

THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE

MR. PLATT WILL ENDEAVOR TO HAVE THE MCKINLEY LAW RESTORED.

MONIFICENCE OF HIS AMENDMENT TO THE ALCOHOL BILL—MR. SHERMAN FAILS TO HAVE THE MEASURE TAKEN UP.

Washington, April 24.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, will vigorously oppose the bill already passed by the House providing for the repeal of free alcohol for use in the arts and sciences, if it is pressed in the Senate. He has prepared an amendment to this measure striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the McKinley act in its place and repealing the Wilson law. Mr. Platt first and repeating his amendment if he can find a way in which to bring it about.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) moved to proceed to the consideration of the amendment to the tariff bill repealing the provision which allows alcohol used in the arts and for medical purposes to escape taxation.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) appealed to Mr. Sherman to press the motion at this time. It was a can not to press the motion at this time. It was a can not to press the motion at this time.

Mr. Sherman said that he regarded the matter as of the highest importance. It had been recommended unanimously by the Finance Committee, and he would not be deterred by the Finance Committee.

"Admitting that," Mr. Chandler said, "still the Senate from Ohio should give us a little notice. It is a tariff bill, and it opens up the whole tariff question. We should not take it up so suddenly."

"This is a matter," Mr. Platt said, "of the highest importance. We have had no notice whatever of it. The part to which I refer is the Senate two days ago, amendment proposed by Mr. Sherman."

The Senators who oppose it and who desire to make an amendment to it have had no notice whatever, and I do not think that the Senator from Ohio should press the matter this morning. If it comes up to-morrow, we shall be prepared to submit an amendment to the amendment."

Mr. Sherman (Dem., Md.) suggested that Mr. Sherman should give notice that the matter should be disposed of before the appropriation bills were taken up.

Mr. Sherman—in his judgment there is no measure on the calendar more important than the McKinley tariff. The Government is suffering loss day by day to the amount of perhaps thousands of dollars. However, let it be as we all can see. Mr. Chandler—"It is all we can see."

Mr. Sherman—"I withdraw the motion."

100 children.

25 per cent. die under one year of age.

33 1-3 per cent. die under five years of age.

60 per cent. only reach childhood and womanhood.

One out of a thousand dies of old age.

Improper Food, Imperfect nourishment, largely the cause.

Scientists have shown that the wheat berry contains all the food elements required by the human system to nourish and build up a strong and healthy body.

Bring your children up on

CRACKED WHEAT WITHOUT DISCUT

and have them strong and hearty.

An enterprising grocer keeps them. Served free at the great PROPER FOOD EXHIBITION, Broadway and 13th St.

SILVER AN APPLE OF DISCORD.

THE TROUBLE IT IS CAUSING IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

SAID TO BE THE REAL CAUSE OF THE HALL-MONEY AFFRAY, AND MORE OUTBREAKS OF THE KIND EXPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 24.—In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day a Democratic Representative said: "I was not at all surprised yesterday when I heard of the fracas in which Hall and Money figured, so greatly to the disadvantage of both of them. The plain truth is that there is much bad feeling among members on our side, and I would not be surprised to see it culminate in a violent form in the House itself before the end of the session."

"What is the cause of the trouble?" asked the correspondent. "Why, don't you know? It's the silver question, of course. The feeling is more bitter between the sound-money men and the free-silver men on our side than it ever was between the Randall Democrats and the tariff reformers, yes, it is tenfold more bitter, and has aroused personal antagonisms to that degree that there is liable to be an outbreak at any time. In Hall's case the trouble was aggravated by personal differences between him and Money in regard to certain bills relating to the Navy, but that was not the real seat of the difficulty. Ever since Hall went over to the sound-money side he has suffered sneers and personal reproaches and abuse from the free-silver men among whom he formerly stood, and now that his defeat for renomination in his district is inevitable, he feels like a man driven into a corner whose only choice is to resent what he conceives to be insults and to fight. He is personally popular in his district, a large part of which was formerly represented in Congress by his father, and he could be renominated if he would consent to abide by instructions to act for free silver. In fact, he was so advised by the chairman of the Democratic District Committee several days ago, and he replied in substance as follows: 'I will not accept renomination with conditions. Free silver is raising me in the Democratic party.'"

"Now, Hall means everything he says, and he comes of fighting stock," says the correspondent. "In fact, he is the son of a famous fighter of the Navy, and the family has been represented for many years in that branch of the service. One of his brothers, who died a few weeks ago, was a surgeon in the Navy on the retired list, and one of his cousins is an officer of the line, so that he naturally takes an active interest in naval legislation. That, however, is subordinate to the interest he feels in the money question. He has a personal animosity toward Money, and he is not likely to forget the bitter attack made upon him by Money's colleague, De Armond, in a speech in the last Congress and recall Hall's reply, in the course of which he pointed out the fact that De Armond's plurality of 5,600 in 1892 had shrunk to 92 in 1894, while his own plurality of 5,300 in 1892 had shrunk to a fraction less than 1,900 in 1894. Ever since that attack the trouble has been growing more bitter, and it is not only against Hall, but against other Democrats who have taken the same course that he has, and things have now reached such a pass that an explosion may occur in the House at any time."

The correspondent said: "It appears, then, that you and Mr. Springer and Mr. Hyman and other Democratic members of the House were all and somewhat mistaken two years ago."

"How so?" "Why, you must remember how happy you were to see the Democratic party finish its fight over the silver question, and how that issue led to ratification of the National gold standard, whereas the Republicans by postponing the issue would find themselves engaged in the hereafter and most bitter kind of a fight over the question in a Presidential year."

"Oh, yes, that was a miscalculation, I grant, but our trouble has not been the question of anything resembling harmony in the Chicago Convention now seems almost hopeless. I am a bit of a pessimist, but I believe that the United States alone is strong enough to maintain a bimetallic standard, and I have earnestly hoped that we might have a moderate course would prevail in our party. The extreme free-silver men, however, seem to be making a great headway, and the National Convention, if so, there will be no ground of compromise left. I have not abandoned all hope, however, that the honorable and moderate course will prevail, and that the party will be found when the party assembles in convention at Chicago in July."

"Will that solution, in your opinion, result in the renomination of President Cleveland?" "I dare not express an opinion on that subject, and would not do so at all were it not for the fact that I will say, however, that I have not heard any candidate suggested, barring Mr. Cleveland, and the National Convention will have a chance of election. I do not mean to say that he would, but I believe he would obtain more votes than any other name that could be named by the Chicago Convention."

"What about the assertions that the wires are being laid to Mr. Cleveland's nomination?" "Oh, well, you must answer that question yourself if you can do so. You must know as well as I do that the wires are being laid to Mr. Cleveland, and that the rank and file of the Democratic party, and it might not be unsafe to conjecture that the Administration would not do anything to break or retard that sentiment. I have no doubt that Mr. Cleveland would willingly accept a renomination if he felt it to be his duty to do so, and that his friends would do what they could to bring it about."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

FIVE HOURS SPENT IN DISCUSSING THE GENERAL PENSION BILL.

Washington, April 24.—Nearly five hours were given by the House to-day to a further consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the general pension bill. The speakers generally supported the bill, but all criticized one or another of its provisions. Mr. Chilton, of the House, proposed the pensioning of soldiers whose military or naval service in the Confederate Army or had not received an honorable discharge. The speakers were Messrs. Layton (Dem., Ohio), Tracy (Rep., Mo.), Andrews (Rep., Neb.), Burton (Rep., Mo.), Overstreet (Rep., Ind.) and Connolly (Rep., Ill.), and their efforts were marked by no incident of importance.

Bills were passed authorizing the town of Tucson, Ariz., to issue \$100,000 of waterworks bonds; authorizing the free entry into the United States of animals exported for exhibition in other countries; to make Connecticut, Ohio, a sub-part of the United States, and the minority report of the Senate's request for a conference on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to.

The report of Elections Committee No. 2, on the contested case of Cornett against Swanson, from the 10th District of Virginia, in favor of the sitting member (Swanson, Dem.) was presented and the minority report sent until Wednesday in which to present the evening session being for the consideration of private pension bills.

A CONVERT'S ZEAL FOR PROTECTION.

Washington, April 24.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard Representative Johnson, of California, in support of his bill for the protection of agricultural staples and American ships in the foreign trade by authorizing the payment of bounties on exports of agricultural products of the United States, conditioned on their carriage in American vessels.

Representative Skinner (Pop., N. C.) said that he was framing a bill on the lines of that of Mr. Johnson. Since he had become a convert to protection he wanted to see the same measure of protection extended to the field as was given to the sheep. The committee took no action on the matter.

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WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

FOUR AMERICAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE AT SHANGHAI.

ADVOCATING BILLS TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION—A PROBABLE LUNATIC'S ESCAPE IN THE CAPITOL—A RAILROAD MAN'S APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT—AN OUTCOME OF THE DEBTS CASE.

Washington, April 24.—A cable dispatch received at the Navy Department from Acting Rear Admiral McNair, commanding the Asiatic Naval Station, reports that the cruisers Boston and Detroit and the gunboats Machias and Yorktown arrived at Shanghai to-day. No explanation of this unusual congregation of warships was contained in the dispatch, but it is presumed that the Department that Admiral McNair has brought them together for fleet evolutions. The naval regulations require that squadrons shall assemble for maneuvers once every six months. Rear Admiral McNair is expected to be here in a short time.

Messrs. Corliss (Rep., Mich.) and Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) appeared before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to-day in advocacy of their bills to restrict immigration. The particular purpose each has in view is to protect the cities on the Canadian border from the competition of Canadians who come into the United States merely to work, carrying home with them and spending there the proceeds of their labor. It is believed that no action will be taken at the session of Congress on these bills.

Early visitors to the Capitol this morning were surprised by the appearance of a man crawling on all fours along the cornice which surrounds the rotunda immediately above the frieze walk. The cornice is less than two feet wide and about fifty feet above the floor. The man's