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THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

California's Great International Exposition to Be Formally Opened To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The California Midwinter International Exposition will be formally opened to-morrow. Great preparations have been made for the event, and the fact that Governor Markham has issued a proclamation declaring a holiday will cause a general suspension of business in this city and in the most important places throughout the State, and will add to the importance of the celebration. The progress of the work on the 160-acre tract in Golden Gate Park, which has been set apart for the fair, has been most remarkable, and so far as the buildings and grounds are concerned everything is practically ready for the opening celebration. There has been some unexpected delay, however, in getting all exhibits in place, though that work, also, is now progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the entire exposition will be complete in a very short time.

To-morrow's celebration will open with an imposing street parade, which will probably be the largest ever seen in this part of the country. It will be composed of regular troops, a brigade of the National Guard, naval reserve, a large number of independent military companies and representatives from all the principal civic societies and commercial bodies. The decorations are very profuse along the line of march out of Golden Gate avenue to the park, and great numbers of people will doubtless witness the procession. A number of speakers, including Director-general De Young, Gov. Markham, James Phelan and Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, will make addresses at the grounds, and there will be other exercises in connection with the event. Music will be furnished by the Iowa State Band. The celebration will close at night with a grand display of fireworks. There is every indication that the weather will be perfect, there not having been a cloud in the sky to-day, and everyone is expecting a most auspicious opening of the midwinter fair.

SCHEME OF LAWYERS.

Two Wily Minnesotans Working for a Share of the Kittson Millions.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 26.—A new litigation has sprung up in the settlement of the estate of the late millionaire Norman W. Kittson, who died in 1888. One suit after another has kept the property tied up until now, when it was supposed to be released by a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The heirs—eleven in number—are now nearly all here with a view of holding a meeting next week to partition the property and are confronted with another litigation. A claim is set up that Mr. Kittson was married in the forties to a French woman named Perry. Soon after his death in 1888 J. B. Brisbin, a lawyer of this city, and L. C. Jewett, of Litchfield, went to the ignorant old woman and, representing to her that she had a claim for one-third interest in the estate as the wife of Mr. Kittson, got her to assign them one-half of her interest on condition of their making good the claim. Subsequently to her alleged marriage relations with Mr. Kittson she married a Mr. Crevier and had a family of children. A week after making the assignment of half of her supposed interest she made an affidavit setting forth that she had been deceived; that she was never married to Mr. Kittson and had no claim whatever on the estate. She has since died, and her children do not only make no claim, but declare that she was never the wife of Mr. Kittson. It is not claimed that any marriage ceremony ever took place, and her brother, who is seventy-eight years old, and Father Ravoux, a Catholic priest eighty years of age, who married her to Mr. Crevier, also testifies that she was never married to Mr. Kittson. The anomaly is, therefore, presented of these men who secured the assignment prosecuting the suit in their own personal interest. They have offered to settle, but the children of Mr. Kittson decline to entertain any proposition looking to that end. The estate is valued at about $3,000,000.

Waters Re-Elected Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—Bertram G. Waters, of Boston, has been unanimously re-elected captain of the Harvard football eleven.

Strange that People Will Suffer.
With dull feelings and the blues when they can be surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator.

BISMARCK AT BERLIN

Enthusiastic Ovation Given the "Man of Blood and Iron."

Cheered at Friedrichsruhe, Applauded at Way Stations and Greeted with a Storm of "Hochs" at the Capital.

WELCOMED BY THE EMPEROR

Who Entertained His New-Found Friend for Half a Day,

Rode with Him to the Railway Station and Kissed the Prince as He Was About to Return Home.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—This has been a great day for Emperor William, Bismarck and the fatherland. The German empire through its length and breadth has been filled with an enthusiasm almost indescribable over the apparently complete reconciliation between its two most illustrious sons. The capital has abandoned itself to a delirium of joy at the affecting sight of the high-spirited young Emperor and the grizzled patriot statesman clasping hands with the utmost cordiality of manner and embracing each other with a heartiness and warmth whose sincerity it seemed impossible to doubt. From Freidrichsruhe to Berlin there was a series of ovations to Bismarck at every station past which his train bore him to the city where the greatest triumphs of his career had been achieved. Beginning with the episode of the presentation of flowers by the young women of the town where Bismarck resides, continuing with the large and excitedly cheering assemblages along the entire route to Berlin and culminating in the grand reception by the immense multitude in the capital, the day was one which must have gratified the ex-Chancellor to his heart's content and fully convinced him of his unshaken hold upon the affections of his beloved countrymen. It was a fitting climax of his declining days and to the long number of wonderful popular demonstrations which have been held during his illustrious career in his especial honor. In spite of all that has been said and done within the past few years, it showed the aged public servant that his name and fame were dear to the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and that in Berlin, which owes so much of her greatness to him, there was none who could outrival him in the estimation of its inhabitants nor rob him of their unbounded love. The Emperor, by the graciousness of his reception to Bismarck, aroused unbounded enthusiasm, and after their meeting everywhere that William appeared the shouts of approval and good will were deafening.

The widespread effect of the reconciliation cannot be doubted. Its full effect cannot, at the present time, be appreciated. It certainly has done a vast deal toward the unity and strength of the empire. Bismarck's age precludes the likelihood of any further active participation by him in German politics, and, perhaps, the most reasonable explanation that has yet been given for the Emperor's initiative in restoring the friendliest relations between himself and the ex-Chancellor is that Germany's ruler recognizes the fact that Bismarck's days are numbered, and he has canceled the past, with all its bitter feeling, before it is too late. Chancellor Von Caprivi has kept himself well in the background during this reception, but from all that can now be observed the event must surely strengthen his position. Those who have been most loudly clamoring for his downfall are disconcerted, and what is left of the opposition to Caprivi seems so inconsiderable as hardly to merit serious consideration.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Departure from Home, Arrival at Berlin and Stay at the Palace.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Amid a perfect storm of "hochs" the "man of blood and iron," the master mind of Germany for many years, set foot in Berlin to-day. He came to cement the reconciliation which has taken place between the Emperor and himself after four years of bitterness. Prince Bismarck's reception was an ovation, such as only Germans can give to a statesman they love. The Prince was evidently pleased with the plaudits of the multitude. Since the visit of Count Von Moltke on Tuesday he has seemed to be a changed man, and has been laughing and joking in his old manner. He also has been able to take long walks in the grounds of his castle, and has personally answered a number of the many telegrams of congratulation which have been pouring in upon the Prince from all quarters since the announcement was made that he had become reconciled to the Emperor.

Prince Bismarck and his family breakfasted at an ealy hour this morning at the castle in Friedrichsruhe, and the family and servants were delighted when they noticed that the Prince had donned a military uniform for the first time in several years. The Prince seemed pleased at his appearance, for the handsome uniform made him look like a giant when compared with the frock coat of civilian attire which he has been in the habit of wearing recently. When Prince Bismarck left the castle this morning he was accompanied by Count Herbert Bismarck and Doctors Schweniger and Chrysander. The whole neighborhood of Friedrichsruhe turned out to cheer the veteran statesman as he departed for Berlin, and six beautiful young girls, dressed entirely in white, presented the Prince with a handsome laurel wreath inscribed: "A Happy Journey." These six young girls also carried baskets of flowers, and they preceded Prince Bismarck's party to the railroad station, strewing the road with flowers, amid the vociferous cheering of the immense crowds which lined the route and did their utmost to make the veteran statesman feel that he had a large share of the hearts of the patriotic Germans. Prince Bismarck wore the uniform of the Magdeburger Yellow Cuirassiers, the corps he loved so well, and whose uniform he has been so frequently pictured as wearing. Over his uniform the Prince wore a heavy fur overcoat, and upon his head was the traditional German army officer's cap. The Prince seemed greatly pleased with the honors extended to him, and shook hands with many of those who gathered at the station to see him off. As the train left the depot the crowd assembled broke out into loud cries of "Auf frohes Wiedersehen."

SCENES IN BERLIN.

The train, engine and railroad depot were gaily decorated with flowers and bunting, and every station along the route to Berlin was decorated and crowded with people who cheered the Prince on his way to the capital. In Berlin itself the people were astir at a much earlier hour than usual, and the streets soon became filled with people in their holiday attire, pressing onward in order to take up the best positions possible along the route which the Prince would follow from the Lehrte or Hanoverian station through the Brandenburg gate and along Unter den Linden to the imperial castle. The Emperor intended to welcome Prince Bismarck in person at the railroad station, but at the last moment was obliged to send his regrets to the Prince, as he was obliged to meet the King of Saxony at another station at exactly the same hour that the Prince was to arrive in Berlin.

All the streets through which Prince Bismarck was to pass were handsomely decorated and the windows of the houses began to fill with people long before the hour set for the arrival of the Prince's train in Berlin. While the crowds on Unter den Linden were waiting the arrival of the Prince they suddenly saw Emperor William, attended by a single aid-de-camp, returning from a ride in the Thiergarten, the largest park near the town, and to the west of the Brandenburg gate. This was at about 11 o'clock, and as the Emperor rode quickly towards the schloss or royal palace he was frantically cheered by the people, who seemed determined to show him how heartily they appreciated the fact that he had become reconciled to Prince Bismarck. The reception accorded to the Emperor upon this occasion was entirely unprecedented and evidently delighted him, for he smiled and saluted on all sides.

Shortly before noon the crowd about the Lehrte station was most dense and remarkable, from the fact that in front of the station as well as upon the platform was a large assemblage of distinguished officers and public officials, all dressed in gorgeous uniforms and all assembled there by special order of Emperor William, who had directed that all the officers of the headquarters staff, the chiefs of the civil and military cabinets and other similar officers should attend the reception of Prince Bismarck in full uniform. In addition there were representatives from nearly every society in and about Berlin and a large force of municipal officers and students. Shortly after noon, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, surrounded by a large and brilliant staff, rode up to the station, where he was heartily cheered. The railroad station was most tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, evergreens and bunting, and red carpets were laid on the platform and down the steps leading from the station. Around the neighborhood of the depot a strong force of military and police guarded every point and kept spaces clear for the most distinguished officials.

THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the train bearing Prince Bismarck and his party entered the station, and as it slowed up at the platform the Prince was seen at the window of his carriage, and was loudly cheered by those who recognized him. This cheering was the signal for an outburst of applause which, being taken up by the crowds outside the station, seemed to be carried throughout Berlin, as it was taken up and carried along from street to street, through Unter den Linden to the palace itself, where the storms of cheering gave notice that he of blood and iron had once more set foot within the capital of the empire he had done so much to create.

When the train had come to a standstill Prince Bismarck came upon the platform, where he was met by Prince Henry and the assembled officers. Prince Henry extended a most cordial greeting to Bismarck, and the latter shook hands with many of the distinguished officers present, several of whom, especially the veterans, were affected considerably at this meeting with the Iron Chancellor once more. After an interval, during which a number of most complimentary little speeches were made, Prince Bismarck was escorted by Prince Henry to one of the imperial carriages which was in waiting at the entrance of the station. As the Prince emerged from the building and was recognized by the people a storm of "hochs" and "hurrahs" arose from the crowd, until it assumed a deafening, roaring sound which could be heard for miles and miles. No man could help but feel proud at such a welcome and at such evidence of a strong hold upon the hearts of the people. Prince Bismarck was the first to enter the imperial carriage, and he took a seat on the right of Prince Henry of Prussia, who followed him into the vehicle. Then, the way being led by a detachment of cuirassiers, their brilliant accoutrements and armor glittering and clashing most musically as they proceeded, the Prince started for the palace followed by another detachment of cuirassiers. The carriage and the cavalry started at a slow trot, most enthusiastically cheered by the crowds lining the streets.

From the windows of the houses along the route followed by the Prince's carriage to the palace and from the crowd of people gathered in the streets showers of flowers were thrown into the carriage, and people shouted themselves hoarse in their efforts to welcome the Prince. But more touching still was the fact that numbers of faces streaming with tears were to be seen among those who gathered to welcome Bismarck back to Berlin, and many of those who shouted the most lustily for the ex-Chancellor did so with their handkerchiefs wet with tears. Prince Bismarck was evidently much moved by the popular demonstration, and it can safely be said that no one, emperor or king, ever received a warmer welcome in Berlin.

AT THE EMPEROR'S CASTLE.

When the procession reached the gates of the castle Prince Bismarck and Prince Henry of Prussia alighted and walked together down the lines of the guard of honor, which was composed of the Garde Hussaren and the Jaeger Garde, which were drawn up there with bands playing and colors flying. The guard of honor and the escort of cuirassiers marched past the two Princes, who afterwards entered the palace, Prince Henry conducting Prince Bismarck into the building with every mark of respect. In the palace Emperor William received Prince Bismarck with great distinction, surrounded by a brilliant staff of officers of the highest rank. The welcome which the Emperor extended to the Prince was extremely cordial, and it was evident that the Prince was much touched at the heartiness in the Emperor's manner. The three eldest sons of Emperor William were present at the reception. At 1:45 p. m. luncheon was served in the Emperor's private rooms, where only three covers were laid—one for the Emperor, one for the Empress and one for Prince Bismarck. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Silesian Cuirassiers. The Magdeburg Cuirassiers, Prince Bismarck's regiment, came to Berlin by the Emperor's order, especially for this occasion, and a detachment of this splendid cavalry regiment was placed on guard in front of the apartments assigned to Prince Bismarck.

After luncheon Prince Bismarck retired to his own room for a rest and Emperor William went for a ride. Prince Bismarck's arrival at the castle was followed by an enthusiastic succession of demonstrations on the part of the people. Thousands upon thousands of people packed the square in front of the castle, singing the national anthem, "Wacht am Rhein," and "Deutschland ueber Alles." The enthusiasm was so great that the Emperor and Empress, the young princes and Prince Bismarck repeatedly appeared at a window, bowing in response to the manifestations, which continued throughout the afternoon. At 3 o'clock Chancellor Von Caprivi, followed by all the Secretaries of State, called at the castle and left their cards for Prince Bismarck.

The Imperial Princess visited Prince Bismarck during the afternoon, and at about 4 o'clock he drove from the castle and visited the ex-Empress of Germany. At 6:15 p. m. Bismarck gave a dinner at which ten distinguished guests, including the Emperor, Empress and King of Saxony, were present. Soon after the Prince left the palace for the railway station. Emperor William accompanied the ex-Chancellor, and they were escorted from the palace to the station by a strong detachment of cuirassiers and by all the members of the general staff, as well as by a number of generals. The Emperor warmly shook Prince Bismarck's hand at the door of the carriage which was to convey him back to his home.

The same scenes of enthusiasm on the part of the populace which were witnessed during the passage of the Prince from the station to the palace upon his arrival here were repeated during the passage of the Prince and Emperor from the palace to the railroad station. On parting with the Prince, Emperor William repeatedly kissed the veteran upon both cheeks, and after the latter had entered the railroad carriage the Emperor turned to Count Herbert von Bismarck and addressed a few words to him, the first in a long while. The Emperor then continued his conversation with Prince Bismarck, who leaned out of the carriage window, bare-headed, in order to converse with his Majesty. The exhibition of good feeling between the Emperor and Prince called forth loud cheers from the persons assembled in the depot, and then the whole assemblage joined in singing "Deutsch ueber Alles."

As the train drew out of the depot there was a perfect storm of "hochs," to which applause Prince Bismarck smiled and bowed. Count Herbert von Bismarck, Count William von Bismarck, as well as Dr. Schweninger, accompanied the Prince back to Friedrichsruhe. Dozens of large bouquets of flowers were placed in the Prince's carriage before it drew out of the depot. Emperor William was loudly cheered on leaving the railroad station and on his way back to the palace.

It is generally believed that the Emperor has been privately informed by Dr. Schwen-

(Continued on Second Page.)

TIN PLATE NOT FREE

An Attempt to Take It from the Dutiable List Defeated.

Wilson's Ways and Means Committee Overruled in an Effort to Reduce the Duty on Cut Diamonds.

HOT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

An Illinois Demagogue Scored by Representative Cannon.

Tilt Between Cummings and Cockran—The Latter Not Inclined to Abide by the Action of the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The only amendment to the tariff bill adopted by the House to-day was one increasing the duty on cut stones, unset, to 30 per cent. ad valorem, and taking rough, uncut stones from the free list and placing them on the dutiable list at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The ways and means committee, which desired to reduce the duty on cut stones from 15 to 10 per cent., was overruled in this matter. An attempt to place tin plate on the free list was unsuccessful. There was to-day, as on the two preceding days, considerable open, plain-spoken opposition to the bill on the Democratic side. To-morrow the special order extending debate three days will be brought in and passed, but consideration of the internal revenue features of the bill, including the income tax, will not begin until Monday.

That the New York Democrats do not consider themselves bound by the action of last night's caucus was evident as soon as the journal was read this morning, when Mr. Cockran continued the filibustering movement inaugurated yesterday by making a point of no quorum. This compelled a roll call, but before it was completed Mr. Cockran changed his mind and withdrew the point.

During the call of committees for reports Mr. Bailey reported back favorably from the judiciary committee his resolution expressing it as the sense of the committee that the Secretary of the Treasury had no authority under the resumption act to use the proceeds of the sale of bonds to pay the current expenses of the government. The consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being to fix Oct. 1 as the date on which the doll and toy schedule should go into effect. Mr. Lockwood offered an amendment to this amendment to increase the duty from 25 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Lockwood's amendment was lost and the Wilson amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson then offered an amendment to reduce the duty on precious stones, not set, from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. He explained that this was to correct a misprint in the bill.

Mr. Payne denied that this was a misprint. He wanted to know if this change was not in the interest of cheap diamonds for the poor people of the land.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, jokingly said that he desired to call the attention of his colleague (Mr. Hunter) to the fact that if this amendment carried his (Mr. Hunter's) speech of thirty years' standing would be destroyed.

Mr. Holman moved as an amendment to the amendment to increase the duty on precious stones to 30 per cent. Diamonds, statuary and paintings were peculiarly articles of luxury, and ought to have a heavy instead of a light tax.

A POP-GUN ATTACKS A CANNON.

Mr. Hunter, at this juncture, got the floor and made a bitter reply to Mr. Cannon's remarks of a few minutes before, which he concluded by saying that in this House he never had been and never would be guilty of the vulgarity and indecency which had, for two years, driven that gentleman into political exile. Hisses and jeers from the Republican side greeted this reference to the incident.

In a moment Mr. Cannon was upon his feet. There was burning flush on his cheek. He had been in Congress for twenty years, he said, while his colleague was serving his first term. His reference to that gentleman's speech had been entirely good-natured. For twenty-five years upon the hustings, he had heard his colleague wrap his coat around him (as he said this Mr. Cannon, in imitation of Mr. Hunter, drew himself up in mock solemnity) and begin by saying he stood for the common people whose clothes were taxed 80 per cent., whose shelter was taxed 50 per cent., while the diamonds of the rich were taxed only 10 per cent. With that text, for twenty-five years, he had stumped Illinois, and concluded, with uplifted eyes, a glowing peroration by saying that not all the blood of the crucified Christ on Calvary could wipe out such infamy. (Laughter.) "And now," continued Mr. Cannon, "the gentleman comes before the House and, as a reference to a remark I made in the fifty-first Congress, in the hurry of a running debate, a remark that was misrepresented all over the country. He does this with the true instinct of an unfair debater. I will not characterize this subterfuge of a weak man." (Prolonged Republican applause.)

Mr. Hunter disclaimed any intention of misrepresentation and withdrew what he had said.

The excitement produced by this incident had hardly subsided before the House was startled and astonished by an impassioned speech from Mr. Cummings reflecting rather severely upon his colleague, Mr. Cockran. Mr. Cummings said he would address himself to the influences at work behind the diamond schedule.

After a few minutes' debate Mr. Cockran got recognition to reply to Mr. Cummings. He did not, he said, think it necessary to offer any explanation of the correspondence that had been read. Its character justified him. There was, however, one feature of the system of taxation that had governed in the preparation of the bill for which he was glad to avow a responsibility. It was to look neither to the oppression nor to the benefit of a class in making up schedules.

"Are you for this bill?" asked Mr. Gear, of Iowa, as Mr. Cockran was about to take his seat.

"I am."

"With the income tax in?"

"The income tax is not in the bill," replied Mr. Cockran, "and it won't be if you on that side don't help to put it in. (Democratic applause from opponents of the income tax.) Upon that proposition," he added, "the majority is about to surrender to the minority who are helping to frame this bill in order to eventually defeat it." (Applause.)

Mr. Holman withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Alderson modified his amendment and offered it as a substitute for Mr. Wilson's amendment to reduce the duty to 10 per cent. The substitute as modified placed the duty on precious stones, cut but not set, at 20 per cent. ad valorem. If set, and not specially provided for, including jewels, set or strung, 25 per cent., and, on all other uncut precious stones, 15 per cent. It also struck out from the free list diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds. The substitute was carried—yeas, 96; nays, 88. As amended by the substitute the amendment was adopted—yeas, 110; nays, 91.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE TIN PLATE FREE

The next amendment was to reduce the duty on tin plate, terne plates and taggers tin from 1 1-5 cents to 1 cent, and to abolish the draw-back, or rebate, provision so that the whole duty paid on tin plate shall be retained by the United States. In support of the amendment Mr. Outhwaite said that tin plate was an article that affected directly every household in the land. It was used in the canning of fruits, meats, etc., for market. His amendment proposed to cut the duty down to 1 cent and also to repeal the rebate provision.

Mr. Dalzell, in reply to Mr. Outhwaite, said that the price of every article manufactured from plate was lower in every city in this country than when the McKinley law was passed. In the establishment of an industry there was no more magnificent monument to a protective tariff than this. (Republican applause.)

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to the amendment to transfer tin plate from the dutiable to the free list. Tin plate, he said, was of more benefit to the people's industries of the country than any other raw material except cotton and wool.

Mr. Coombs, of New York, Democrat, in opposing Mr. Breckinridge's amendment, declared that the Democrats could not afford to throw away the revenue to be derived from tin plate. Tin plate was not a raw material.

Mr. Dalzell offered as a substitute the provision of the McKinley law, imposing a duty of 2 1-5 cents per pound. The debate was continued by Messrs. Dolliver, Simpson, Wanger and McEttrick.

Mr. McAleer sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a petition from carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia protesting against the proposed reduction of duty on carpets.

Mr. Outhwaite made another strong appeal to the Democratic side of the House to adopt his amendment. After some further debate the vote was taken, first upon Mr. Breckinridge's amendment to place tin plate on the free list. Its author attempted to withdraw it, but Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, objected. It was lost—30 to 184.

Mr. Bynum, one of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, urged the retention of the duty of 1 1-5 cents per pound on tin plate as a revenue duty.

Mr. Dalzell's substitute to insert the provisions of the present law was lost. Mr. Outhwaite's amendment was divided, the votes being taken separtely on the propositions to reduce the duty to 1 cent and abolish the rebate provision. Both were defeated.

Mr. Boutelle was recognized and offered an amendment to substitute the lumber schedule of the McKinley law for that in the proposed bill. He sketched the great extent and importance of the lumber industry. Over $460,000,000 of capital was invested, 286,000 men were employed and $87,000,000 were paid in wages. The great strides made in the last decade were confined to no section. The lumber interests had never been adequately protected. He denied that he was making a local plea, although he represented a great lumbering district.

Mr. Oates offered in lieu of the lumber schedule the following substitute: Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber, hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and basswood, 50 cents per 1,000 feet; sawed lumber not specifically provided for, $1 per 1,000, but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates imposed there shall be levied for each side planed 25 cents per 1,000; if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, 50 cents per 1,000; on both sides, tongued and grooved, 75 cents."

To this Mr. Stockdale offered another amendment to amend "lumber, dressed, classed as all heart, $1 per 1,000."

Mr. Shaw made a strong speech in behalf of the great lumber industry of his section and the retention of the present rate of duty on lumber. At the conclusion of his speech, at 5:50, the committee rose.

At the request of Mr. Morgan an hour was set aside to-morrow for the consideration of the lead and zinc schedules. This was agreed to, and the House then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The speakers at to-night's session were Messrs. Martin, McCall, Dunn, Adams, Heiner, Terry, Hartman, Phillips, Haughen and Funston.

Protest of the Tariff League.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The American Protective Tariff League has prepared a protest against the Wilson tariff bill, which is addressed to Congress, and will be sent to that body at once. The league sets forth its several objections to the bill as follows: Because it will reduce wages; because it will give employment to foreigners; because it violently strikes at the protective system; because it is folly to suppose we can buy from foreign countries and still give our own people more employment and better wages; because it will be time enough to capture the markets of the world when we are assured of our own. The passage of the bill, the league's protest declares, will increase and make more permanent the present evil, will lower the standard of living and will rob the American producer of the American markets.

The Gag to Be Applied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Speaker Crisp, Chairman Holman, of the Democratic caucus committee; Representative Fithian, author of the resolution which passed the caucus last night, and Representative Hall, of Missouri, the originator of the income tax plan, conferred to-day as to what course should be pursued in view of the caucus determination to attach the income tax measure to the Wilson bill. As a result of the conference it has been definitely decided that the rules committee are to bring in a rule to-morrow. It is to cover both the question of amending the tariff bill by including the income tax and also the extension of debate for three days.

A Sensible Democrat.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 26.—Dr. Sampson Pope, a candidate for Governor and one of the leaders of the reform Democrats of the State, has come out against the Wilson bill and in favor of protection to American manufacturers.

WHY M'PHERSON FLED.

Wanted to Avoid Voting to Kill the Industries of His State.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, one of the oldest and strongest Democratic members of the Senate committee on finance, left the city for the South some days ago, it is learned, for the deliberate purpose of avoiding the responsibility which will have to be borne by the majority membership of that body in acting on the Wilson tariff bill. Every New Jersey member of the House is up in arms against the tariff bill, as it is well known that the measure proposes to ruin the commercial interests of their State. If Senator McPherson had remained in Washington he would have had to join the opposition to the Wilson bill if he intended to continue in public life. To avoid the responsibility he concluded that it would be best for his health to spend the winter in the South, and Mr. Mills, the free-trade exponent of Texas, was appointed to the finance committee in the place of Mr. McPherson during the latter's absence, as announced last night. The action of Senator McPherson has disheartened the Democrats and materially weakened the bill. It was stated by a member of the finance committee to-day that Chairman Voorhees intended to advocate even more vigorous free trade than the Wilson bill as it stands; that he would make no effort to protect any of the special industries in Indiana, and that it would do just as much good to deposit protests against the Wilson bill in the Wabash river as to send them to either of the Hoosier Senators. Besides, it is said to be a source of irritation to both of them to receive protests from their constituents against the tariff or income bills. Nevertheless, the Journal correspondent has good reason for stating that if it does no good it can do no harm for the idle workingmen, farmers and others of Indiana to express themselves fully to Senators Voorhees and Turple against the prevailing free-trade policy of the party in power.

A MINNESOTA REBUKE.

Attempt to Burn Congressman Baldwin in Effigy for Voting for Free Iron Ore.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.—An attempt was made to-night to burn Representative Baldwin in effigy for voting for the free iron ore schedule of the Wilson bill. A band of music made its appearance near the Merchants' Hotel and a youth appeared bearing a banner on which was a painted figure labeled "Baldwin," with the neck encircled by a noose. A procession preceded by the banner and band started west along Superior street. It had not proceeded far when a man jumped from the crowd on the sidewalk and grabbed the banner As he caught hold of it some one landed a well directed blow on the back of his head. He let go the banner and dropped to the ground. Two blocks further west several men rushed toward the head of the procession and one grabbed the banner, which was quickly torn to pieces This created a lively riot for a few minutes, but a squad of police quickly dispersed the crowd, while the youth who had been carrying the banner was taken in the patrol wagon to police headquarters.

Two Virginians Killed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.—A railroad accommodation train which was standing at a water tank at Waterson, on the suburban air-line was run into by a freight this morning at 5 o'clock. L. Bowman, of Richmond, and Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Portsmouth, Va., were killed and Mr. Brodie, of Warrentown, seriously injured.

PLACED UNDER BONDS

Pugilists Must Return to Florida on Feb. 28 for Trial.

Corbett and Mitchell Forced to Secure Sureties for $5,000 Each and the Others Half that Amount.

ALL ON THE WAY TO GOTHAM

Only $31,000 Reported to Have Been Taken In by the Club.

Members Involved in a Row—Another Fight Proposed—Corbett and Jackson Likely to Meet in London.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—The sports have gone, and this staid old town has relapsed into its normal condition. Some of the pugilists have not left Florida for good, however, unless they profit a good many thousand dollars. They will return next month and answer the charges of fighting and breaking the peace. All concerned in yesterday's fight appeared in court this morning. The cases against Mitchell and Corbett were continued until Feb. 28, and both pugilists placed under bonds of $5,000. They agreed to appear in court here on that day.

Although the hearing was set for 10 o'clock the crowd began to gather around the doorway leading up to Judge Phillips's courtroom at 8:30 o'clock. There were fully three hundred men there when Corbett and Brady arrived at 9:45 a. m. The usual cheers greeted the champion as he stepped from his carriage and ran up the stairs. He went into a little jury room off the court room for a few minutes, and in the meanwhile Mitchell walked in attended by his bondsmen and took a seat on a bench near the judge. The defeated pugilist was bright and cheerful, although he said he was not feeling very well. He complained of rheumatism in his right shoulder, and drew his heavy ulster close to keep out the damp cold air that blew in from the open door. There was a red mark across the bridge of his nose and a large pear-shaped bruise on his left cheek bone, a smaller mark of the same nature being on his forehead. Corbett showed not a sign of the battle, and was as blithe as a lark, although very anxious to get away from the court room in order to start for New York, where he is to appear at Madison-square Garden Saturday night.

The proceedings opened with a wrangle between the attorneys over the disappearance of the legal papers containing the information against the pugilists. It was finally agreed that the case against the principals should be tried, and those members of the Duval Club and seconds and others as accessories brought into court only in case Mitchell and Corbett are proven guilty. The case for the State was argued by County Solicitor Christie and Attorney-general Lamar, while the counsel for the defense were attorneys A. W. Cockrell and John E. Hartridge. The argument was brief on both sides, and at its conclusion the defendants were placed under bond to appear before the Criminal Court on the second day of the next term, which will fall upon Wednesday, Feb. 28. The county solicitor, in his bill of information, charges James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell with engaging in a prize fight on Jan. 25, contrary to the laws of the State, and J. E. T. Bowden, Louis C. Siller, B. F. Blake, C. W. Richardson, Joseph Kendig, Harry Mason, Charley E. Smith, John Kelly, Billy Thompson, Dan Creedon, Thomas Tracey, William A. Brady, Pat Masterson, R. H. McMillan, Jack Dempsey, Al Smith, Jack McAuliffe and Billy Taylor as being present at the fight and aiding and abetting the same.

The amount of bail being stated, the bonds were made as follows: James J. Corbett, $5,000, with C. L. Bucki and T. V. Cashen sureties; Charles Mitchell, $5,000, with F. B. Genover and T. V. Cashen sureties; Joseph H. Vendig, $2,500, with H. Mason and T. V. Cashen sureties; William A. Brady, $2,500, with C. L. Bucki and T. V. Cashen sureties; Billy Thompson, $2,500, with F. P. Genover and T. V. Cashen sureties. As soon as the bonds were signed Corbett, who was anxious to get away, shook hands with his friends in the room, and was especially cordial in his farewell greetings to Billy Thompson and Mitchell, as was also Brady.

CORBETT GREETS MITCHELL.

On the way out Corbett crossed to where Mitchell was seated, and, reaching out his hand, said with a pleasant smile

"Well, good-bye, Charley."

"Good-bye, Jim," said Mitchell, cordially, as he grasped Corbett's hand.

"I'll see you again, old man," remarked Corbett.

"Sure thing," was the reply, and they separated.

It was fully twenty minutes after the departure of Corbett before Mitchell left and walked slowly back to the hotel. "If you know what I think about Jacksonville," he said, "I think it is a mighty good place to go through, and that's what I am going to do. I am