

TARIFF BILL VOTED DOWN.

Motion to Take Up the House Measure Again Defeated in the Senate.

This Time by a Vote of Thirty-Three to Twenty-Two.

Democratic Votes All Cast Against the Motion, and Were Backed by Five Republicans and Five Populists—An Animated Scene During the Proceedings—Doings in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—There was quite an animated scene in the Senate to-day over the second attempt to have the House tariff bill taken up for consideration, notwithstanding the defeat of that proposition on the 15th of February by a vote of 21 to 23.

Morrill (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

Teller (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Teller (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Teller (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Kyle, Lindsay, Mantle, Martin, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—23.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Teller (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Teller (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Teller (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Teller (Rep.) of Colorado took offense at what he said was an attempt to read the silver men out of the party. He notified the Senator that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

When the vote was announced Morrill stated that he did not think it becoming of him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a minority in the Senate.

Stewart (Pop.) of Nevada declared the existence of the slaughter-house for half of a century at our doors by a Government incapable of governing Cuba is something that we ought not to tolerate.

Call (Dem.) of Florida submitted a table showing that the Spanish forces in Cuba had lost thousands of men in this war. He was tired, he said, of hearing resolutions of sympathy. "Let us," he exclaimed, "act like men. If it be true that this is an imperial Government with a chief magistrate possessing absolute powers, I am in favor of Congress establishing a Government of the people. I at least shall ask that something practical and positive shall be done—something becoming the character of the American people."

The subject went over till to-morrow. Squire (Rep.) of Washington, from the Committee on Fortifications, reported his amendments to his bill for fortifications and other defenses, and it was placed on the calendar.

The Senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The House to-day entered upon consideration of the first contested election case in which there was a division of the Elections Committee upon the finding—that of Van Horn-Tarsney, from the Fifth District of Missouri.

This was, beside the division of the committee on political lines, the separation of one of the members of the majority, Taylor (Rep.) of Ohio, from the recommendation made by it that the contestant, Van Horn, be seated instead of Tarsney, who now occupies it. He agreed with the minority, which did not express an opinion, but recommended that the case be reopened for a count of the ballots in the disputed precincts in Kansas City, where the frauds were committed upon which action the majority based its recommendation.

The adoption of the committee recommendation was advocated by Strode (Rep.) of Nebraska in a speech of nearly two and a half hours, in which he set forth in detail the extent and character of the frauds committed, and contended that the conditions were such that the returns from the precincts in question could not be purged of the taint of fraud, but, as the committee had found, must be rejected entirely.

Taylor defended his position in an hour's speech, which held the attention of the House throughout, and at the close of which won him many encomiums from the older members. He contended that the fraudulent ballots could be segregated from the honest ones, and that it was the duty of the House to have this done before passing upon the contest. He admitted his belief that if the count was made as he recommended, it would result in demonstrating the fact that Van Horn had received a majority of the legal votes cast.

Before taking up the election case, the House passed the Indian appropriation bill without further discussion. The paragraph relating to the purchase of the title of the Ogden Land Company to lands in the Allegheny and Cattaraugus Indian Reservations in the State of New York had been stricken out by unanimous consent.

Dingley (Rep.) of Maine called up the bill introduced by him and unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means relating to the fur seal industry. It directs the President to enter into negotiations with the Governments of Great Britain, Russia and Japan, or either of them, for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the fur seal industry in all its bearings, and to report what, if any, additional regulations are necessary for the preservation of the fur seal herd.

The House, at 5:05 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow, with a prospect of spending a day or two in the further discussion of the election case.

SEA COAST FORTIFICATION.

Report Submitted to the Senate by the Committee in Charge of the Matter.

Recommend an Expenditure of Eighty Millions of Dollars.

Dr. Jameson, Who Led the Transvaal Raid, Arrives in London—Arrested in the Police Court and Released Upon Bail in the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds—Fourteen Others Who Took Part in the Raid Also Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Squire, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Fortifications, to-day submitted the report of that committee on the bill before it to the Senate. The questions involved have been under discussion for several weeks, and many of the chief officers of the army and navy have been before the committee on the subject of some adequate measure looking to the thorough fortification of our sea coast.

It is set forth that in the cities clustering about New York there is property valued at \$4,000,000,000 within reach of the guns of a hostile fleet flying in the upper bay of New York. Not one-tenth of the necessary defenses for that port have been completed, although its harbor is better protected than any other in the United States.

The aggregate value of destructible property exposed at the twenty-seven principal seaports of the country, not including those of the great lakes, is \$10,000,000,000. The contrast between the cost of preparations and the cost of war itself, says the report, is one of the principal considerations urged by the committee. It is an anomalous state of affairs that this great nation, encircled by a chain of foreign fortresses near its shores, is without the means of resisting an attack from any one of them.

Although appreciating the strength of the navy, the committee says it would be unsafe to rely exclusively upon that arm for means of defense. The very existence of the navy would be imperiled in case of war with any great Power without the support which would be afforded it by land defenses. It was clearly shown by a distinguished Admiral that the expenditure for coast defenses, as compared with that for the navy, should at present be in the ratio of one and a half to one, and that the ratio should be increased in favor of coast defenses after the expenditure of \$100,000,000 for both purposes.

The Endicott Board of 1886 estimated the cost of a permanent system of land defenses at a fraction less than \$98,000,000, and since that day but little more than \$1,500,000 have been expended. The committee having thoroughly examined all the conditions, the changes in the law requiring but eight hours' labor a day, etc., find that the amount desirable for fortifications and armament will be more than originally calculated by the Endicott Board for the whole work of land defense.

The total cost of fortifications, including purchase of sites, is estimated at \$61,500,000; the cost of armament, including guns, gun carriages, mortars and carriages, rapid-fire and machine guns, at \$43,796,020. This does not include the Bethlehem contract, already authorized by law, nor estimate of the cost of projectiles and other items which may properly be provided for in the annual appropriation bills. The rapid-fire guns, costing \$2,762,000, were not estimated in the Endicott plan.

The consolidated estimate of all the boards necessary to make the fortifications complete is fixed at \$105,296,020 for permanent works and armament. To complete this undertaking will require not less than a period of six years, and for this reason Congress is urged to begin the construction as speedily as possible.

The scheme of distributing the appropriation from year to year during a period of about eleven years is approved, unless an emergency should arise that may cause the President to order the whole or any part of the amount to be immediately available. As a minimum sum the Chief of Engineers says that \$80,000,000 would provide an efficient defense, but nothing less than this would do. Therefore the committee decided to report in favor of an appropriation of \$80,000,000—\$10,000,000 to be available for the remainder of the current and the whole of the next fiscal year, and thereafter \$10,000,000 per year for each of the next seven years.

The committee also reported in favor of \$2,500,000 for torpedoes. The committee recommends that authority be given the Chief of Ordnance to contract for forgings, carriages, rapid-fire guns and projectiles to the amount of \$1,750,000, to be paid out of the appropriation for the next fiscal year.

admitted to bail in 2,000 pounds each furnished by a bondsman. The transport Victoria, which brought Dr. Jameson and his party from South Africa, left Plymouth yesterday and anchored in the Thames off Purfleet, fifteen miles below London, at 1 p. m. to-day. A tug ran alongside the steamer and took off a passenger and landed him at Frith, two miles above the Victoria's anchorage. Here the passenger, who was supposed to be Jameson, took a train and proceeded to London, where he arrived at about 5 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled outside the station, and as he emerged he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and cries of "Bravo, Dr. Jameson." He was followed by the crowd from the station to the Mark Lane station of the underground railway, being cheered again and again. Arrived at the latter station the passenger was joined by a number of friends, and disappeared from public view.

The enthusiasm of the crowd had been manifested for the wrong man, for the passenger, instead of being Dr. Jameson, was Captain Heaney, an American, who acted as a scout for Dr. Jameson in his filibustering expedition. In the meantime Dr. Jameson and his officers were taken off the Victoria by a police launch, which reached Waterloo pier at 6:30 o'clock. A large crowd had gathered at the pier, and when Jameson and his party appeared they were loudly cheered. The party entered two omnibuses which conveyed them to the Bow-street Police Court. The crowd manifested its approbation of the raiders for the entire distance from Waterloo to the court.

The party was given a most tumultuous welcome by the great crowd that had gathered about the court. In anticipation of Dr. Jameson's arraignment, a large crowd of people, composed principally of members of the aristocracy, assembled in the courtroom before noon and awaited his arrival. Seated upon the bench with the Magistrate were the Duke of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Alington, General Sir St. George, Gerald Foley and Lady Foley and Viscount Chelsea and Hon. Robert Arthur Ward, members of the House of Commons, respectively for Bury, St. Edmunds and the Crewe division of Cheshire.

The prisoners were promptly arraigned before the magistrate upon the formal charge of having made war upon a friendly State. So carried away were the people in the courtroom by their enthusiasm that the magistrate and court officers were unable to put a stop to the demonstration. After hearing evidence briefly the magistrate adjourned the examination for a fortnight, releasing Jameson and the others upon their own recognizance of £2,000 each.

The exact charge preferred against the prisoners was that "the defendants in the month of December, 1895, in South Africa, within her majesty's dominions, without license of her majesty, did willfully prepare a military expedition to proceed against the dominions of a certain friendly State, to wit: the South African Republic, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870."

After bare evidence of the arrest of the prisoners had been submitted and formal statements had been made by counsel relative to the conduct of the case, the magistrate, Sir John Bridge, remarked: "No graver charge could be brought against these men. It is a crime of the highest possible gravity, and must be so regarded by every person who considers the risk of personal liberty and the safety of the country to absent themselves from any place where their presence would arouse public excitement. He further asked them not to assemble together more than they were obliged to do, and to avoid anything that might possibly disturb the public peace. Both requests were remarkable, coming from a Judge of the bench to defendants before him, and shows very decidedly that public opinion was strongly in favor of the accused, and that fears are entertained of a public demonstration."

After deciding on the amount of bail to be furnished, Sir John Bridge addressed the prisoners, begging them to return to their own homes and the sake of the country to absent themselves from any place where their presence would arouse public excitement. He further asked them not to assemble together more than they were obliged to do, and to avoid anything that might possibly disturb the public peace. Both requests were remarkable, coming from a Judge of the bench to defendants before him, and shows very decidedly that public opinion was strongly in favor of the accused, and that fears are entertained of a public demonstration.

SOCIAL EVENT. Marriage of C. P. Huntington's Niece to E. B. Holliday of San Francisco. NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Collis P. Huntington's new residence at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, which was taken possession of by its owner only a few days ago, was to-night the scene of the wedding of Mr. Huntington's niece, Miss Carrie D. Huntington, daughter of the late Solon Huntington, to Edward B. Holliday of San Francisco. The white and gold Louis XV style, where the marriage ceremony was performed, was handsomely decorated with flowers. The Rev. Dr. Frank Clendin, rector of St. Peter's Church, was the officiating clergyman.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, wore heavy white satin, ornamented with point lace. There were neither bridesmaids nor ushers. A seated breakfast, served in the dining-room, followed the ceremony. Included among the guests were A. M. Huntington, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Coley, Mrs. Solon Huntington, mother of the bride, H. E. Huntington, Mrs. Lathrop, George Parsons Lathrop, Mrs. John Sherwood, Edwin Hawley, Miss Lucy Gaylor, Mrs. Holladay, mother of the groom, Miss Requa of California, Miss Edith Saunders and Miss Anne Saunders of Lawrence, Mass., Lieutenant Cresapa of Norfolk, Va., Mrs. Frank McLenden of West Chester and Judge O'D of Washington.

Venezuelan Boundary Dispute. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Venezuelan Commission has received an intimation from the Royal Geographical Society of England, through Clements R. Markham, its President, that all the maps and records of that society will gladly be placed at the disposal of the commission. A courteous reply has been sent declining for the present the offer in view of the willingness already expressed by both the British and Venezuelan Governments to furnish all necessary information.

STARVATION FACING THEM.

Pitiable Condition of Cubans in Towns in Pinar del Rio Province.

One Way the Spanish Hope to Conquer the Insurgents.

Inhabitants Shut Up in Towns in a Starving Condition, and Guards of Troops Threatening to Shoot Down Anyone Passing in or Out—Spaniards Praise the American Navy for Its Vigilance in Preventing Filibustering Expeditions.

HAVANA, Feb. 22 (via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 25).—Special correspondence of the United Press.—Refugees from San Cristobal and Candelaria, towns on the Western Railroad in Pinar del Rio Province, bring news from a region that is without telegraph, railroad trains and regular mails. It is also a province without salt, and in which the inhabitants are shut up in towns in a starving condition, and guards of Spanish troops threaten to shoot anyone passing in or out.

It appears that a battle has taken place, which has not figured in the official reports. It was at San Cristobal, on the 13th. The town had been occupied by the rebels from January 6th to that date. Antonio Maceo had fought with General Luque at Paso Real on one side of the town and later with General Canella on the other side.

Colonel Segura and 600 men had a narrow escape from annihilation on the main road between Candelaria and San Cristobal on the 6th, but no light in San Cristobal has been announced by the Government. An eye-witness of the affair to-day said that a Spanish column, 1,200 strong, under Colonel Hernandez, arrived at San Cristobal on the 13th, supposing that the insurgents had gone further east, for Maceo was near Arsenia. The rebel leader, Zayas, and five of his men were in the town, and 900 of his followers were camped just east of the town. Hernandez came from the west, entering the main street. Zayas and his men ran, firing their revolvers to warn the men of the approach of the troops. Zayas reached the rebel camp and took command. He divided his men into three battalions of 300 men each. Two of them remained at the east end of town and attacked Hernandez's column as they came down the narrow street.

With 300 mounted men Zayas rode around the town and entered in Hernandez's rear, attacking the troops and driving them in between the cross-fire of the other rebel bands. Hernandez fought desperately and used several cannon, but the rebels had him in a disadvantageous position. He fought on, moving slowly along the road east from San Cristobal to Candelaria.

It is said that the road was littered with dead soldiers for the entire six miles to Candelaria. My informant said he saw in the ruins of a house which had been burned on the road the heads of six Spanish soldiers, the bodies having been burned to prevent identification. The rebels burned two large Government bridges on the highway at Cagassa and Rio Honlo to prevent the Spanish cannon from being again taken to Pinar del Rio Province. After Hernandez left the rebels re-entered San Cristobal.

On the 19th the insurgents burned the town of Cabanas, on the north coast, twenty miles west of Havana. The garrison was driven out of the town and the torch was applied. While the insurgents were in the town the gunboat Alerta, which once before fired upon the rebels, shelled the town. That completed the work of destruction. The "Delario de Lar Marina" publishes the following account of the destruction of an insurgent hospital near Bolondron, which is semi-official, since all matter passes through the censor's hands before publication: "Receiving confidential notice that in the plain called Mayea there existed a hospital of the enemy, Count Lersunda went in that direction and ordered an advance of a section of his troops, commanded by Senors Pozo and Gonzales, directed by the scout Ramirez. Hardly had the sentinel of said hospital seen our gallant troops than there were seen coming out of the same eight unarmed individuals, who immediately fled. There were captured a medical case, cartridges, one Manser rifle and sundry effects. The hospital was destroyed and everything that could not be transported."

HAVANA, Feb. 25 (From a staff correspondent of the United Press).—The news of the capture at New York of the filibustering expedition under Garcia caused a sensation here. The Spaniards praise the vigilance of the American navy. Charles Michaelson, the correspondent of the New York "Journal," who was arrested here this morning, has been placed in Moro Castle. Consul-General Williams has visited Captain-General Weyler in his behalf, stating that the case is one of mistaken identity. The prisoners taken at Guantao and Punta Brava Saturday have also been placed in Moro Castle. The rebels have resumed the burning of cane in the province of Matanzas. Three hundred thousand arrobas have been burned on El Trionfo estate at Cabazas. Cane has also been burned on the El Combate estate at San Francisco de Colonia in the same locality, and at the Dolores estate at Santa Dominga in Santa Clara.

J. FRANK CLARKE. But One Flag in This Country. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—General Joe Shelby, United States Marshal of this city, opposes the parade of ex-Confederates in gray uniform with the stars and bars, and the G. A. R. in national uniform in New York on July 4th next, for the patriotic reason that there is but one flag in the United States, and that is the stars and stripes. The colors of the Confederacy, he holds, were buried in Appomattox. Funeral of E. W. Nye. ASHEVILLE (N. C.), Feb. 25.—The funeral of the late Edgar W. Nye was held at noon to-day. Calvary Church was crowded. The grave is beneath a large white pine, and beside that of Mr. Nye's child. Mrs. Nye was unable to attend the funeral.

TRAGEDY IN KANSAS.

Daring and Desperate Attempt to Rob a Bank.

A Director Fatally and the Cashier Seriously Wounded—The Robbers Secure No Plunder.

WARREN (Ark.), Feb. 25.—A daring and desperate attempt at bank robbery occurred here at 3 o'clock to-day. The robbers failed to get any money, but the brave cashier, Mr. Adair, lies dangerously wounded, and T. M. Goodwin, a leading citizen, merchant and bank director, is dead.

There were only three of the robbers, one a tall, red-complexioned, sandy-mustached individual, and the other two, apparently brothers, with black hair and dark-complexioned, round faces, apparently of foreign birth. They have been camped a few miles out from town for about ten days. They have been about occasionally buying horse feed and provisions, and one of them made a deposit of \$25 in the Merchants and Planters' Bank, shortly afterward drawing it out half at a time.

To-day about 2 p. m. they were noticed coming into town, but no attention was paid to them, until they walked into the bank. On entering the bank the one who had deposited and drawn out the \$25 demanded of the cashier to know if he did not pay interest on deposits. He replied: "No," whereupon, with an oath, the robber presented his pistol and ordered the cashier to hold up his hands.

At this time T. M. Goodwin and D. W. Sutton, two directors, were sitting inside the office, and did not pay any attention until Adair, instead of holding up his hands, reached for his pistol lying close by. Then the robbers fired on him, grazing his head and stunning him so that he fell to the floor. Doubtless the robbers thought him dead, and rushed inside to get the plunder. Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Sutton were in their way, and though unarmed, were fired on. Mr. Goodwin fell fatally wounded.

DR. JAMESON.

He Who Led the Transvaal Raid Arrives at London.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Dr. Jameson, formerly administrator of the British South African Company, who led the raid into the Transvaal, arrived in London this evening, was arraigned in the Bow-street Police Court, and was released upon his own recognizance in the sum of 2,000 pounds. Fourteen others who took part in the raid were arraigned with Jameson, and were all