busied themselves to show that the duty collected is not a tax on the people. They claim that it is a premium or tax paid by the foreigner whose manufactures are sold in this country for the privilege of selling them here. Those holding to this view insist that the tariff is not a tax. I will not take a great deal of time in answering such arguments.

Old Straw Again Threshed Over

the tax was removed from sugar the price went down in all American markets an

CHOICE PROPERTIES.

TO LET.

NEW SEVEN-ROOM HOUSES

\$21 PER MONTH.

BAXTER, THOMPSON & Co.,

CHOICE PROPERTIE

In first-class neighborhood, near paved

ONLY \$30 PER FRONT FOOT S. A. DICKIE & CO.,

FOR RENT.

JNO. A. WILSON, BOOM 805 HAMILTON BUILDING.

House and lot 58x144 feet, Muriel st., S. S. Lot 50x218 feet, Center av., Twentieth ward city.
Lot 25x130 feet, cor. Fulton and Webster sts., city. Cheap.
JNO. A. WILSON, 149 Fourth av

TO LET-OFFICES. ON FOURTH AVENUE.

Large front rooms, second and third floors; well lighted, with heat. Elevator and janitor service. Location one of the best on the avenue. No. 96 Dallmeyer block. Rentlow. W. A. HERRON & SONS, mh4-78-47-10-12 80 Fourth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF LAND BY THE UNITED STATES at Pittsburg, Pa. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to sell and convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to all that certain parcel of ground, belonging to the United States, situate in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley, in the Fourth ward of said city, fronting one hundred feet on west side of Penn avenue and extending northwardly along the west line of Garrison alley, preserving the same width, to low-water line of the Allegheny river, subject, however, to such public easements as exist thereon and thereover. Depot Quartermaster's office, Washington, D. C. February 6, 1892. Under the provisions of the above quoted act of Congress, approved May 21, 1890, and by direction of the Secretary of War, I will offer for sale at public auction at the Stock Exchange building, 115 Fourth avenue, in the city of March, 1892, at 11 o'clock A. x., for cash, the property described in said act, together with such improvements thereon as belong to the United States, subject to the conditions set forth in said act, and subject also to the terms and conditions named in the printed circular of this date, copies of which will be furnished on application to the undersigned or to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Allegheny Arsenal, where also a plat of the ground can be seen. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to accept any bid or bids subject to the conditions prescribed in the circular referred to A deposit of \$15,000 on account of the purchase will be declared void, and the property will then and there be reoffered for sale. Payment of the remainder of the purchase money must be made upon delivery of duly executed deed or deeds for the property will then and there be reoffered for all conveyancing w

ASSIGNEE SALE.

The undersigned, assignee of William Floyd, will offer for sale, by public auction, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1893, at 10 o'clock A.M., at main entrance of Court House, the following described property, situate

No. 9 Congress Street,

in the Seventh ward, Pittsburg, fronting 80 feet on Congress street, and extending back about 89½ feet to Elm street, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. The lot is well situated for church or dwelling purposes, less than half a square from the Central Traction Railway, and within five minutes of Court House, Postoffice, etc. The property subject to yearly ground rent of \$15. Possession on delivery of deed.

Terms of sale—One-fourth cash on delivery of deed, the residue of the purchase money in three yearly payments, with in-

livery of deed, the residue of the purchase money in three yearly payments, with interest, secured by Judgment bond and mortgage, with the right to pay and discharge the lien at the pleasure of the purchaser. The premises may be examined at any time before sale.

For further information apply to THOS. FLOYD, Assignee.

Or THOS. M. MARSHALL, Attorney.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

fel8 42-18,20,23,25,37-mal,3,5,8,10

HOUSE AND LOT,

323 WESTERN AVENUE, ALLEGHENY,

AT AUCTION.

On Monday, March 14, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, the property No. 223 Western avenue, near Irwin avenue, Second Western avenue, near Irwin avenue, Second ward, Allegheny.

Lot 36x120 to alley; two-story brick house, nine rooms, hall, vestibule, bath, w. c., laundry, stationary tubs, side porch, slate roof, marble and slate mantels, furnace, dry cellar, natural gas, complete sewerage. Brick stable and carriage house on alley. Fine situation, only 100 yards west of the park. A rare chance to buy a desirable home. Immediate possession, owner having moved from town.

from town. TERMS—One-third cash, balance in five years.

Key for inspection will be furnished on ap-

A. Leggate & Son, Auctioneers, 108 FOURTH AVE. mh9-115-D

AUCTION SALE Furniture, Carpets, Organ, Etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at the rooms, 34 and 26 Ninth st.

at the rooms, wand 20 Ninth st.

Fine chamber suites, in oak and walnut;
wardrobes, couches, chiffonier, parlor
suites, upholstered in tapestry, brocatelle,
plush and hair cloth; parlor organ, bookcase, fancy chairs and tables, sideboards, extension tables, leather chairs, dishes, tollet
ware, lot books, etc., bedding, springs, mattresses, pillows, brussels and ingrain carpets, hall racks, kitchen furniture. Sale
positive.

HENRY AUCTION CO.,
mbi0-102

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE-AT THE RESIDENCE. Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods, THURSDAY, March 10, at 10 o'clock, at the residence. No. 19 Pennsylvania av., Allegheny. Fine chamber suites in oak and walnut, springs and mattresses, parior suite, bookcase, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, tedsteads, chairs and rockers, marble top tables, oil paintings, sideboard, extension table, chairs, dishes and glassware; large heating stove, cost \$55; hall rack, brussels and ingrain carpets on rooms, halls and stairs, rugs and matting, kitchen and laundry goods. House open after 8 o'clock morning of sale.

HENRY AUCTION CO., mh6-171-sumwrh

Auctioneers.

dry goods, ing of sale. mh6-171-sumwrh

A UCTION SALE AT THE RESIDENCE of E Stocker & Co., Hazelwood avenue, opposite Greenfield avenue, below entrance of Calvary Cemetery, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburg, WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 10 A. M., 17 milch cows (a number of fine family cows included), 1 bull, 2 good horses, harness, farm, fowls, machinery, wagons, 10 barrels cidler and other articles too numerous to mention. No postponement on account of weather. Terms will be made on day of sale.

mis-110 J. A. McKELVEY, Auctioneer. HARRY B. SMITHSON & HARRY MOORE, GENERAL AUGTONERS.

Bee room 38 Eisner Building, Fifth aven
and Wood street. Sales of furniture
and household goods at residences
a specialty. Terms reasonable.

60x130 FEET.

WITHIN TWO MINUTES OF DUQUESNE On Trent and Wooster streets, only seven minutes' ride from P. O. on Wylie avenue cable; houses are two story mansard bricks; have bath, inside w. c.; natural and artificial gas; good cellar and yard; rent is very reasonable.

PENN AND SHADY AVS., RAST END.

A three-story double brick building, 305 and 307 Ross street, suitable for a warehouse or light manufacturing.

WALLINGFORD STREET,

169 Fourth avenue.

\$4,000. Has over 50 feet front, is on grade, and faces south; the cheapest lot on this very desirable street. (86)
W. A. HERBON & SONS, 80 Fourth avenue.

OFFICES

LARGE LOT

FIDELITY BUILDING 121 and 123 Fourth avenue

MODERATE RENTS.

TOLET

OFFICES. SINGLE AND CONNECTING ROOMS, in the Garrison building, corner Third ave New elevator just put in the building. Rents low.

Inquire at NOS. 10 AND 12 WOOD ST. Choice Offices For Rent. In the fireproof

HAMILTON BUILDING. Fireproof vaults and every conveni RATES FROM \$12 PER MONTH. Upward. Call at office

Old Straw Again Threshed Over.

When an American citizen buys here an article manufactured abroad, he pays for not only the original sost abroad, but the cost of transportation to this country and the duty collected at the port of entry, and when he uses and consumes the article he pays the tax imposed by the Government on it, it makes no difference who, whether he or some prior dealer, handed the money to the customs officer that was collected for the duty. Not only this; when an American citizen buys goods manufactured here which are sold in daily competition with goods of a like character that have a similar use imported from abroad, he has to pay the cost of production here and in many instances an amount equal to or nearly equal to the rate of duty fixed on foreign goods so competing. If the foreigner and not our citizen pays the duty, why did we relieve him from paying millions of tax for us on snear? Why not let him continue to pay this fifty odd millions?

Mr. Chairman, you need go no further than the report of the minority to see the high rates of duty imposed by existing law. In the table submitted on page 35 of the report 53, 559,505 duties are shown to have been collected in 1891 on woolens, Of this \$33,596,005, or more than two-thirds was paid upon a valuation of \$21,509,837, or 109 per cent—\$109 taxes collected on \$100 worth of woolen goods. This is the statement the minority, through the table, make of their own case.

Mr. Chairman, if no other good resulted from the McKinley bill it has taught the American people that the tariff is a tax, and a tax upon the people who consume the ar-ticles upon which it is levied. The day that amount about equal to the duty removed.
On the other hand, when an additional tax of 1.2 cents a pound was imposed on tin plate, tin plate went up in price all over the country. So on pearl buttons, upon which the duty was vastly increased; so on linen months.

all the fortifications now contemplated around our coast, and paid all the pensions.

An Attack on Reciprocity.

Our opponents have made great boasts of the benefit they have bestowed on the country by that portion of the tariff bill they passed which provides for "reciprocity" with other countries. It provides for the imposition of taxes and the remission of taxes by the Precident of the United States alone. He may, according to this provision, in his discretion and as often as he sees fit, impose 5 cents a pound on the tax on sugar, 5 cents a pound on coffee, 3/c cent a pound on hides, and 10 cents a pound on test. He may impose these taxes at will and remit them at pleasure. He is not required to consult either Cabinet or Congress. He may levy \$50,000,000 without convening Congress or consulting that body of its concession.

I am astounded that in a free republic where the right of taxation through chosen representatives was bought with blood, such a thing is possible as the surrender of this right to one man. The most sacred right the free man has is to determine the extent and manner of his taxation. But it is sad to reflect that 114 years after the right of self taxation was substituted for taxation "without representation," ome of the sons of these sires had so degenerated that they were willing without protest, without even a murmur, to surrender this blood bought right to the President of the United States. The system of rebates is extended and intensified by the present tariff law. This has been another means used to quiet the American manufacturer is encouraged and enabled to offer and self the products of American manufacturer is encouraged and enabled to offer and self the products of American manufacturer are sold at a much lower rate to foreigners out of the United States than to citizens in it.

Where is the justice in this? Why self to a pauper abroad at a less price than a laborer at home? Why fleece your neighbor in a way that no one in san other country is required to or will endure? We may

time was when American commerce was carried in American ships bearing the American flag and manned by American freemen. In those proud days our flag floated over every sea and our ships cast an anchor in every harbor. We in 1850 carried 61½ per cent of our commerce. We got the materials of which our ships are built without the imposition of excessive duties, and built them and salled them in competition with all the other nations of the earth. The joyous songs of our free and happy seamen were heard wherever any civilized tongue was spoken. Then came, in an evil hour, our excessive rates of duty, and beneath that and other baneful influences, that commerce has withheld till we now carry only 12½ per cent of our vast foreign commerce, and only 7 per cent of our foreign trade was conducted in steamers bearing our national flag, while 72.09 per cent was with all its profits conducted in alien steam vessels. We neither allow our citizens to buy ships abroad nor build them at home. Such are our laws that if an American citizen who cannot build a ship at home at a rate that enables him to compete with others in the carrying trade, goes abroad with American seamen and officers, hoists above it the American flag, puts on it a cargo for American port, his ship is seized and he arrested and never permitted to clear from the ports of his country. Another sails a ship under a British flag manned with British seamen and casts anchor in the American port, his ship is protected and defended and the American navy, if need be is called out to defend his foreign flag over it give the right to a foreign flag over it give the right to a foreign Government to use it against us in time of war under certain circumstances and he is secure in his possession of his ships and the pursuit of his vocation.

High Bates of the Present Duty.

Sir, in the speech which I made on this

with British seamen and casts anchor in the ried.

The Sugar Tax and the Bounty.

Sir, the authors of the bill take much credit to themselves for having placed sugar on the free list. They did, it is true, place some and most of the grades of sugar on the free list. But the finer grades are still taxed heavily for the benefit of the manufacturer, and he is left with more protection by that bill than by the more protection by that bill the sugar tax, but this was no free will offering for the same measure provided for the producers of sugar as bounties. Again, while the fifty odd millions of tax was taken off sugar, increase of duties amounting to about \$85,000,000 and the things and generally on the measures of life. They removed sugar tax which yielded eight-ninths of its benefits to the Treasury and but one-minth to the manufacturer, only to place many millions went into the Treasury and bure one-minth to the manufacturer, only to place many millions went into the offers of favored manufacturers, only to place many millions went into the treasury and brockers of the sugar tax on other things where but one-fourth of the lay's exactions went into the treasury and he imposition taxes on the sugar tax on other things where but one-fourth of the lay's exactions went into the treasury and he inspection to taxes on the sugar tax on other things and provided the sugar tax on other things and the provided the sugar tax on other things and the provided the sugar tax on the sugar tax of statistics some blankets imported taxes on the sugar taxes of the sugar taxes of the sugar taxes of the sugar tax

country. So on pears buttons, upon which the duty was vastly increased; so on linen goods. Whatever may have been the situation before the American people have come to know that the tariff is a tax and have dealt with those who increased the tax in the last Congress accordingly by administering to the authors of the high rates we now have to pay the greatest rebuke that was ever administered to any party in this country, turning a Republican majority into a Democratic majority of almost three-fourths, it is sometimes claimed by the friends of this excessive taxation that the Waterloo visited upon the Republican party in 1890 was not on account of the tariff bill passed. If not, what was the cause of it? Will the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, admit that it was a rebuke to him and his followers for passing the force bill? Will the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, admit that it was a rebuke to him and his followers for passing the force bill? Will the distinguished gentleman from Manne, the ex-Speaker of this House, admit [Continued on Ninth Page.] 91 and 93 Fifth av., City. fe20-8-1

For this week only we're going to sell

AT LATIMER'S.

250 DOZEN MEN'S SOX

10c A PAIR.

These are the A No. 1 quality of British Hose.

125 DOZEN LADIES' HOSE 10c A PAIR.

Recognize the fact that the same goods are worth more than double the prices we ask.

P. S .- If you have a whole house to furnish we can offer you Carpets, Curtains and Window Shades at prices lower than ever reached in history. We are noted all over Western Pennsylvania for conducting the most positive bargain sales in this section. Bargains mean bargains with us. If ou're sharp and shrewd don't miss this bargain w

T. M. LATIMER,

138 and 140 Federal Street.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

EKENSINGTONE

CONTINUES IN ITS PROGRESS.

is going on in all parts of the city. Homes and storerooms are being erected. A number of the manufactories are running-others nearing completion.

A large force of mechanics are at work on the build ings of The Chambers Glass Co.

An investment now, with choice sites to select from and at present prices will soon double in value.

Rooms 30, 32 and 34, No. 96 Fourth Avenue. PITTSBURG, PA.

REMOVAL THE BURRELL IMPROVEMENT Co., operating the KENSINGTON properties, will remove their offices on April 1 to 79 Fourth avenue, Hostetter building,

WILKINSBURG PROPERTY,

Containing About 30 Acres. And having about 7,600 feet of frontage. PRICE \$75,000—EASY TERMS.

This is less than \$10.00 per foot front and is offered for the next 20 days. MONEY CAN BE DOUBLED. J. H. COLEMAN & CO.

6212 PENN AVENUE.

CHOICE PROPERTIES.

FOR SALE Formerly Occupied by the PENNSYLVANIA

> WHITE LEAD-WORKS, FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
> Corner of River avenue and Walnut street;
> lot 382x167 feet, with following improvemente:
> A substantial 3-story brick mill, 70x37 feet,
> also 3-story brick coroding house lix163
> feet; also stable and red lead house 30x125
> feet; also five good tenement houses and
> large dwelling, formerly occupied by superintendent; also shafting, boilers and one of
> the finest engines in the city. This valuable
> site is suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing, having river front and between
> West Penn and P. & W. R. R., thus being accessible to all competing railroad lines. The
> property is being offered and will be sold
> away below cost. See and be convinced.
>
> M. F. HIPPLE & CO.,
> mh8-138-rrsu
>
> Se Fourth avenue.

TO LET. BUSINESS

CHANCE.

Corner Wood and Diamond streets.

Now occupied by

SHUMAN BROS

Inquire of

BLACK & BAIRD, 95 FOURTH AVE.

TO LET.

337 Western av., Allegheny, 8 room house, just put in nice order; \$30 a month. Farm at Coal Creek of about 100 acres, nice farm house; \$300 a year. Farm at West Liberty of about 50 acres;

200 a year. Farm at Swissvale of about 20 acres; \$209 a year.
Store and dwelling, 141 Beaver av., Alle-gheny, with stable on rear of lot; \$25 month.

FOR SALE. 71 Steuben st., West End, city, frame house rooms.
388 Franklin st., Allegheny, 8 room brick nouse; nice location and very reasonable.
For information concerning the above properties apply to

FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST CO., 121 and 123 Fourth av., Pittsburg. mh8-55-res

BELLEVUE RESIDENCE

offered for ten days at a positive sacrifice to close an estate. Fine frame house of eight rooms and three attic rooms, hall, vestibule, bath, laundry, range, hot and cold water, both gases, inside shutters, marble mantels, marble hearths, fine chandeliers, front and rear porches; lot 100x255 to a good wide street; large frame stable. This property is located on one of the best streets in Bellevue, within one square of the new California avenue electric road and ten minutes walk from railroad station. Can give immediate possession. Price below actual value. For keys, etc., see mediate possession. Price below actus value. For keys, etc., see JOHN K. EWING & CO., mb8-99-e od 107 Federal street.

344 Feet Hays Street, 625 Feet St. Clair Street.

625 Mellon Street, 1594 feet frontage on above streets, between Hiland and Negley avenues. The only de-

BAXTER, THOMPSON & CO.,

strable tract for sale in this location. See

162 Fourth Avenue.

ONLY \$9,000 NEW, MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE Eleven Rooms.

Convenient to Duquesne Electric Railway, 60 feet paved and sewered street and flag-stone walks; reception hall, cemented cellar, heater, laundry, cabinet hard wood and slate mantels, combination chandeliers, very place mantels, combination chandellers, very neatly and tastefully papered; a decided bargain if sold within the next 30 days. LIGGETT BROTHERS,

PURCHASERS

RESIDENCE PROPERTIES, BUSINESS PROPERTIES, MANUFACTURING SITES,

Call on or address DAVID SHAW & CO., Real Estate and Financial Agents.

152 FOURTH AVE. CHOICE HOME.

We have for sale a new stone residence on a well-paved street; house contains eight rooms, bathroom, porches, etc.; everything modern. Price for next ten days only \$5,500. Call at our office for keys and all particulars.

MORRIS & AISBITT,

78 Diamond st., corner Smithfield.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY. THREE SQUARES FROM FIFTH AV., In Lovely Park View Plan of Lots. For sale on easy terms, 16 of the most desirable lots in the Fourteenth ward. Nothing more desirable, or offered on such favorable terms, has been placed in our hands for some time. For prices and terms call on us

at once.

These lots are really a bargain,

LIGGETT BROS., 71 DIAMOND ST. mb8-17-resu

CHOICE OFFICES For rent in the

NEW GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,

Well lighted, most centrally located, all to most modern conveniences and lates

mprovements. Possession positively given April 1, 1891. Inquire at GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK, NO. 7 SIXTH AVENUE.

89,500, SHADYSIDE. Lot 72x130.

New 11-room Queen Anne brick dwelling hall, bath, inside w. c. and shutters, laundry and all modern conveniences; close to Duqueene line and P. R. R. HIPPLE & CO., mb6-160-rrss. Se Fourth avenue.

TALK ON TARIFF AT LAST BEGINS.

McMillin and Dingley Are the First Champions in the Arena.

THE M'KINLEY BILL

Attacked in a Long Speech by Springer's Friend From Tennessee.

AN ARGUMENT FOR FREE WOOL

Replied to by One Man From Maine and

Ridiculed by Another.

The Usual Free Trade Arguments-Advanced by the Spokesman for the Democratic Majority—He Considers the Size of That Majority Due to the Passage of the McKinley Act-A Mass of Comparative Figures and Statistics -He Calls on Laborers to Show Wherein They Have Benefited by High Tariff-Mr. Dingley Thinks the

Mouse Brought Forth by the Mount-

ain Is a Very Small One. WASHINGTON, March 9.-The tariff discussion of the Fifty-second Congress opened in the House of Representatives to-day, with Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, as the leader of the tariff reform forces, and Representative Dingley, of Maine, as defender of the McKinley law. Despite the well-known fact that a discussion of the tariff is mainly a matter of comparison of statistics and figures; that it is in its essential features but a presentation of apparently irrefutable yet totally irreconcilable views, the galleries were well crowded long before the hour of the opening, and the public interest manifested in the debate was

greater than any previous day of the session. To Representative Blount, of Georgia, a clear-headed parliamentarian of 20 years of Congressional experience, was awarded the honor by the Speaker and the Committee on Ways and Means of presiding over the deliberations of the committee of the whole, and when he wearied, now and then, of his arduous labors, Representative Kilgore, the giant statesman of Texas, was

Where Mr. Crisp Can Rest. In the days of long political wrangling that are to follow in the committee of the whole, Speaker Crisp will find the respite that he has so much desired. To-day he occupied a seat in the galleries, and was as interested an auditor as any of the other 2,000 visitors who bent eagerly forward to catch every word of the partisan orations of the day. The well-crowded newspaper galleries attested the public interest that is being felt in the discussion of the issues now before the House, and the little group that gathered in the diplomatic gallery showed that this interest in the revenue question and the attempted modification of the existing tariff laws is shared by some of the nations across the waters. whole, Speaker Crisp will find the respite

called on to assume the gavel.

But the crowning indication of the imattention which the members themselve gave to the two speakers who represented the two great parties on the question for so-lution. During the opening speech of Rep-resentative McMillin, Representative Bur-rows, of Michigan, and a few of his Repubrows, or Airengan, and a rew of his Kepublican colleagues vacated their seats and gathered on the Democratic side to be near the Tennessee gentleman as he arraigned their party from a Democratic standpoint and defended the justice of the Springer wool bill and the various measures reported from the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the datasets.

duce the duty on imports. Flattering Attention to Both Speakers.

When Representative Dingley, of Maine, although not a member of the Ways and Means Cemmittee, opened the discussion on behalf of the Republican side, no less was the flattering attention paid to him and his arguments by his Democratic opponents.

Mr. McMillin, as might have been expected, devoted his attention to a review of the McKinley law and its effects upon commerce, the industries and the wageworkers merce, the industries and the wageworkers of the country, and Mr. Dingley naturally sought to defend and justify the law, and insisted that the highest commercial wisdom

justified its perpetuity.

Senator Carlisle, under whose leadership as Speaker of past Democratic Houses the tariff debate in this latter half of the century was revived, found the occasion one of such charm that he left that seat in the upper body to which he has been called by the Blue Grass State, and was an attentive listener to the eloquent arguments of Representative McMillin. No less vigilant was the attention with which ex-Speaker Reed noted every argument, not only of his friend, but of his political opponent as well, and now and then there was a twinkle in his eye as he doubtless meditated on and stored

away in his memory a response to be made to the Democratic arguments when his day Opening Speech by Mr. McMillin. Both the speakers were frequently ap-plauded by their party colleagues, and as each man resumed his seat he was the recipient of warm congratulations and a bouquet of mammoth proportions. Mr. Mo-Millin spoke as follows:

Millin spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, the last Congress imposed the highest tariff taxes ever levied in this country. It also made the most extravagant appropriations ever made here in time of peace. This Congress was sent here to correct both evils. The expenditures in the two years for which the last Congress appropriated, beside the deficiencies, aggregated \$1,002,000,000—\$40 per family annually, or more than \$500,000,000 each year—about one-third of all the money in existence in the United States. When we take from our currency the \$100,000,000 of gold held for redemption purposes in the Treasury, the reserves required in the national banks, and the different reserves held from circulation in other ways, we find that these expenditures reached annually nearly one-half or all the money in actual circulation. Can there be permanent prosperity while one-half or even one-third of all the money has to go through the hands of a Federal tax gatherer every year, beside the taxes for State, county and municipal purposes? There is a remedy. Impose less tax and spend less money. That is what this Congress means to do.

Mr. Chairman, the tariff law has now been in operation for one year and five months. Where are the beneficial effects that were to follow from it? Where are the increased wages the laboring man was to get?

A Challenge to the Opposition.

A Challenge to the Opposition. I see before me many men who voted for that monstrous measure. If the facts were with them they would proclaim them to the world. I deny contradiction when I say the world. I deny contradiction when I say the farmer has realized from 2 to 3 cents less on the pound from his wool than he did before. And I challenge any Representative here to point to a single line of manufactures in which the laborer's wages have been increased by that law. The laborer has been forced to pay more for the roof that shelters him, for the hat that covers his head and the woolens that cover his back. He has had to pay more for the lines he wears, the hammer and hoe with which he works. Tet his wages have not gone up I cent. What benefit has increased protection been to him? It was passed under pretense of a desire to benefit him, yet while his wages stand still, or go down, what he, his wife and children con-sume has been increased in price uncon-sciousphy.

down, what he, his wife and children consume has been increased in price unconscionably.

I ask any of the Republicans on the Committee on Ways and Means to point to a single laborer whose wages have been increased by that law. If it diminishes the revenue received by the Government, if it does not increase the wages of labor, if it fosters trusts, if it makes pooling profitable, in heaven's name let us no farther legalistic the robbery, but try some better method.

Hearings were had by the Ways and Means Committee on the McKinley bill. Some farmers and representatives of agricultural associations came before the Committee. Without a single exception, so far as I now remember, they testified that the value of farms had gone down within the last six years all the way from 25 to 50 per cent. Among those who came urging relief for the people, came the many who sought to still further exact tribute from the people for their own enrichment. If it had been less serious it would have been ludicrous to behold the solemnity and seeming sincerity with which they asked Congress, while the treasury was overflowing with surplus, to levy higher import duties upon the things the people must consume, in order that their capital might declare a greater dividend. And their demand was heeded.

As to the Duty on Wool.

As to the Duty on Wool. The duty on wool was in 1867 placed at 11 cents a pound on unwashed wool. This was National Association of Wool Manufacturer

cents a pound on unwashed wool. This was by an agreement entered into between the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the National Association of Wool Growers, and they dictated terms to Congress. It was claimed that this would foster the sheep industry and increase the value of wool to farmers. What were the results! In 1868, the year after the enacthent of the law raising the duty on wool, there were 27,685,000 sheep in the States east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. In 1891 there were only 18,475,000 sheep in the same territory—a reduction of more than one-half in the 2 years when high tariff on wool had been in force—this in the face of the fact that the population in these States has vastly increased. If the increase of sheep had kept pace with the increase of spepulation there would have been probably 75,000,000.

Great things were promised to the State of Ohio in the way of increase of the sheep husbandry by increased tax on wool. That State had in 1868, 6,730,000 sheep; in 1870 it had only 4,928,000; in 1880, 4,080,000; in 1881, is had 4,181,000. A falling off of more than one-third in the State of Ohio during the 21 years of protective tariff on wool and in that time the population had increased more than one-third in the States, A thorough in 1891 is had 4,181,000. So I might go on through the eastern States, A thorough investigation of the question shows that the increase in the sheep husbandry has been in the west, where the grazing was limitless and cheap. The price of wool at this time is about one-half what it was at the time of the passage of the act of March 2, 1877.

The whole matter may be summed up in the fact that after 25 years of experiment with a high rate of duty on wool the result has been a reduction of one-half in the number of sheep in States cast of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and a reduction of sheep in States cast of the manufacturers. They have been restricted in markets substantially to their own country. They have been restricted in markets substant

Shoddy Also as a Factor. Mr. Chatrman, this high tax on wool has forced the use of vast quantities of sub-stitutes for wool—shoddy, mungo, and other adulterates used in the manufacture of adulterates used in the amanuacture of woolen goods. According to the report, it is seen that these substitutes have taken the place of the fleeces of 29,000,000 sheep, or about two-thirds as many as there are in the

whole United States.

Mr. Chairman, in the first quarter of a century in the history of the Government, century in the history of the Government, there was no duty imposed on wool. The first duties that were imposed were insignificant as compared with those now in existence. The pretense that a high duty would increase the number of sheep in the older States has not been verified. The value of wool of similar quality has varied very little in the markets of Boston and London since that duty was imposed considerationally.

of wool of similar quality has varied very little in the markets of Boston and London since that duty was imposed—occasionally a little higher abroad, sometimes a little higher in this country, but the average advantage in favor of one country or the other has not been one-fifth of the duty imposed by our Government, which proves conclusively that, while the cost to the consumer has been increased by the duty, and the possibilities of the manufacturers have been restricted, both in market and quantity, the sheep husbandmen have derived no substantial benefit.

The tariff rates levied at the close of the Revolutionary War when, if ever, we were in constant danger of having our infant industries overwhelmed in England and other old countries, were not one-sixth of those imposed by the present law. Those levied to carry on the war with Great Britain, in 1812, when this capital city had its baptism of fire, were not one-half times greater than the rates imposed to carry on the Mexican War and 60 per cent higher than the rates imposed to carry on our recent Civil War.

A War Tariff Never Yet Beduced.

A War Tariff Never Yet Reduced. Mr. Chairman, when the Morrill tariff was imposed to carry on our great civil war and maintain more than 2,000,000 men in the field it was said by the author of the bill and those who favored it that the high rates were only temporary, and would be reduced were only temporary, and would be reduced with the return of peace. Sir, about one-third of a century has now elapsed, more than two-thirds of the expenses incurred have been paid, every legitimate excuss for the increase of rates has disappeared, and yet not only has there been no reduction in tariff rates, but they have been vastly increased. The act of 1883 imposed an average rate of 45 per cent. The two acts of 1890 which supplanted it, have imposed an average rate of 45 per cent. This is not the worst. The rates of duty were placed lower by that act on luxuries than on the necessaries of life. There was less increase on the finer goods than on the coarser. There was less increase on silks than on woolen goods; less on jewelry than on cutlery; less on diamonds than on table knives; less on champague than on linens.

On many of the articles upon which the duty was almost prohibitory before, it was made higher, seemingly for no other purpose than to enable those now engaged in operations here to form pools and organize "combines." I remember well when the bill was under discussion in the House a Republican from Illinois, Mr. Hopkins, rose, and, pointing to the gallery, said: "I see a man in the gallery who will go from there worth millions more than he is now if my amendment is not adopted. He is in a trust which will make millions if this bill is passed." His amendment was not adopted, the bill did pass. This is only an illustration of hundreds of Jobs and schemes which that bill in one way or another fostered and carried.

The Sugar Tax and the Bounty.

history of the country those who passed the law supported it with the avowed purpose of preventing imports and destroying revenue. In all other laws ever passed on this subject at least those having the measure in charre had the sense of official propriety to confess that law was invoked to raise revenue.

The exigencies of the preceding campaign had required a vast amount of money to carry the elections. It was raised by rousing the apprehensions of some and promising benefits to others. The promises of that campaign were put into statutory form.

The Tariff Commission of '83.

As far back as 1883 the Tariff Commission composed exclusively of protectionists, part of them being manufacturers, after having taking testimony all over the country, reported to Congress that the people were entitled to a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent and recommended it. They reported that the manufacturers could flourish under such a reduction, and should be required to submit to it. But an increased rate was imposed by the law of that year. This increase The Tariff Commission of '83. osed by the law of that year. This increase

such a reduction, and should be required to submit to it. But an increased rate was imposed by the law of that year. This increase did not satisfy them. They demanded more and never stopped until they got it. When the war tariff was imposed, an international tax was placed on manufactured products, and a corresponding additional import duty put on competing commodities coming from abroad to compensate the manufacturer for what he was thus required to pay. This manufacturers tax was repealed, but the compensating duty retained By this he got a benefit of 10 per cent. Mr. Chairman, every class except those who need it worst has been benefited by the various laws passed by our opponents on the subject of taxation since 1856. There was a tax on incomes, corporations, etc. It yielded the last two years of its existence about \$180,000,000, but it was repealed. There by the parties most able to pay taxes were relieved. This was collected off legatees and devisees who inherited property without working for it, and could therefore reasonably afford to contribute a moderate tax for the Government through whose protection it had been accumulated. There was a tax on railroad corporations, on banking corporations, on insurance companies, trust companies, telegraph companies and other immense money concerns. There was also a tax on bank checks. Coming from these classes it came from those who depended on it alone for neither bread nor clothing. It was a tax upon wealth and accumulated property, and therefore was not to be endured.

These were all repealed, and "the oppressed rich" relieved from the burdens of supporting the Government. Ah! how tenderly the Republican party looks after those who are able to pay—but when it comes to imposing a tax on consumption, the fact that a man who is, worth \$50,000,000 requires no more cloth to wrap his corpse than t takes to inclose the body of a laboring man, does not deter it from imposing a higher rate of duty on the poor and common cloth worn by the oue than is imposed on the purple

An Attack on Reciprocity

Alleged Destruction of Commerce, Mr. Chairman, another most serious ob-Mr. Chairman, another most serious ob-jection to the high rates of duty heretofore existing and growing higher with each new Congressional act, is the destructive influ-ence that it has had on our commerce. The time was when American commerce was carried in American ships bearing the

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