

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Senators Gave Their Views to Senate Subcommittee.

MEXICO FAVORS D'INGLEY BILL

Before the Senate Asking Admission to Introduce Bread Foods Into the Orient.

Washington, April 17.—Senator Gorman has introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to introduce and popularize the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of the Orient. It provides that the commission shall consist of five persons, to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, to be known as the bread-foods commission of the United States, and to be under the direction and control of the secretary of agriculture. The commission shall ascertain and from time to time report to the secretary of agriculture the best modes of introducing and popularizing the bread foods of the United States among the peoples of the oriental countries. The salary of the commissioners shall be \$5,000 a year, and the commission is authorized to employ a secretary at a salary of \$3,000, and \$30,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission in the execution of its work. Hansbrough's measure is designed to further the work of extending the trade of the United States with China and Japan, and was suggested by the letter recently received to him by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, on the subject of trade with the Orient.

TARIFF SUGGESTIONS.

Senators Gave Their Views to the Senate Subcommittee.

Washington, April 17.—The Republican subcommittee of the senate committee on finance held an all-day session in the capitol to afford an opportunity to other senators to make suggestions on the tariff bill. Among the senators who called and had conferences with the committee were Messrs. Quay, Wall, Elkins, Platt, Wellington, Perkins, Shoup, Pritchard, Baker and Harris of Kansas.

Senator Quay urged a rate of duty on carpets and matting, which would secure protection to the industries of his country against the products of China and Japan.

Senator Perkins was given an extended hearing on the fruit schedule. He presented the committee with samples of both California and foreign currants and raisins, and asked for an increase of the rate on Zante currants, bringing it up to 2½ cents per pound. He also suggested a duty of 1 cent a pound on oranges and lemons, instead of three-fourths of a cent, as fixed by the Dingley bill.

It was suggested to Mr. Perkins by some of the members of the committee that the fruit schedule had already been attacked, and the rates charged to be too high, but the California senator defended for thorough protection.

Mr. Perkins suggested a substitute schedule on beet sugar, providing for a duty of 1 cent a pound on sugar testing 90 by the polariscope and increasing to 2½ cents for the 90 per cent test. The committee promised to give this matter due attention, but gave no further indications of the probable result of its deliberations.

A more pronounced favorable reception was given to a suggestion for a drawback duty on imported tin cans, in which fruits and salmon are exported. This suggestion appeared to meet with favor.

Senator Sewall's suggestions pertained to almost the entire list of New Jersey manufactures, and he filed briefs bearing upon all of them. He presented a request of the silk manufacturers for a uniform 50 per cent ad valorem duty.

Senators Baker and Harris asked for a duty of \$2 per ton on gypsum, and for a decrease of the duty proposed on Mexican cattle. They reported that there were immense beds of gypsum in the West, sufficient to supply the wants of the entire country. With reference to cattle importations, they represented that the cattle were needed to consume the grass crop of the West, and that it was more economical to move the cattle than the grass.

Senator Elkins and Senator Wellington appeared in support of the Dingley tariff rate on coal, which there is an effort to have reduced.

During the day, a number of the Republican senators from the intermountain states met to agree upon a plan of co-operation. They reached no definite conclusion, except to stand together in their demands on wool, hides, cattle, lead ore and other Rocky mountain products.

The Indian Bill.
Washington, April 17.—The senate spent today considering the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Early in the session the proceedings were made executive, and when the doors were open again to the public, the Indian bill again came up. The pending question was on the committee amendment opening the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah to public entry.

ACCIDENT ON THE YANTIC.

A Gunner Blown to Atoms and Two Others Injured.

New York, April 19.—The Herald publishes the following special correspondence from Montevideo, Uruguay: When the United States steamship Yantic was at stationary target practice at Chico bank, La Plata river, about seventy-five miles southwest from Montevideo, a sickening accident occurred. The required shots had been fired from the 60-pound rifle on the forecable and the eight-inch rifle forward. Three shots had been fired from the nine-inch smoothbore muzzle-loader, and only one more shot was required from this last gun to complete a very successful target practice.

The nine-inch gun was then loaded. On account of the narrowness of the Yantic and the smallness of the gun ports it is necessary for a man loading the gun to lean out of the port, clasping one arm about the muzzle of the gun and work the sponge and rammer with the other arm, partly exposing his body in front of the muzzle. The bore had been sponged out with the sponge, freshly dampened in the division tub, and the charge of eleven pounds of black powder had been rammed home by P. Murphy, a seaman, assisted by O. Gormansen, another seaman, on the other side. C. Hayden, the coxswain, was holding his thumb on the vent in order to prevent the air from reaching any lighted fragments of the previously exploded cartridge that might have remained in the chamber.

Apparently none of the precautions extinguished the burning bits of cloth, for the cartridge exploded while Murphy was withdrawing the rammer and he was blown off the boat. No trace of him was found, although boats were instantly lowered and search made. Gormansen lost an eye and was seriously injured and one arm was broken. Hayden's hand was badly burned, and the upper half of the port was shattered. After the accident the Yantic returned to Montevideo.

GRANT MONUMENT.

Work on the Structure Is Practically Completed.

New York, April 19.—Speculators are actively canvassing the houses along the line of the Grant monument parade, endeavoring to secure window privileges. In many cases entire houses have been secured and permits for erecting stands in front of them obtained. It is estimated that the stands to be constructed will seat at least 75,000 persons.

The Grant monument is now completed, the only work remaining to be done being the polishing of the marble and the brushing of the bronze doors. The armored steel case containing General Grant's body will be opened so that the coffin can be taken out.

It is officially denied that any of the rivets which fastened the covering of this casing were sold by workmen as souvenirs. The rivets were not removed, as the workmen simply drilled through the top of them, which was all that was necessary to open the case. The steel case is to be disposed of at the will of Colonel Grant. It will probably be destroyed.

Carelessness Caused a Death.

Chicago, April 16.—Policeman Krafts accidentally shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Lottie E. Jacobs, last night while cleaning a revolver. The bullet entered Miss Jacobs' left arm near the elbow, followed the bone upwards and pierced the heart. The woman fell to the floor dead and Krafts, not waiting to learn the extent of her injuries, rushed from the house in search of a physician. In the meantime the police had been notified, and when Krafts was confronted by Captain Barr, then for the first time he learned that the woman was dead, and it was all that Captain Barr could do to prevent the man from killing himself. The couple were to have been married soon.

Hit by a Spent Bullet.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 19.—Francisco Navarro, 10 years old, is dying at the United States Indian school from a gunshot wound inflicted under extraordinary conditions. Two miles down the valley from the Indian school Deputy Sheriff Alexander Allan and a party were rabbit shooting and a stray bullet from Allan's rifle, after covering all this distance, passed over the three-story school building and fell among sixty school children who were playing on the campus. It struck the boy Navarro below the heart.

A Priest Asphyxiated.

Reading, Penn., April 19.—Father Phillip Berseford, rector of St. Joseph's (Catholic) parish, was found dead in bed in the parsonage adjoining the edifice this morning. Death was due to suffocation from illuminating gas. His age was about 50 years. The gas was discovered pouring from a jet partly turned off. The supposition is that death was the result of an accident.

Gasoline Stove Exploded.

Riverside, Cal., April 19.—Word was received today from Corona that a young child of a family named Francisco burned to death there through the explosion of a gasoline stove.

THE FLOOD DISTRICT.

A Serious Break Has Occurred in the Louisiana Levee.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 19.—The levee at Biggs, in Madison parish, four and a half miles below Delta, La., broke at 10 o'clock tonight. The crevasse was 120 feet wide twenty minutes after it gave way. Delta is directly opposite Vicksburg. The Queen & Crescent route train dispatchers' office reported the break at 12 o'clock tonight. The news was sent to Delta at once, the operator being roused out of bed, and the message of warning sent along the line of the railroad. The levee is a great one, and has been engaging special attention of the authorities for weeks. Several hundred convicts have been employed upon it in addition to other laborers, and so greatly had it been strengthened that only today the belief was confidently expressed by men living beside it that it would hold. The disaster will be a great one.

The situation along the Louisiana levees across the river for fifty miles above and below this city dwarfs every other feature of the flood problem into temporary insignificance. The rise shows no sign of diminution, and the remaining levees are actually in danger of being overtopped by the water now pouring out of the Yazoo basin in a sheet twenty-five miles wide for a distance of ten miles opposite this city.

In spite of the evident danger and of the repeated warnings of the weather bureau, very few persons are removing stock to the highlands, though 100 head of mules were brought to this city tonight from Sparta plantation, in Louisiana, ten miles above here. At several points the water has reached the top of the levee and is being held back by sacks and lumber.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

Western Senators Combine to Secure Important Changes.

Washington, April 19.—Western senators, after several conferences, have reached an agreement to stand together for important changes in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill. The senators most prominently identified with the movement are Messrs. Mantle, Carter, Shoup, Warren and Burrows. They have not only agreed upon a line of amendments, but have decided to insist on their inclusion in the bill. The meetings have also been attended by many prominent woolgrowers.

The proposed amendments are directed mainly to closing the many loopholes for evasion and fraud which wool men agree abound in the Dingley law, and were also found in the McKinley law. An amendment was agreed upon providing that an additional duty of 4 cents a pound should be levied upon skirted wools and wools, as imported in 1890, and prior to that time.

The principal change, however, to be proposed is upon wool and camel's-hair of the third-class. The Dingley bill proposes an ad valorem duty of 32 and 58 per cent, respectively, upon wools of this class valued under and over 13 cents per pound. It is proposed now to strike out the Dingley bill clauses relating to third-class wools and to insert instead the following:

"On wools of the third-class and camel's-hair of the third-class, the value of which shall be 8 cents or less per pound in the wool markets of the United States, the duty shall be 5 cents per pound, and on all wool and hair of this class, the value of which shall not exceed 8 cents per pound in the general markets of the United States, there shall be an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound for each increase of 1 cent per pound in the value thereof."

SPAIN FORCED TO GIVE UP.

Withdrawal of Her Army From Cuba Will Soon Begin.

Washington, April 19.—According to information received from trustworthy sources here the withdrawal of at least a part of the great army Spain has maintained for several years in the island of Cuba will begin when the rainy season sets in within a few days. The initial movement will be the departure of 10,000 Spanish troops from Havana for Spain, and within a short time 30,000 troops, it is understood, will withdraw. The Spanish insist positively that it means only that little or nothing of the insurrection remains; that Gomez has only about fifty or 100 followers, and to watch these under conditions in which the campaign has been necessarily conducted, a few thousand are quite as effective as the 180,000 men now in Cuba.

The Cuban contingent, on the other hand, insists that the Spanish financial resources are exhausted and the troops are to be withdrawn because of lack of money to keep them in service.

Chinese "Actors" Will Be Admitted.

Washington, April 19.—Secretary Gage has instructed customs officers at Pembina, N. D., to admit the 150 Chinese who are en route to the Nashville exposition. This action is taken on instructions of the director-general that their admission is necessary, under concessions made to exhibitors and others.

Struck for More Wages.

Patterson, N. J., April 19.—Having been denied an increase of wages, 500 employes of the Kearney Foot File works struck today.

TEST OF STRENGTH.

Republicans Refer Resolution of Vest's by a Majority of One.

Washington, April 16.—The first skirmish on the tariff occurred in the senate today. It was followed by a vote which served as a test of strength of the various elements of the senate. The vote occurred on a motion by Morrill, chairman of the committee on finance, to refer a resolution by Vest, one of the Democratic leaders of that committee. This made an issue between the two leading elements of the senate. Aside from this, the resolution was in the nature of a criticism of Secretary Gage, and declared illegal his recent order relative to goods imported after April 10, when, according to the retroactive clause of the pending Dingley bill, the new tariff rates are to apply. Morrill's motion prevailed by the close vote of 24 to 23.

The affirmative vote was given by Republicans, including one silver Republican, Mantle. The negative vote was made up of Democrats, Populists, one Republican—Chandler—and two silver Republicans—Pettigrew and Cannon.

Prior to the vote a breezy discussion occurred on several phases of the tariff. Morgan endeavored to have a time fixed for the final vote on his Cuban resolution.

Hoar objected, and Morgan gave notice that the resolution would be pressed until a vote was reached.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. It afforded Gorman an opportunity to speak of the disorganized condition of the senate. The president had stated in his inaugural address that the condition of the country required the strictest governmental economy. And yet it was proposed to pass appropriation bills aggregating more than \$73,000,000 without consideration of a duly organized committee of the senate.

Gorman said that careful consideration of these bills might lead to their reduction by \$10,000,000.

Appropriations were piling up, increasing and doubling within the last twelve years, until the stupendous figure of \$1,000,000,000 for a single congress had been reached. It was time to call a halt in these vast expenditures. There should be a limitation of expenditures on the navy and on fortifications, now that an era of peace appeared to be at hand. It was time, too, to limit the expenditures on rivers and harbors.

Gorman said the Democrats could do no more than call the attention of senators on the other side to the urgent need of retrenchment. The senate should enter upon a thorough and complete consideration of these appropriation bills, so that no charge of extravagance could be raised.

The formal consideration of the Indian bill was then proceeded with. The committee amendment opening the Uncompahgre Indian reservation to public entry led to a long contest. A point of order was made against it by Jones, of Arkansas, and, pending the decision, the senate, at 5 P. M. went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Our Exhibit at Paris.

Washington, April 16.—The first step toward the acceptance of the invitation from France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900 has been taken by the government in the following action:

Senator Mason, of Illinois, offered in the senate a joint resolution accepting the invitation and providing for the appointment of a commissioner-general, an assistant commissioner-general and nine scientific experts. The sum of \$70,000 is appropriated to meet the expenses of the exhibit. The salary of the commissioner-general is fixed at \$10,000 a year; of the assistant commissioner-general at \$7,500, and of the nine experts at \$1,500 a year each.

Urged by the President.

Washington, April 16.—The president today sent a message to congress urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition.

A NAVAL INNOVATION.

Government Will Build - Tank for Testing Models of Warships.

Washington, April 16.—An experimental tank in which miniature warships will be tested will soon be constructed at the Washington navy-yard. The tank is the first of the kind in this country and the largest under cover. Its dimensions approach those of the big drydocks, and its depth will be sufficient to float any of the smaller cruisers. On all sides it will be covered. It will be 500 feet long, 50 feet across and 14 feet deep.

Running across and close to the water will be a carriage upon which will be attached a dynamometer to register the resistance due to towing a model through the basin. Models, varying in length from ten to twenty feet, of every new ship will be attached to this machinery and drawn through the water, when the wave motion will be noted and the resistance carefully calculated. The models will be plain affairs and constructed only with a view to presenting closely the actual lines of the ships.

Through these experiments it is estimated that the plans of all the proposed vessels can be improved, and valuable information gathered.

WOULD TAKE THE PLANTS.

Senator Chandler's Scheme to Get Battle-Ship Armor.

Washington, April 15.—Senator Chandler today introduced bills empowering the secretary of the navy to take possession of the armor plants of the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies. There are two bills, one applying to each institution, the provisions being the same in both. Senator Chandler says it is contemplated that only the Bethlehem works be taken, unless in case of necessity.

The principal section of the bill authorizes and directs the secretary of the navy to forthwith take possession of such land, buildings and machinery as constitute the armor-making plants of the two companies. He is directed to hold and use such land, buildings and machinery for a period of time sufficient to enable said secretary to manufacture at the works embraced in said plant or such proportion as he may see fit armor-plats necessary for the completion of the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, now in process of construction for the United States, and thereafter to return the possession of said land, buildings and machinery to said Bethlehem Iron Company to be held by said company as its own property as if the taking hereby authorized had not been made, and the aforesaid taking, holding and using of said land, buildings and machinery by said secretary for the purpose named, shall be deemed taking thereof, for the public use of the United States under obligation to make just compensation therefor in accordance with the fifth amendment to the constitution.

The bills provide for the adjudication of any claims against the government by the court of claims, whose judgment in the case shall be final.

These measures are the sequel to the recent efforts of the navy department to secure bids from the Carnegie and Bethlehem works for armor plate within the rate specified by congress, \$300 a ton.

A BULL RETALIATES.

The Unexpected Wind Up of La Gran Fiesta De Yuma.

Yuma, Ariz., April 15.—La Gran Fiesta de Yuma wound up last night with Wild West sports and Spanish bullfights, which constituted a crowning feature of the five days' revelry. The feature of the show which drew the crowds was the Spanish bullfight, headed by the renowned fighter, Captain Carlos Garcia, from Juarez, Mexico.

Captain Garcia and his troop of toradors and picadors, including La Carlota, a female bullfighter, displayed wonderful skill in fighting the fierce animals, but a magnificent bull proved himself invincible, and before he was dispatched in the third fight in which he was used, he caught Captain Garcia and ripped open his jaw. His wounds may prove fatal.

After going and badly mutilating Garcia, the bull, stung to frenzy by the torments of toradors and picadors, charged full at the bull pen, and though it was strongly built, after several desperate attempts, he smashed a panel of the pen and charged into the grounds which were filled with people. Many were injured. The roulette table, stacked with gold and silver coins, was tossed high in the air and the money scattered in the dust. Straight through the main street of Yuma went the bull, but fortunately no more people were in the way. After a long chase and hard work the bull was captured.

A LETTER FROM GAGE.

The Secretary's Explanation of His Recent Customs Order.

Washington, April 15.—A letter from Secretary Gage was received today by the senate responding to a resolution of inquiry as to the orders issued to customs officers to delay liquidation of entries made of merchandise arriving after April 1 last.

The secretary explains that the order is in accordance with the authority conferred on him by law. Following the reading of the letter, Vest of Missouri presented a resolution declaring that the order is "without authority of law and in violation of the statutes and customs regulations governing the payment of import duties at the port of entry where the same may be collected. Davis, Republican, of Minnesota, chairman of the foreign relations committee, gave notice that on next Saturday he would move that the senate go into executive session to take up the arbitration treaty.

Morgan closed his Cuban speech today. He said he hoped to get a final vote on the resolution recognizing a state of war in Cuba at an early date. The bankruptcy bill was then taken up, and Senator Lindsay spoke in favor of it.

An Indemnity Appropriation.

Washington, April 15.—The president has decided to recommend to congress the appropriation of an indemnity for the killing by a mob of lynchers of three Italian citizens at Hahnville, La., August 8 last.

Assistant Secretary of War.

Washington, April 15.—It is understood the president has selected James Martin, of Brattleboro, Vt., to be assistant secretary of war.