

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Saturday, February 10.

SENATE.—After a brief executive session, Mr. Ingalls presented the credentials of Plumb, re-elected senator from Kansas, which was read and filed.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill for an additional justice of the supreme court of Dakota.

Mr. Sawyer presented a remonstrance of citizens of Wisconsin against putting lumber on the free list.

The pension appropriation bill passed and work on the tariff bill was resumed.

The result of the seven hours' session of today was that the tobacco tax was reduced to 8 cents a pound, and the tax on cigars, cigarettes, etc., to \$3 per 1,000, while salt to be used for preservative purposes was practically placed on the free list with the understanding that there should be another vote on the proposition to put all salt on the free list.

Then the senate came out of the committee of the whole, wherein all the tariff debate yet had occurred, and proceeded to vote on the several amendments adopted in the committee of the whole.

To the senate bank tax amendment Platt of Connecticut proposed an amendment in the interest of the country banks repealing the tax on circulation. This was defeated.

Then an amendment fixing the tax on certain varieties of vinegar was taken up.

The discussion promised to be prolonged, so Van Wyck carried an adjournment.

House.—After routine business the tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. Dunnell, who appeared on the floor for the first time since the holidays, moved to reduce the duty on cut nails and spikes and spoke in support of his motion, but it was lost.

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The interest, after several protracted interviews with the bondholders' attorney, was fixed at 4 per cent for ten years, at which time the bond becomes redeemable. After ten years, interest was to be 4 1/2 per cent. A number of Yankton citizens objected to the bill on the ground that its conditions were humiliating. These individuals drafted thirty-one amendments and these came up in discussion. The most noticeable amendment proposed to take the negotiation of the bonds out of the hands of the county commissioners and place it in the hands of the county treasurer. This was fatal. The commissioners are allowed 83 per cent, while the treasurer's fees would be 4 per cent on over \$12,000.

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