

THE PRESIDENT IN ALABAMA.

Nation's Chief Executive Visits the Town of Tuskegee.

Delivers an Address to the Students at the Normal School.

Pays a Tribute to the Genius of Booker T. Washington, the Founder of the Industrial Institute, Which Has Accomplished so Much Good for the Colored Race in the South.

TUSKEGEE (Ala.), Dec. 16.—The Presidential train bearing the Alabama Legislature arrived at Tuskegee at 6:15 and was followed by the regular and special trains of the Montgomery and Alabama. They marched through the city on their way to the Normal School.

The President's carriage was drawn by four beautiful bays. In the carriage with the President was Governor Johnston, Colonel Foster of Tuskegee and Booker T. Washington. In the other carriages were Mrs. McKinley and other ladies of the President's party, members of the Cabinet, General Wheeler, General Shafter and General Lawton.

At the entrance to the Normal School grounds was a beautiful arch, and decorations of holly, holly, moss and products of the field were in profusion along the road through the grounds.

The President and party first reviewed more than 600 boys and 300 girls of the Normal School, and 200 children of the training school. Each of the boys carried a stalk of sugar cane. The President took much interest and pleasure in the review.

After the procession of students came some thirty floats representing all departments of the school work. Many of these were by way of contrast, one representing the old way of doing things, the other the new way. These floats drew forth tremendous applause.

After this procession all present followed the President to the beautiful new chapel. Only about 3,000 people gained admission. The meeting began with singing patriotic melodies by the students, and was greatly enjoyed by the President and the entire audience.

Booker T. Washington introduced Governor Johnston, who in turn introduced President McKinley. The President said in part as follows:

"Teachers and pupils of Tuskegee: To meet you under such pleasant auspices, and to have the opportunity of a personal observation of your work, is indeed most gratifying. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is ideal in conception, and has already a large and growing reputation in the country and is not unknown abroad. I congratulate all who are connected with this undertaking for the good work which it is doing in the education of its students to lead lives of honor and usefulness, thus exalting the race for which we are here gathered today."

"Nowhere, I think, could a more delightful location have been chosen for this unique educational experiment which has attracted attention and won support even of conservative philanthropists in all sections of the country."

"To speak of Tuskegee without paying special tribute to Booker T. Washington's genius and perseverance would be impossible. The inception of this noble enterprise was his, and he deserves high credit for it. His was the enthusiasm which made its steady progress possible, and established in the institution its present high standard of accomplishment. He has won a worthy reputation as one of the great leaders of his race, wisely known and much respected at home and abroad as an accomplished educator, a good orator and a true philanthropist."

"What steady and gratifying advances have been made here during the past fifteen years a personal inspection of the material equipment strikingly proves. The fundamental plan of the original undertaking has been steadily followed, but new features have been added; gaps in the course of instruction have been filled in; the patronage and resources have been largely increased, until even the legislative department of the State of Alabama recognizes the worth of the work and of the great opportunity here afforded."

"From one small frame house the institute has grown until it includes the fine group of dormitories, recitation rooms, lecture halls and workshop which have so surprised and delighted us today. A thousand students, I am told, are here cared for by a hundred teachers, together forming with the preparatory department a symmetrical scholastic unit which has been called a model for the colored schools of the South. Certain it is that a pupil bent on fitting himself or herself for mechanical work can here have the widest choice of useful and domestic occupations."

"One thing I like about this institution is that its policy has been generous and progressive. It is not so self-centered or interested in its own pursuits and ambitions as to ignore what is going on in the rest of the country, or make it difficult for outsiders to share the local advantages. I allude especially to the spirit in which the annual conferences have been held here, by leading colored citizens and educators, with the intention of improving the condition of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. Here, we can see, is an immense field, and one which cannot be too soon or too carefully cultivated. The conferences have grown in popularity, and are well calculated not only to encourage colored men and colored women in their individual efforts, but to cultivate and promote an amicable relationship between the two races—a problem whose solution has never more needed than at the present time. Patience, moderation, self-control, knowledge, character, will surely win your victories and realize the best aspirations of your people."

NO INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANK.

The House Administers a Death Blow to the Project.

Votes Adversely by a Large Majority on the Bill to Incorporate It.

The Measure to Extend the Customs and Revenue Laws of the United States Over the Hawaiian Islands Passed in the House Without Opposition—Carries With It the Civil Service Laws Relating to Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The bill to incorporate the International American Bank was buried by an overwhelming adverse majority of the House today. The debate upon the measure, which opened yesterday, was concluded today at 3 o'clock. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, made an argument in its support. The other speakers to-day were Mr. Bell (P.) of Colorado, Mr. Dingley (D.) of New York, Maxwell (P.) of Nebraska, Maddox (D.) of Georgia, and Swanson (D.) of Virginia in opposition. The vote by which the bill was defeated stood 106 yeas to 148 noes.

The bill to extend the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands was passed without opposition. The bill, Mr. Dingley explained, carried with it the civil service laws relating to appointments in the customs and revenue service in Hawaii.

Some miscellaneous business, including the passage of several minor private bills, was disposed of at the opening of the session of the House today.

The debate upon the bill to incorporate the International Bank was then resumed. Mr. Bell (P.) of Colorado opposed the measure. He took the ground that it was both unconstitutional and against good public policy.

Mr. Sulzer (D.) of New York, also antagonized the bill, claiming that it would create a gigantic monopoly which would in time regulate interest and exchange rates.

Mr. Barrett (R.) of Massachusetts offered an amendment which provided that the powers granted under the bill should be conferred on any national bank which filed an application with the Comptroller of the Currency in conformity with the general requirements of the bill.

Mr. Ridgely (P.) of Kansas offered a substitute providing that the United States should establish such a bank as the bill created, and that the bank should have a bank in every city and town exceeding in population 2,500, and in every Central and South American country where the United States had a consular officer such officer to be the bank's representative.

The committee amendments were adopted. An amendment to reduce the capital stock of any International Bank authorized under the provision extending the privilege of the bill to others than those named in the bill from \$5,000,000 to \$500,000 was defeated—106 to 107.

Mr. Hill (R.) of Connecticut in charge of the measure, closed the debate. He concluded with a glowing appeal to the House to pass the bill in the interest of American commerce and American industries.

An amendment offered by Crupacher (R.) of Indiana, providing that the property of the International Bank should be taxed the same as the property of national banks, was adopted.

The Barrett and Tawney amendments were defeated, as was the Ridgely substitute.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was taken by yeas and noes. The yeas 103, noes 148.

The Senate amendments to the Army and Navy deficiency bills were non-concurred in, and the bill sent to conference. Messrs. Cannon, Barney and Sayre were appointed conferees.

Dingley then called up the Ways and Means Committee's yesterday to extend the customs and internal revenue laws over the Hawaiian Islands. Dingley explained the necessity for the immediate passage of the act, in order to protect the revenues of the United States.

Bailey (D.) of Texas said that his own idea was that the customs and revenue laws of the United States were extended over the Hawaiian Islands when they were annexed. But the annexation act specifically declared not.

He thought the declaration in that act was unconstitutional. As this bill simply sought to do what he believed had in fact been done by the annexation act, it was proper that it should pass, and pass promptly.

McRae (D.) of Arkansas offered an amendment designed to extend all the general laws of the United States over the Islands. He said there were other laws in Hawaii which should be abrogated besides the customs and revenue laws. Among them were the labor and the land laws.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. Mr. Moody (R.) of Massachusetts offered an amendment to extend the laws of the United States relating to appointments in the customs and revenue service over the islands.

The bill was passed without division. The House then, at 4:20 p. m., adjourned until to-morrow.

A PRINTER UNDER ARREST. He Made an Attack on the British Embassy at Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The police have under arrest Joseph W. Pearson, a printer, 26 years of age, who last night made a violent attack on the British Embassy with bricks, which he flung into the drawing-room, in which members of the family of Sir

TARIFF FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

An Executive Order Signed by President McKinley

Establishing Customs to Go into Effect on the First of January.

Are Based Upon the Report and Recommendations of Special Commissioner Porter, Who Was Sent to the Island Some Months Ago to Make an Investigation of the Subjects of Revenue and Customs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President McKinley, before leaving for the South last Tuesday, signed an Executive order establishing a customs tariff list for Cuba, to go into effect January 1st next. This tariff is based upon the report and recommendations made by Hon. Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner of the United States, who was sent to Cuba some months ago for the special purpose of making an investigation of the subjects of revenue and customs of the island.

The list of articles which may be imported into Cuba free of duty includes trees and plants in the natural state, trained animals, carriages, theatrical properties and similar implements not adapted temporarily for public entertainment; used furniture of persons going to settle in the island; wearing apparel, jewelry, portable tools and instruments, etc., for personal use of travelers entering the island; stone for paving purposes; plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes and other agricultural implements not machinery; quinine and all alkaloids of salts of cinchona bark; hemp, flax and ramie; spun jute for the manufacture of sugar bags; books, maps, etc., for use of schools; coal and coke; mineral, carbonated or seltzer waters, root beer, ginger ale, etc.; also samples of felt, wall papers, and issues, and printing, when in small pieces or of no commercial value.

Export duties on tobacco are prescribed as follows: Tobacco, cigarettes in boxes, per 1,000, ninety cents. Should wrapper and filler leaves be exported in retail packages, the duty on the tobacco export duty leviable on wrapper tobacco shall be collected when the weight of the latter exceeds ten per cent. of the total weight. Tobacco, cut, 100 kilos, \$3.85; others, \$6.30; cigars, per thousand, 45 cents.

In the leaf, and dried tobacco, harvested in the province of Santiago de Cuba, and exported through the custom houses of Santiago, Gibara or Manzanillo, 100 kilos, \$2.20. Tobacco, in the leaf, for cigar wrappers, shall be liable to the duty leviable on tobacco in the leaf, with a surtax of 100 per cent.

The long schedule enumerating the rates of import duty on alimentary substances, animals, cotton, machinery, etc., is summarized in a table which Mr. Porter submits, showing the average per cent. of reduction in the several classes between old Spanish rates and the "minimum rate" column of the tariff for all imports. The table follows:

Class 1, stones, earths, ores, etc., 64.1 per cent.
Class 2, metals, etc., 62.1 per cent.
Class 3, pharmacy and chemicals, substances of, 58.1 per cent.
Class 4, cotton, etc., 63.7 per cent.
Class 5, hemp, flax, etc., 62.5 per cent.
Class 6, wool, etc., 70.4 per cent.
Class 7, silk, etc., 50.0 per cent.
Class 8, paper, etc., 76.9 per cent.
Class 9, wood, etc., 63.1 per cent.
Class 10, animals, etc., 61.8 per cent.
Class 11, instruments, machinery, etc., 60.6 per cent.
Class 12, meat, fish, butter and greases, 61.5 per cent.
Class 13, miscellaneous, 61.8 per cent.
General average, all class, 62.0 per cent.

In commenting upon the schedules, Mr. Porter says: "In reaching changes of rates in the several schedules of the Cuban tariff now in force in Cuban ports in possession of the United States I have been guided by the following considerations:

"First—The necessities of obtaining sufficient revenue to administer the affairs of the island.

"Second—A reduction of duties in those cases where Spain retained in the 'minimum rate' column exorbitant rates, because she could not herself supply the commodity.

"Third—An increase of duty in the schedule relating to spirits, wine and malt liquors, in which the reduction, by the adoption of the 'minimum rate' column, would have been excessive.

"Fourth—Changes of rates that have been suggested by testimony taken for the purpose of encouraging local industry in Cuba.

"Fifth—Changes from specific duties to ad valorem in cases where the former in possession of the United States are in the 'minimum rate' column exorbitant rates, because she could not herself supply the commodity.

"Sixth—Changes in the line of additional reductions, as in the case of 'alimentary substances,' in which many of the rates of duty now in force in Cuban ports in the possession of the United States were found to be unnecessarily burdensome. In this case the aim has been to make the specific rate of duty average not over 25 per cent. from the present market value of the imported commodity.

"Seventh—In those changes of duty consideration has been given to the fact that the Cuban customs under American administration will be collected in United States currency, whereas the Spanish duties were collected in 80 per cent. Spanish gold and 20 per cent. Spanish silver. Rounding duties were therefore, if the old Spanish duties were left unchanged, it would practically mean an increase of 10 per cent. in the tariff. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that the reductions made are in fact 10 per cent. less than these figures indicate. On the other hand,

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Japan's Minister Will Not Commit Himself.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Japanese Minister, Juturo Komura, in an interview, said that he could not commit himself in favor of such an alliance as that suggested by Senator Davis in Paris between the United States, England and Japan.

COTTON SEED OIL.

Effort to Have a Prohibitive Duty Placed Upon It in France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Consul Britton, at Nantes, reports to the State Department that he has been informed that an influential company has been formed in France, and that this company's efforts will be put forth by the minister of the United States to place a prohibitive duty on cotton seed oil at so high a figure that it will be practically prohibitive. The importance of this proposition lies in the fact that nearly all of the oil imported into France comes from the United States.

It is said to be the purpose of the French company to undertake the manufacture of cotton seed oil in France, importing the cotton seed oil from that purpose from Egypt, on the theory that it will then be impossible to dictate to the United States the price of prices in all commodities into which cotton seed oil is introduced.

If the law is enacted, it is suggested by the Consul that the United States should place a correspondingly high duty on sardines, which the United States exports almost exclusively from France.

HAWAIIAN BILL.

Senate Committee Has Not Completed Consideration of Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made some progress to-day with the bill reported by the Hawaiian Commission for the government of the Hawaiian Islands, but adjourned until next Monday without completing the work. Senator Turpie has suggested a great many verbal technical amendments, which are not generally important, but all will require discussion. Many of the suggestions relate to the grammatical construction of the bill, and others to the details of the law itself, and a number of his suggestions on these lines have been adopted.

The most important change adopted to-day is one striking out the provision of the Commission bill which empowers the Supreme Court of the Territory to pass upon the elections of members of the Legislature, and imposing this demand upon the Territorial Senate and House.

Senators Turpie and Mills both made objections to the provision as reported by the Commission, on the ground that it was contrary to the method and an innovation which should not be encouraged. The supporters of the Commission report yielded a controversy to save time and promote the progress of the measure.

Judge Frear of the Commission and a member of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, sat with the committee to-day in an advisory capacity.

Spain in No Hurry to Ratify.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—A semi-official note issued to-day says: "As the American Senate must ratify the treaty of peace before it becomes effective, our Government should wait for the ratification, and not hasten to cede territory which the United States Senate may not accept."

Boycott Declared Off.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 16.—The boycott against the Chicago Great Western Railroad was officially declared off this afternoon.

GOVERNORSHIP OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Scramble for the Territorial Executive Office in Full Blast.

Ex-Minister Harold M. Sewall Would Like to Receive the Appointment.

Prominent Men of Honolulu Confident That President Dole Will be Chosen—S. M. Damon Among the Available Candidates for the Place—Dole Soon to Leave the Islands for Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The steamer Gaelic arrived to-day from Honolulu, and brings the following news from the latter place, under date of December 9th:

Harold M. Sewall, who is President McKinley's representative at this place, is making a fight for the position of Governor. His strength at Washington consists of the friendship of Mark Hanna and Senator Frye of Maine. His strength at Honolulu consists of the indorsement of the Central Committee of the American Union party, an organization which was originally formed for the purpose of aiding the annexation cause. Now that annexation is a fact, many members of the party believe that the organization has ceased to exist, and that the Central Committee, composed of a dozen men, recorded their individual views only, and had no right to bind the rank and file to any future political problem. In fact, one prominent member of the party published a statement to this effect, over his own signature.

Many prominent men do not believe that Sewall will be given the position. They feel confident that President Dole will be appointed, or some other man who has been a resident of this country for years. There is ample material here, and among the available men is S. M. Damon, the present Minister of Finance.

In spite of the discouraging conditions, some of Sewall's friends are hopeful. It is claimed that an effort is being made to secure the indorsement of a large number of native Hawaiians. A petition is now being circulated for that purpose. While Sewall's name is not mentioned, the document reads to the effect that the native Hawaiians desire President McKinley to appoint to the office of Governor any person connected with the recent revolution on the islands. At the same time, the Hawaiians are about to petition France to interfere and restore the monarchy.

President Dole will soon leave for Washington to be present when the Hawaiian Commission presents its report to Congress.

W. A. Kinney will sail on the 27th for Washington, to represent the Hawaiian Planters' Association during the debate upon Territorial matters in Congress. He goes purely as an attorney and not as a lobbyist in any sense. It was deemed best by the planters to have a representative on the ground when the matter affecting the sugar business or traffic is being discussed.

"My mission may have to do with labor," said Mr. Kinney this morning, "but I cannot say that we have any advance proposition to make. I do not understand that the memorial sent by the planters to the Annexation Commission asks for or contemplates a continuation of the penal clause in the contract laws of Hawaii. On the other hand, I understand that the planters desire the abolition of the penal clause in their religious creed forbidding taking of life for any reason whatsoever. This unites them for duty as soldiers, and the Russian Government has been unable to induce any of them to bear arms. Naturally, they were, in consequence, suspected by opponents of the Government and have been persecuted.

The society which addresses the local people was formed in England for the express purpose of taking the Quakers away from Russia and giving them a start in some other country. A colony sent to Cyprus did not succeed. The society wonders if Hawaii would not be a better place for them. It is stated that there is now \$23,000 on hand to the colony of 7,000 souls in reaching a desirable home.

While no action was taken, the proposition was thought well of, and there is every prospect that it will be followed up. From reports it is quite evident that the people would be very desirable laborers and citizens.

Major Charles E. Davis, surgeon of the First New York Volunteers, has been relieved from duty and has been ordered to join his regiment, now at San Francisco. His place will be taken by Major Marshall W. Wood, surgeon of the United States army.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$292,110,671; gold reserve, \$244,874,180.

The gigantic Russian cross heath in the granite rocks of the St. Gothard road, in Switzerland, near the Devil's Bridge, is now completed. It commemorates Suvoroff's victory over the French a century ago.

PEACE COMMISSION.

American Members Leave Paris, Homeward Bound.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The entire American Peace Commission left here for the United States via Havre and Southampton to-night, and sails for New York to-morrow on board the American line steamer St. Louis.

It is learned that Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, has lodged a strongly worded protest with the Commission, which thus becomes part of the records. It begins with saying that "the very noble and gallant General Aguinaldo, President of the Philippine Republic," has honored him with the post of "official representative of the very honorable President of the United States."

Agoncillo then reviews the case at length, saying that at the time of "impending armed co-operation Aguinaldo and the other Philippine chiefs, both the commander of the Petrel, Captain Wood in Hongkong, and the American Consul General, Prat in Singapore, Wildman at Hongkong and Williams at Cavite, acting as the international agents of the great nation, in the moment of anxiety, offered to recognize the independence of the Philippine nation as soon as its triumph was attained."

The protests then recite how Admiral Dewey "by numerous acts" is alleged to have "recognized the autonomist sovereignty of the Philippines," and in picturesque language calls forth the promise of a fulfillment of "the solemn declaration made by the illustrious William McKinley, that on going to war he was not guided by the intention of an extension of territory, but only by the principles of humanity, by the duty of liberating tyrannized peoples, and by the desire to proclaim the unalienable rights with their sovereignty, of countries released from the yoke of Spain."

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Little Doubt That Gompers Will be Re-elected President.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 16.—The fight on President Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor, which was talked of by a majority at the opening of the convention, has not developed any strength. The election of officers will probably be the last business of the convention. There will probably be some changes in the Executive Council, but there is no doubt, so far as can be seen, that Gompers will be re-elected.

It is generally believed that James O'Connell of Chicago and Thomas Frater of Boston will be selected as fraternal delegates to the British Trades Congress next summer. If these selections are made, Donnelly of New York, President of the American Typographical Union, will probably succeed Mr. O'Connell on the Executive Board.

This morning's session was taken up by a fight for recognition between the factions of the Painters' Union, resulting in neither being recognized. The faction which broke off from the main body of the Federation of Labor at Buffalo in 1894 is headed by John Barrett. The other faction is headed by J. H. Sullivan of Baltimore of the "Painters' and Decorators' Union, which was recognized by the convention. The fight opened to-day with the John Barrett faction asking that the Sullivan contingent be barred from the convention. Barrett was allowed to present his side of the case, but a recess was taken without action having been taken.

The convention adopted a resolution again condemning the tobacco trust.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Five Regiments of Infantry Ordered to Prepare for Departure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Orders were to-day issued for the immediate preparation of the following named regiments of regular infantry for service in the Philippines:

Twelfth, at Jefferson Barracks; Twenty-second, at Fort Crook, Neb.; Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Seventeenth, at Columbia Barracks, Ohio, and Fort Sheridan, Ill. In each case the order states that the date of embarkation and point of sailing have not yet been decided upon, and depend upon the transportation facilities which may become available.

"It is impossible," the order reads, "to state the duration of the tour of service of this character at this time, but preparations should be made with a view to at least two or three years' service before returning to the United States."

It is not the intention of the Department to send any wagon transportation.

LATE CALVIN S. BRICE.

Funeral Services Will be Held at Washington To-day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The funeral services of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice will be held at noon to-morrow in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington will conduct the services. There will probably be no pall-bearers. After the services the body will be taken to Lima, O., where it will be interred in the Brice family plot.

Among the messages received by the family were telegrams from President McKinley, Secretaries Hay and Alger, and Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell of Ohio.

Homicide in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—A special to the "Post-Dispatch" from Carthage, Mo., says: John McCrellis, a retired business man, for thirty years a leading citizen of Carthage, shot and mortally wounded W. J. Gilliland to-day. Gilliland is charged by McCrellis with ruining his home. Both families stand high. McCrellis gave himself up, and was released on giving bonds.

A Murderer Executed.

CHAMPAIGN (Ill.), Dec. 16.—Dick Collier of Danville was hanged in the County Jail at Urbana to-day for the murder of Charles Free Bryant at Sidney in September last. Collier's neck was broken by the fall. John Collier a brother of Dick, is serving a sentence in the penitentiary for complicity in the murder, which was brutal and unprovoked.