The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Senator Voorhees Opens the Discussion in the Senate.

A VERY ELOQUENT EFFORT.

The Sugar Schedule—The Proposed Income Tax—The Wool on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Following is a full synopsis of the speech of Senator Voorhees on reporting to the Senate from the finance committee the Wilson tariff bill, and opening the debate on the same:

SENATOR VOORHEES'S SPEECH.

Mr. President: Great issues in government have rarely, if ever, to any age, come promptly and totally exhausted, except by forcible revolution and bloodshed. Such is the amazement and wishful uncertainty of our history. The spirit of political and practical reform, on the other hand, is a resistless and progressive spirit, moving forward step by step, rather than by violent and wholesale assault.

The protective system of tariff taxation is developed and fastened upon the people and labor of this American people, especially during the third of a century past, growing worse at every stage, in a system of indefensible injustice and oppression, and yet who will contend that all its vicious principles and workings can be annihilated by a single blow? But the bill now under consideration is a most sensible mode, but in its behalf can be truthfully asserted that it accomplishes a vast world of tariff reform.

Sir, I challenge the attention of the Senate and the country to the great and outstanding fact that by the provisions of this bill the aggregate amount of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of public revenues will be recovered when it shall have taken effect. Two hundred and ninety-six millions of revenue is the result of the total individual collections committed to protected markets, it is enough for my present purpose to say that we have benefited American markets, made them more accessible to the trifle of the world and while not scrutinizing free trade we have made trade free and enforced free trade between the manufacturer and consumer and over and above and beyond this, it will be found from the schedules of the bill that tariff taxes now officially mentioned and paid under existing laws, on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States have been reduced more than twenty-six millions of dollars.

The enactment of the McKinley bill was a gigantic crime, not only against every laboring man and working woman in the United States, but also against every individual manufacturer and against all manufacturing interests. It was not so designed by its authors, but such was in fact and in effect its character. It declared a policy so illogical in principle, so rotten in morality, and so revolute in its results, that in the absolute waste of life that its possible duration was only a question of time when the next election by the people should arrive, and yet the vast manufacturing interests of the country were tempted and seduced into accepting its delusive bribes, and lulled into a stupefaction of security in its alluring though evanescent and short lived provisions. If the reward of labor had ever been increased as an incident or consequence of increased tariff duties on foreign imports, nothing would be a slur or more grateful to the advocates and beneficiaries of protection than to show that fact. The very reverse, however, is true.

Mr. Voorhees examined the old witness evidence as taken, Schedule and more early understood than specific duties. On the subject of the sugar schedule he said:

Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of the government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar, and it has always been a cherish revenue support of the government. If that great model of the Democratic tariff for revenue only—the tariff of 1846—it was declared to short and simple phrase that "sugar of all kinds," and "syrup of the sugar" were subject to a duty laid tax of 30 per cent ad valorem. The fact that the duty tax on sugar has inured more to the benefit of the revenues of the government and less to the profits of private parties than any other tax known to the tariff legislation, may be valued as the main reason why the Democratic party has never made an issue against it. Every dollar collected from a tariff tax on sugar and paid into the treasury relieves some other source of even higher necessity in the economy of life from the imposition of tariff taxation.

In turning to another subject on which much ignorance and much malevolent criticism has been lavished, the task is easy. In securing sufficient revenue for the support of the government with as light a tax as possible on those necessities of life, I have at all times earnestly believed that a tax on whisky, I would be glad to say if the pending bill provided for a tax of $1.25 per gallon instead of $1.10 as it does. Revenue raised from ardent spirits, the purchase and consumption of which is never a necessity of life is a genuine joy to my mind. My whole regret is that more money for the government was not obtained from that source.

Speaking of the proposed income tax, which he warmly upheld, Mr. Voorhees said:

The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on all incomes in excess of $4,000 per annum is so just and equitable towards the wide working masses of money producers throughout the entire country as to need a word in its defense or explanation would seem unnecessary here or anywhere else. But the narrow and grinding selfishness of fellow has been aroused by the simple measure of justice into fierce resistance and condemnation. I am certainly conscious that would I paint an unjust or overwrought picture of the dangerous pretensions and insolvent arrogance of monopoly which now exists in this country, by opening to the fear of my fellows I believe the limit of endurance has been reached; that the time has come for a last to be made between the power of financial money and the power of productive labor.

Referring to the wool schedule, he said:

If I believed wool on the free list would hurt the farmer, I would not vote for the bill. It is a matter of actual demonstration, however, which has often been made that free wool, accompanied by such reduced rates as these can be placed upon manufactures of wool and which are placed on them in this bill is the greatest law that can befall the farmer. If the farmer should get an increased price for his wool by reason of a tariff for its protection, he will not pay it all out, and much more, to the manufacturer, as day on which goods when he buys a pair of jeans, a flannel shirt, an overcoat or a pair of trousers.

Mr. Voorhees concluded as follows:

When the day shall come in which the farmer, the mechanic and the wage worker shall alike have the right and the privilege to go into the open, free and unobstructed market and buy where their hard earned money will buy most for their wants, with none to molest, to menace, to levy, to take toll, or to tax or tax, I believe that the morning of labor is come and all the sons and daughters of toil shall lift up and call their government blessed.

Sir, this is the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. Our sires lived and fifty-one years ago today he came into the world, the greatest exemplar of thought, of liberty and of the true teacher of the natural rights of man ever known to human history. The blows he struck for freedom and justice and equality in government and yet recovering throughout the earth and they will never cease to be heard until the last shackle of privilege and tyranny is broken. Too late, before the sun rose that flight from his mountain home he wrote his parting words to the world, dictated from his bed to all the race of mankind. With this great dying message before us, and in its light we take new courage and go on to the work.

"All eyes are open, or opening," he said, "to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already produced a great change in the opinions and principles of government, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred to ride them by the grace of God."

Hail mighty message and hail its speedy and certain fulfillment! and hail the memories of Thomas Jefferson in this hour of caste, based on wealth, of privilege glaring by few and of monopoly fastened on the slavery of labor.

An Adverse Report.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Smith has transmitted to Congress the adverse report on the House bill providing for the restoration of 1,501 square miles of land in the Yosemite National park to their public domain.

The secretary says the segregation of the land would result in converting Yosemite into a park for the exclusive use of the government park owing to its being by preachers, tippers and other unsuitable characters. The boundaries of the park are fixed satisfactory to the department, and there is no good reason for the proposed change known.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA WAR.

Nine Spies Arrive at Charleston—The Battleship Monitor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2—Nine spies who escaped out in the swamps arrived here yesterday at 11 p. m. The information here, is that the military at Darlington interviewed with the citizens.

A Tycoon Citizen Killing.

TUCSON, Ariz., March 2—T. A. Jull, the city clerk, a prominent politician of Tucson, was instantly killed while hunting last Saturday. He failed to return at the appointed hour, and search party found him with the back of his head blown off by a gunshot wound.

A Valuable Violin.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The theft of a violin has been reported to the police. The stolen violin is a Stradivarius, whose owner valued it at $4,000, and for which he has had work been offered $1,800. The violin was made in Cremona in 1715 by Stradivarius. It became the property of a gentleman named the Duke of Cambridge. Represented it to Mr. Hohenman, a patriot of Hanover, Germany. It passed into the hands of the present owner about four years ago, Mr. John Bott, a teacher of music, who lives at 356 West Thirty-first street. A week ago he applied to sell it to Signor Nicolini, the husband of Mme. Patti, for $4,000. He went to the steamer when the two sailed to deliver it and get the money, but was offered a check, but he refused this and he stolen on the cash. This broke the purchase and he returned home with the instrument.

Letter Carriers' Uniform.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—First Assistant Postmaster Jones says the rules regarding the wearing of letter carriers are unchanged. The only purpose at contracting for uniforms is to secure better uniforms at a lower price.

AN APRIL JOKE.

It May Cost the Author His Life.

HANOVER, Pa., April 2.—An April fool joke may cost John Hennen his life. Hennen had been spending the day at Hanleigh, meeting a number of his friends and was feeling jubilant when coming home. His path led through the woods and across a small stream which is partly covered with brush. He was followed by three friends, who were hunting the stream, which is spanned by a board, so concerted the idea of playing an April fool joke. Chalking the position of the board the lay in wait for Hennen. The Hennen, unmindful of the trap, fell into the water. Redfield thought the right something and he laughed heartily. A few minutes did not come to the surface. A second than we Redfield thought to the rescue and he fell into the water. Hennen