TALMAGE'S SERMON.

AN ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE DISCOURSE.

"The Lord Hath Made Bare His Holy Arm"—A Wonderful Reserve of Power—Achievements Without Effort—On the Winning Side.

The Bare Arm of God.

Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his subject, "The Bare Arm of God," the text being Isaiah lii, 10, "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm."

It almost takes our breath away to read some of the Bible imagery. There is such boldness of metaphor in my text that I have been some time getting my courage up to preach from it. Isaiah, the evangelistic prophet, is sounding the jubilate of our planet redeemed and cries out, "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm." What overwhelming suggestiveness in that figure of speech, "The bare arm of God!" The people of Palestine this day wear much hindering apparel, and when they want to run a special race, or lift a special burden, or fight a special battle, they put off the outside apparel, as in our land when a man proposes a special exertion he puts off his coat and rolls up his sleeves. Through our foundries, our machine shops, our mines, our factories, and you will find that most of the toilers have their coats off and their sleeves rolled up.

Isaiah saw that there must be a tremendous amount of work done before this world becomes what it ought to be, and he foresees it all accomplished by the Almighty, not as we ordinarily think of Him, but by the Almighty with the sleeve of His robe rolled back to His shoulder, "The Lord hath made bare His holy arm."

The Creation of Light.

Nothing more impresses me in the Bible than the ease with which God does most things. There is such a reserve of power. He has more thunderbolts than He has ever flung, more light than He has ever distributed, more blue than that with which He has emeralded the grass, more crimson than that with which He has burnished the sunsets. I say it with reverence, but all I can see, God has never half tried.

You know as well as I do that many of the most elaborate and expensive industries of our world have been employed in creating artificial light. Half of the time the world is dark. The moon and the stars have their glorious uses, but as instruments of illumination they are failures. They will not allow you to read a book or stop the ruffianism of your great cities. Had not the darkness been persistently fought back by artificial means the most of the world's enterprises would have halted half the time, while the crime of our great municipalities would for half the time run rampant and unrebuked: hence all the inventions for creating artificial light, from the flint struck against steel in centuries past to the dynamo of our electrical manufactories. What uncounted numbers of people at work the year round in making chandeliers and lamps and fixtures and wires and batteries where light shall be made, or along which light shall run, or where light shall pose! How many bare arms of human toil—and some of those bare arms are very tired—in the creation of light and its apparatus, and after all the work the greater part of the continents and hemispheres are in night, and seventy-nine asteroids, or worlds on a smaller scale! The warmth and light for this great brotherhood, great sisterhood, great family of worlds, eighty-seven larger or smaller worlds, all from that one magnificent fireplace, the sun of this one world—Light. The sun 886,000 miles in diameter, I do not know how much grander a solar system God could have created if He had put forth His robed arm, to say nothing of an arm made bare! But this I know, that our noonday sun was a spark struck from the anvil of one word—"Light, and there was light."

"But," says one, "do you not think that in making the machinery of the universe, of which our solar system is comparatively a small wheel working into mightier wheels, it must have cost God some exertion? The upheaval of an arm either robed or an arm made bare?" No, we are distinctly told otherwise. The machinery of a universe. God made simply with His fingers. David, inspired in a night song, says so—"When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers."

A Great Undertaking.

My text makes it plain that the rectification of this world is a stupendous undertaking. It takes more power to make this world over again than it took to make it at first. A word was only necessary for the first creation, but for the new creation the unsleeved and unhindered fore arm of the Almighty! The reason of that I can understand. In the shipyards of Liverpool or Glasgow or New York a great vessel is constructed. The architect draws out the plan, the length of the beam, the capacity of tonnage, the rotation of wheel or screw, the cabin, the masts and all the appointments of this great palace of the deep. The architect finishes his work without any perplexity, and the carpenters and the artisans toil on the craft so many hours a day, each one doing his part, until with flags flying, and thousands of people huzzaing on the docks the vessel is launched. But out on the sea this steamer breaks her shaft and is limping slowly toward harbor, when Carribbean whirlwinds, those mighty hunters of the deep, looking out for prey of ships, surround that wounded vessel and pick it on a rocky coast, and she lifts and falls in the breakers until every joint is loose, and every spar is down, and every wave sweeps over the hurricane deck as she parts midships.

Would it not require more skill and power to get that splintered vessel off the rocks and reconstruct it than it required originally to build her? Aye! Our world that God built so beautiful, and which started out with all the flags of Edenic foliage and with the chant of paradisaical bowers, has been sixty centuries pounding in the skeleton of sin and sorrow, and to get her out, and to get her off, and to get her on the right way again will require more of omnipotence than it required to build her and launch her. So I am not surprised that though in the drydock of one world on which we live we have to take the unsleeved arm of God to lift her from the rocks and put her on the right course again. It is evident from my text and its comparison with other texts that it would not be so great an undertaking to make a whole constellation of worlds, and a whole galaxy of worlds, and a whole astronomy of worlds, and swing them in their right orbits as to take this wounded world, this stranded world, this bankrupt world, this destroyed world, and make it as good as when it started.

Evils to Overcome.

Now, just look at the enthroned difficulties in the way, the removal of which, the overthrow of which, seem to require the whole right arm of omnipotence. There stands heathenism, with its 860,000,000 victims. I do not care whether you call them Brahmans or Buddhists, Confucians or fetich idolaters. At the World's Fair in Chicago last summer those monstrosities of religion tried to make themselves respectable, but they could not take on baggy trousers and trinkled robes of their representatives cannot hide from the world that those religions are the authors of funeral pyre, and juggernaut crushing, and Ganges infanticide, and Chinese shoe torture, and the aggregated massacres of many centuries. They have their chariots on India, on China, on Persia, on Borneo, on three-forths of the acreage of our poor old world.

I know that the missionaries, who are the most sacrificing and Christlike men and women on earth, are making steady and glorious inroads upon these built-up abominations and idolatries. All this stuff that you see in some of the newspapers about the missionaries as living in luxury and idleness is promulgated by corrupt Americans or English or Scotch merchants, whose loose behaviour in heathen cities has been rebuked by the missionaries, and these corrupt merchants have no more or tell innocent and unsuspecting visitors in India or China or the darkened islands of the sea these falsehoods about our consecrated missionaries, who, turning their backs on home and civilization and emolument and comfort, spend their lives in trying to introduce the mercy of Christ, the gospel among the downtrodden of heathenism. Some of those merchants leave their families in America or England or Scotland and stay for a few years in the ports of heathenism while they are making their fortunes in the tea or rice or opium trade, and while they are thus absent from home give themselves to orgies of dissoluteness such as no pen or tongue could, without the abolition of all decency, attempt to report. The presence of the missionaries, with their pure and noble households, in those heathen ports is a constant rebuke to such audacious sin, and necessary that satan should visit Heaven from which he was once roughly but justly expatriated, and he should write home a quarter to 6 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. to the realms pandemoniac, his correspondence published in Diabolos Gazette or Apollyonic News, about what he had seen, he would report the temple of the Holy Lamb as a broken down church, and the house of many mansions as a disreputable place, and the cherubim as suspicious of morals. Sin never did like holiness, and you had better not depend upon satanic report of the sublime and multipotent work of our missionaries in foreign lands. But notwithstanding all that these men and women of God have achieved, they feel and we all feel that if the idolatrous lands are to be Christianized there needs to be a power from the heavens that has not yet condescended, and we feel like crying out in the words of Charles Wesley:

Arm of the Lord, awake, awake!
Put on thy strength, the nations shake!

Aye, it is not only the Lord's arm that is needed, the holy arm, the outstretched arm, but the bare arm!

The Niagara of Inebriety.

There stands also the arch demon of alcoholism. Its throne is white and made of beheaded bones, and while I, one side of that throne of skulls kneels in obeisance and worship democracy, and on the other side republicanism, and the one that kisses the cancerous and gangreened foot of this despot the ofctenest gets the most benedictions. There is a Hudson River, an Ohio, a Mississippi, and among all the rivers through this nation, but as the rivers from which I take my figure of speech empty into the Atlantic or the gulf this mightier flood of sickness and insanity and domestic ruin and crime and bankruptcy and woe empties into the hearts of the homes, the churches, and the times, and the eternity of a multitude beyond all statistics to number or describe. All nations are mauled and sacrificed with baleful stimulus, or killing narcotic. The pulque of Mexico, the cashew of Brazil, the hasheesh of Persia, the opium of China, the guavo of Honduras, the wedro of Russia, the soma of India, the aguardiente of Morocco, the arak of Arabia, the mastic of Syria, the raki of Turkey, the beer of Germany, the whiskey of Scotland, the ale of England, the all drinks of America, done their work of ruin, profligate, dement, impoverish, brutalize and slay the human race. Human power, unless re-enforced from the heavens, can never extirpate the evils I mention. Much good has been accomplished by the heroism and fidelity of Christian reformers, but the first remains that there are more splendid men and magnificent women this moment going over the Niagara abysm of inebriety than at any time since the first grape was turned into wine and the first bushel of rye began to soak in a brewery. When people touch this subject, they are apt to give statistics as to how many millions are in drunkards' graves, or with quick tread marching on toward them. The land is full of talk of high tariff and low tariff, but what about the highest of all tariffs in this country, the tariff of $900,000,000 which rum put upon the United States in 1891, for that is what it costs us? One organ trembles at the groans when I say that. The fact is we have become hardened by statistics, and they make little impression. But if some one could gather into one mighty lake all the tears that have been wrung out of orphanage and widowhood, or into one organ tremble all the groans that have been uttered by the suffering victims of this holocaust, or into one whirlwind all the sighs of centuries of dissipation, or from the wicket of one immense prison have looked upon us the glaring eyes of all those whom strong drink has endungeoned, we might perhaps realize the appalling desolation. But, no, no, the sight would forever blast our vision; the sound would forever stun our souls. Go on with your temperance literature; go on with your temperance platforms; go on with your temperance laws, but we are all hoping for something from above, and while the bare arm of suffering, and the bare arm of invalidism, and the bare arm of poverty, and the bare arm of domestic desolation, from which rum hath torn the sleeve, are lifted up in beggary and supplication and despair, let the bare arm of God strike the breweries, and the liquor stores, and the corrupt politics, and the license laws, and the whole inferno of grogshops all around the world. Down, thou accursed bottle, from the throne! Into the dust, thou king of the demijohn! Pashed be thy lips, thou wine cup, with fires that shall never be quenched!

Plenty of Ammunition.

But I have no time to specify the manifold evils that challenge Christianity. And I think I have seen in some Christians, and read in some newspapers, and heard from some pulpits a disheartenment, as though Christianity were so wrought that it is hardly worth while to attempt to win this world for God, and that all Christian work could collapse, and that it is no use for you to teach a Sabbath class, or distribute tracts, or exhort in prayer meetings, or preach in a pulpit, as Satan is going to succeed. I do not like that pessimism, the gospel of smashup. I preach this sermon, showing that you are on the winning side. Go ahead! Fight on! What I want to make out to-day is that our ammunition is not exhausted: that all which has been accomplished has been only like skirmishing for the great Armageddon: that not more than one of the thousand fountains of beauty in the King's park has begun to play: that no more than one brigade of the innumerable hosts to be marshaled by the rider on the white horse has yet taken the field: that what God has done yet is nothing with what God will do: that Jehovah, in flowing robe, but that the time is coming when he will rise from his throne, and throw off that robe, and come out of the palace of eternity, and come down the stairs of Heaven with all conquering step, and halt in the presence of expectant nations, and flashing his omniscient eyes across the work to be done will put back the sleeve of his right arm to the shoulder, and roll it up there, and for the world's final and complete rescue make bare his arm. Who can doubt the result when according to my text Jehovah does his best: when the last reserve force of omnipotence takes the field; when the last sword of eternal might leaps from its scabbard? Do you know what decided the battle of Sedan? The hills a thousand feet high. Eleven hundred cannons on the hills. Artillery on the heights Givonne, and twelve German batteries on the heights of La Moncelle. The crown prince of Saxony watched the scene from the heights of Mairy. Between a quarter to 6 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 2, 1870, the hills dropped the shells that shattered the French host in the valley. The French Emperor and the 86,000 of his army captured in the hills. So in this conflict now raging between holiness and sin "our eyes are unto the hills."

A Great Victory.

Down here in the valleys of earth we must be valient soldiers of the cross, but the Commander of our hosts walks the heights and views the scene far better than we can in the valleys, and at the right day and the right hour all Heaven will open its batteries on our side, and the commander of the hosts of unrighteousness with all his followers will surrender, and it will take eternity to fully celebrate the universal victory that has been won for Christ. "Our eyes are unto the hills." It is so certain to be accomplished that Isaiah in my text looks down through the field glass of prophecy and speaks of it as already accomplished, and I take my stand where the prophet took his stand and look at it as all done, "Hallelujah, 'tis done." See! Those cities without a tear! Look! Those continents without a pang. Behold! Those hemispheres without a sin! Why, those deserts, Arabian desert, American desert, and Great Sahara desert, are all irrigated into gardens where God walks in the cool of the day. The atmosphere that encircles our globe floating not one groan. All the rivers and lakes and oceans dimpled with not one falling tear. The climates of the earth have dropped out of them the rigors of the cold and the blasts of the heat, and it is universal spring! Let us change the old world's name. Let it no more be called the earth, as when it was reeking with everything pestiferous and malevolent, scarleted with battlefields and gashed with graves, but now so changed, so aromatic with gardens, and so resonant with song, and so rubescent with beauty, let us call it Immanuel's Land or Beulah or Millennial Gardens or Paradise Regained or Heaven! And to God, the only wise, the only good, the only great, be glory forever. Amen.

She Ordered Clam Chowder.

Lady—Once last summer I saw some boys "treading for clams' as they called it. They were all dirty-looking boys; they were barefooted—feet unwashed most likely—and they were walking through the mud at low tide. When they felt a clam with their feet they lifted it out with their toes. It just made me sick. I hope your clams are not caught that way. Waiter—In course not, ma'am. The man wot furnishes clams to this restaurant fishes for 'em with a silver spoon.—New York Weekly.

WOMEN are famous judges; the slightest action of the most secret thought is not hid from them.

TARIFF BILL DEBATE.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS THE WILSON MEASURE.

Democrats, Republicans and Populists All Take a Hand in the War of Words Which Is to Shape the Nation's Tariff Policy.

Synopsis of the Speeches.

At the close of Mr. Wilson's speech on the tariff bill, Mr. Burrows of Michigan made an address on behalf of the Republican minority. He said the measure under consideration involved the complete reversal of the economic policy. The act of 1890 was designed not only with a view of securing revenue for the support of the Government but for the further purpose of giving encouragement to the creation of new enterprises and protection to American industries and American workmen, against unequal and injurious foreign competition. In its practical workings it accomplished both these results. The decline in the public revenues is not attributable to any defect in the act of 1890, but rather to the general derangement and prostration of business throughout the country. The ascendency of a political party pledged to the destruction of our protective policy has not only crippled and suspended the operation of our domestic manufacturers, but the importer of foreign fabrics naturally curtails his importations in the hope of securing their admission into our markets upon the most favorable conditions. I confidently assert that if the election of 1892 had resulted in the retention of the Republican party in power, accompanied as it would have been with the assurance of a continuance of the American policy of protection, the effect upon the public revenues as well as the general prosperity of the country, would have been entirely the reverse of what is now seen."

Mr. Black (Dem.) of Illinois referred to Mr. Burrows' picture of fire disaster in this country and said the suffering depicted by him existed after thirty years of laws written by his own party. Not a law has been placed on the statute books by the Democratic party since 1860. The Democratic party's responsibility for the laws came only with this Congress. "Before we touch charge," said he, "the present condition of affairs but clearly that our revision is due to existing law you cannot say we did it. So far as the law is responsible for the present conditions it is the law of the high protective party."

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) said that the bill that had been reported by the Ways and Means Committee was certainly an anomaly of Congressional legislation. It neither comes up to the standard of the bold and defiant declarations of their party platform nor meets the expectations of the business and industrial world of their party. As a revenue measure it is a confessed failure.

Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) denounced the attitude of his party in the prolonged delay of action upon the tariff question after coming into power. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage in this session demanded, the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of the secretaries ere Congress would have been called into executive session to relieve the country of its burdens of taxation. "After such delay, however," he continued, "I have given a Democratic report and a Republican bill. He would vote for the bill if he could get nothing better, but he did not like it. Mr. Johnson said that if the bill enacted into a law, would injure but one trust, the sugar trust.

Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) said the objection that the bill would not produce sufficient revenue is one born of absolute ignorance of the laws of revenue reductions. A low tariff will not only increase the revenue of the government, he said, but it will increase the opportunities of American labor. For every dollar that goes into the treasury, hundreds of dollars are collected by the processes of consumption and trade throughout the country that is more than the amount contributed for the support of the government is but a feature, a mite of this system of taxation, the real extent of which no man can tell.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) undertook to refute Mr. Cockran's statements. He said the Democrats would sacrifice their market for wool for a mere theory. The Democrats while the Republicans believed in enlarging the market in a different direction. They did not mean to go to the ends of the earth in their struggle with the trusts, instead of the old world. What they meant to do was to elevate the market of this country by giving higher wages to labor and thereby extending a market as broad as American production.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) said that insome particulars the Wilson bill did not meet his approval, in that it did not go far enough. He would like to have seen the plate put on the free list even if a heavier tax would have to be levied on whisky. He would like to see the bounty on sugar thrown off, but he would not see sugar men of the South and the sorghum men of the northeast placated, in order that they might be brought into the Democratic fold, for it was only by union that the party could be co-summated. He favored the ad valorem feature of the pending bill. While it did not meet with his unqualified approval he was ready to vote with the party on the experiment of an income tax.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), said instead of being a measure, as termed, to provide revenue it was in fact a measure to shut revenue. He argued in favor of protective duties, and said protection simply says to the foreign manufacturer: "You must pay the Government of the United States difference between our wages and your wages in the production or manufacture and distribution of any article which you have to sell in this country from your wages which we have paid ours." He said the Democratic majority was deaf to the protest of the people in the recent elections.

Mr. Bailey (Rep., Kan.) said that in the few months that the dominant party has held the reins of government it has proved itself conspicuously incompetent to deal with a single important question presented by the responsibilities of civil administration. In this deplorable condition of things, clouds and darkness all around us, what do those who control our destinies propose by way of relief? A tariff bill that, if enacted, I predict posterity will pronounce the most infamous legislative crime of our history. Instead of relief it brings aggravation.

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) spoke in defense of the bill. He argued its general provisions, and said it had several defects. For one thing it did not go far enough. He thought in some places it bore unevenly, and he protested particularly against the retention of the sugar bounty, and he protested still more strongly against the tax of one-quarter of a cent a pound by which it was proposed to protect the sugar trust. Another objection against the reciprocity which was now proposed to be revived for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company. He urged the passage of the bill, not as a compromise but as an attack upon the outworks of protection.

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.) said he was going to vote for this bill because he had been sent for years that such a measure as this was demanded by patriotic considerations. He thought, however, that the Wilson bill did not go far enough.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) said the pending bill was a sectional measure in that it extended protection to southern while cutting the duties on northern agricultural products.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) intended to vote for the bill, but there were many provisions in it that did not meet with his approval; inasmuch, however, as it was a robber tariff at least 20 per cent lower than the McKinley bill, he should have to support it. The cause of the existing troubles he found in the intolerable burden put on the agricultural classes by the system of indirect taxation. He illustrated his remarks on the deplorable condition of the agricultural classes by displaying a dilapidated overcoat which he got from a farmer. He said he could duplicate it on the backs of a million farmers in the United States to-day. He said the Populist party stands pledged to the principles of free trade.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) criticised statements made by Mr. Simpson in regard to the farmers. Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) opposed the bill. He said South Dakota had all the natural advantages for the raising of sheep for wool, and that the industry for raising many more sheep than it now possesses; but under the operations of the Wilson bill this industry would be ruined. And so with the raising of cattle, horses, and other farm stock.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) submitted a letter from a woolgrower at Adrian, Mich., showing that the wool industry of Michigan would be killed by the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Springer (Dem. Ill.) said it was unjust to attribute all the distress which had been prevailing to the threatened changes in the McKinley act. The sooner the pending bill was passed the better it would be for the country. "And just as soon as this bill is passed every loom in the country will be started, every furnace fire will be lighted and every department of production will be put in active operation. Give this country free wool, free ores, free coal and free raw material, workingman's industry, and we will take a front position in the markets of the world."

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) said that the remedy for the present depression is the employment of every people, not giving it to those of other countries. Such opportunity to work created the wage fund on which the prosperity of our people depended.

Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio) said that a protective tariff put down wages and lowered their purchasing power by putting up the price of goods.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) undertook the refutation of the charge that the Wilson bill was framed in the interests of Southern as against Northern farmers, and said he believed in free trade.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) argued in favor of the Wilson bill. He said the inevitable and necessary consequence of the bill will be the ruin of the remaining industries of the country. It will reduce the value of sheep $30,000,000, close up innumerable factories and workshops, and greatly lessen the practically only help of demand for the enormous output of coal now and heretofore being mined and marketed for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Bryan (Pop., Neb.) vigorously opposed the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ill.) spoke against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Weadock (Dem.), who said he favored the bill.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.) amused the House for a time. He was strongly in favor of the measure.

Mr. Bass (Rep., Wis.) opposed the bill, and said it was neither fish, flesh, nor fowl.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) charged Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, with manufacturing certain kinds of street railway rails, behind the protection of 102 patents, and for that reason was willing to have railway rails on the free list. Mr. Johnson replied to Mr. Dalzell's attack on Carnegie, and said that Carnegie, the true philanthropist, is giving $5,000 a day for the relief of the poor in Pittsburg, while that sham philanthropist from Cleveland takes advantage of the winter's blast to dicker about the wages of his employees. Mr. Johnson replied in a humorous tone. He said that Dalzell had made a personal attack on him, and even confessing that all he says is true that offers no reason why rails should not go on the free list.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) declared that free rails would enable many roads to repair their roads and take many out of the hands of receivers. The Johnson amendment to put steel rails on the free list was lost.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.) spoke in favor of the bill, although it did not go far enough to suit him. Mr. Shaw (Pop.) opposed it, especially the proposed reduction of duties on barley. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Mo.) while he indorsed the provisions of the bill, and thought it would be a strong terms the proposition to place lead ore on the free list.

In the consideration of the sugar schedule Mr. Dingley of Maine and Mr. Payne of Nebraska supported the present bounty and Mr. Tarsney of Missouri defended the bounty provision of the Wilson bill. Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Tenn.) urged the free sugar tax for revenue. Representative Gillet (Rep., Mass.) criticised the sugar schedule of the bill on the ground that the taking off the bounty would be a loss of the additional ground of national expediency on which the sugar schedule was chiefly sustained. Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.) and Mallory (Dem., Fla.) opposed the bounty. Mr. Boatner (La.) was in favor of a reduced duty on sugar. Mr. Payne protested against putting a tax back on sugar. Mr. Wilson spoke briefly against any change in the sugar bill proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means. The amendments and substitutes presented to the sugar schedule were then read prior to the vote upon them. The first amendment was the one offered by Mr. McRae, suspending the bounty on sugar and putting sugar on the free list. The McRae amendment was defeated on a vote by tellers by yeas, 135; nays, 69. Mr. Robertson offered an amendment providing for a tariff tax on sugar to the extent necessary to meet the Wilson amendment putting refined sugar on the free list. Mr. Breckinridge offered a substitute, providing for a duty of 1 cent per pound on molasses, syrup and all grades of cane juice, beet juice, tank bottoms, sugar sweepings, etc. Mr. Warner's amendment was agreed to, nearly all Republicans voting. The affirmative vote. The Breckinridge amendment was lost.

COW BUTTER VS. OLEO.

Dairymen Organized for a Fight Against Makers of Bogus Goods.

All ready for war against the sinful "oleo" man is the National Dairy Union. The union met in Chicago, adopted a constitution, elected officers, and laid out a plan of campaign. The union heartily indorsed Senator Hill's anti-"oleo" bill, asked Congress to raise the tax on imitations of butter to 7 cents a pound, demanded of the Internal Revenue Department that existing laws be more stringently enforced, and asked the appropriation of at least $150,000 to be applied to the expense of prosecuting oleomargarine cases. The constitution adopted declares that the object of the union shall be to secure national and State legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of food articles made in imitation of butter and cheese and to assist in the enforcement of all laws now in existence or to be made in the future against such products.

A resolution asking that the making of filled cheese be subjected to the same tax as oleomargarine was also passed. Mr. Duckworth, of New York, read resolutions calling upon the International Revenue Commissioner to more fully execute the present laws. During the progress of this controversy it was stated that the Internal Revenue Department is now allowed only $50,000 a year for the expense of running down all offenders against revenue laws; so another resolution was offered requesting Congress to set aside at least $150,000 to be used to defray the expense of prosecuting "oleo" cases alone. The Board of Control will go to Washington and lay violent siege to the doors of Congress. The next meeting will be held in Washington, D. C.

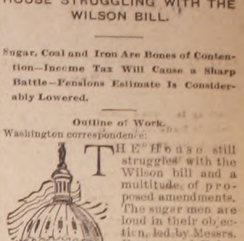
AMENDMENTS AFOOT.

HOUSE STRUGGLING WITH THE WILSON BILL.

Sugar, Coal and Iron Are Bones of Contention—Income Tax Will Cause a Sharp Battle—Pensions Estimate Is Considerably Lowered.

Outline of Work.

Washington correspondence:



THE House is still struggling with the Wilson bill and a multitude of proposed amendments. The sugar men are loud in their objection, led by Messrs. Boatner and Price. Their real influence, however, is upon the solid block of Eastern members, who are opposed to an income tax, and who prefer a revenue bill without any amendments, as the safer alternative. If the seventy-eight members who are against the income tax will vote solidly for the sugar duty, it will require only thirty or forty Southern and Western members to make a majority on the Democratic side. It would be a happy solution of the problem of providing revenue, in the opinion of the Eastern members of the committee, and would practically knock the income tax in the head. The Republicans will vote as a solid body heavily in either direction, and the Eastern Democrats fear that they will turn it against the sugar duty. Some of the Southern members, moreover, who might be willing to vote for the sugar duty under certain conditions, are seeking the niggers in the woodpile as clearly as their Eastern friends and may vote against the sugar duty to save the income tax.

Another class of members, including some from the East, believe that it is better to let the bill go through the House with sugar free of duty and to leave the Senate the task of standing on the duty and striking out the income tax. They reason that the Senate is certain to take this action, and that if the withdrawal of free sugar proves unpopular with the masses the Senators can bear the burden much more easily than members of the House, who have to deal directly with the people and many of whom live in close districts.

The fight for a duty on coal and iron ore is being hotly waged and a big railroad lobby is urging in the strongest terms that the duty be restored. The persistency of the big lobby with individual members in favor of the duty is having some effect upon doubtful members, but the committee in this case will have the advantage of the radical free-trade vote, besides the conservative Eastern vote, which has been steadily with them.

Routine Proceedings.

Friday was a day of amusing incidents and exciting debates in the House. Mr. Dalzell continued his remarks specifying certain discrepancies between the law and practice of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson briefly replied, denying the allegations in detail and deprecating the policy of dragging personalities into a tariff debate. He closed by making another plea to place steel rails on the free list. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, made the principal speech in opposition. He pleaded earnestly that the work of the Committee on Ways and Means should not be altered without due consideration. The amendment placing steel rails on the free list was defeated by a vote of 79 to 109. Mr. Henderson offered as an amendment to the agricultural schedule the text of the corresponding clause in the McKinley law. This gave rise to some exciting colloquies, but no action was taken. Unimportant speeches were made in the evening session. There was a larger number of members present than for some time past. An agreement was then entered into whereby debate was limited to-day after the House goes into committee of the whole Monday, will be given to debate on the sugar schedule, and the vote will then be taken on any amendments which may be offered.

A bill for two additional judges for the Chicago district and circuit courts was introduced in the Senate by request. Mr. Peffer talked for nearly three hours on his resolution declaring that the bond sales by Carlisle illegal. Sugar was discussed in the House. Amendments striking out the bounty and putting refined on the free list were adopted. A memorial of the Hawaiian Patriotic League was transmitted to Congress, with other correspondence, by the President. Wheeler McMillen, of New York, was nominated for the vacant supreme court justiceship by the President. Text of the internal revenue bill as reported to the full ways and means committee was given to the public. Miss Bell, of Colorado, introduced in the House a bill to provide for the withdrawal at the discretionary request of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, to provide for the coinage of all silver in the treasury, for the issue of non-interest bearing treasury notes for current expenses, to protect the gold reserve and to give immediate relief to the treasury.

The House Tuesday determined upon the abolition of the duty upon refined sugar. A way out of the confusion which existed over the effect of the amendment adopted Monday night was found after a two hours' discussion of the parliamentary situation by submitting the question to the House whether the Warner amendment, placing refined sugar on the free list, should be considered as a substitute for the Robertson amendment. This was decided affirmatively, and then by an overwhelming vote in which the Republicans joined with the radical Democrats against the sugar men and several of the Ways and Means Committee, the substitute was adopted. With regard to the sugar schedule, therefore, the committee of the whole has abolished the bounty, and placed all sugar, both raw and refined, upon the free list. All four of the amendments designed to place a duty of from 40 to 75 cents a ton upon coal were beaten. The debate upon the coal schedule developed a good deal of feeling among the Southern members, especially those from Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama, States interested either in coal or iron ore. The Senate's work was little.

Notes of Current Events.

THE Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor are engaged in an effort to amalgate.

JAS. B. KYTLEY, a real estate dealer, of Kansas City, Mo., was run over by a train, and died soon after.

KANSAS' Attorney General decided against cha'tering an organization for the arming of laboring men.

TWO LITTLE girls were burned to death at Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Dickerson, the mother, left them alone in the house.