The Weekly Star.

A LIFE LESSON.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea set blue,
And your playhouse, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by.
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad wild ways
Of your school-girl days
Are things of long ago,
But life and love will soon come by,
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know:
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh.
There! little girl; don't cry!

—*Nebraska State Journal.*

A Department of Agriculture.

New York Herald, Ind.

The bill creating a department of agriculture and making the head of it a member of the Cabinet became a law without the signature of the President—which shows, we suppose, that he, in common with many other citizens, had doubts about its wisdom.

But Mr. Cleveland did well in naming Mr. Coleman, the efficient head of the Agricultural Bureau, to the new Cabinet place.

The law creating the new department does not define its functions or limits. That should, however, be done. and it seems to us that manufactures as well as agriculture should be included in its field of operations, and that all matters relating to labor, wages and products might well be in its purview.

Negro Voters and "Floaters."

New York Times, Ind. Rep.

The evidence in the contested election for Congress in South Carolina seems to show that the negro voters of that district set no great value upon the right to vote. However great their ignorance and the helplessness that comes from it may be, the votes of 32,000 voters out of 39,000 cannot be suppressed, in a single district, if they are themselves much in earnest about exercising their rights. It is no doubt true that the white people of South Carolina are determined to rule their State, and that they would take any means that were necessary to that end. But if they resolved that no Republican member of Congress should be elected they could not carry out their resolution in a district in which the African vote is so overwhelmingly large without leaving evidence by which it would be easy to show how the suppression was effected.

There is no particular reason why the negroes should be anxious to vote. Twenty years ago, when South Carolina was under negro rule, it was an object for the negro to go to the Legislature, and the more active-minded of the race cherished political ambitions. But there have now been four years of Democratic rule, and the negro voters find themselves neither better nor worse off under Cleveland than they were under Arthur. They long ago abandoned the hope of "forty acres and a mule" that animated them during the period of reconstruction and the existence of the Freedmen's Bureau. They have now nothing tangible to hope or to fear from politics. The interest that enlightened citizens take in good government as such is of course quite beyond their apprehension. The partisanship that serves as a substitute for patriotism is equally remote from them.

Supreme Court.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Appeals from the second district were disposed of as follows on yesterday:

Jones, Lee & Co. vs. Brittain & Pittman, from Northampton; argued by B. B. Winborne by brief for plaintiff, and W. H. Day for defendant.

Lewis vs. Long; put to end of district.

State vs. Stovall, from Halifax; argued by the Attorney General for the State, and Mullen & Daniel by brief for the defendant.

Emry vs. Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company from Halifax; argued by R. O. Burton, Jr., for the plaintiff, and W. H. Day for the defendant.

Ceased to Pay.

New York Herald, Ind.

Our various correspondents have felt the pulse of public opinion in nearly every State of the South, and the result may be found in other columns of this morning's *Herald.*

The South has large hopes and few fears in connection with Mr. Harrison's administration. The memory of the old carpet bag rule still rankles a little, but the general belief is that Harrison will treat its people "on the square." All they ask is that he will forget that there is any South or any North, or East or West, and pursue a policy which will bear evenly on the shoulders of every section of the country.

They don't need to be encouraged, they don't care to be concilitated, and they don't want to be humiliated. This is about the situation.

Well, if we can read the signs of the times, this bloody shirt business has ceased to be profitable. That article of wearing apparel will soon become inflated by the favoring gale, and take its flight to regions unknown. When it soars aloft we shall not cry "God speed you!" but rather "Good riddance."

A Great Educational Institution.

Phil. Record.

Baptist clergymen in this city place great credence in the report that a large university is soon to be founded either in New York, Chicago or Washington, to be controlled by the Baptist church. The endowment fund of this new university is to be $20,000,000, which is thought not to be overestimated, owing to its mammoth size and scope.

—Asheville *Citizen*: Five prisoners, all colored, escaped from jail at Shelby at about 5 30 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. They were Charlie Armstrong, implicated in the murder of farmer Philbeck in November; John Logan, Cicero Eskridge, in for larceny, and Joe Span and Mac Campbell, in for assault.

— Raleigh *News-Observer:* The Legislature will not formally adjourn for the New Bern fair, but it will "get there all the same." —— Gov. Fowle and party will leave for New Bern Monday.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Speech of Mr. Coke on Alleged Election Outrages in Texas—House Decides to Vote To-Day on Admission of Territories.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It instructs the committee so to frame legislation on the subject of elections, that it shall not apply to any State whose constitution and laws provide ample security for an honest exercise of the right to vote, for a just and impartial counting and return of votes, and for a just, impartial and true ascertainment and certification of the results, and in which State these requirements have been honestly complied with.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Commerce to take into consideration the question of the expediency of the purchase by the United States of the Dismal Swamp Canal, in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, with a view to its being improved and made an adequate highway for commerce between the Chesapeake bay and the principal sounds of North Carolina, and with a view to utilizing the fresh water of the canal, and its feeders as a basin for metal vessels of the navy.

A conference was ordered on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and Messrs. Allison, Dawes and Cockrell were appointed conferees.

The Senate then, at 2.15, resumed the consideration of a resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was addressed by Mr. Coke. He mentioned the pleasure with which he had listened yesterday to the amiable and even-tempered statement of Mr. Evarts, and stated that he would have said nothing if that Senator's remarks had not been supplemented by a report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which had been published in to day's *Record*. But that report he could not permit to go unchallenged. He declared on his own responsibility as a man and a Senator, that it was unjust and one-sided and partisan. If the committee had been prosecutors instead of judges, the inculpable testimony could not have been more thoroughly excluded. The Senate and country should recollect on reading the report that it was politics. It was based principally on the testimony of three memorialists—Messrs. Hackworth, Moore and Schultz—and took no note of the testimony of 27 witnesses, to the effect that Messrs. Hackworth and Schultz were men of infamous character, and unworthy of credit, and that Mr. Moore was about as bad as the others. He condemned, as the people of Washington county and of Texas condemned, all violations of law there, and declared that the attempt to fix responsibility for them on that people, had no support except the testimony of the infamous trio and some of their vilest coadjutors. These three had tried to make it appear that they were forced to leave the country because of their politics, while the fact was, he asserted, that they had left it because they were regarded as moral lepers, unfit for decent association. He would prove that by reference to the testimony of witnesses which had not been recited in the report of the committee. He declared that when the memorialists lost public offices, which they had held in the county, they were covered all over with indictments for official malfeasance.

Mr. Coke sent to the clerk's desk and had read a counter memorial of citizens of Brenham, painting in very dark colors the characters of Hackworth and Schultz, denying all their material allegations, and presenting the Democratic side of the troubles in Washington county. He also sent to the clerk's desk and had read testimony in corroboration of this counter memorial.

Without concluding his speech Mr. Coke yielded for other business.

Mr. Vance was, at his own request, presented through Mr. Harris, excused from further service on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Mr Gray was appointed in his stead.

After a brief executive session the Senate at 5.10 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, Senate bill was passed providing for writs of error to the United States Supreme Court, in all cases involving the question of jurisdiction of the Court below.

On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, Senate amendments were non-concurred in to the Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Messrs. Forney, Randall and Cannon were appointed conferees.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, called up the conference report on the Senate bill for the admission of the State of South Dakota. The report, which reports disagreement, was agreed to.

Mr. Springer moved that the House insist on its amendment and ask for another conference. This motion having been agreed to, Mr. Baker, of New York, offered a resolution giving the House conferees the following instructions: First, to exclude the territory of New Mexico from the bill; second, to amend the bill so as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation of the President, under the Sioux Falls constitution to be resubmitted to the people of South Dakota, with a provision for a new election of State and Federal officers, and without a new vote on the question of division, third, that the proposed States of North Dakota, Montana and Washington, shall be admitted on the same basis—either all by proclamation of the President, or all by formal acts of admission.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a substitute for the resolution, differing only from Mr. Baker's proposition in that it provides for the admission of North Dakota, Montana and Washington, by proclamation of the President.

Mr. Baker accepted Mr. Cox's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, demanded a division of the instructions; and a vote was first taken upon that portion of the resolution instructing the conferees to eliminate New Mexico from the bill. It was agreed to—yeas 135, nays 100. But at the last moment Mr. Breckenridge changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative for the purpose of having a reconsideration. The motion to reconsider was laid upon the table. The next clause of the resolution which was voted upon was that instructing conferees so to amend the bill as to provide for the admission of South Dakota by proclamation without further vote on the question of division This clause was agreed to—yeas 137, nays 102.

Motions to reconsider and lay upon the table were made by Mr. Baker, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion.

Mr. Breckenridge interjected a motion to adjourn, but this was voted down.

Mr Baker appealed in the name of the appropriation bills to Mr. Breckenridge not to filibuster against this measure.

Mr. Breckenridge replied that he did not intend to filibuster any longer than was necessary to secure a full house to vote upon the measure. That could be secured tomorrow.

A motion to adjourn having been voted down, an arrangement was effected whereby the vote on the resolutions shall be taken to-morrow at 12.45; and the House then at 5.10 adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The Senate proceedings were devoid of general interest.

Among the bills passed was one authorizing the President to place General Wm. S. Rosecrans on the retired list as brigadier general of the regular army.

The calendar was cleared of individual pension bills.

The consideration of the Texas outrages resolution was resumed, and Mr. Coke proceeded with his argument against the resolution. His speech consisted largely of extracts from the testimony to prove the bad character of the three principal witnesses (Hckaworth, Moore and Schultz), on whose statements the committee had chiefly relied in making its report. He expressed his astonishment that the committee should have touched so loathsome a creature as Schulz, and yet, he said, that monster of immorality, that moral leper, had been put at the head of the Republican ticket for the highest judical honor in Washington county.

Without finishing his speech Mr. Coke yielded the floor to Mr. Gibson, who offered a resolution expressing the sorrow of the Senate at the death of the late Representative Robertson, of Louisiana, and proceeded to eulogize the life and character of the deceased member.

After appropriate remarks by Messrs. Reagan and Eustis the Senate at 4 45, as a further mark of respect, adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Mills tariff bill, with Senate amendment, and by direction of the Speaker it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Mills also reported the following resolution, which. he said, presented a question of privilege, and the consideration of which he said he would ask the House to enter upon on Tuesday next:

"Resolved, That the substitution by the Senate, under the form of an amendment, for the bill of the House, No. 9,051 (Mills bill), of another and different bill, containing a general revision of the laws imposing impost duties and internal taxes, is in conflict with the true intent and purpose of section 7, Article 1, of the Constitution, and that said bill be returned to the Senate with the respectful suggestion that said section vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such a measure."

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, said that the constitutional objection raised by the majority of the committee to a reduction of the revenue had been called to the attention of the committee only this morning. He therefore reserved to the minority the right to file their views.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, reserved a point of order against the resolution.

The Speaker said that the resolution would remain upon the Speaker's table with the point of order reserved against it.

Mr. McCreary, of Ky., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill appropriating $350,000 to enable the President to protect the interests of the United States in Panama. The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr. Kilgore of Texas, raised the point of no quorum. The yeas and nays were ordered, but pending the roll the hour of 12 45 arrived, and the matter was laid aside temporarily, to enable the House, under the special order, to consider the resolution instructing the House conferees on the Territorial bill.

The instructing clause was agreed to—yeas 146, nays 101. The bill now goes back to the conference.

Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to report the Cowles bill, but Messrs. Mills, Tracy and Heard promptly objected, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, increasing by $300,000 the appropriation for clerks in the postoffice. There was a majority in favor of the amendment, but Mr. Blount raised the point of no quorum, and the committee rose.

A bill was passed for the payment of "4th July claims." The amendment involved is $30,000.

On motion of Mr. Bowden, of Virginia, a bill was passed authorizing an American register to the steamship Scythian, of Norfolk, Virginia.

The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate bill to place Major James Belger on the retired list as colonel in the regular army, was taken up and after one hour's discussion, passed Mr. Belger was acquitted by court-martial during the war, but was summarily dismissed from the army by Secretary Stanton, and has for many years been seeking relief at the hands of Congress.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Washington county, Texas, resolution, and Mr Coke proceeded with his argument, again quoting extensively from the testimony to prove the bad reputation of the three memorialists—Hackworth, Moore and Schutts.

Mr. Coke yielded the floor to permit Mr. Sherman to present a conference report on the direct tax bill. The House provision in relation to lots and lands at Beaufort, S. C, is amended so as to appropriate $500,000 to pay for town lots in Beaufort, at the rate of half value assessed thereon, for taxes by the United States Tax Commissioner for South Carolina, and for arable lands at the rate of $5 per acre. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Blair obtained unanimous consent to state his views in opposition to the direct tax bill, as he had not been in the chamber when the conference report was presented and adopted.

Mr. Edmunds also stated some objections to the bill, but said that as he had not been present he had no right to move the reconsideration of the vote by which the conference report had been agreed to.

As the Senator from Texas did not wish to complete his remarks to-night, the Senate at 4 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE.

On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Clerk of the House to employ four additional enrolling clerks during the remainder of the session.

Mr. McCready, of Kentucky, submitted the conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The Senate recedes from its amendment appropriating $100,000 for a coaling station at Pago-Pago, provision having been made for this purpose in the Naval Appropriation bill. The House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment appropriating $115,000 as indemnity to the Japanese subjects injured by the guns of the U. S. steamship Omaha, while that vessel was engaged in target practice. The report was agreed to.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to internal revenue, Committee of the Whole

Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, from the same committee, reported a bill "to reduce taxation and for other purpoes."

Mr. Reed, of Maine, asked that the report on this bill be read.

The Speaker stated that the bill was not before the House for consideration.

Mr. Reed—Is there a report?

The Speaker—There is a brief report.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The effect of the report of these two measures is to place them upon the calendar ahead of the internal revenue bill, to be reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and to give them the right of way unless the friends of the Cowles bill can muster sufficient force to set them aside.

Mr Randall, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Cowles bill amending the internal revenue laws, which was referred to Committee of the Whole, together with the minority substitute reported by Mr Forney, of Alabama.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill. The pending amendment, increasing the appropriation for the compensation of post office clerks by $300,000 was defeated by a vote of 86 to 87.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that the aggregate salaries of post office clerks as fixed by the new classification shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the bill, $6,550,000. The amendment was adopted after a brief debate, in the course of which Mr. Peters, of Kansas, characterized the civil service laws as the froth of political economy, of political honesty, and the excision of political hypocrisy.

Pending a vote the committee rose, and the House at 4 30 adjourned.

TWINKLINGS.

—First Wife: "Why did you have your husband cremated?" Second Wife: "He swore he would haunt me. Now let him haunt."—*Elmira Tidings.*

— No, "Rosey," "dress reform" does not include the science of making a new dress out of an old one. That is the kind of reform that does not hire halls to advertise itself.—*Minneapolis Journal*

— It was given out unofficially at the State Department yesterday that no representative of this Government at the Berlin conference on Samoan affairs would be designated by the present Administration.

— It is a noteworthy fact that, while the female population of Boston is much greater than the male population, the statistics of marriage show that exactly as many women as men—to-wit, 5,461—were married in the city last year!—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

— Charlotte *Chronicle*: Capt. Thomas R. Robertson has been appointed Clerk of the Criminal Court of Mecklenburg county to succeed himself. ——Rev. J. L. McLees, pastor of the Graham Street Presbyterian Chapel, in this city, has received a call to Orangeburg, S. C.

WASHINGTON.

A Report to be made Favoring Entire Repeal of the Tobacco Tax—Report of Committee of Ways and Means on Senate Amendments.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—By a vote of 9 to 5, the House Committee on Appropriations to-day resolved to report favorably a substitute for the Cowles internal revenue bill. The substitute proposes the entire repeal of the tobacco tax, and omits the "moonshine" section of the Cowles bill.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means upon the Senate amendments raises the constitutional point that the bill as it came from the Senate, is a violation of the provisions of the constitution, allowing the House of Representatives the power to originate revenue bills, therefore the accompanying resolution directs the return of the bill to the Senate. The remainder of the report is devoted to an explanation of the points of difference between the Senate and House bills. and an argument intended to prove that the Senate bill is in no sense a proper amendment of the House bill. The committee at its meeting this morning practically decided to report a bill making an estimated reduction in the revenues of about seventy million dollars. After reading the report on the Senate Tariff bill, submitted this morning, the committee took up for consideration the revenue reduction bill, offered by Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee. The bill was read through, but pending a vote the hour of adjournment arrived, and the committee adjourned. The bill is substantially the same as the Mills bill, with the exception that the cotton and chemical schedules of the latter bill are struck out, as is also the iron schedule, with the exception of the provisions relating to pig iron, railroad ties, structural iron and tin plate.

The free list in the McMillin bill is almost identical with that of the Mills bill. It does not include molasses, laces for hats, and sponges, which were perhaps the principal articles placed on the free list by the Senate Finance Committee. One or two articles which were on the free list in the Senate bill, and were not included in the free list of the Mills bill, are added to the free list of the latter, but it is said by members of the majority of the committee that there are only a very few articles on the Senate bill's free list not on the free list of the Mills bill.

It is learned later that the vote on reporting the measure was ten to four instead of nine to five, as at first reported. Those in favor of the measure were Messrs. Randall, Clements, Felix, Campbell of New York, Gay, Cannon, Ryan, Butterworth, Lodge, McComas and Henderson. Those opposed to it were Messrs. Forney, Foran, Sayres and Rice. Mr. Forney says that he will report a substitute bill removing the duty on manufactured tobacco and snuff, but not on cigars and cheroots. He says very emphatically that he was in favor of the Cowles bill, but that the measure reported was much different, and that it was because of changes which had been made that he opposed the reporting of the bill. Cigars and cheroots, he said, should be taxed, and were taxed by the Cowles bill, but were made free of tax by the measure reported.

Mr. Sayres, of Texas, said that he intended to prepare the minority report for presentation to the House. He said: "I am opposed to reducing the surplus by taking off the tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarettes until we have first reduced the customs duties on the necessaries of life. I believe that the people ought to have a reduction of the duties on the necessaries of life, such as salt, lumber, cotton ties, cotton bagging, farming implements and clothing. I believe cigars and cheroots are luxuries, that the masses of the people have no interest in them and that such things ought to bear the burden of tax, so as to relieve the necessaries of life from taxation, so far as may be possible. As there appears to be some difference of opinion as to the measure of privilege which the revenue bill will possess, which may later bring on a conflict on the floor of the House between the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees, it might be well to state the position of the last named committee in the matter. While it does not contend that any committee other than that on Ways and Means is privileged to report the revenue bill at any time, it holds that under the rules, when a bill is once reported and placed on the calendar, it will itself be privileged, and that a motion may at any time be made to go into Committee of Whole to consider revenue bills. To succeed in getting at the tobacco bill it would be necessary for the House to lay aside any revenue bill preceding it on the calendar, and if the Ways and Means Committee should anticipate the report of the Committee on Appropriations by reporting another tarriff bill, this might prove a serious but not necessarily an insurmountable obstacle to the accomplishment of the wishes of the friends of the bill to repeal the tobacco tax.

Final action of the Appropriations Committee upon the Cowles bill was to strike out sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, and substitute sections 1 and 2 of Mr. Randall's tariff bill introduced last session, and also to strike out sections 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16 of the Cowles bill. In the shape in which it will be reported the bill provides that after July 1st, next, all laws now in force whereby farmers and producers of tobacco are restricted in the sale and disposition of the same, and all laws relating to internal revenue taxes on manufactured tobacco, snuff, cifars, cheroots and cigarettes, and special taxes required by the law to be paid by manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and manufacturers of snuff and of cigars, shall be repealed. It is provided, also, that a drawback equal to the tax shall be paid on unbroken factory packages in the hands of manufacturers and dealers when the law takes effect, and redemption at pro rata valuation of the special tax stamp.

The second section provides that all internal revenue laws limiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, sale or exportation of tobacco, snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, shall be repealed July 1st next. but that no drawback shall be allowed upon such articles entered for export on or after that date. The proviso declares that all laws now in force shall remain, and have full force and effect in respect to all offences committed, liabilities incurred or rightly accruing or accrued prior to the date when the repeal of taxes shall take effect.

Another section provides for the abolition of minimum punishment wherever prescribed for violations of the internal revenue laws, with leave for the court to impose any fine or punishment within the maximum. It is also provided that warrants for arrests shall be returnable before a competent judicial officer, nearest the place of arrest, who shall have exclusive authority to make a preliminary examination, bail, discharge or commit the prisoner (excluding Indian Territory). United States courts are also given authority to appoint commissioners whenever necessary.

The remaining sections forbid the destruction or mutilation of seized distilling apparatus, and authorize United States judges to make proper orders for the comfort of persons whose life or health is endangered by close confinement. Provision is finally made for the abolition of all offices for the collection of revenues which are cut off by the bill.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Conferees on the direct tax bill have finally agreed The Senate conferees accept the House amendment to reimburse citizens of Beaufort for property seized and sold, with an amendment reducing the appropriation for this purpose from $800,000 to $450,000, with a deduction of the sum turned into the State school fund by the government, a reduction of the valuation of lots in Beaufort by half, and an agreement to pay five dollars an acre for arable and one dollar per acre for other lands seized, The conferees also adopted an amendment to pay the State the profits realized by the government in the tax sale of lands.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The Ways and Means Committee had a short meeting this morning, but one full of results. The McMillan tariff bill, which was presented to the committee yesterday, was finally considered and ordered to be reported to the House. According to the committee's estimates the bill would, if enacted into a law, reduce the revenues $72,000,000. It is closely patterned after the Mills bill, retaining the free lists with the few additions made by the Senate. It omits, however, the chemical, cotton and iron schedules, excepting pig iron rails, structural iron and tin plate, which are treated as in the Mills bill. The other changes made are in dates and other important details.

When this was disposed of the committee, with a view to having at hand a bill to meet immediate emergencies in the matter of excessive revenue, authorized a favorable report upon the original bill prepared by Representative Breckenridge, of Kentucky, which proposes to put tin plate and ware on the free list, and to reduce the internal revenue as proposed in the Mills bill (which in its revenue sections is identical with the Cowles bill). The bill also includes the woolen and worsted cloth section of the Mills bill. This measure, it is estimated, would reduce the revenues about $40,000,000. It is generally believed that this measure will be the main recourse of the Ways and Means Democrats in the approaching conflict with the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McMillan expects to report his bill to-day, and after that is done there will be no further opposition to the presentation of the report on the tobacco bill from the Appropriations Committee.

A call for a Democratic caucus, to be held Monday night is being circulated in the House this morning and will undoubtedly receive a sufficient number of signatures. The object of the caucus is the consideration of the course to be pursued by the Democrats in reference to the tariff bill and internal revenue bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The report attending the tariff bill presented to the House this morning by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, says that the committee believes the interest of the country demand a reduction of revenue as proposed by the original tariff bill, but the committee recognizes that at this late hour in the second session it may be possible that only a proposition reached by compromise and concession can be passed, and therefore it reports the accompanying bill. The report says: "Every provision in it has already received the approval of the House." It puts tin plate and wool on the free list, and proposes a woolen schedule by which rates are reduced correspondingly, and it remedies the present unequal provisions as to woolen and worsted fabrics. It removes the tax on tobacco, and includes the provisions of the (Mills) bill adopted by the House as to tobacco."

Mr. McMillin's report accompanying the tariff bill, reported by him this morning from the Committee on Ways and Means, begins with another on the Senate substitute, some of the provisions of which are characterized as entirely inexcusable.

The report says that the committee being unable to agree to any tariff bill which gives no relief to the people, but which increases these burdens, have prepared the accompanying bill and tenders it in the hope that it may be accepted and adopted. While it does not make all of the reductions that the present conditions of the treasury and the best interests of the people demand, it is tendered in a spirit of compromise Practically, it is the bill heretofore passed by the House with the chemical cotton, and most of the iron schedules stricken out. Figures are given to show that the bill would reduce the revenues by $72,133,029. The remainder of the report is made up of an argument in favor of tariff reduction,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the report accompanying the Cowles bill the majority of the Committee on Appropriations explain that sections 1 and 2 repeal all internal taxes after June 30, 1889, on cigars, charoots and cigarettes, snuff and manufactured tobacco, special taxes on manufacturers of tobacco, dealers in leaf tobacco, and on peddlers of tobacco. The amount of revenue received from these sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, was $20,662,451. Enactment of the bill would reduce the estimated surplus for the fiscal year 1890 from $53,432,511 to $22,745,165 The result, whether viewed from the standpoint of an excessive revenue or as a relief from unnecessary taxation upon the people is most desirable. The report says internal revenue taxes levied because of the necessities of the war, have heretofore been all removed from capital and from all manufactured articles, leaving products of agriculture to bear all the burdens of the internal tax system. The taxes proposed to be repealed by the bill reported are particularly oppressive on the farmer, both in the amount of tax levied against his products as well as in the vexatious manner of its collection. There is no longer, in the opinion of the committee, any justification for a continuance of these taxes. There are no bonds which are due or payable at par at the option of the government. Under existing conditions the bonds will have to be purchased at a high premium in the market with the surplus revenue, or else an accumulation of money in the treasury will result, detrimentally to the commercial interests of the country. The committee believed that the bill furnishes a practical and simple measure of reducing the surplus revenue, as it is evidently impossible at this late day of the present Congress to pass any bill involving complete revision of our whole revenue system.

The concluding portion of the report is devoted entirely to an analysis of the bill.

The minority report, presented by Mr. Forney, is confined to a simple recommendation looking to the substitute bill made up of sections of the original Cowles bill, repealing the taxes on chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, all special taxes on manufacturers and dealers, and all taxes on dealers in leaf tobacco, and fixing at $3 and $1 the annual tax on cigar manufacturers and dealers in tobacco respectively. All of the sections of the Cowles bill relating to the administration of internal revenue laws are excluded.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

An Important Conference With Colored Men of the South.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—An important conference of colored men was held here to-day. It gathered at the residence of Professor J. M. Langston, and seven States were represented by the delegates present—South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida and Missouri. Letters were read from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Maryland, West Virginia, Alabama, Texas and North Carolina.

The conference was held with closed doors, and an address to Gen. Harrison was formulated, in substance as follows:

"The undersigned would assure you that they are loyal members of the Republican party, that they reside in States severally which are overwhelmingly Republican, and upon any fair election would give their respective electoral votes to such party by a large majority. Such however, are the undue influences and frauds brought to bear against the great body of voters of these States, that the desires of the Republican masses are constantly defeated. We believe that the fifteenth amendment should be maintained with fairness and vigor, and that ample protection through Federal agency should be given every citizen. We cannot doubt that you agree with us in such opinion, and that you desire that such objects shall be accomplished in the interest of seven millions of American citizens who to-day in the South are practically disfranchised, and whose cause we represent and plead. In view of our present and prospective condition, under your administration of the government we are profoundly interested in the construction of your Cabinet, so far certainly and specially as concerns the Attorney Generalship thereof. We offer you the name of no man for such position; such a course would, we apprehend, be unbecoming. We ask, simply, that a person be appointed to such position whose cordial acceptance of the great American doctrine as respects citizens and the ballot for the humblest of our citizens, however formerly slaves and outcasts, would lead him to search diligently and thoroughly for law in such behalf, uninfluenced and armed in judgment against our cause, by reason of ill-founded though strong predictions and prejudices. The importance and absolute necessity of the appointment to the position which we name of a man who in addition to great learning in law, is free from undue feeling and bias, becomes apparent in a single moment's reflection. The officer, with his assistants and subordinate agents, is of first importance. Such being our opinion, we have ventured to bring it formally and earnestly to your consideration. If you have anticipated in such appointment already made the suggestions which we here offer, we shall ever be your grateful, delighted fellow-citizens."

During the afternoon it was presented to Gen. Harrison. It was supposed the conference would also oppose the appointment of Gen. Mahone to the Cabinet, but nothing of the kind was done.

Three blocks of buildings in Manchester, England, composed mostly of warehouses, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is £50,100.

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WHEN YOU DON'T FEEL WELL AND hardly know what ails you, give B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) a trial. It is a fine tonic.

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L. W. Thompson, Damascus, Ga., writes: "I believe B. B. B. is the best blood purifier made. It has greatly improved my general health."

An old gentleman writes: "B. B. B. gives me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young, it is B. B. B."

P. A. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., August 10th, 1888, writes: "I depend on B. B. B. for the preservation of my health. I have had it in my family now nearly two years, and in all that time have not had to have a doctor."

Thos. Faulk, Alapaha, Ga., writes: "I suffered terribly from dyspepsia. The use of B. B. B. has made me feel like a new man. I would not take a thousand dollars for the good it has done me."

W. M. Cheshire, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I had a long spell of typhoid fever, which at last seemed to settle in my right leg, which swelled up enormously. An ulcer also appeared which discharged a cup full of matter a day. I then gave B. B. B. a trial and it cured me."

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