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J. B. MORROW, - - BUSINESS MANAGER.

PLEAD GUILTY OR SHUT UP.

The Baltimore Sun does us the honor to ascribe the authorship of THE TIMES' editorials to Senator Gorman, and by some occult process of reasoning thus finds excuse for avoiding the issues which we have pressed upon it. The Sun assumes that sufficient reply to our strictures upon its contemptible political course is contained in idle metaphor and irrelevant abuse. But simple recrimination is not argument, and the general facts which we have laid down, together with specific charges against The Sun, remain unimpeached. We have asserted nothing which we are not ready to substantiate before any competent tribunal and we are determined that nothing on our part shall be left undone to bring the Sun up to the rack. It it really has anything to say, calculated to elicit the respect of intelligent people, let it confine its statements to the bill of particulars already filed by THE TIMES.

What we have repeatedly stated, and we challenge denial, is that to Senator Gorman more than any other one man is due the credit of uniting the Democrats of the Senate upon a Democratic measure which could be made a law. The Democratic party was hopelessly divided on the Wilson bill. Senator Voorhees stated that the demand for its passage unamended was a burlesque on common sense. The administration and even its authors desired its material modification and it was the Democrats of the Senate who depended upon Senator Gorman, the party leader, as the man of all others competent and needed to unite the party strength upon practicable legislation.

Any one who has followed the editorials of THE TIMES, for the past four weeks, can not gainsay that the fact stated has been made sufficiently clear, and it is not necessary for us to thrash over the old straw again.

The same is true of the silly charges made in the past by The Sun that Senator Gorman at an earlier stage should have stultified himself by rushing upon the floor of the Senate out of order and making an explanation of his position. No explanation was necessary. He needed no vindication in Maryland. When the time for speaking came, he spoke, and his thunderous tones Wednesday must have reached the conscience as well as the tympana of The Sun. That speech in itself entirely disposes of The Sun and its entire following. It is given in full in this issue of THE TIMES and we commend its careful perusal to all honest men.

Our party in Congress is now united and will pass a tariff measure which will yield unprecedented relief. It can not give the relief which might be afforded if we were not now paying the penalty of the Democratic Waterloo of 1888, which brought Republican legislation entailing extravagant appropriations for years to come and rendered likewise necessary a much higher rate of tariff taxation than Democrats ever favor. Still the measure which the Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Gorman, are now ready to pass, makes a rate lower than the Mills bill or any law the country has known for nearly forty years, makes the great reduction of present burdens from 25 to 100 per cent. all along the line, and takes $24,000,000 of tax from the wearing apparel of the people alone. The bill, before amendment, would have caused a deficit, and if The Sun affects to know better we are willing to cite such high authorities as Secretary Carlisle and experts who are informed where The Sun merely conjectures—or misrepresents.

As we challenge the Sun to combat these general statements thus far made, we also demand that it deny if it can the counts in the indictment we lay against it specifically, to wit:

1. It is playing politics in the most offensive sense of the term.

2. It is a malicious and wilful detractor, governed at the present time by an uncontrollable hatred of Senator Gorman personally, and not by considerations of the public welfare.

3. It has placed itself outside the pale of reputable journalism by coloring facts in its news columns in order that the latter might support the misrepresentations of its editorial page.

4. It is now giving open aid and support to the Republicans in Congress, its editorials are read as Republican arguments on the floor of the Senate by such radical partisans as Hale, Platt, Gallinger and Chandler, and will be used by the Republicans as campaign documents at future elections.

5. It has openly and in terms advocated in its columns the destruction of the Democratic party because its factional views have not been accepted by the party leaders.

6. It is notoriously inconsistent and has been known to change its views upon a given subject several times within a few months.

7. It has used incomplete and bogus statistics and been guilty of seditious utterances to inflame citizens against the government.

It might be added that in addition to its malevolence The Sun is partly under the influence of individuals, to be found among members of its staff, who are absurdly ignorant, and thus at times the paper is made to appear in ridiculous lights. But ignorance may, under some circumstances, simply be a misfortune and not a crime.

We have stated the case against The Sun only in part. The allegations made have heretofore been supported in these columns by evidence and argument sufficient to convict, but there is additional testimony overwhelming in its nature to be adduced on any one count, and unless The Sun can improve on its recent feeble efforts, notably that of Tuesday, it should either plead guilty or shut up.

In a Washington dispatch published Wednesday the Baltimore Sun again incidentally and inadvertently lets out a little of the truth as to the question whence comes the obstruction offered to the tariff bill's passage. The Sun's dispatch says: "Mr. Teller (Republican) in his honest manner spoke of how silly and absurd it was to spend two whole days in discussing a question and then for both sides to vote the same way. As for the charges of inconsistency against the Democrats, that was a mere waste o time; the people cared nothing about that, what they wanted was a tariff bill. In a perfectly gentle and courteous, but at the same time most effective way he evinced his entire disapproval of the obstructive tactics pursued by a few Senators on his the Republican side of the chamber as he has upon several occasions before. He uttered the plainest common sense in impressing upon his political associates that no partisan advantage could come to them by the continuation of their present policy of discussing the bill from political and not practical considerations. It was very cold comfort he gave to his Republican associates in laying bare the hypocrisy of the plea that they are causing the delay in the interest of the laboring classes. Pass the bill and then take the appeal to the people, said he, and the people in the galleries applauded." Where was the Sun's dispatch garbler when the paragraph quoted slipped in?

The Democrats came out with flying colors in the Cumberland municipal election Monday. It shows that there are some Democrats left yet. This must be wormwood and gall to the Baltimore Sun. To think that after all its preaching against the Democratic party, Cumberland should send back such an answer! If Cumberland had only remained Republican, the Sun would have had a text for weeks. It could have taken this as proof positive that the party had gone entirely to the devil, and that, of course, nobody but Senator Gorman was responsible for it. Oh no! The Baltimore Sun is very high and mighty, but it cannot lead the people of Maryland away from the Democratic party, even though it bring Gallinger, Platt, Peffer, Coxey and all the rest of its motley allies within our borders to help in its proselyting.

THE TIMES last week showed how the Baltimore Sun after pouring out its torrents of impotent rage upon Senator Gorman had attacked the United States Senate in general, but added that the Sun "has not yet seen its way to turn against the adminstration upon which it has been fawning." But it now looks as if things were coming that way, for the Sun in a Washington dispatch published Wednesday criticises as "unmanly" the action on the pig-iron schedule of the Democratic Senators whom the Sun is gracious enough to style "straight" in contradistinction to the much abused "conservatives." Just give The Sun time enough and it will have its former love, Grover Cleveland, strung up at the yard-arm as another of its assortment of Benedict Arnolds.

As President of the Baltimore Traction Company Governor Brown will have, it is said, two or three thousand men under him—quite a little army. It was suggested that the Governor was getting out of politics, but the Baltimore Herald quotes His Excellency as saying: "If any fellow thinks that, he may wake up some morning and discover what a thundering big mistake he has made."

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in Baltimore, June 6, to select dates and places for the Congressional conventions. The campaigns, it is said, will be short. It is understood that Hon. Barnes Compton will not vacate his position as chairman of the committee. There seems to be no reason why Mr. Compton should do so. His efficient services were never needed more by his party than now.

The United States Senate has appointed a committee to investigate alleged attempts to bribe Senators Hunton of Virginia and Kyle of South Dakota. The committee is clothed with full power to investigate any other charges of attempted bribery brought before it, or any alleged corruption affecting any Senator.

A press dispatch from Cambridge mentions W. Laird Henry, the talented young editor of the Cambridge Chronicle, as one of Dorchester county's prospective Congressional candidates.

Collector Shaw has named Prof. James a Diffenbaugh, school examiner of Carroll county, as his chief deputy. The appointment is excellent and we extend congratulations to the lucky Professor.

President Cleveland has returned from a fishing and gunning expedition.

MR. GORMAN SPEAKS.

An Unanswerable Argument on the Senate Floor.

REPUBLICANS ROASTED

But No Harsh Words for Thoughtless Democrats.

THE PARTY UNITED.

THE OPPOSITION CHALLENGED TO A VOTE AT ONCE.

The Tariff Bill Not a Perfect Measure, But One Which Reduces Taxation From 25 to 100 Per Cent and Will Bring Prosperity—It Goes Much Farther Than the Mills Bill—The History of the Measure—Quicker Work in Formulating the Measure Than the Country Has Known for Years—Republicans Responsible for Any Further Delay—The Logic of Facts Leaves Mr. Gorman's Enemies in a Dazed Condition—Where Is the Baltimore Sun At?

Senator Gorman has spoken and his enemies are in the ditches of confusion.

On the floor of the Senate Wednesday he delivered a speech which has the whole nation for an audience. It is the most notable of the present Congress and will go into history. It marks an epoch in Senator Gorman's career and makes him the Presidential possibility of the day.

While the speech is humiliating and crushing to the personal enemies and detractors of Mr. Gorman, yet it contains no invective or harsh word against them. They are left to God, their own conscience and eventual public condemnation. The Republicans were literally roasted and the responsibility of obstruction effectually placed upon them.

Senator Gorman spoke for an hour. He was pale from recent sickness, but his manner was most impressive. The entire Senate gave him its eager and undivided attention. His remarks were evidently most acceptable to all his party colleagues, and when he concluded the Democrats rushed forward to congratulate their leader.

A most remarkable incident, showing how Senator Gorman has secured party unity, occurred immediately upon the conclusion of his remarks. To test the Democratic strength, Senator Teller, Republican, made a motion to lay the tariff bill on the table. The motion was put, only to bring out the Democrats in solid phalanx, shoulder to shoulder, voting together.

Following is the full text of Senator Gorman's speech.

The Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT: We are nearing the end.

After twenty years of political progress, of positive growth, of constant development, and of universal enlightenment, the Democratic party and the American people are within sight of the promised land. Emancipation is at hand—emancipation from partisan oppression, from the greed of classes, from extortion, from willful extravagance, from financial fantasy, from spoils, from restrictions upon individual liberty, from jingoism, from all those evils, in brief, which the Democratic party inherited as a hateful legacy from three decades of Republican maladministration. Years of arduous labor by unselfish and patriotic men can not count for nothing. Fruition is as inevitable as fate. And I repeat: It is near at hand.

It is not surprising that the delay in accomplishing this great purpose has been a source of disappointment with the people. So much more was expected from the Democratic party than had ever been wrung from the Republican party that time could hardly be conceded for even that preliminary consideration which all thoughtful men knew to be essential to satisfactory results. BUT EVERY SENATOR IN THIS CHAMBER IS WELL AWARE AND EVERY CANDID STUDENT OF POLITICAL HISTORY MUST ADMIT THAT SUCH DELAY AS WE HAVE HAD, DEPLORABLE THOUGH IT HAS BEEN AND IS, WAS IN FACT AS UNAVOIDABLE AS THAT WHICH WILL BE CAUSED BY THE PERFUNCTORY CALLING OF THE ROLL AT THE END. It was natural to desire and and easy to demand prompt fulfillment of the party's pledges. But there existed in this instance, as have existed in all such cases since legislation began, conditions which could not be ignored.

No political organization ever faced a more trying situation than that which confronted the Democratic party upon its resumption of power after thirty years of opposition. The millions of American citizens who participated in the political revolution of 1892 represented no single class and stood for no single prejudice. They were a mighty army comprising divisions of Democratic veterans, brigades of independent citizens who had served their time in the Republican party, and regiments of young men actuated by education, reason and patriotism. The victory achieved, these many diverse elements became, not demoralized, but disputatious. None doubted the wisdom of securing the fruits of the triumph, but all could not agree upon the methods by which they should be obtained.

Dissension bred discouragement. The very liberty of thought and action which had sustained the Democratic party through all these years of distrust and disaster and drawn within its folds the conscience and young life of the nation cast a shadow before the ultimate and certain triumph of principle and good government. The bold were impatient to the verge of rashness. The timid hesitated. Inability to make others think as they thought clouded the judgment of honest minds. Dissatisfaction with details befogged for the moment that great common purpose which drew together an overwhelming majority of American citizens only a few months before.

Nor was this all. The Democratic party came into power simultaneously with the culmination of a generation of misrule and public abuses. The people recognized the evils, repudiated those responsible for their existence, and put upon us the task of eradication and reform. But few, if any, appreciated the extent of the undertaking. Tariff reform, the one great achievement decreed and necessary, would have been comparatively easy then. But the fruits of Republican policy had not been reaped,

Delay by Silver Legislation.

Heedless and ill-considered financial legislation had not produced its full effect. Business depression became so general that the whole country seemed likely to be panic stricken. It was absolutely necessary to subordinate all other questions to the prompt eradication of this evil. None of us who were here at that time will soon forget the memorable struggle which followed. Party lines were broken at the very beginning of Democratic administration, but patience and courage triumphed in the end, as patience and courage always do. The most cautious of critics could not refuse a grudging tribute to the strength and persistence that overcame obstacles which seemed to be insurmountable. So far the action of the party in power was commended, but the critical tendency had become irresistible We were not only urged but ordered peremptorily to "reform the tariff at once. Why wait? Vote first Talk afterwards!"

Mr. President, it is not my purpose to pass judgment upon advice such as this. IT FURNISHES ITS OWN ANSWER TO SANE AND INTELLIGENT MINDS. NOR SHALL I ATTEMPT TO REBUKE THOSE IMPATIENT FRIENDS, WHOSE CENSURE I KNOW IN MOST CASES HAS BEEN WHOLLY UNMERITED, AND WHOSE ZEAL HAS SO FAR OUTRUN THEIR DISCRETION AS TO JEOPARDIZE THE VERY PURPOSE WHICH THEY AIM TO ACHIEVE. It is sufficient to recall the fact that exactly similar cries were heard during the silver debate, when, as now, they seemed to some degree warranted by the unfortunate industrial conditions. But when we look back upon that incident in our legislative history, as we can now look back without prejudice, and consider all the circumstances and the difficulties both within and without the party, is it not more surprising that the victory was won at all than that the vanquished refused to yield at the first blast of the triumpet? Was ever so complete a reversal of our financial policy accomplished in so short a time?

So, now, with the tariff. Legislation affecting duties is more complete, more fraught with danger to the industries of the country, more certain to affect, in one way or another, the well-being of a vast majority of its citizens than all other kinds of legislation combined. The need and the duty of extreme caution would seem to be apparent. Certainly, if it be true that much of the recent depression of business was due to the probability of changes, some care ought to be taken to avoid the necessity of further disturbance in the immediate future. The importance of these facts has never failed of recognition in the past. Time, and plenty of it, has always been considered absolutely essential in reforming tariffs. THE MILLS BILL DID NOT PASS THE HOUSE TILL MIDSUMMER. THE MCKINLEY BILL DID NOT RECEIVE THE SIGNATURE OF PRESIDENT HARRISON TILL THE LAST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

THIS IS MAY, AND THERE IS NOW A BILL BEFORE THE SENATE WHICH HAS RECEIVED THE INDORSEMENT AND WILL RECEIVE THE VOTES OF A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF THIS BODY. I am surprised that no Republican Senator asks, with the usual attempt at satire, "Which bill?" We have become so accustomed to the statesmanship characteristic of the parrot during this debate that its omission is more noticeable than its utterance But, Mr. President, I would not deprive our friends on the other side of their innocent pastime. Nobody can dispute their right to betray either their shallowness, their inconsistency, or their hypocrisy. If unceasing exhibition of these qualities affords them pleasure, we surely have no cause for complaint. Knowing, sir, as we do, that we have a majority pledged to this measure, we can well afford, not merely to contemplate with the utmost equanimity their abortive attempts to disrupt our organization, but even to throw the mantle of charity over the willful misrepresentations of rabid partisanship. To whatever satisfaction they are able to obtain from their present course they are more than welcome. We have not yet become convinced that the people have lost their power of discrimination between the acts of men who are earnestly striving to do their duty and the tricks and subterfuges of those who are willing to sacrifice the interests of the country to the demands of party prejudice.

The people are the judges in this matter and their decision will be rendered not upon the constructive, but the completed work. We make no attempt and have no desire to evade a responsibility rightfully ours. We accept it to the full and I believe that I speak for a Democratic majority of this body when I say that not one will hesitate to abide by the result.

A Fair Hearing All That is Asked.

All that we ask is such consideration as ever has been and I trust ever will be accorded by fair-minded American citizens to those of their representatives whose incentive is patriotism and whose purpose is sincere.

We could not rightfully expect to obtain this consideration upon the assertions of our political enemies. The people are entitled to all the facts. For this reason and for no other I shall review briefly the history of the bill upon which a Democratic majority is now united. In doing so, I shall speak with the utmost candor and without reserve of any kind or fear of contradiction.

History of the Present Tariff Bill.

In obedience to the obvious wish of the country, the House of Representatives passed a tariff bill early in the session. Comparatively little time was given to consideration of the various schedules and many changes in the bill as reported were made in Committee of the Whole without due regard for their ultimate effect or for existing industrial conditions The result was necessarily an imperfect measure, which not only failed to meet the requirements of the Treasury but ACTUALLY INCREASED THE DEFICIT CREATED BY REPUBLICAN PROHIBITIVE DUTIES. There was no expectation that this bill would become a law without change. From time immemorial it has been the custom in tariff revision for the House of Representatives to enunciate the general policy of the party in power and for the Senate to perfect the bill. This was done notably in 1890, when the Senate amendments exceeded 300 without exciting the derision of our friends on the other side, and the authors of the Wilson bill fully expected and desired that this course should be pursued in this instance.

But no sooner did the Finance Committee begin its work than the cry for "action" was renewed with extraordinary vigor. THIS IMPERFECT BILL WAS UPHELD, NOT AS A SUITABLE BASIS FOR TARIFF REVISION, BUT AS A DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IN ITSELF. We were informed that any change whatsoever would be set down as "betrayal of the party's promises." We were told substantially that there was no room in the Democratic party for honest difference of opinion regarding even such purely business matters as tariff schedules, that the unforeseen change in industrial conditions did not merit the slightest consideration, that every Senator who showed the least concern for the interests of his own State was a traitor to the Union and his party, that the SENATE ITSELF HAD CEASED TO BE A COORDINATE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THAT ITS SOLE DUTY WAS TO RATIFY BLINDLY THE DECREES OF THE HOUSE.

It would be idle, Mr. President, to dwell upon the manifest absurdities of this outgrowth of petulance. But it can not be denied that the demand for prompt action seriously impaired the efficiency of the Finance Committee's work and ultimately became so strong that revision was hastily completed and the bill was reported to the Senate.

The Greater Haste the Less Speed.

I ventured the assertion in the course of the silver debate that nowhere was the truth of the old adage, "the greater haste, the less speed," better exemplified than in legislation. So it proved then, and so it was now.

I do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits of either the original Wilson bill or the measure first reported by the Finance Committee. It is sufficient to say that there has never been a moment when either could command a majority of the votes in this Chamber. We might deplore such a condition and others might and did rail against those in a measure responsible for it. But the fact remained that we could not pass the bill.

The Party Solid on the Present Bill.

That, sir, was the situation which we were obliged to meet, and we have met it by the introduction of a Democratic measure of tariff reform, which merits, and, I believe, will receive every Democratic vote in this body, the indorsement of a Democratic House, the signature of a Democratic President, and the approval of the Democratic party.

A Tariff for Revenue.

Our friends on the other side seem very anxious to learn upon what theory this bill was constructed. I will tell them. It was constructed upon the Democratic theory of a tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as can be given consistently to the industries of the country. It follows strictly the course marked out by President Cleveland in his letter of acceptance in these words:

> Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of FREER raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

It is upon this utterance, this platform of his own making, that Mr. Cleveland was reelected President and the Democratic party was intrusted with full power. If there had been the slightest apprehension in the public mind of a radical overturning of our industrial affairs, Mr. Cleveland would not have been elected and he could not now in honor attach his signature to a bill which would have that effect. If our Republican friends will examine the bill under consideration with a sincere desire to find an answer for their question, they will discover that its provisions conform precisely with this declaration of Mr. Cleveland and that its passage will be as complete a fulfillment of the policy thus enunciated as the people desire or would approve under existing circumstances.

Goes Farther than the Mills Bill.

It is not a free-trade measure, but it is a longer step in that direction than either the Mills bill or the tariff of 1883. It is not a protection act for the sake of protection, but it does discriminate between raw materials and manufactured articles to the full extent of the difference between European and American wages. It is not a deficit creating bill, such as either the present law has proven to be or as the bill which passed the House was certain to be if enacted. IT IS DEMOCRATIC, BECAUSE IT REDUCES TAXATION TO THE ACTUAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT. IT IS JUST, BECAUSE IT ELIMINATES THE FAVORITISM OF THE PRESENT LAW AND LESSENS THE BURDENS UPON THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE. IT IS WISE BECAUSE IT MAKES POSSIBLE THE QUICK REVIVAL OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY SO SADLY NEEDED AND UNIVERSALLY DESIRED. IT IS BUSINESSLIKE, BECAUSE IT PROVIDES SUFFICIENT REVENUE TO MEET NECESSARY EXPENDITURES WITHOUT FURTHER ISSUE OF BONDS IT IS PATRIOTIC, BECAUSE WHATEVER OF DISCRIMINATION IT CONTAINS IS IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. IT IS PRUDENT, BECAUSE IT DOES NOT ATTEMPT TO IGNORE FACTS IN BEARING OUT A THEORY.

I do not insist, Mr. President, that this is a perfect measure. I do not doubt that many minor flaws will be found. But, sir, I do say—and I do not hesitate to stake whatever reputation I may have for ordinary business sagacity upon the assertion—that, in my judgment, it is the most logical, most fair, most broad, most timely, and will prove to be the most advantageous tariff legislation enacted since the Republican party sprang into existence.

The People Settled the Tariff Question.

I shall not enter into a discussion of the relative merits of low and high tariffs, for the simple reason that the people have passed upon that question, and our sole duty is to place their decree upon the statute books in such shape as best conserves the interests of the whole country at this time.

To analyze in all its details the bill, which we propose to pass, would require more time than I should feel justified in occupying while resumption of business throughout the entire country depends upon the action of this body. Beyond the general statement, patent to everybody who will make the comparison, that IT REDUCES DUTIES FROM 25 TO 100 PER CENT ALL ALONG THE LINE, I shall touch upon only one phase of the question—that of the proper relation of vast corporations or combinations of corporations known as trusts to the Government.

A Word About Trusts.

We have heard a great deal about trusts since this debate began. Fifteen years ago we should have heard nothing, for the very word as now used was unknown at that time. Every trust in the country to-day has been developed by the Republican policy of trade restriction and excessive protection. The Democratic party has never failed to oppose concentration of power either of government or of capital. It opposes it to-day and will continue to oppose it so long as Democratic leaders remain true to the faith of Jefferson and Jackson. Had the Democratic party acquired control when Samuel J. Tilden was elected President this problem never would have arisen. The trust is only one of many of the legacies of the Republican party, of which we are the unwilling recipients. The situation was created, not by ourselves, but by those very political enemies who now cry out ostensibly against but really to save their own offspring.

The assertion that any trust or trusts have dictated any part of any schedule of this bill I pronounce unqualifiedly false. They have received the same attention, although not as much consideration, as individuals engaged in the business of manufacture—no more and no less. We felt the necessity of dealing all such combinations a deathblow, but we found them so hedged about by the bounty and other devices of Republican statesmen that it was possible only to curtail their privileges to the farthest limit consistent with the rights of others intimately concerned but not responsible.

This we have done. We have reduced the duty on lead 50 per cent, on steel rails 50 per cent, and on refined sugar 75 per cent, MORE THAN ON THE PRODUCT OF ANY OTHER TRUST OR ON ANY OTHER ARTICLE.

We have gone quite as far as we can go, in a word, without seriously impairing the Government's sources of necessary revenue.

The Facts as to Sugar.

Much has been said in criticism of our action in imposing any duty whatever on sugar. Now, what are the facts? Here, in the first place, is a great State whose success and prosperity are wholly dependent upon this one industry. The Republican party gave it aid in the form of bounties for the express purpose of putting a block in the way of tariff reform. The Democratic party and the American people are unalterably opposed to this form of paternalism, and its elimination was a primary duty.

But let me ask any fair-minded man if it would be just to the people of Louisiana to take from them every shred of the advantage foisted upon them against their will by the Republican party for a political purpose, to deprive them in fact of their very means of livelihood and give them nothing in return? I could hardly credit the evidence of my senses when the distinguished Senator from Iowa, from whom the country has reason to expect better things, said that he should vote to make this wanton attack upon one of our greatest industries. I can scarcely believe now that when the time comes he will consider such action consistent with his sense of justice and right.

Louisiana stands to-day on the same plane with Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, one of the same union of States and entitled to the same consideration. But if there were no such industry or even State in existence, the wonderful development of beet-sugar production in Nebraska and California fully warrants the incidental protection which will be afforded by this revenue duty. That, sir, is the reason why we have placed an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent upon all sugars, and I can not and will not believe that the generous-minded people of the East, who themselves have profited from such measures so long and so greatly, will disapprove our action.

Little Benefit to Refiners.

The refiners, whether in or out of a trust, derive no benefit whatever from this 40 per cent duty upon the raw material. The sum total of all they receive is one-eighth of a cent per pound, equivalent to only 4 per cent ad valorem and a reduction, as I have already stated, of 75 per cent in the protection afforded by the present law. It has been urged that, even though a portion of their present advantage be retained for the planters, this percentage in favor of the refiners should be wholly eliminated. The reason given is, not that there should be no increase in duties on manufactured products over the duties on the raw materials, for that has become an established policy of the United States Government irrespective of party, but that those engaged in the refining industry have effected a combination which makes exorbitant profits. That it has profited unduly under the present Republican law there can be no doubt. Whether it can continue to do so under the greatly reduced rates of this bill is a question. In any event, those who have given the subject most careful attention are convinced that this is as far as we can go at this time without endangering the industry itself in direct defiance of the general policy enunciated by Mr. Cleveland.

Loyal to His Duty.

Believing that to be case I, for one—and I am confident that a majority of my colleagues take the same position—do not propose to be turned from my line of duty by criticism based partially, without doubt, upon malice, but chiefly, I am pleased to hope, upon ignorance. Nor, if I can prevent it, shall Republican Senators succeed in their obvious endeavor to defeat tariff reform by singling out this one industry for attack and taking advantage of that which they falsely assume to be the credulity of the public mind.

The same rule applies and has guided us in placing a duty upon such agricultural implements, petroleum, etc., as are imported from countries which tax those products of our own. This is neither a Democratic nor a Republican policy. It is national. The Democratic party has always recognized the general wisdom, even necessity, of discriminating against those who discriminate against us, and the Republicans even went so far as to make this principle the basis of their reciprocity experiments.

The articles referred to are admitted free of duty from all countries except those which refuse to our producers and manufacturers equal privileges. To ignore the manifest discrimination against us of the few remaining would serve only to confer a benefit upon other nations because of dissensions among and at the expense of ourselves. The first principle of American government should be unity of action in dealing with other powers, and we can not maintain this principle if we permit internal differences to foster external imposition.

The Income Tax.

So much for the general policy which has been observed in the placing of customs duties. In the matter of internal revenue, I may say that personally I am in full accord with the sentiments so ably and eloquently expressed by the Senators from New York and New Jersey regarding the income tax. Like them I consider that it served its purpose as a war tax and has no fitting place in our fiscal system in a time of peace. I could not, I say frankly, vote conscientiously or consistently with my judgment and convictions to make this method of taxation a part of our settled policy. But, much as I deplore the fastening of an income tax in any form upon our tariff bill, I can not ignore the fact that a large majority of my Democratic collegues honestly differ from myself in this matter, and are so confident of the soundness of their position that they are willing to subject it to the test of a few years, thus enabling the people to see its actual working and then pass upon it directly.

In these circumstances, and in view of the necessity of obtaining additional revenue from some source if we would reduce customs taxation, without disavowing the frightful financial obligations heaped up by Republican legislation or further increasing the debt of the Government, I cannot, as a Democrat, bound in honor to let no ordinary prejudice or difference in opinion prevent the passage of a tariff measure, refuse to vote for this amendment, simply and solely, however, as an emergency tax.

Republican Hostility.

It is true that this measure is not satisfactory to our friends on the other side. We did not expect that it would be. I may, indeed, confess that it was not drawn with that object in view. Inasmuch, however, as we do not profess to have a monopoly of economic wisdom, we have listened attentively to the objections they have raised and the criticisms they have made, hoping to profit by any unselfish suggestions which might by chance escape from their stores of knowledge. I can only express regret that we have listened in vain. It is unnecessary even to answer their assertions, for the simple reason that they contradict, refute, and confound each other to a degree which I have never seen before in a serious debate upon a great question. We are told in one breath that this is a free-trade measure, that it means ruin to our industries, starvation to our workingmen, and disaster to the country. But before our minds are able to grasp the full force of this direful prediction, we are informed with a smirk of apparent satisfaction that we have sold out our party and indorsed McKinleyism, protection for protection's sake, and all the attendant evils which the people pronounced against at the last national election.

We are rebuked in one moment for not fulfilling what they are pleased to consider Democratic pledges and we are warned in the next that the people have reconsidered their determination and now through local elections order a halt. We hear a bill imposing a duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar designated as a "Sugar Trust Tariff" by the very Senator who voted to impose a duty four times as great upon the same article only four years ago. We are called traitors to the Constitution and pronounced guilty of perjury by a Senator whose vote placed Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair.

It is plain that our Republican friends do not like this bill. But why? One, because it will ruin our industries. Another, because it protects them. A third, because it is not what the people demanded two years ago. A fourth because the people have changed their minds.

During my service in this Chamber, Mr. President, I have seen many examples of inconsistency, some of demagogy, a few of hypocrisy, but I have never seen and hope never again to see so many of all combined injected into a single debate as have been crowded into this.

The Reason Is Plain.

The reason to my mind is plain. Our friends on the other side know only too well that the bill which we propose to pass will neither confirm their doleful predictions of disaster and ruin nor bring discredit upon the Democratic party. It is perhaps to be regretted on their account that we find ourselves unwilling to accept their guidance in undoing, as far as possible, the evil they have done. But I am not aware that the people have delegated to Republican Senators the duty of defining the Democratic policy. Nor, in view of the lamentable consequence of such an attempt on their own account in the Fifty-first Congress, can I perceive any good reason why they should blame us too harshly for not now accepting their interpretation of either political platforms or current events.

Our friends seem to take particular delight in dwelling at length upon the declarations of the latest Democratic National Convention. They seem unable to comprehend that their discourses upon the subject, while interesting, doubtless, to themselves and possibly to their more partisan constituents, are without the slightest importance. The question of what constitutes fulfillment of pledges lies wholly between the Democratic party and the American people, and if the Senators on the other side think for a moment they can mislead the one or deceive the other, they will soon find that they have succeeded only in underrating the intelligence of both.

Their own position, except as it relates to unnecessary delay, is of so little consequence that it hardly merits attention. But if comparisons are sought they may be had. Where do THEY stand? What do they want? What do they advise? They insist, first, that we are pledged to enact a free-trade measure.

They declare, second, that such a measure would bring disaster upon the country.

They demand, third, that this be done.

Why? Because disaster to the country would mean defeat of the Democratic party at the next election, and they, who have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to oblivion would have another chance. On their own statements they are ready and willing, even eager, to sacrifice their country to save their party. These are the unselfish patriots who arraign us for not accomplishing in April what they failed to do till September. These are the men who talk to us of breach of trust, betrayal, and perjury. Condemnation, sir, from such a source is the highest praise. We can accept it as such without the slightest apprehension that the people will err in their judgment.

I think, Mr. President, I have spoken with sufficient candor to satisfy the most exacting. I have acknowledged without hesitation our responsibility for the delay occasioned by circumstances beyond our control in the construction of a satisfactory revenue measure. I have frankly admitted, if not the justice of, at least an excuse for, the criticism of our friends in the unsettled condition of affairs.

Ready to Vote Now.

But all that is of the past. Here our responsibility ends. The blame for any further delay in the settlement of this question must rest upon the other side of this Chamber. We are ready for a final vote to-day—now, at once. Every hour occupied by useless debate from this moment must be charged up to the Republican party. If the representatives of that party are sincere in their expressions of belief that a return of prosperity can only be achieved by the definite action of Congress, the remedy is in their own hands. If they are honest in their expressions of confidence that the passage of this bill will drive the Democratic party out of power, their opportunity is here and now. We are more than willing to let the country judge between the revenue measure which we shall pass and the existing protection law.

After the indications we have seen of the Republican policy, I suppose it would be useless to appeal to Republican Senators to sink their partisanship in a united effort to start the wheels of industry and trade and confer a genuine blessing upon the whole people. But, sir, if they think for a moment that any course they may see fit to adopt will serve to defeat this bill, I say to them plainly and with full knowledge of the facts that their belief is an hallucination. The votes upon amendments already taken prove conclusively that partisan discussion is only a waste of time.

Democrats, Stand Firm!

To my friends on this side of the chamber I say, in conclusion, that we have only to stand firm. There has never yet been a time in the history of this Senate when a clear majority was unable to enact a law. Manifest obstruction, however concealed by a pretense of legitimate debate, can not prevail against a determined effort to accomplish a purpose absolutely essential to the prosperity of the country and approved by a vast majority of American citizens.

There need be no fear of the result. The people will soon understand, if they do not now fully comprehend, the true situation.

The line that marks the difference in party policies is no less distinct than when the people made their choice in 1892. The Republican party still stands for excessive taxation, for class privileges, for intimidation at the polls, for extravagance, for restriction of personal liberty, for that misrule of every kind of which the country has reaped the bitter fruits in the past year.

The Democratic party is still the party of the people, of enlightenment, of conscience, of reason, of individual liberty, of progress—liberal always, radical when occasion requires, but conservative when, as now, caution is essential to prosperity.

Only let the millions of patriotic citizens who stood shoulder to shoulder in the great crusade against usurpation and wrong reflect that performance is difficult in the same degree as criticism is easy and be at least tolerant on the eve of fulfillment, never forgetting that while opinions may honestly differ, the one underlying patriotic purpose still animates all.

Patience. Forbearance. Courage.

The shadow is not that of the horizon. Now, of all times, the sun of Democracy is at the meridian. Before the second year of responsibility shall have ended the cloud before it will have rolled away and its radiance will rest upon a land blest with peace and plenty and upon a people prosperous and happy in the knowledge that, after thirty years in the wilderness, they have at last come into their own.

Persons who symathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and I believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism pains and swellings extant. For sale by

A. C. TAYLOR, Ellicott City, Md., and
W. R. RUDY, Mt. Airy, Md.

Ellicott City Mail Service.

Mails leaving Ellicott City close as follows
EAST—7.45 and 9.45 A. M., 3.30 and 5.50 P. M.
WEST—4.10 A. M. and 4.35 P. M.
Mails arrive as follows:
FROM THE EAST—4.30, 8.49 A. M.; 1.49 and 4.50 P. M. FROM THE WEST—10.06 A. M. and 3.43 P. M.

A lady at Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after aking the first dose. For sale by

A. C. TAYLOR, Ellicott City, Md., and
W. R. RUDY, Mt. Airy, Md.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Farm Journal Free.

Every subscriber paying his or her subscription to THE TIMES in advance will receive "The American Farmer and Farm News," published at Springfield, Ohio. Persons desiring the paper should call attention to the fact at time of paying subscription tf

PUBLIC SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE
-OF-
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN HOWARD COUNTY, MD.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Howard County, in equity, passed February 11th, 1888, in the case of Nora C. Gorman et al. vs. Albina Clark et al. the undersigned trustees named therein, will offer at public auction, the "PARLETT FARM," on the premises,

SATURDAY, JUNE 16th, 1894,

at 3 o'clock. This farm, containing 38 ACRES OF LAND, is situated in a beautiful and fertile region of country, known as "Limestone Valley." It is well watered and timbered and has been heavily limed from limestone, burned on the premises, where there are, now, two quarries already opened. It is a very productive farm and it is improved by a SMALL SUBSTANTIAL LIMESTONE DWELLING and nearby a house of the same material in which there is a dairy, meat-house, ice house and wash-room. It has other necessary outbuildings and is convenient to churches, schools, turnpike and post-office, being about one mile from the pretty village of Clarksville.

TERMS OF SALE AS PRESCRIBED BY THE DECREE:—One-third cash; the residue in two equal instalments in one and two years from date of sale. Credit payments to bear interest from date of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees, or the whole sum may be paid in cash on final ratification of the sale.

For further particulars apply to
J. THOS. CLARK,
Clarksville, Md.
or WM. H. GORMAN,
No. 213 E. German St.,
Baltimore, Md.
Trustees.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

MARY N. WELLING et al } In the Circuit
vs. } Court for Howard
ANNIE C. JOHNSON } County In
et al. } Equity.

The object of this Suit is to procure a decree for the appointment of a trustee to convey, a certain tract of land situate in Howard County, State of Maryland, purchased by Presley N. Schooley from Andrew J. Adams, by deed, unto Annie C. Johnson, Millard F. Schooley, and Mary D. Welling, the only surviving heirs at law of Presley N. Schooley, now deceased, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in Common, in fee simple, forever. The bill states that about the year 1860 Presley N. Schooley purchased of a certain Andrew J. Adams a certain tract of land in Howard County, Maryland, containing 84 acres, more or less, known as the Home Place or Schooley Heirs property, that although the whole purchase money therefore has been paid, yet no deed has ever been given to said purchaser or his heirs; that the said Presley N. Schooley and his widow, Mary Jane Schooley, are both now deceased, as well as is the said Andrew J. Adams; and that the heirs at law of the said Andrew J. Adams, who are defendants in this case, are, his widow, Jane E. Adams, a resident of the State of Maryland, and his four children, whose husbands are also defendants herein, all of whom are non residents of the State of Maryland, viz: Helen B., now wife of James Duffey, residing in Indianapolis, Indiana, Fanny W., now wife of Jacob Moore, Ada, now wife of —— Moodey, and Octavia, now wife of William Towers, all of Washington City, District of Columbia.

It is thereupon this 27th day of April, 1894, ordered that the Complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks, before the 12th day of June, 1894, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill; and warn them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the first Monday of July next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.
True Copy.—Test:
J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

JANE E. ADAMS et al. } In the Circuit Court
vs. } for Howard County
HELEN B. ADAMS et al. } In Equity.

The object of this petition is to procure a decree for the appointment of a trustee to convey a certain tract of land situate in Howard County, State of Maryland, purchased by Mary Jane Nichols through her husband, Henry Nichols, at a trustee's sale in the above entitled cause, unto Annie C. Johnson, Millard F. Schooley and Mary D. Welling, the only surviving heirs at law, and devisees of the property the subject of this petition under the will, of Mary Jane Nichols, now deceased, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common, in fee simple, forever.

The petition states that on 9th June, 1866, Mary Jane Nichols, wife of Henry Nichols, formerly Mary Jane Schooley, mother of said Annie C. Johnson, Millard F. Schooley and Mary N. Welling, through her husband, Henry Nichols, purchased at the trustee's sale in the above entitled case a tract of land containing 109 acres more or less, known as the Nichols property; that Thomas Donaldson, the trustee, reported the sale of said property as having been purchased by Henry Nichols and the sale was so ratified by Court; that the entire purchase money therefor was paid out of the separate estate of said Mary Jane Nichols; that neither Henry Nichols nor Mary Jane Nichols nor any of their heirs have ever obtained any deed for said land; that said Mary Jane Nichols and her heirs have had uninterrupted and undisputed continuous possession of said property for more than twenty years; that Henry Nichols, Mary Jane Nichols and Thomas Donaldson, the trustee who made the sale are now all deceased; that certain non residents of the State of Maryland who may have an interest in the property aforesaid are Helen B. Duffey, wife of James Duffey, residing in Indianapolis, State of Indiana, Fanny W. Moore, wife of Jacob Moore, Ada Moodey, wife of —— Moodey and Octavia Towers, wife of William Towers, all residing in Washington City, District of Columbia; any heirs at law, legatee or legatees under any Will of Beale Murphy, late of the State of West Virginia, deceased, if there be any such will affecting any interest he may have claimed in the property herein mentioned, if there be any such legatee or legatees; or heirs at law, and Louisa Pue, wife of James Pue residing in the State of Illinois or elsewhere, if living, and if dead, any heir or heirs, or representative or representatives of said Louisa Pue, if any.

It is thereupon this 27th day of April, 1894, ordered that the petitioners, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Howard County, State of Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks, before the 12th day of June, 1894, give notice to the said non residents of the object and substance of this petition; and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF JULY NEXT, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.
True Copy: Test.
J. H. OWINGS, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Howard County has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SARAH MAYFIELD,

late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of November next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

WM. F. MAYFIELD,
Administrator.
True Copy—Test: ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber of Howard County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Howard County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CAROLINE ADDISON,

late of Howard County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of November next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four

Rev. JOS. M. WALTER,
Administrator.
True Copy—Test: ISAAC SCAGGS,
Register of Wills for Howard County.

ROAD NOTICE.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Your petitioners, citizens of Howard county, respectfully petition to your honorable body to locate a county road from a point on the Old Annapolis road through the lands of the late Mathias Hammond and Edward Hammond to the Frederick Turnpike.

Your petitioners respectfully say that a county road over the above route will be a great benefit to a large number of the taxpayers of said section and a great convenience to the public.

CHAS. A. GERWIG,
R. C. HAMMOND, M. D.,
JOHN H. GERWIG,
WM. H. HARMAN,
R. DORSEY ROGERS.