

THE RANDALL BILL.

A Caustic Report From the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, Saturday made a report to the House on Mr. Randall's tariff bill, recommending that the bill do not pass. Mr. Morrison's report says "the bill proposes to remove all internal taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, amounting on the basis of last year's receipts to \$28,000,000; on apple, peach and grape brandy to \$1,400,000; on spirits for use in the arts, variously estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and believed to be at least \$10,000,000, making in the aggregate of internal revenue taxes to be removed \$39,400,000. In the appendix of estimates submitted with the bill, as part of it, the reduction of revenue from customs on tariff taxes to be effected by it is estimated at \$8,570,576, making the aggregate of proposed reductions \$48,000,000. The bill so reduces excessive revenues, and the statements that there are no excessive revenues to be reduced, were submitted to the House by the same member, in the same half-month. If the statement that the revenues will not exceed appropriations and the estimates with the bill, including loss of receipts from brandy and from spirits for use in the arts, may be credited, the enactment of the bill into law will reduce the government \$48,000,000 short of the sum necessary to the administration of the government and the requirements of the public debt authorized by law, including debts incurred by payment of pensions already allowed, the validity of which we may not question, and the payment of which is enjoined upon us in the oath we have taken to support the Constitution. Your committee, unwilling to credit a purpose, so lacking in patriotism, so forgetful of the public faith, must believe these and other provisions of the bill the result of fiscal distemper, hindering a just comprehension and intelligent treatment of the subject. In view of its effect and purpose, so far as it has a purpose affecting the revenue of the government, the bill might well be left to that neglect which, no doubt, it is expected to receive. But in the hope that even so unwise a measure may open the way for the majority of the House to redeem its pledges by the removal and reduction of unnecessary, and therefore, unjust taxes, your committee report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The bill changes the duty or rate of tax on articles yielding less than one cent (\$17,000,000) out of the \$181,000,000 received from customs in 1885; it increases those which yielded \$11,600,000 and decreases or removes those which yield \$8,500,000 on the basis of imports for 1885. It does not reduce the revenue from customs \$5,570,576, not at all, but does increase it \$5,500,000. Besides the articles added to the free list, the duty or import tax is reduced on castor beans, castor oil, starch, iron and steel rails, rods, beams, girders, lead and other articles yielding \$3,300,000 of revenue, and the revenue is estimated in the bill, to fall off in proportion to the reduced rate of taxation recommended.

After analysing various provisions of the bill increasing the tax on woolen goods of foreign make, tin plate and other articles of common use the report says: "These statements of the estimated and intended effect of the bill are believed to make plain the methods by which taxation which, on the basis of imports and revenue receipts in 1885, would yield \$14,000,000 of revenue, is made to divert that sum from public purposes to private gain. The introduction of this bill would be considered the first avowed attempt in our legislative history to empty the Treasury by the use of the taxing power, the first confessed effort for protection for protection's sake, but for the following declaration from the same source as the bill: 'I do not believe there is in the constitution of the United States an authority to levy import duties for protection for protection's sake. In other words, I can do nothing which gives authority to the Congress of the U. S. to raise taxes on import duties for protection per se.' A high protective tariff leads to monopoly and to class legislation. If this measure may be supposed to have any purpose relating to a system of finance it points to direct taxation, for when internal revenue taxes are taken off and custom house taxes are laid on so high that the people get the burden, the monopolists the benefit, and the Treasury department nothing, new sources of supply will be inevitable. The measure is not supposed to foreshadow any such system, or to do more than indicate an origin unlearned in methods and unmindful of results."

Attempts to remove the tobacco and other internal taxes, the report says, "are usually justified by asserting these to be war taxes, and in apparent forgetfulness of the fact that, so far as relates to its money obligations, the war is not half over, and will not be over, until we have paid \$4,000,000,000, yet to be collected in taxes from the people. At best taxes are a most grievous burden upon the industry, thrift and comfort of the people. They should as be laid as to cause the least hindrance to these industries and comforts; the least interference with freely-chosen pursuits and, as far as possible, on articles, the use of which and the payment of tax thereon would be largely voluntary.

The report comments upon the fact that more than 90 per cent. of internal war taxes have been repealed, with half of the war debt yet to be paid, and that war tariff taxes continue to burden the people and hinder their progress. It holds that the tax on liquor and tobacco, industries which are fairly prosperous, should not be removed.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. Referring to the great drain of the

war debt, the report continues: "With the immensity of this draft upon the earnings of the people, their wealth was counted in the census of 1880 at \$22,000,000,000 in lands; in movable property, as much more. How much of this wealth has been diverted or transferred by unequal and excessive taxation by a high protective tariff, which 'leads to monopoly,' from those who labor to those who employ labor, is largely a matter of conjecture. This we do know: That of the 28,000,000 of people who do something, some work, or engaged in gainful pursuits, 18,000,000, or 9-10 of these earn, on the average, not much more than \$300 a year, which is necessarily consumed in means of subsistence, while substantially all the savings go to the other 1-10, and now we are overtaken by and are in the midst of industrial paralysis. A million of workmen are idle for want of work to do, and capital, in still greater proportion than unemployed labor, lies dead and unproductive. Our hills and mountains are full of mineral wealth. Millions of acres of productive lands wait for the plow. Homes for homeless millions are to be had for the taking. Favored with plentiful harvests, blest with health, the only plague which afflicts us is idleness. What we need is profitable employment. There is an apparent puny effort in the bill, through an increase of taxation, to shut out those from abroad that they may be made at home. If this effort was so successful as to prevent the importation of all manufactures we would have direct taxation and three-fourths of a million of men yet unemployed. Their profitable employment amounts to nearly the difference between what is popularly known as good and hard times.

The removal of the tobacco tax will furnish no new employment. Neither its smoke nor its juices will turn a wheel, shaft or spindle. Wood, wool, hemp, salt, cheap food for toiling men, lie at the foundation of great and successful industries. To free these from taxes will cheapen production without lowering the price of labor, and our idle men may be thus enabled to make something which may be sold profitably abroad, and with which we are over-stocked at home. The last census estimates show an increased national wealth of \$30,000,000,000 for the previous twenty years. Marvellous as this growth from 1860 to 1880 may appear, it shows a yearly saving of only \$37.50 to every person of our then average of 40,000,000. Whatever number of persons saved double the average yearly saving, or \$75, an equal number saved nothing. For as many as acquired \$112.50, three times the annual saving, that many fell below the average yearly saving of \$37.50 short of the necessities of comfortable existence. Facts plain as these show how dangerously near the great mass of men always are to want and suffering. To those not blind to the wants of their less fortunate fellowmen, facts like these show why all men should have a right to work and enjoy the fruits of their earnings, burdened with such taxes only as are indispensable to the public safety.

It may be said that any real reduction in the rate of taxation will cripple or destroy our manufacturing industries, and which have come to rely on taxation for their support. This assumption is made with every attempt to relieve the people from unnecessary taxes. It is sometimes made with the assurance of apparent belief in the truth of what always and still is untrue. The Morrill tariff, approved by Mr. Buchanan, did not exceed sixty per cent. of the present rate, and was declared by its author, always a protectionist, to be fully up to the "level of fair competition." We cannot reach that now comparatively low level. The financial needs of the government forbid it, and will long continue to forbid it. Next before its adoption we had a still lower tariff, and yet the period of its existence was the most prosperous period of like duration in our history.

The growth of agriculture was still more prodigious than the increase of manufactures, and those who refuse to be encouraged by prosperity not built upon taxation may still take comfort in that public necessity which requires a revenue of at least \$160,000,000 to be derived from custom house taxes.

HARNETT COUNTY.

Democratic Convention—D. H. McLean for Congress.

LILLINGTON, N. C., July 8. Editor Messenger:—By request of a convention of the Democrats of Harnett county, I enclose to you, for publication in your highly appreciated paper, the following resolutions and proceedings: On the 5th inst. quite a number of the good Democrats of Harnett assembled in convention in the court house at Lillington, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Judicial and Congressional Conventions, and for appointing the time of the Township meetings and the County Convention. M. V. Prince, Esq., one of Harnett's best and most useful citizens, was chosen chairman. The following gentlemen were elected Secretaries: Maj. B. F. Shaw, T. J. Gregory and T. A. Harrington.

Citizens from all the townships being present, the convention immediately entered upon its duties. A resolution was passed allowing any Democrat present, residing in an unrepresented township, to represent the same. A motion was offered and carried that five delegates be appointed from each township to represent the county at the State, Judicial and Congressional Conventions. A committee of one from each township was appointed to draft the resolutions of the Convention. The following resolutions, being reported from said committee, and read to the Convention by Col. Jno. A. Spears, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1. That we, the Democrats of Harnett, do hereby reiterate our time honored devotion to the great principles of American Democracy, and still believe that the safety of our country and the happiness and prosperity of our people depend, in a great measure, upon the continued success of the Democratic party. Resolved 2. That the delegation to the State Convention, appointed by this Convention, are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of this county for Hon. Geo. V. Strong, for a seat on the Supreme Court bench, and for a seat on the State Council.

Resolved 3. That the delegation for the Judicial Convention, for the 4th District, be instructed to cast the entire vote of this county for Hon. Walter Clark for Judge, and Capt. Swift Galloway for Solicitor. Resolved 4. That D. H. McLean, Esq., of our county, is a worthy and capable man to represent this District in the next Congress, and as we believe that the nomination could not be conferred upon a worthier or more able man, we do hereby instruct our delegation to cast their entire vote for him in the next Congressional Convention of this District.

The following are the delegates appointed from their respective townships to represent the will of this county at the State, Judicial and Congressional Conventions: DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION. Anderson's Creek Township—Hugh D. McCormick, Niven Ray, Hugh Black, Jr., Duncan McDonald, M. Black, Sr. Aversboro Township—Willis Stewart, Edward Smith, J. D. Barnes, Rayford Lucas, Thos. Fowler. Barbours Creek Township—Dr. Jno. McCormick, James Cameron, Sr., Archibald Harrington, John Leslie, C. A. McLean. Buckhorn Township—Thos. Matthews, J. C. Williams, S. G. Collins, S. G. Gardner, S. A. Stephenson. Buckhorn Township—B. F. Harrington, Dr. R. T. Spence, Geo. E. Prince, A. J. Champion, J. S. Holt. Grove Township—Daniel Stewart, J. K. Stewart, J. N. Gregory, Thos. Gregory, W. A. Johnston. Hector's Creek Township—D. E. Green, Eli Carter, James Smith, Neill Smith, A. N. Boadley. Johnsonville Township—L. McN. McDonald, Jno. Nickelson, G. W. Buchmann, J. W. Byrd, Sam'l Cameron. Lillington Township—Col. Jno. A. Spears, D. H. McLean, A. J. Collins, J. W. Pipkin, J. R. Grady. Neill's Creek Township—W. J. Long, W. A. Green, Hill Johnson, Archibald Johnson, William Sexton, Jr. Stewart's Creek Township—W. J. Bethune, J. P. Hodges, W. H. Allen, Dr. F. Smith, Jno. Williams. Upper Little River Township—Walter Parker, R. Autrey, J. R. Davis, Dr. Jno. A. McDonald, W. H. Holder.

DELEGATES TO THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION. Anderson's Creek Township—Alex. McAtlaw, H. Black, Sr., M. Black, Jr., W. N. McDonald, Jno. S. McEae. Aversboro Township—W. D. Barnes, Thos. McLam, J. W. Lucas, J. L. Royals, H. C. Avera. Barbours Creek Township—John Maxwell, Jno. A. McDonald, M. E. Cameron, D. W. Graham, Duncan Darroch. Buckhorn Township—A. N. Campbell, J. W. Flowers, J. F. Adams, H. A. Williams, J. C. Partin. Grove Township—Same as State. Hector's Creek Township—Same as State. Johnsonville Township—D. P. McDonald, F. J. Swann, A. McGregor, Nelson Morrison, N. Smith. Lillington Township—J. A. Spears, D. H. McLean, A. J. Collins, J. P. Rogers, G. S. Byrd. Neill's Creek Township—Same as State. Stewart's Creek Township—Dr. F. Smith, J. S. Smith, J. F. Dollar, J. M. Hodges, J. L. Smith. Upper Little River Township—J. H. Autrey, J. A. Bullard, B. F. Stephens, J. A. Byrd, B. J. Douglas. DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. Anderson's Creek Township—D. A. C. McLean, Alex. McCormick, John McCormick, A. E. McEae, W. M. Black.

A CONFEDERATE PRIVATE.

Congressman Allen Tells a War Story in the House.

On Friday last in the House of Representatives, during the discussion of a vetoed pension bill, the following addition was made to the "humorous" literature of the Congressional Record: Mr. Allen (Miss.) thought he should apologize for discussing pension matters, as he had been a Confederate private. It was said that Confederates ought to have thought of this matter of pensions twenty-five years ago. He acknowledged that at the beginning of the war he had not given the matter that due consideration to which it had probably been entitled. [Laughter.] He had been quite a young boy then; but along about the third year of the war he began to think seriously of it, and so much had he been impressed with the fact that the course he was pursuing would bankrupt the United States in pensioning the widows of the soldiers he was killing that finally, gun in hand, he retreated across five or six States, with the enemy in his front, rather than slay a whole army. [Laughter.] The contest had finally come to the point where he saw that he would have to slay a whole army or give up, and he laid down his gun like a man and went home. He wanted to call attention to a little incident which had occurred when he was on his way home. He had gone into the war at the age of 14 and had remained four years, and he was pretty well tired of fighting. There was another boy with him as he was going home who had not been in the war so long and who wanted him to go across a river in Alabama and fight with Kirby Smith. He had about enough fighting and did not wish to go, and they were arguing about the matter when they saw an old gentleman across a field waiting for them at a fence. When they reached him he was very much interested to know about the surrender and "about our institution." "I told him," continued Mr. Allen, "that 'our institution' was going home. [Laughter.] He asked me what I was going to do. I told him I was going home. He said: 'Young man, you are right. You go home and go to plowing. My experience is that when you fight and get beaten you ought to go to something else.' Then he began to philosophize, and he said: 'Boys, this has been a mighty bad war. We have lost a good many of our best men. We have a great many one-legged and one-armed soldiers in our midst who can scarcely earn a living, and a great many widows and orphans. Society has been terribly demoralized, and our homes have been desolated and devastated. Boys, this has been a terrible war; but we can stand all this. The only thing terrible is that some damned fools who have not made much reputation out of the war will be wanting to throw this thing up to us for the next twenty-five years.' [Loud laughter.] I make no application of this incident, but it does look like words of prophetic wisdom. [Laughter.]

WAYNE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT.

July 12, 1886. The Board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present. Tax orders were passed as follows: R. E. Jones' land assessed at \$4.50 per acre. J. B. Edgerton land assessed at \$4.50 per acre. W. T. Faircloth's Fork land assessed at \$4.00. George Wooten's land reduced to \$3.65. Henry Burnett's land reduced to \$3.50. D. A. Sasser's land reduced to \$2.50. J. J. Casey's sand hill track reduced to \$5.00 per acre. A. S. Hadley's land increased to \$2.50. M. B. Grantham's land increased to \$9.00. W. S. Farmer's land reduced to \$2.70. Henry Burnett, allowed error in fence tax \$333. Henry Burnett, allowed error in land tax \$318. J. H. Bonitz, allowed \$41.50 Brogden fence account. Jno. R. Boyet, allowed Goldsboro fence account. 1 50 Jno. R. Boyet, allowed for repairing bridge. 3 00 B. F. Hooks, W. W. Crawford, and S. H. Denmark, were appointed to assess recent improvements in Goldsboro township property, and to report to August meeting. The pension claim of Appy Sauls was approved. Fence taxes for 1886 were levied as follows: Goldsboro and Stony creek townships 25cts, Brogden and Indian Springs 25cts, Fork township 50cts, on each \$1.00 of real estate subject to such tax. The report of the committee to confer with the city authorities concerning the jail sewer, was read, and received and the committee discharged—and Commissioner Hooks appointed to ascertain the cost of building the new sewer and report to next meeting. All persons retailing liquor in Goldsboro and in each of the incorporated towns of this county, are hereby notified that they must apply to the Board of County Commissioners for license to continue business, on or before the 1st Monday in September, 1886. It is ordered that the Arrington bridge be declared unsafe, and all persons are hereby warned, against crossing it until repaired, and notice to this effect be posted at said bridge. The Board then drew per diem and mileage to and including this date, as follows: B. F. Hooks, 11 days and mileage. \$ 25 30 A. E. Thompson, 11 days and mileage. 27 50 J. A. Stevens, 11 days and mileage. 34 10

THEIR LINES HAVE FALLEN IN PLEASANT PLACES.

[News-Observer, 11th.] As preliminary to the proposed meeting of Northern settlers in this State to be held during the progress of the State fair in October, some fifty or more Northern men already residents of North Carolina and whose names are in every section in Macon county, Asheville, Goldsboro, Raleigh and so on, have united in an address to all the Northern people in the State to join them in "inviting all Northern people who are contemplating immigration" to meet them at the Raleigh convention "that they may hear from all who share in the invitation of the superior advantages this State offers to industrious and thrifty settlers." The signers of the address say that having themselves "found that the lines have fallen to them in pleasant places" and that they are fellow-sharers of "the goodly heritage" of those born in this State, they are earnestly desirous that all their old friends and neighbors who are thinking of changing their homes should come to North Carolina. They believe that they could prosper here as they could not elsewhere, and that if persuaded to cast their lot among us they would never regret their choice." This hearty commend the plan for this convention. Industrious, intelligent, thrifty immigration from the North is something the State needs, and the end that our own people may be aided in the development of the resources at their doors and be spurred into more active industry and keener observation by the juxtaposition of the practical ideas which have made the North rich. The proposed meeting in October will do much to further this end without doubt and should therefore be encouraged.

SAMPSON JOTTINGS.

Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by our Clinton Reporter.

Judge Boykin has just returned from Washington City. Bishop Watson, on account of sickness in his family, was prevented making his expected visitation to St. Paul's Church last Sunday. Isham Royal, Esq., County Superintendent is holding a Teachers Institute at Maple Grove Academy in the northwestern part of the county. A large number of teachers are in attendance. No mail left Clinton last Friday for any point. The mail from Fayetteville was unable to reach here last week at all. High water the cause. The recent heavy rains have done incalculable injury throughout this whole section. Crops are utterly ruined in many localities; fences have been washed away, bridges carried off and a number of mills broken. 'Tis impossible now to approximate the losses. The county loses heavily by the destruction of bridges. What came near being a very serious accident occurred at Ingold in the southern part of this county on the 4th instant. A large crowd of negroes on patriotic purposes intent, had collected under an old shelter, which being poorly constructed gave way, and in its fall caught under it a number of the "truly loim."

LAGRANGE ITEMS.

Blackberries, huckleberries and all the berry specie, are plentiful this year, on our streets. Farmers are having a fearful fight down here with grass. Corn and cotton crops are promising in spite of the incessant rains. A couple of colored youths were arrested in our town last week and lodged in our town lock-up. Now, how is our popular constable Mr. W. B. Waters, to appease his colored voters, who swear they will see him last first about voting. Walters is a prohibitionist. Mr. W. S. Fields removed his bar to Snow Hill, instead of White Hall as we recently stated. We wish we knew Bill Nye's address. We would joy to forward him the compositive burlesque on a picnic, we recently endured mental aberration by reading. Perhaps it might do Bill Nye good, as the recital of Kosciusko's death did.

S. S. CONFERENCE.

The Celebration at Providence on Mt. Olive Circuit. August the 13th and 14th, 1886, D. V., there will be a Sunday School Convention and Sunday School celebration Friday and Saturday before the third Sunday in August, as stated above, to meet promptly at 10 o'clock, a. m. The convention will consume Friday and will be composed of delegates from all the schools on the circuit, whether taught in the churches or not, as follows, in addition to superintendents and secretaries, one delegate for every 20 members or fraction of twenty may be elected, and are requested to report, if possible, promptly at 1 o'clock Friday. Homes will be provided for you Friday night, (have no fears, providence is able and anxious to have you come Friday and stay through the meeting.) There will be discussed such queries as pertain to Sunday school work, modes of conducting schools, securing attendance, kinds of literature to be used, use of rewards, &c. Any one, whether delegate or not, who wishes to hear any troublesome matter discussed, if it be vital to the Sunday School work, may present it to the convention. Have your queries written and put them in the question box. Let the Secretary of each school provide one with a list of the delegates from his school by the first of August, (every delegate must be a member of the Sunday school, either scholar or teacher, male or female. Saturday there will be a grand mass meeting of all the schools on the circuit and the annual celebration. Any school not represented in the convention will not be represented in the celebration. Each school must sing a song from the standard Methodist hymn book. This will be the first one sung by each school, others may be from other books as each may select. We expect this to be the grandest thing in the history of Sunday schools for Wayne county to the present time. All neighboring Sunday schools and Sunday school workers are cordially invited to be present and participate in our discussions. P. L. GROOMER, P. C.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

William H. Gilder, the daring young advertiser and newspaper correspondent, who accompanied Lieutenant Greely on his expedition, and made the journey thousands of miles across Siberia on foot to give notice to the nearest civilization of the desperate condition of the explorers, has just left New York for New London, Conn., where he will sail, next Tuesday, on a whaler to discover the North Pole. His only companion in this expedition will be a young gentleman who has made a pedestrian tour of Europe, and now goes to walk to the Arctic ocean, paying his own expenses, from love of adventure. Mr. Gilder took leave of his friends at the various clubs last week, and was hospitably entertained, although it was too warm to get up a formal farewell dinner in his honor. He says that it will take him two years to reach the point from which he intends to start for the pole. If he had \$25,000 to purchase a small Scotch steamer, a year of this time might be saved, and many of his friends advised him to wait a few weeks until the money or the steamer could be placed at his disposal. But he declares that he must go now, or people will believe that he is not in earnest in his expedition. He speaks very highly of the Esquimaux, among whom he expects to live for the next five years, and takes with him many fine presents for Tayleur and other natives who served him and Lieutenant Schwatka so faithfully during their former travels. Among the novelties he has originated is a new style of sled, which he will try to induce the Esquimaux to use. He will be the special Arctic correspondent of an American and a London paper. Otherwise his expedition is entirely a private enterprise, and its course will be independent of any government or society supervision. Mr. Gilder is a brother of Richard Henry Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine and of Miss Genevieve Gilder so long literary editor of the Herald and now of The Critic.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at Kirby & Robinson's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles \$1.00.

Restful Nights, Days free from Torture.

Await the rheumatic sufferer who resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That this benignant cordial and depurant is a far more reliable remedy than colchicum and other poisons used to expel the rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It also enjoys the advantage of being—unlike them—perfectly safe. With many persons a certain predisposition to rheumatism exists, which renders them liable to its attacks after exposure in wet weather, to currents of air, changes of temperature, or to cold when the body is hot. Such persons should take a wine glass or two of the Bitters as soon as possible after incurring risk from the above causes, as this superb protective effectually nullifies the harmful influence. For the functional derangements which accompany rheumatism, such as colic, spasms in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, imperfect digestion, &c., the Bitters is also a most useful remedy. It is only necessary to obtain cases to use it with persistency. LADIES—Now is your time for cheap Gossamer. Childs' 50 cents, worth \$1.25. Ladies \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Call at once on Mrs. E. W. Moore.

THE RANDALL BILL.

A Caustic Report From the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, Saturday made a report to the House on Mr. Randall's tariff bill, recommending that the bill do not pass. Mr. Morrison's report says "the bill proposes to remove all internal taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, amounting on the basis of last year's receipts to \$28,000,000; on apple, peach and grape brandy to \$1,400,000; on spirits for use in the arts, variously estimated at from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and believed to be at least \$10,000,000, making in the aggregate of internal revenue taxes to be removed \$39,400,000. In the appendix of estimates submitted with the bill, as part of it, the reduction of revenue from customs on tariff taxes to be effected by it is estimated at \$8,570,576, making the aggregate of proposed reductions \$48,000,000. The bill so reduces excessive revenues, and the statements that there are no excessive revenues to be reduced, were submitted to the House by the same member, in the same half-month. If the statement that the revenues will not exceed appropriations and the estimates with the bill, including loss of receipts from brandy and from spirits for use in the arts, may be credited, the enactment of the bill into law will reduce the government \$48,000,000 short of the sum necessary to the administration of the government and the requirements of the public debt authorized by law, including debts incurred by payment of pensions already allowed, the validity of which we may not question, and the payment of which is enjoined upon us in the oath we have taken to support the Constitution. Your committee, unwilling to credit a purpose, so lacking in patriotism, so forgetful of the public faith, must believe these and other provisions of the bill the result of fiscal distemper, hindering a just comprehension and intelligent treatment of the subject. In view of its effect and purpose, so far as it has a purpose affecting the revenue of the government, the bill might well be left to that neglect which, no doubt, it is expected to receive. But in the hope that even so unwise a measure may open the way for the majority of the House to redeem its pledges by the removal and reduction of unnecessary, and therefore, unjust taxes, your committee report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

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