in this respect the bill is but the echo of the President's message, and gives emphasis to the settled purpose of the majority to break down one of the most valuable industries of the country. It is public proclamation that American policy of protection, so long adhered to, and under which has been secured unprecedented prosperity in every department of human effort, is to be abandoned.

Why have the majority put wool on the free list? Let them make their own answer. We quote from the report: "We say to the manufacturer we have put wool on the free list to enable him to obtain foreign wools cheaply, make his goods cheaper, and sell them in foreign markets, and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturers."

1. The purpose is to bring down the price of wool. If this should be the result, we inquire at whose expense and loss? It must be at the expense of the American grower and to his loss who, at present prices and with the present duty, is being forced out of the business by ruinous foreign competition. The injury, by the confession of the majority, will fall upon the American wool-grower. He is to be the first victim. He can find no profitable foreign market if he is unable to hold his own, and it is absurd to talk about enlarging the market for his product at home with the wool of the world crowding our shores unchecked by custom house duties. There were 114,000,000 pounds of wool imported into this country the last fiscal year, and our domestic product, as a result, even with a duty of 10 cents a pound on the higher grades, was diminished to 235,000,000 pounds. The bill will greatly increase importations of the foreign product and diminish, if not wholly destroy, our own production. Every nation ought, if possible, to produce its clothing, as well as its food. This nation can do both if the majority will let it alone. It should be borne in mind that our wool producers cannot compete with countries where no winter feeding and but little summer attention is required and where labor is so cheap, unless their industry has just and adequate protection. Is labor in manufacturing more deserving of the considerate concern of Congress than labor engaged in the field of agriculture? Both are useful and equally honorable and alike merit the thoughtful consideration of those charged with making laws.

The majority report asserts that we must produce our woolen goods at lower cost and be able to undersell the foreign product. And after this, how is the lower cost to be secured? First by decreasing the wool-grower, and next by reducing the labor cost in the manufacture. How are we to undersell the foreign product? By making the manufacturing cost of our goods less than theirs. In other words, by cutting down the wages of our skilled and unskilled labor, not to the foreign standard simply, but below it, for the product must cost us less if we undersell our competitors. The American farmer will not quietly submit to this injustice. The American workingman will indignantly reject this effort to degrade his labor. The majority gravely inquire in their report: "If Congress grants the request of the wool-growers, what are the people to do for woolen clothing?" We beg to suggest to the people of this country who purchased woolen cloths during the existence of the tariff of 1867, and the tariff proposed by the wool conference is substantially that tariff, that they were never better clothed, and never better able to buy them. It would be instructive to the majority to compare the prices of woolen clothing in this country during the period from 1867 to 1883, under the low tariff then prevailing, with the prices now prevailing, and they would be profited also by a comparison of the scale of wages then prevailing with those now maintained. Their investigations would disclose the wretched condition of labor in the former period, the starving prices then received and the inability of thousands of worthy workmen to get work at any prices. Clothes at any price were then the dearest. If the laboring men could have been heard by the committee, they would have told a story of misery under the free-trade era which might have deterred the majority even from inaugurating the policy now proposed.

Again, the majority inquire: "Are the people to be compelled by Congress to wear cotton goods in the winter or go without to give industries to wool-growers and wool manufacturers?" While this question is too trifling for serious reply, we assure the majority that the only danger of such a happening is from the bill they now report, a bill which is to deprive our people of employment and the opportunity to earn money with which to feed and clothe themselves and their families and educate their children. The foreign market to which the American producer is invited by the majority report is desultory. Our own market is the best. There is no market anywhere comparable with it. Let us first of all possess it. It is ours, and we should enjoy it. Wool in the free list is a deadly assault upon a great agricultural interest, and will fall with terrible severity upon a million people. It will destroy invested capital, unsettle established values, wrest from the flock-master their life-time earnings, bankrupt the thousands of our best and most industrious farmers, and drive them into other branches of agriculture already overcrowded. It is a vicious and indefensible blow at the entire agricultural interests of the country.

The report then goes on to say if the provisions of the bill concerning woolen goods and manufactures will become a law, the whole ready-made clothing business of the country will be transferred to European rivals. The provisions proposed by the bill differ the flax and hemp, brax, earthenware, glassware, plate glass, lumber, salt, and metal schedules, the report declares, will, if enacted into law, be disastrous, if not entirely ruinous, to many American industries. Under the head of steel rails the report says: If the majority desire to insure the handing over of our steel rail market to our English rivals, the proposed duty of $11 will accomplish this purpose, unless the workingmen who are employed in producing the raw materials and finished products of our steel rail works are willing to accept still lower wages than they are now receiving, and the railroad companies that transport the raw materials are willing to greatly reduce their freight rates. Have the majority any assurance that the workmen and the railroad companies are willing to accept these conditions? Neither were heard before the committee.

The supply of steel rails to the Pacific coast is now in the hands of foreigners, because of the cheap transportation by water from foreign ports, the existing duty of $17 not being sufficient to enable our manufacturers to compete for that trade. It is stated that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company had lately purchased 10,000 tons of foreign rails to be delivered at San Diego, Cal., and it is mentioned that another lot of 25,000 tons of foreign rails had recently been sold by foreign makers for a Pacific coast railroad.

In proposing to seriously cripple, if not destroy, the manufacture of steel rails in this country, the majority probably do not realize the full significance of the results which they invite. It should be remembered that our manufacturers of steel rails consume almost one-half of the iron ore and almost half of all the pig-iron that the country produces. If this great market for American iron ores and pig-iron is to be destroyed, the country need not be told of the distress which will come to labor and the bankruptcy which will come to producers.

A flagrant defect of the bill of the majority is its preference for ad valorem over specific duties, although the testimony of almost every Secretary of the Treasury since the foundation of the Government has been recorded against the frauds upon the Treasury which ad valorem duties invite and foster. And here, says the report, we find a new instance of the effort of foreign manufacturers at the expense of our own people, for if ad valorem duties have so operated in the past as to encourage fraudulent importation of foreign goods, they may be expected to do so again.

The next question considered is the surplus, and upon this the report says: If it be the purpose of the majority to reduce the income of the Government from customs sources, we beg to remind them that that purpose will not be accomplished by the scaling down of duties, as proposed in the bill. It is well known, and supported by almost universal experience, that a reduction of duties tends to stimulate foreign importations and thereby increases the revenue and augment the surplus. If "the absolute peril" to the business of the country described by the President in his message last December was an exciting cause of alarm and increasing surplus, was imminent and well founded, how easily he could have averted it by the purchase of outstanding bonds with the surplus money in the Treasury, a power which he possessed, clear and undoubted, under the act of March 3, 1881, which is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be considered proper, to the purchase of or redemption of United States bonds."

To have thus used the surplus would have been direct and business like, just what a prudent business man would have done with his idle money—called in his creditors and applied it to his debts. The President failed to do this, and when Congress assembled "the condition" confronted it. If the House had even then appreciated the situation, how promptly and easily it could have, in part at least, relieved it. It could have been done in the first week of December by abolishing the entire tobacco tax, amounting to $30,000,000 annually, and thereby relieving the market of that burden from the agricultural producers of the country by releasing also from taxation alcohol used in the arts and manufactures, which it is estimated would amount to $3,000,000 more.

This simple proposition would have received a practically unanimous vote in the House and the approval of the country, and have stopped the collection of $3,000,000 a month, and if it had been promptly done, there would now be $14,000,000 less of surplus in the Treasury, and we venture to predict that the reduction that could have been thus secured was greater than the reduction which will be accomplished by this bill, if it succeeds in its fated search for the opportunity. It seems impossible for the party of the majority in the House to pass a revenue bill and reduce taxation; this has been its almost unvarying experience while in control of the House.

The report states that from 1866 to 1888 the control of the House of Representatives has been equally divided between the two political parties, each having eleven years.

During the eleven years of Republican control the revenues were reduced (estimated) $3,262,560,560; during the eleven years of Democratic control the revenues were reduced $6,388,235; difference in favor of the present minority party in the House of $356,235,634.

In concluding the report the minority say:

It is manifest that the responsibility for the present monetary condition which so alarms the country does not rest with the minority party in the House, but with the present majority in the House. They cannot escape it. The President has for three years failed, while having the power, to avoid the financial condition he now complains of. The majority in the House for six years has signally failed to provide for a reduction in the revenue. They cannot avoid responsibility for the evils which are now upon us, and while these are beyond their power to retrieve, they can by courage and wisdom, and governed by business principles, provide against like evils in the future. They must now act or make public confession of failure.

The minority regard this bill not as a revenue reduction measure, but as a direct attempt to fasten upon this country the British policy of free foreign trade. So viewing it, their sense of obligation to the people, and especially the working people, employed in manufacturing and agriculture in all sections of our common country, impel them to resist it with all their power. They will assist the majority in every effort to reduce the redundant income of the Government in a direct and practicable way, but every effort at fiscal legislation which will destroy or enfeeble our industries, retard material development or tend to reduce our labor to the standard of other countries, will be met with the persistent and determined opposition of the minority represented in the House.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
THOMAS M. BROWNE,
T. B. REED,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.
J. C. BURROWS.

The Record of Cleveland's Three Years.

The six definite enterprises which constitute the whole book of Mr. Cleveland's policy, so far as his administration has had a distinctive policy, are these:

The reform of the civil service on the so-called non-partisan or mugwump