

DINGLEY TARIFF IN THE HOUSE

The Four Days' General Debate Is Ended.

SEVERAL SPEECHES WERE MADE

The New Tariff Bill Will Now Be Discussed in Five-Minute Speeches—The New Senator From Florida.

Washington, March 27.—The four days' general debate in the house on the Dingley tariff bill closed tonight. The bill will now be open for debate under the five-minute rule for five days, when the vote will be taken.

Bailey, the opposition leader, who was to have closed the general debate for his side today, was unable to make his speech, owing to a sore throat, and a mutual arrangement was made for an hour's debate on each side just before the final vote is taken.

The speech-making today was not of a very lively order, but the crowds in the galleries continued.

Five members of the ways and means committee spoke today—Tawney, Dalsell, Russell, Payne and Stone. The other speakers at the session were Talbert, Clark, Maguire, Gunn, Cox, McRae, Grow, Simpson, Curtis, Burke, Lentz, Colson, Hawley, De Armond and Fitzgerald.

The Routine Report.

Washington, March 27.—This was the last day of the general debate on the tariff bill in the house. Talbert, Democrat, of South Carolina, in the presence of a scant audience, opened the debate. The house rapidly filled. Talbert talked a great deal about robber barons.

Champ Clark, Democrat, of Missouri, followed. He said as a Democratic politician he rejoiced in the passage of the pending bill, because after it had become a law every storekeeper would be obliged to make a Democratic speech every time he made a sale. The passage of this bill, he said, would give the Democrats a hundred majority in the next congressional election.

After brief remarks by Maguire, Democrat, of California, and Gunn, Populist, of Idaho, Tawney, Republican, of Minnesota, member of the ways and means committee, took the floor for twenty minutes. Tawney defended the lead schedule, which had been attacked by Gunn. The latter said he had no criticism to make of the rates. He only asked that they be collected.

Tawney asserted the classification of this schedule was such that the duties could not be evaded. The purpose of the framers of the schedule was to give American labor employment in smelting Mexican and Canadian ores, and at the same time fully protect the American lead miner.

Simpson, Populist, of Kansas, entertained the house for five minutes. He read from McKinley's speech at the Minneapolis convention a declaration that the foreigner paid the tax, which he ridiculed. The last congress, he said increased the appropriation \$50,000,000, and now, according to McKinley's theory, taxes on foreigners were to be increased to pay for extravagance. The foreigner should be glad, he said that the last congress had not been a two-billion-dollar congress. If the taxes of the foreigner could be sufficiently increased, he observed sarcastically, the surplus could be distributed among our people and every day would be Sunday here. (Laughter.)

Simpson said he was himself a farmer who farmed farms, not farmers. If the Republicans had desired to do something practical for the farmers, why, he asked, had they left hides on the free list? Simpson announced himself a free-trader.

Cox and McRae of Arkansas followed. The latter ridiculed the idea that prosperity had existed under the McKinley law, or would exist under the Dingley bill, if it became law.

Grow, the venerable ex-speaker, made a general speech in favor of the theory of protection. The latest Democratic cry of more money and less taxes, he said, was preposterous.

Dalsell reviewed the results of the Wilson and McKinley laws and denounced the ad valorem system as giving opportunity for immense undervaluation.

The Senate Proceedings.

Washington, March 27.—The senate had a half-hour open session early in the day and then was four hours in executive session on the arbitration treaty and resumed the open session to go on the bankruptcy bill. The latter measure, generally known as the Torrey bankruptcy bill, was read at length and Nelson offered a substitute differing in a number of particulars from the committee bill. The debate has not yet opened.

Amended credentials were presented in behalf of John W. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida to the seat vacated by Call. It brought out a statement from Hoar, acting chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, that action on the pending election cases was delayed by the uncertainty as to the committee organization in the senate. The revised credentials were referred to the elections committee.

AID FOR BEETGROWERS.

An Added Duty on Beet Sugar Will Be Asked of Congress.

Chicago, March 26.—Congress will in all probability be called on at an early date by a committee representing the sugar-beet growers of the country, and asked to give some measure of protection and encouragement to this new and profitable industry. Nothing would suit the Western farmers who have already engaged in this form of agriculture better than the creation of a tariff, if not less than 1 1/2 cents a pound on all sugars and a reciprocal policy with other sugar-producing countries.

This is the opinion of C. H. Dietrich, president of the National bank of Hastings, Neb., who is here and is one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the sugar beet industry. Mr. Dietrich points to the fact that more than one-half of the world's sugar crop is now being produced from beets as an indication of the tremendous size of the industry and the right that it has to demand consideration from the government. He notes that there is not a single sugar-producing country in the world that has not been aided by its government in development of the sugar beet industry. The countries which have made special advancement in this line are Germany, Belgium, Austria, France, New Zealand, Denmark and Argentina.

Tariff Argument in the House.

Washington, March 26.—The third day of the tariff debate in the house was almost as dull as the first two. There were two notable speeches, one by Grosvenor and the other by McMillin, but the rest of the speeches, with the possible exception of Walker's, hardly created a ripple in the monotonous sea of speechmaking.

Grosvenor and McMillin were distinctively the orators of the day. The other speakers at the day session were Fox, Simms, Williams, Terry, Sayers, Johnson, Evans, Maddox and Adams.

In the Senate.

Washington, March 26.—The senate session lasted only half an hour today, and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Allen to repeal the civil service laws and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service.

Hoar presented a bill prohibiting vitascope and kindred exhibitions of prizefights in the District of Columbia and the territories, and forbidding the shipment of pictures for these exhibits by mail or through any interstate means. The bill is aimed against vitascope exhibitions of the recent Carson fight, although general in its nature.

Allen's bill proposes to repeal the civil service law and all supplementary acts, also the annual executive orders based on these laws. The bill further directs the head of every government department to establish rules relative to appointment with reference to the special fitness of applicants for the services' requirements, and not with reference to educational standards. It is expressly provided that lack of university, college or academic education shall in no case disqualify the applicant. The bill expresses the purpose of restoring to all United States citizens equal rights to appointment.

The first of the appropriation bills—the agricultural—was reported by Culom of Illinois, who gave notice that he would ask the senate to take it up at an early day.

Senator Jones of Arkansas introduced a resolution providing that the committee on commerce be directed to ascertain to what extent the disastrous flood in the eastern part of Arkansas is the result of the government improvements along the eastern bank of the Mississippi river.

MURDER AND ARSON.

Diabolical Crime of Some Unknown Tennessee Fiend.

Nashville, March 26.—Last night, on Paradise ridge, this county, where there is quite a settlement of thrifty Germans, the house of Jacob Ade was discovered on fire and was in ruins before help could reach the place. In the ruins were found the almost consumed bodies of Jacob Ade, his wife, Lizzie, aged 20; Henry Ade, aged 13, and Rosa Moier, aged 10 years.

All day a crowd has been at the scene of the tragedy, neighbors, people from this city and officers of the law, all investigating and surmising, but tonight it is uncertain whether the family were accidentally burned to death or whether they were murdered.

The murder theory is most generally believed. It is based by some on robbery, as Ade was known to keep money on hand and to have had several hundred dollars in the house. But if robbery was the motive, the robbers failed, for in the ruins today was found a tin can containing the remains of a large roll of bills. There is no evidence to show that Ade had any enemies.

Important Insurgent Capture.

Havana, March 26.—The insurgents have captured Holguin, in Santiago de Cuba. The town is a very important one, and the news of its loss has cast a gloom over official circles. It is reported that the victorious insurgent forces were those under the command of Calixto Garcia, who has been operating with great vigor in Eastern Cuba.

A DESERT OF WORDS.

Dolliver's Speech the Only Oasis in the Tariff Debate.

Washington, March 25.—Although several passages-at-arms enlivened the tariff debate in the house today, the brilliant speech of Dolliver was distinctly the overshadowing feature of the day. It shone out through the weary, monotonous gloom which has so far pervaded the debate like a locomotive headlight in a fog. Dolliver is a finished orator, and his speech today was a masterpiece of forensic eloquence. Replete with wit and glowing periods, it alternately aroused his Republican colleagues to unbounded enthusiasm and convulsed the house with laughter. Dolliver is quick and adroit in the use of the foils, and the Democrats refrained from interrupting him.

McLaurin, a Democratic member of the ways and means committee, created a mild sensation by boldly proclaiming himself in favor of a duty on cotton, and it was noticeable that when he repudiated the free raw material doctrines of Cleveland and Carlisle "and those who had prostituted the name of Democracy," fully three-fourths of the Democrats on the floor sustained him with hand and voice.

The other speakers during the day session were: Gibson, Dockery, Newlands, Lacey, Swanson and Cochran.

Civil Service Debate in the Senate.

Washington, March 25.—The senate was unexpectedly precipitated into a civil service debate today. It proceeded for two hours on the civil service act, the commission being under fire most of the time. The debate assumed added significance, owing to the recent change of administration and the attendant demand for offices. Gorman called attention to the presence in Washington of the horde of hungry placehunters, and expressed profound sympathy for his Republican associates over the restrictions of the civil service system. The discussion came up on a resolution to investigate federal removals at the South Omaha, Neb., office.

Gallinger characterized the civil service system as a humbug, and declared that he would be glad to cast his vote to blot out the system. There was continued applause in the galleries at this statement.

Allen called the civil service a "monumental humbug," and Wilson said it was a "humbug, a delusion, a snare and a fraud."

Hawley, while defending the principle of civil service, said its practices had ever been attended with glaring incompetence.

Stewart regarded the civil service commission as an "office breaking establishment."

Hoar and Lodge defended the bill. The resolution directing the civil service committee of the senate to investigate the South Omaha removals was broadened by an amendment instructing the committee to inquire into the general operation of the law and to report whether it should be continued, amended or repealed.

ARMENIANS SLAUGHTERED.

Turks Killed One Hundred While at Church.

Constantinople, March 25.—Authentic details of the outbreak on Sunday at Tokat, Asia Minor, where the Turks attacked the Armenians while the latter were in church, showed that 100 Christians were massacred. The Armenians' houses were given over to pillage.

The representations of the ambassadors of the foreign powers regarding the condition of Anatolia have made little impression upon the sultan, who, relying upon the support of Russia, is convinced he has nothing to fear from the so-called concert of powers, which is continually harped upon, although it is believed little or no concert beyond a desire in some quarters to postpone war really exists.

Diplomats here are said to be once more turning their attention to the conduct of the sultan. It is semi-officially intimated they are again of the opinion the system of friendly representations on the subject of Armenia, which have hitherto been followed, must be changed for sterner methods of dealing with the evils complained of. The sultan, however, consoles himself with the belief that he will survive this new fit of righteous indignation, as he has tided over others of a much more serious character.

De Chimay Created a Sensation.

London, March 23.—At the Scala music hall, according to the Mail's Paris correspondent, Princess de Chimay and her lover, Janos Rigo, the Hungarian gypsy musician, were present in a box, prompted by curiosity to witness a dramatic sketch founded upon their escapades. The audience recognized them and called to them by name. At the crisis of the play a great sensation was caused by the princess, who leaped upon the stage and enthusiastically kissed the actress who represented the princess. Tremendous excitement ensued, and when the couple left the theater, the crush was so great about their carriage that they were compelled to invoke an escort of police.

Georgia Cyclone's Victims.

Atlanta, Ga., March 25.—Professor Wilkes was so badly injured by the cyclone yesterday that he is dying. Four children cannot survive throughout the day. Later reports from Blakely say no deaths are reported to have resulted there.

THE FRUIT OUTLOOK.

A General Survey of Present Conditions in the Northwest.

A correspondent writing from Salem, Or., in regard to the fruit outlook in the Northwest, says:

All are looking anxiously to see the fruit trees of our wide region pass through the ordeal of springtime, for that is the critical period with orchards. It is not often that any severe injury is done in the fall and winter, and if fruit trees are in good condition at the middle of May there is no reason to fear harm while the fruit is being perfected. The past fall was exceptional in respect to damage done, for the heavy freeze that occurred late in November was quite disastrous in many localities. While this is no doubt true, it will not be possible to trace the extent of the injury until the growing season comes, for while in the dormant state it cannot easily be known how much harm was done.

It was said at the time that the Italian prune was especially affected, which appears to have been true at The Dalles region; also at Hood River. Mr. D. J. Cooper, of Wasco county, told me that much harm had been done in that district. He thought it was chiefly due to overmuch and too late cultivation and irrigation, for he says he had noticed that where there was light cultivation and irrigation was not continued late, the wood ripened early and trees are all right.

Mr. E. L. Smith, of Hood River, who is a very close observer, says much harm was done in that county to young apple trees, and the Spitzenbergs were especially suffering, the heavy freeze having in many instances, killed the tops, as it occurred when the sap was flowing. In many cases the bark had split on the trunk, but he doubted if the damage would all show until spring came.

Mr. Smith thought the excessive rainfall in the mountains made it worse there than out in the open country. The Hood river valley is in the very heart of the Cascade range, and when there were light rains west of the ranges, there was constant, heavy rain there last fall, and the effect was to keep the sap flowing and the trees growing. At the time the freeze came, late in November, the leaves were all on and held their dark green color, so the effect of the cold snap was more disastrous than if it had occurred in a normal season, as the sap was frozen, and much tender young wood was killed. We expected to hear of harm done wherever people had plowed or cultivated late, and so kept sap flowing but conditions at Hood River were exceptional, and the damage seems to have been general.

There seems to have been damage done in many parts of the country. Clark county, Wash., was said at the time to have suffered loss in the Italian prune, which is planted largely there. As to orchards in this valley (the Willamette), it is not probable that much harm was done where they had not too much and too late cultivation. People had to learn that there can be too much of a good thing. There has been too much pruning, as well as too much cultivation. What is needed is to assist nature, not to take the job too much out of her hands. Only a few days before that freeze, one of those very enthusiastic orchard men told me he had kept on plowing and cultivating up to date. I asked him where he would be when a freeze came, and thought of him the first thing when it did come. I hear of some damage (to Italian prunes especially) done to orchards near here on prairie land, and to some extent in the hills. The Oregon Land Company has 3,000 acres of trees on high hill land a few miles south of Salem, that they cultivated late, and I hear some harm was done there. The lesson to fruitgrowers is that there is a time when trees should mature their wood, as well as their fruit, and if we ignore the laws of nature, we are apt to pay heavily for it. A gentleman who is engaged in fruitgrowing reports that he was in Southern Idaho after the freeze, and young orchards along Snake river were almost destroyed by it. They were, no doubt, forcing growth by irrigation, and overdid it; so suffer as a consequence. It was a warm November up to the freeze, and the change came suddenly and was disastrous.

While this must be true of many, it is safe to say that the older orchards of the Pacific Northwest are in good condition to produce well, and that we may hope for the largest yield for the season of 1897 that ever was known. The short crop of 1896 leaves the trees well rested, and with vigorous growth of fruit buds. We are almost at the end of March, and yet the trees are not in bloom, when they often are in full bloom before this time. There is more danger from late spring rains than from winter freezes. If we have a late bloom time, and no cold rains later, we may look for an exceptional fruit year all over this Western Oregon, as well as the Indian Empire. We have had so much to learn that it has been a school of experience up to date, and henceforth we should reap some of the practical results.

The Bill Killed.

Springfield, Ill., March 29.—The senate anti-department store bill came up in the house today on first reading, and was ordered laid on the table. This action practically kills the measure.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

About forty tons of corn are being shipped from Nebraska to Dallas.

The principal of the Jacksonville public schools is paid \$1,000 a year.

Eleven hundred sacks of potatoes were shipped south by the latest steamer out of Coos bay.

An eagle was shot on the Siuslaw last week that measured seven feet from tip to tip and weighed ten pounds.

The grand jury in Douglas county reported that the county jail in Roseburg is insecure, for the safe custody of prisoners.

Frosts in Umatilla county have in places taken off the tops of the grain a little, but no serious damage has been sustained.

Farmers in Sherman county have about finished plowing and are now waiting for the ground to dry enough to begin seeding.

A boy living near Centerville, in Washington county, a few days ago shot a hawk on the wing that measured four feet six inches from tip to tip.

Lambing has begun on some of the sheep ranches in Sherman county, and, in spite of unfavorable weather, a good percentage of the lambs is being saved.

Commissioner Lee, of Fremont, Neb., who at one time made annual purchases of sheep in Grant county, has returned again this year, and will buy a band.

The sheriff of Crook county prevented a jail break last week by discovering in time a hole in the jail wall that one of the prisoners had dug out with a case-knife.

Coyotes are increasing so fast near Hayes' hill, in Josephine county, that the number of small, large gray squirrel and other small game is rapidly disappearing.

The county court of Harney, at its recent session, ordered the new Burns road opened. The road is to extend straight westward from the bridge near Sayer's mill, to the south end of the town of Burns.

It costs the city of Pendleton about \$50 every time a fire alarm is turned in, whether the fire amounts to anything or not, and it is suggested that some more economical arrangement should be made with the firemen.

Joseph Hall, who was found dead near Medford last week, with a bullet hole in his head, having been shot from behind, was a bachelor, and about 45 years of age. He had lived on Elk creek, where he was killed, about two years.

Washington.

A warm wave brought relief to the stockraisers in Adams county last week.

The plan of spreading disease among the squirrels by inoculating some of them and turning them loose will be tried in Adams county.

The severe weather and a lack of feed was the cause of several hundred head of stock dying, one man losing at the rate of seven head a day.

Scarcely any plowing has been done around Oakesdale, but as the snow is now rapidly melting, and the ground is not frozen, a large acreage will be put to wheat.

The commissioners sent to North Yakima to treat with the Yakima Indians for the sale of their lands have left for Montana, being unable to accomplish anything.

The Indians along the Sans Poil are busy pulling up the location stakes that were driven on the Colville reservation bars by the locators that expected to see the reservation opened.

A band of horses and cattle has been started from Rock creek valley for the bald hills of the St. Mary's, where there is plenty of feed. The farmers in Rock creek valley have run out of feed.

Taxes are being paid into the county treasury in Spokane at a rate that may make it unnecessary for the county to negotiate a loan for \$36,000 with which to pay interest on the county's funding bonds.

The hunters of Pierce county will meet to the number of about 100, and drive Fox island, from end to end, on April 17, for the purpose of slaughtering coons and other "varmints" on the island.

Gin Pon, a Chinese, who was convicted of murdering Lee Tong in Spokane, has been denied a rehearing by the supreme court, and will now be sentenced to hang, unless there should be an appeal to the United States supreme court.

A sawmill and box factory is being erected near the Great Northern depot in Wenatchee. This location will be convenient for fruit shippers this season as they can unload their fruit, and, without going out of the way, take on a load of boxes for the return trip.