

and keep the latter neutral. It is expected that the Macin movement will be followed by an expedition against the sultan of Bacolod and Negros island if he continues hostile.

It is reported from Rome that the volcano on Stromboli island is in full eruption and is throwing great columns of fire and torrents of stones. Large volumes of flame are also issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius.

A dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., dated September 9, says: A charter was granted today to the Oklahoma Central railroad company with a capital of \$5,000,000, to build a line from Fort Smith, Ark., to Vernon, Tex., a distance of 350 miles. The incorporators are L. W. Van Horne of Salt Lake City, Utah, and a number of Oklahoma capitalists. The principal place of business will be at Asher, O. T.

The state department has been advised by cable that Agua Dulce has been surrounded by the government forces of Colombia, and the report that they have been forced to surrender is later confirmed. Although this is considered to be a blow to the government, still hopes are entertained that the rebellion may be crushed. The revolutionists have four vessels in the bay of Panama and are reported to be moving toward the railroad.

A London cablegram, under date of September 9, says: The Boer generals, Botha, DeWet and Delarey, started for Holland today. They were given the same hearty cheers by the crowds as have marked all the appearances of the generals in public. It is understood one of the requests they made to Mr. Chamberlain was for permission for the Boer refugees in Europe to return to their respective districts in South Africa without taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Chamberlain, however, did not see any way he could agree to this or the suggestion that certain holders of office under the late South African governments could be appointed to their old positions.

A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., dated September 9, says: Japanese papers contain telegrams stating that 5,000 persons lost their lives by the overflowing of the West river in China. There was also heavy loss of property and life in Formosa by floods, followed by a tidal wave. The damage done in Japan has already been told in these dispatches. The Boxers are active in Cheng Tu, where Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, American missionaries, were murdered. The Boxers are not well armed, but are causing a lot of trouble.

A new system of sending letters has been submitted to the minister of posts and telegraph of Italy. It provides for the establishment of a system of electrical delivery of the mails, by which letters are to be transmitted in aluminum boxes along overhead wires at the rate of 248 miles an hour. The inventor claims he can deliver letters in this way in 25 minutes between Rome and Naples, and the time to send mail from Rome to Paris could be reduced to five hours.

The funeral of the late Senator William M. Roach of North Dakota took place at Washington, D. C., on September 10, and the remains were interred in the congressional cemetery.

A Vienna cablegram, dated September 10, says: The Hungarian government is taking steps to adopt stringent measures to regulate and restrict emigration. The ministry of the interior has prepared a bill which will shortly be introduced in parliament, whereby all emigration on the part of men is forbidden until after the perform-

ance of military service. The bill also provides for strict control of emigration companies and prescribed severe penalties for persons attempting to induce emigration by means of misleading statements or overflowery advertisements.

Another victory for the revolutionists in Colombia is reported under date of September 10. The battle took place at Santa Marta, where the rebels surprised the town, destroyed railroad tracks, demolished cars and engines, fired the buildings, and killed over 100 of the government soldiers.

George Eugene Bryson, a well known newspaper correspondent at Havana, sent to his newspaper a startling story in which the name of Secretary of War Root was connected with the plan to force the annexation of Cuba. Mr. Bryson quotes from Elmundo, the newspaper organ of the Cuban nationalist party. Elmundo charges that President Palma recently received by registered mail and under "confidential cover" a communication from Secretary Root and "two other representatives of the money kings of the United States." In this communication President Palma is invited to co-operate with Mr. Root and his associates with a view to effecting the annexation to the United States of the island of Cuba. It is set forth in this article that the Dominion of Canada and Mexico are to become a part of a proposed great continental republic. Mr. Bryson reports: Whilst purporting to propositions of an organization entirely friendly toward Cuba, the circular warns them that, as a matter of fact, they must not expect too much from the present republican administration at Washington, for the reason that while President Roosevelt is their friend, wholly sincere in his efforts to induce congress to grant reciprocity trade relations to the island in order that her sugar and other products may be assured a ready market, he has not been able to count upon and can hardly hope to command the approval of his Cuban program by a majority of the coming congress, and advises the president of Cuba to prepare his people for "the principal act of the play" by telling them in plain words that in order to enjoy the benefits of the United States market, Cuba must become a sovereign state of the union, admitted upon the petition of her own insular congress and people. President Palma, the Elmundo states, is thoroughly indignant, consequently made no attempt to hold the subject matter of the circulars as "confidential," and has written the distinguished members of the committee whose names are appended to the communication mentioned that "Cuba, as a matter of personal gratitude, due the rough rider hero of San Juan hill, considers it to be her duty to support his personal propaganda to further the interests of reciprocity so long as the Washington executive may require such demonstration of confidence from the people of the new Cuban republic he so much helped to free and put upon its feet as an independent nation. Further than this, the youngest of all the American republics should be the last to enter a continental federation, and as a matter of modesty Cuba will do no more than follow in the wake of her elder sister and chosen protector, in this as in other matters affecting the common interests of the states of the new world, provided in all cases that the sovereignty of the island be in no wise affected, nor its independence of action in home affairs in any manner threatened." Elmundo, in closing its article upon the incident, subjects the secretary of war to scathing criticism for having joined with "other trust representatives" in sending out the imperialist circular mentioned without having first resigned from President Roosevelt's cabinet.

The Tariff Question.

Speech of Mr. Bryan in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, March 16 1892. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

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reduction of the duty than she could possibly lose. The states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Nebraska—and you can take others for yourself and make the computation; I simply mention these for illustration—these four states produce less than 1½ pounds per capita. So, Mr. Chairman, to the people of these states this bill brings more than four times as much in the way of advantage as it can possibly take away from them.

But I have gone on the theory, Mr. Chairman, that this advantage, whatever it is to the wool grower, is equally divided among the people of the state. I find in the report of the Wool Growers' association for the state of Ohio, held at Columbus some two months ago, a statement that there are 80,000 flockmasters in Ohio. I find that in Ohio there are about 4,000,000 people. Hence there is about one flockmaster to 50 persons. It is fair to assume that in computing this number, it being for political purposes and to influence legislation, all the sheep raisers in Ohio, both heads of families and sons old enough to vote, were probably counted. But supposing every one to be the head of a family, it means that one head of a family in Ohio out of ten raises sheep, and I suppose that the proportion is fully as great in Ohio as anywhere.

Now, if that calculation be true, what does it mean? It means that all over this country, irrespective of their state or locality, ten times as many people are benefited by this bill as are by any possibility injured. Is not that some advantage?

The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) said that I would not dare to take this bill to my state. I will not be afraid to take it to my state, nor will I be afraid to take any bill that is passed by this house; but I certainly would not hesitate to take a measure of this kind, when I say to you, my friend, that this bill brings to the people of the state of Nebraska, to the people of New York, to the people of Pennsylvania, to the people of Kansas, to the people of this entire country, immeasurably more advantage than it can possibly deprive them of, and it brings the advantage to ten times as many people as are injuriously affected by it.

Our friends have said that this is class legislation. That is, that when we say we will deprive the wool grower of any advantage he has under the present law we are guilty of class legislation. It is sufficient evidence, Mr. Chairman, that this bill does not advance class legislation that the republican party is solidly opposing it. If it were class legislation we could reasonably expect their united support.

But, sir, I desire to call the attention of the committee to this distinction. We have referred to it in the report of the committee on binding twine. There is a difference between a man coming to this congress and demanding that other people shall be subjected to a tax for his benefit and a demand on the part of those taxed to be relieved of the burden. Is there not a difference between these two principles? It seems to me that the difference is as marked as between day and night. It is simply this difference, sir: The man who says, "Impose upon somebody else a tax for my benefit," says what the pickpocket says, "Let me get my hand into his pocket;" but the man who says, "Take away the burdens imposed on me for other people's benefit," says simply what every honest man says, "Let me alone to enjoy the results of my toil." I repeat, is there not a difference between these two principles?

But, Mr. Chairman, upon what

ground is this protection to the wool grower asked? Is it because of the importance of the industry? The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) said that it was one of the most universal of all the industries of the farm; and when I tried to call his attention to the fact that only a small proportion of our people own sheep, he did not care to be further interrupted. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that last year the value of sheep in this country was only \$108,391,444, while the value of live stock upon the farm was \$2,329,787,770; that is, the value of sheep was less than one-twentieth the value of all the live stock.

The wool crop last year was valued at about \$70,000,000, while the value of the corn, wheat, and oats raised that year, without mentioning the other crops of the farm, amounted to \$1,582,184,206. Three items of the farm amounted to twenty times the value of the wool clip. Out in Nebraska there was a time when we had almost one sheep for each man, woman and child. We look back to it as the "mutton age" of Nebraska. But, alas, that happy day has passed. The number of sheep has continually decreased, until now, if every woman in the state named Mary insisted upon having a pet lamb at the same time, we would have to go out of the state to get lambs enough to go round.

No; it is not because of the importance of the industry nor is it because it is an infant industry. You may go back into history, sacred or profane, as far as tradition runs, and you will find a record of the sheep. Homer tells us how Ulysses escaped from the cave of the Cyclops by means of a sheep. We read in the Bible that when Isaac was about to be offered up, away back in the patriarchal days, a ram was found caught by the horns in a thicket, and offered in his stead; and further back than that, in the fourth chapter of Genesis, I think in the second verse—my republican friends, of course, will remember—it is recorded of the second son of the first earthly pair, "Abel was a keeper of sheep." And from that day to this—

Mr. Simpson. I want to ask the gentleman if we are to understand that this is the sacrifice you are offering up on the altar of protection.

Mr. Bryan. No, sir; we are only beginning an attack, which will be continued just as long as there is anything to remedy.

But I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, that from that day to this the sheep has been the constant companion of man in all his travels, and it has differed from its modern owner perhaps the most in that it is recognized as the symbol of meekness.

Mr. Chairman, in the earlier days, when protection was defended from more patriotic motives, if I may so assert, than today, the main excuse given was that we needed the tariff to help infant industries to get upon their feet. I want to call the attention of my friends to the language of one or two of the early fathers upon the subject. Alexander Hamilton, in his report on manufactures in 1791, said:

"The continuance of bounties on manufactures long established must always be of questionable policy because a presumption would arise in every such case that there were natural and inherent impediments to success." That was the original idea. Mr. Clay said in 1833:

"No one, Mr. President, in the commencement of the protective policy, ever supposed that it was to be perpetual."

This was the argument used in the beginning; but arguments have to be