THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

M'KINLEY'S BILL CHANGED IN ALL ITS SCHEDULES EXCEPT TOBACCO.

A General Reduction of Duty Made in Most of Them—The Proposed $5 Per Cent. Duty on Tin Plate After July 1, 1891, Stricken Out, Also the Bounty on Silk and Cocoons—Additions to the Free List.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A full meeting of the Senate Finance Committee was held to-day, at which the Chairman, Mr. Morrill, was authorized by a strict party vote to report the Tariff bill with amendments. A member of the committee says that, with the exception of the wool and agricultural schedules, the bill is almost identically the same as the bill of the Senate Finance Committee reported in 1888. No formal report accompanied the bill, nor is it certain that any will be prepared. A statement will be reported to the Senate as soon as it can be prepared, showing the effect of the provisions of the bill upon the receipts of customs as compared with the receipts under the present law and those estimated under the House bill. It is the understanding that the debate on the bill will not begin until about July 1, in order that ample time may be given for study of the bill. The changes made by the committee are as follows:

CHEMICAL SCHEDULE—Tannic acid or tannin, 50 cents per pound (reduced from $1).

Logwood, sumac, hemlock, and other bark dyes, ¼ cent (reduced from 1 cent).

Glycerine (crude), 1½ cents per pound (reduced from 2 cents).

Extract of licorice, 5 cents (reduced from 6 cents).

Alizarine assistant containing less than 50 per cent. of castor oil, 15 cents per gallon (reduced from 40 cents).

Flaxseed and poppy seed oil, 27 cents per gallon (reduced from 30 cents).

Opium containing 9 per cent. or less of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, $12 per pound (increased from $10).

Barytes, unmanufactured, $1 per ton (reduced from $2); manufactured, $5 per ton (reduced from $7).

White acetate of lead, 5½ cents per pound (increased from 3 cents).

Brown acetate of lead, 8½ cents per pound (increased from 2 cents).

Hydrate of potash, 1 cent per pound (reduced from 1½ cents).

Sulphate of potash, 20 per cent. ad valorem (instead of 2 cents per pound).

Sulphate of soda, 20 per cent. ad valorem (instead of 1 cent per pound).

Artists' water-color paints are made dutiable according to class, instead of 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Brimstone and sulphur, not otherwise provided for, are transferred to the free list, instead of being made dutiable at $8 per ton.

Ground sumac 3-10 cent per pound (reduced from ¼ cent).

Muriatic acid and sulphuric acid, not otherwise provided for, dutiable at ¼ cent per pound, are transferred to the free list.

Chloride of calcium is stricken out of the chemical schedule, also printers' composition, and duty will be assessed on its component parts.

Peppermint oil, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of $1 per pound.

Butyric or propylic alcohol, dutiable in the chemical schedule at 10 per cent. ad valorem, is transferred to the liquor schedule, and changed to $2 per gallon.

Blues and chromes, ground in water, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 6 and 4½ cents per pound respectively.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE SCHEDULE—Decorated china, 55 per cent. ad valorem (reduced from 60 per cent.).

Plain white china, 50 per cent. ad valorem (reduced from 55 per cent.).

Earthen, stone, and crockery ware, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 50 per cent. ad valorem (reduced from 55 per cent. and 60 per cent., according to class).

Green glass bottles holding not less than a pint, and demijohns and carboys, 1 cent per pound (reduced from 1¼ cents).

Bottles holding less than one pint, 1½ cents per pound (reduced from 1½ cents per pound and 50 cents per gross, according to size).

Glass and glassware not otherwise enumerated, which in the House bill are covered by six separate paragraphs, are consolidated into one paragraph and include mirrors (small and lenses whether partly manufactured, pay a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem (this is in the nature of a large general reduction).

Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass is reduced ¼ cent per pound.

Ground plate glass is made to pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem in addition to the rate charged.

Spectacles and eyeglasses, 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 50 cents per dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Lenses costing $1.50 per gross pairs or less, 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of $1 per gross.

Spectacle and eyeglass lenses bevelled, 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 75 cents per gross pairs and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

METAL SCHEDULE—Iron ore containing more than 2 per cent. of copper, 40 cents per ton (reduced from 75 cents).

Copper in ore, 2 cents per pound (reduced from 5 cents).

Copper in other forms, not manufactured, 1½ cents per pound, instead of 2 cents.

Nickel and nickel alloy, 8 cents per pound, reduced from 15 cents.

Black zinc, 1½ cents per pound, reduced from 1¾ cents.

Gold watches and gold cases, 25 per cent. ad valorem, reduced from 40 per cent.

Alum, dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem, and nickel, crude, dutiable at 3 cents per pound, are transferred to the free list.

WOOD SCHEDULE—Sawed boards, $1 per 1,000 feet, instead of $1.50.

The House provision fixing an equal retaliatory duty on sawed lumber imported from countries imposing an export duty on logs, is struck out, and a provision inserted making the duty to be imposed in such case the same as the rates under the present law.

Sawed logs of cabinet woods, 20 per cent. ad valorem (reduced from 30 per cent).

SUGAR SCHEDULE—The two cents per pound bounty is extended to maple sugar. No bounty is to be given for less than 500 pounds of sugar per year. Persons not apply for or receive the bounty, who are not entitled thereto, shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Sugars between No. 13 and No. 16 Dutch standard are to pay a duty of three-tenths of a cent per pound, instead of one-tenth, as provided by the House bill. Sugars above in Dutch standard six-tenths of a cent per pound, instead of four-tenths of a cent.

The tobacco schedule is unchanged.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE—Barley, 25 cents per bushel (reduced from 30 cents); barley meal, 40 cents per bushel (reduced from 45 cents).

Cleaned rice, 1½ cents per pound (reduced from 2 cents); uncleaned rice, 1 cent per pound (reduced from 1¼ cents); broken rice ¼ cent per pound (reduced from ½ cent); rice flour and rice meal, ¼ cent per pound (reduced from ½ cents).

The provision allowing a drawback on sugar used in the manufacture of condensed milk is struck out.

Tobacco, 1 cent (reduced from 1½ cents).

Dried peas, 10 cents per bushel (reduced from 40 cents).

Oil seeds not especially provided for in this act, 25 cents per bushel (reduced from 30 cents).

Fish, not especially enumerated, ½ cent per pound (reduced from 1 cent).

Metal packages containing shell fish, admitted free of duty, 1½ cents per quarter, instead of ⅔ cents per quart capacity.

The duty on oranges, lemons, or limes, in packages, is reduced 50 per cent.; in bulk, $1.50 per 1,000, instead of $2.50.

Grapes, 40 cents per barrel of three cubic feet, instead of 2 cents per pound.

Chocolate, 2 cents per pound (reduced from 5 cents).

Prepared cocoa, not specially provided for, 2 cents per pound (reduced from 5 cents).

The provision giving to exporters of meat a drawback of the duty paid on salt used in the curing of meat for export is struck out.

Corn substitutes, 1 cent per pound, instead of 2 cents.

SCHEDULE OF SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.—Still wines in jugs, containing each not more than one pint, $1.50 per case, instead of $1.00.

Any excess of wines beyond the invoice quantity, 4½ cents per pint, instead of 5 cents; but no additional duty is to be assessed on the bottles or jugs.

Bottles or jugs containing one pint or less of liquor, 2 cents each additional, instead of 3 cents.

Fruit juice, not specially provided for, containing not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon, instead of 60 cents.

Sodas and similar waters, in bottles, containing not more than ¾ pint each, 10 cents per dozen, instead of 13 cents; containing more than ¾ pint and not more than 1½ pints, 20 cents per dozen, instead of 26 cents.

Natural effervescent mineral waters are transferred to the free list.

SCHEDULE OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Cotton cloth, valued at more than 8 cents a square yard, if bleached, 2½ cents per square yard; if printed, 4 cents, instead of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The provision that ready-made clothing having India rubber in its composition shall be subject to a duty of 100 cents a pound, and 50 per cent. ad valorem is struck out.

All pile fabrics, bleached, 12 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. ad valorem—if dyed, colored, or stained, painted, or printed, 14 cents and 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Goods manufactured of cotton chenille, are not specified as a special class. The maximum duty on hose is set down per dozen pairs and 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of $1 and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The maximum duty on shirts and drawers is $2.25 per dozen and 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of $2.25 and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Corsets are eliminated as a separate paragraph, and duty will be charged according to the material of which they are composed.

SCHEDULE OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.—Flax not hackled or dressed, $20 per ton, instead of 1½ cents per pound.

Hackled flax, $40 per ton, instead of 4 cents per pound.

Yarn made of jute, 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 30 per cent.

Binding twine, 1½ cents per pound, instead of 1¾ cents.

Cotton bagging valued at 6 cents or less per square yard, 1½ cents per square yard, instead of 1.6 cents; valued at more than 6 cents per square yard, 1.5 cents per square yard, instead of 1.6 cents.

Linoleum for floors and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for, valued above 25 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem instead of 15 cents and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Brown and bleached linen cloth containing not less than 100 threads in the square inch, 35 per cent. ad valorem instead of 50 per cent.; this duty to take effect immediately instead of Jan. 1, 1891.

In the House bill manufactures of vegetable fibre, except cotton not specially provided for, are made dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem. In this bill they are divided into two classes, one valued at 5 cents per pound, or less, the duty on which is 2 cents per pound; the other, valued above 5 cents per pound, the duty on which is 40 per cent. ad valorem. These classes include sisal or manila yarn, dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem in the House bill.

Vegetable fibre (African fibre) and China grass (ramie), dutiable at $4 per ton and 15 per cent. ad valorem, respectively, are transferred to the free list.

The paragraph making mats, rugs, and screens made of vegetable material, dutiable at 8 cents per square yard, is stricken out, and they will pay duty according to the material of which they are composed.

All manufactures of vegetable fibre, except cotton and jute, not otherwise provided for, are divided into two classes, valued at 5 cents per pound or less, 2 cents per pound; valued at more than 5 cents per pound, 40 per cent. ad valorem. These include all woollen fabrics containing less than 100 threads to the square inch, and shirt and collar linen cloth, dutiable, in the House bill, at 2 cents per pound and 50 per cent. ad valorem and 35 per cent. ad valorem, respectively.

WOOL SCHEDULE.—Russian camel's hair is taken out of the woods of the third class.

On woollen and worsted yarns valued at not more than $1 cents per pound, the duty is to be 2½ times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, instead of twice that duty, and on woollen and worsted cloths, knit fabrics and manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool valued at not more than 30 cents, the duty per pound is to be three times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, instead of twice that duty.

On blankets, hats and bindings for underwear, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty is to be the same as that imposed on 1½ pounds of wool of the first class, instead of the duty on one pound.

On trimmings and buttons of which wool or worsted is a component material the duty is to be 60 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 50 cents and 50 per cent.

SILK AND SILK GOODS SCHEDULE.—The bounty of $1 per pound for silk and 7 cents per pound for fresh cocoons reeled, and produced in the United States is struck out. Also the paragraphs fixing duties on goods in the piece at from 75 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem to $2.50 per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. They are all made dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The provision that silk clothing when composed in part of India rubber shall pay a duty of 10 cents an ounce and 10 per cent. ad valorem is struck out.

SCHEDULE OF PULP, PAPER, AND BOOKS.—Copying papers, filtering paper, silver paper, and tissue paper are changed to 30 per cent. ad valorem from 8 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Cigarette paper from 15 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem is changed to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Plain photographers' paper is changed from 15 per cent. ad valorem to 25 per cent.

Sponges, sponge cloth, chamois and brooms of all kinds 35 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 40 per cent.

Buttons, except agate, pearl, and shell, are stricken out and will be assessed for duty under the schedules relating to the material of which they are composed. Pearl and shell buttons are to pay a duty of 2 cents per line button measure, and 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 4 cents per line button measure.

Bristles 20 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 10 cents per pound.

Cork bark 5 cents per pound, instead of 10 cents; manufactured corks, 7½ cents per pound, instead of 15 cents.

Dressed feathers and downs of all kinds, 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 50 per cent.

Hair cloth, 8 cents per square yard, instead of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Jewelry, not specially provided for, 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 50 per cent.

A minimum duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem is provided for in the paragraph.

Osier or willow, prepared for basket makers' use, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 40 per cent.

Manufactures of fur, 35 per cent ad valorem, instead of 50 per cent.

Matting made of cocoa fibre or rattan, 8 cents per square yard, instead of 12 cents.

Mats of cocoa fibre or rattan, 4 cents per square foot, instead of 8 cents.

Paintings and statuary not otherwise providing for, 20 per cent. ad valorem (from the free list).

Common clay tobacco pipes, 35 per cent. ad valorem (reduced from 50 per cent.).

Umbrellas covered with silk or alpaca, 50 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 55 per cent.

Umbrellas of other material, 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 45 per cent.

The following manufactures, dutiable at the rates named, are stricken out of the sundries schedule and made dutiable under the schedules relating to the materials of which they are composed:

Pianofortes and pianoforte actions, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Balls, dolls, or toys wholly or in part of India rubber, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Masks of silk, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Musical instruments, 25 per cent.

Musical instruments, 35 per cent.

Umbrella frames and parts, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Manufactures of osier and willow, 45 per cent. ad valorem are transferred to the wood schedule and reduced to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Peat or peat moss, 10 per cent. ad valorem, instead of $3 per ton.

FREE LIST.—Felting cloths, especially for military purposes, are further limited by the definition, "But not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel."

Blue vitriol, for the manufacture of crucibles, is added (from $1.50 per ton).

Feathers and downs for beds are extended to include all kinds, crude and manufactured.

The provision, "Fish, the product of American fisheries and fresh or frozen fish, caught in fresh waters, except salmon trout," is made to read, "Fresh fish caught by the citizens of the United States in the high seas or the open waters of the lakes forming a boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms and other plants, used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, are added.

Nickel ingots are added (instead of paying 3 cents a pound on the nickel contained).

The ores of nickel containing more than 2 per cent. of copper are to pay a duty of ⅝ of 1 cent a pound on the copper contained therein instead of 1¼ cents per pound.

Pictures and other proper effects and goods of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the Territories of Dakota are added.

Sponges, dutiable in the House bill at 20 per cent. ad valorem, are added.

Tapioca is made free without any restriction.

Pitch of coal tar is added.

The limitation in value to $300 of wearing apparel and personal effects of persons arriving in the United States, which may be admitted free of duty is struck out.

Works of art, &c., brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists for temporary use or exhibition, not for sale, and which may be admitted free at the end of six months, may be retained in the country an additional period of six months in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the paragraph admitting unwrought glass disks free, a provision is added permitting disks eight inches in diameter to be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.

Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is taken from the free list and made dutiable at one dollar a ton.

Orpine is taken from the list and made dutiable at one cent a pound.

The committee struck out all the changes made by the House bill in the internal revenue regulations respecting the tax on tobacco, the manufacture of vinegar from alcohol vapor, and the fortification of wines, leaving the law as it stands at the present. The internal revenue tax on opium prepared for smoking is increased from five to ten dollars per pound.

Attempt to Blow Up a Game Protector's House.

ALBANY, June 18.—It has been reported at the office of the Chief Game and Fish Protector here that on Sunday night while Charles Shackleton and his family were asleep in their house on Shackleton's Point, town of Bridgeport, a can of powder was placed beneath his house and exploded. The evident intent of the miscreants was to blow up Shackleton and his family, but the effect of the explosion was only to shatter the piazza, break windows, and knock off a few clapboards. In the morning Shackleton found that the tails of three of his horses had been cut off. He has been threatened for some time with the vengeance of those upon whom he served the warrants sworn out by the game and fish protectors last February after their great Oneida Lake raid. The fine frames and poaching fishermen were much incensed at the seizure and destruction of their nets, and vowed to injure all who assisted the State officials. The acts of vandalism of Sunday night are therefore attributed to them.

To Stop Prize Fighting in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Chief of Police Crowley announced yesterday that he would make an effort to stop glove contests between professional pugilists in the various athletic clubs of this city. He intimates strongly that he will arrest the principals, seconds, club officials, and probably the spectators at the next contest to be given in any of the clubs, and will have them prosecuted under the State law which prohibits prize fighting.

The next contest here will be the match between La Blanche and Young Mitchell, at the California Athletic Club, June 27.

Cowboys Attacked by Indians.

LORDSBURG, N. M., June 18.—A cowboy arrived at the station of Separ, on the Southern Pacific, yesterday and said the Indians had attacked a camp of cowboys on a ranch. He and ten others were in camp when, on Monday night about 10 o'clock, a band of twenty or thirty Indians rode down upon them and attempted to shoot them. Some of the cowboys were armed, but, not expecting an attack, were not prepared for defense. He thought all his companions were killed.

Big Investments in Kansas City.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Charles Birchall and John H. Kenyon of Liverpool and W. B. Lowson of London are in this city. They represent an English syndicate, which proposes to invest about $20,000,000 in this country. They have been looking at desirable property in various cities, and Mr. Birchall says that the greater portion of the sum mentioned will be invested in Kansas City.

Companies Incorporated.

ALBANY, June 18.—The Marlborough Hotel Company filed articles of incorporation to-day. The company is formed for the erection and management of hotels in New York city. Capital, $250,000. The incorporators are Levi S. Greene, William Turnbridge, Charles H. Garland, and Elliott W. and Louis L. Todd.

The Lexington Improvement Company of the city of New York also filed articles of incorporation to-day. It is formed for the erection of buildings and the improvement and sale of villa plots. Capital, $200,000. The incorporators are Conrad N. Jordan, Edward I. Hedecker, Robert S. Fowler, Herman Ridder, and Richard Berrigan.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CHEERS IN THE HOUSE WHEN THE SENATE'S SILVER BILL WAS READ.

The Conference Report on the Anti-Trust Bill Adopted in the Senate—Increasing the Pay of the Senate's Clerks—The Tariff Bill Reported in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Among the petitions and memorials presented in the Senate to-day were several by Mr. Morrill against increased duty on tin plate.

Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Tariff bill, and said that it was not expected that it would be brought up for consideration earlier than a week from Monday next. The table required by Mr. Plumb's resolution would be ready within about four days. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with a written report as to each item. Calendar.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to give effect to the eighth article of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Sweden and Norway of July 4, 1827. Calendar.

Mr. Quay offered a resolution, which went over until to-morrow, instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make no changes in his subordinates, appointees, or employees prior to July 1 next without consent of the Senate.

Mr. Evarts gave notice that the eulogies of the late Representative Cox were postponed till Thursday of next week.

The conference report on the Anti-Trust bill was presented and agreed to. Both Houses recede from their respective amendments, and the bill remains exactly as it was passed by the Senate.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Mitchell to increase the salary of twenty-six committee clerks from $1,500 to $1,800 gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. Ingalls said that the whole committee and clerical force of the Senate should be adjusted. There were at least twenty standing committees that were absolutely superfluous and unnecessary. It was difficult to find names and to invent functions for them. They were originated and established merely for the purpose of assigning some senator to a chairmanship, and giving him a room, a clerk, and a messenger. To pay the clerk of a committee which had nothing to do $1,800 a year was to make him practically a private secretary to the chairman, with no other duties or functions. In his judgment the Senate committees should be largely reduced, and the committee clerks ought to do committee work and nothing else.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 18. The like amendment to pay clerks to Senators $1,800 a year, instead of $1,500 as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, and of $6 per day as provided in the bill, was offered by Mr. Mitchell, and was the text for a renewal of the discussion.

Mr. Hale expressed the opinion that some day or other some great public censure would be visited on the Senate in connection with its expenses.

Mr. Vest inquired as to the relative expenditures of the House and of the Senate in connection with clerks.

Mr. Allison replied that as the bill came from the House the expenditures stood $292,000 for the House and $329,000 for the Senate. Owing to increases of the clerical force of the Senate during the session, and to the increase of pay just voted, the Senate expenditures would be $408,000.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 24.

The Senate disposed of seventy pages of the bill and then adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The all-absorbing topic of interest in the House to-day was the probable disposition of the Silver bill which passed the Senate yesterday. When the bill was received from the Senate this afternoon, the House was in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Bland of Missouri immediately moved that the Committee of the Whole rise, in order that the House might take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill, and move for the consideration of the bill. This was received with wild applause by the Democrats.

Mr. Peel of Arkansas, who had the floor, was induced to yield to this motion, but the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Allen of Michigan) directed the clerk to continue the reading of a long printed precedent bearing upon the point of order then under discussion.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Bland's motion was put and was defeated on a standing vote by 79 to 89. On a vote by tellers the committee rose to get a test vote—yeas 91, nays 103—and continued the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. No Republicans voted for the motion, which was supported by all of the Democrats except two—Messrs. Mutchler and Vaux of Pennsylvania.

The consideration of the Indian bill being resumed, on points of order raised by Mr. Cannon of Illinois (despite the strenuous protests of Mr. Perkins of Kansas and Mr. Peel of Arkansas), appropriations of $12,200 for the 4 week Indians, $48,800 for the Pottawatomie Indians, $2,000 for the Munsee Pottawatomie Indians were stricken from the bill. The committee then rose, the bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Outside of the Halls of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The *Critic* of this city announces this evening in a column article that President Harrison has determined not to be a candidate for renomination. The article says that to a Senator who called a day or two ago at the White House Mr. Harrison said that his only desire is to so conduct himself as regards the public business that the people will approve what he has done, when on the 4th of March, 1893, he will retire to the law office of Harrison, Miller & Elam, in Indianapolis. He added that no matter what the pressure may be for him to accept a nomination he cannot be shaken in his purpose to retire to private life at the end of his term.

Having been beaten in his effort to give one of his henchmen the place of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Senator Quay is now attempting to control the offices of that body. He was very much chagrined at his defeat in caucus, and is now endeavoring to get even. There has been bad blood between him and Col. Canaday, the present Sergeant-at-Arms, for some time, growing out of political matters, and Mr. Quay was disappointed both at his failure to secure Col. Canaday's removal last winter and to name his successor now. Col. Canaday feels that he is under no obligations to Mr. Quay, and to-day he distributed among the Senator's friends and gave the place to a constituent of one of the Montana Senators, who had never had any patronage at all. To-day Senator Quay introduced a resolution tying the hands of Canaday by prohibiting him from making any removals during the next two weeks, that he remains in office without first getting the consent of the Senate. This resolution will come up for consideration to-morrow, and a lively debate is likely to follow.

The Senate spent an hour in executive session this afternoon, during which time two nominees of President Harrison, who were appointed more than a year ago, were rejected. They were John B. Eaves, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of North Carolina, and H. Clay Jones, Postmaster at Selin's Grove, Pa. The objection to Postmaster Schoch is said to have been directed to an alleged lack of party loyalty. The vote on his rejection was unanimous, the roll not being called. In addition to the political charges against Eaves the North Carolina Collector, it was reported, it is said, to Senators by persons acquainted with him that he was not qualified to discharge the duties of the office, the district being one of the largest in the country. The following nominations were confirmed:

L. S. Hunt of New York, Consul at Guelph, Ont.; W. L. McMillen, Surveyor of Customs, New Orleans; H. A. Peissell, Collector of Customs, Yaquina, Oregon; W. A. Pew, Collector of Customs, Gloucester, Mass.; J. B. Toth, Assistant Collector of Customs, Camden, N. J.; Abel Lathrop, U. S. Attorney of South Carolina; Eugene Marshall, U. S. Attorney Northern District of Texas; W. F. Furay, Marshal for Montana; Rollin Amsden, Marshal for Vermont; J. S. Coleman, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Wyoming; L. R. Bartlett, Probate Judge Grand county, Utah; W. H. Pettit, Surveyor-General of Idaho; J. Delaney, of Pennsylvania, Receiver of Public Moneys at Oklahoma; W. R. Hoyt of Wisconsin, Commissioner for Alaska; N. R. Peckinpaugh of Indiana, Clerk District Court of Alaska.

Postmasters—R. W. Corey, at Milton, Pa.; Selina Gibson, at Freeport, Pa.

Dr. R. W. Brown of Virginia, Assistant Surgeon, Marine Hospital Service.

Assistant Surgeons in the Navy—L. H. Stone, Connecticut; J. M. Whitsell, Virginia; J. E. Page, Virginia; R. M. Kennedy, Pennsylvania.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consuls—William Newell of Washington, at Managua; Edward H. Hopes, Jr., of Massachusetts, at Zanzibar.

Postmasters—John D. Pentreath, at Yonkers, N. Y.; George J. Collins at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Peter H. Losburgh, at Matteawan, N. Y.

Charles H. Marchant, Collector of Customs, District Edgartown, Mass.

The House Committee on the election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress to-day formally decided by a party vote to report to the House with some amendments the Federal Election bill agreed upon in the Republican caucus on Monday night. Representative Lodge will prepare the report, and expects to get it in the House to-morrow.

Health and Strength

Soon replace weakness and languor, if that reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is fairly and faithfully tried. It is the best medicine to overcome that tired feeling, purify the blood, and cure scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from impure blood or low state of the system. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The minority members of the Committee will also prepare a report in opposition to the measure for submission to the House. The only amendment of importance adopted was to strike out from the bill the test oath that disqualifies persons from voting who have taken up arms against the Government, which by inadvertence it was proposed to reenact. The rest of the amendments adopted were of a verbal character, so as to get rid of the ambiguity that had crept in some parts of the bill in its hasty construction, and to relieve it of surplusage. The Democratic leaders in the House have been informally notified that the bill will be called up Tuesday next.

The Superintendent of the Census has received many inquiries as to whether he can extend the time of the enumeration of the people so as to cover all omissions in the count. He says: "No specific extension of time can be granted. Wherever any enumerator has been unable for good and sufficient cause to complete the enumeration of his district in the prescribed time, he should be instructed by the Supervisor to complete the enumeration, and his accounts will be allowed and paid on the certification of the Supervisor that the delay was due to circumstances beyond the control of the enumerator. Persons can be enumerated at supervisor's office. Names thus presented as omissions must, however, be verified by enumerators at residence, and examinations must be made of schedules to avoid duplication. All necessary time and clerical assistance will be allowed the Supervisor for making such examinations."

The contest between Congressman Grosvenor and Thomson for the nomination in the Twelfth Ohio district, is getting very interesting and highly amusing. These anti-Foraker Republicans have been heretofore such warm personal friends as to be known as Damon and Pythias. Now they do not speak as they pass by, and all because they have been gerrymandered into the same district. Judge Thompson returned from Ohio to-day. In addition to a great deal of indignation he brought with him a copy of a circular with which he declares Grosvenor is flooding the districts. The circular reviews Grosvenor's "splendid public and heroic achievements" in Congress, and, calling attention to the fact that McKinley has been gerrymandered out, says:

"We (many Republicans) cannot afford to lose the service of Grosvenor on the floor. It would be like tearing off both arms of the Republican body. With McKinley gone, Grosvenor becomes a necessity. No man can take his place."

In conclusion the circular represents Grosvenor as a sort of Ajax standing in the forefront of Republican assaults and the Senator's political lightning. "We have no word to say against any one," it says, "but we cannot fail to ask every one to look to his own interest, the interest of the State and nation in returning Grosvenor to Congress. His fitness and ability are recognized by every one. He has introduced and carried through more important measures than any other man in Congress. His ability is recognized by the President, who has selected him to deliver the "Administration address" to Congress, a speech in which the whole policy and plans of the Government are reviewed, explained, discussed, and all objections from the Democratic side met and answered. It is the battle royal of statesmanship, and no fitter man could have been chosen."

Speaker Reed has once more taken the bit in his teeth, and when the silver men in the House learn to-morrow of what he has done they will be astounded. Late this afternoon Mr. Reed took the Silver bill from his table and referred it to the Committee on Coinage. He says that this was the proper course for him to do under the rules, and that the silver men will understand the situation when they study it carefully. Mr. Bland was astonished beyond measure to-night when he directed the clerk to continue the reading of a long printed precedent bearing upon the point of order then under discussion.

The conclusion of the reading Mr. Bland's motion was put and was defeated on a standing vote by 79 to 89. On a vote by tellers the committee rose to get a test vote—yeas 91, nays 103—and continued the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. No Republicans voted for the motion, which was supported by all of the Democrats except two—Messrs. Mutchler and Vaux of Pennsylvania.

The consideration of the Indian bill being resumed, on points of order raised by Mr. Cannon of Illinois (despite the strenuous protests of Mr. Perkins of Kansas and Mr. Peel of Arkansas), appropriations of $12,200 for the 4 week Indians, $48,800 for the Pottawatomie Indians, $2,000 for the Munsee Pottawatomie Indians were stricken from the bill. The committee then rose, the bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

It was stated at the Navy Department to-day that the contract for the 800-ton practice vessel was awarded to S. I. Moore & Co. of Elizabethport, N. J., at their bid of $250,000, instead of to F. W. Wheeler of West Bay City, Mich., whose bid was $5,000 less, for the reason that the treaty of 1817 with Great Britain does not permit the building of war vessels on the lakes. Under that treaty each country agrees not to have more than three vessels of war, none than 100 tons displacement, and carrying not more than one 18-pound cannon on the lakes at the same time, and that neither will build war vessels on the lakes without the consent of the other Government after six months notice. It is said that the question of building the new practice vessel at Bay City was considered at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and that it was decided that such a course would be a violation of treaty stipulations.

The Wedding Didn't Come Off.

PETERSBURG, June 18.—A large crowd assembled at the First Baptist Church in this city this afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. Shepherd of Sussex county and Miss Fannie Jackson, a young lady of this city. The marriage, however, did not take place, and the crowd was disappointed. The trouble was in getting the license. When Mr. Shepherd called on the clerk of the court of this city this morning for a license to marry Miss Jackson, the age of the young woman was asked. As she was a minor the clerk said he could not issue the license, as she could not acquire a residence here, the home of her parents being her home. The parents of Miss Jackson, who reside in Sussex county, some distance from Petersburg, had given their consent to the marriage. The young people settled the trouble by taking the last train this afternoon for Halifax, N. C., to have the nuptial knot tied there.

Star Cadets at the Naval Academy.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The star cadets at the Naval Academy are as follows:

First Class—Frank B. Zahn of Pennsylvania, H. G. Gillmor of Wisconsin, H. G. Smith of Ohio, De Witt Blamer of Kansas, Richard M. Watt of Pennsylvania, star members.

Second Class—John D. Beuret of Ohio, Joseph E. McDonald of Illinois, Charles L. Ferguson of North Carolina, John R. T. Blakely of Pennsylvania, Luke McNamee of Kansas, William C. Dawson of Missouri.

Third Class—Bowen L. Bissett of Kentucky, Thomas D. Parker of South Carolina, Edwin A. Elder of Massachusetts, Louis J. Magill of Louisiana, Henry B. Ward of New Jersey, Maurice B. Tegnett of Missouri, Winfred W. N. Cochelman of New York, Frank H. Clark, Jr., of Rhode Island, Joseph C. Grail of Missouri.

A. O. A. R. Post Surrenders Its Charter.

NYACK, June 18.—John Hancock Post, 253, G. A. R., surrendered its charter last night after seven years' existence, and its comrades have again united with Waldron Post, 82, from which they seceded in 1882. Hancock Post was organized by Gen. Abram Merritt when he was Department Commander, and was largely sustained by him until his suicide two years ago. The officers elect of Waldron Post are: Commander, William E. Tuttle; Senior Vice-Commander, James M. Christie; Junior Vice-Commander, Henry F. Smith; Adjutant, L. B. Gregory; Quartermaster, David Baker; Officer of Day, William Salter; Officer of Guard, Charles Understiller; Chaplain, Garret S. Waldron; Sergeant-Major, H. C. Alburtis; Quartermaster Sergeant, D. F. Meissner.

Fatal Flood in Pennsylvania.

EBENSBURG, Pa., June 18.—Two clouds met and broke over Osceola last evening, causing the water of Holden Brook to rise to an unprecedented height. Mrs. Tripp and Miss Mary Thompson were drowned, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Nearly twenty buildings were moved from their foundations, and a frightful jam was formed at the trestle of the Fall Brook Railroad. The trestle of the Addison and Pennsylvania road is gone. One horse was drowned. Tanneytown is in ruins. Many persons were rescued from their houses at great risk. Only one bridge remains over Holden Brook, and the scene is appalling.

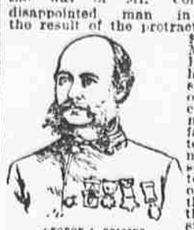
Refused to Answer a Census Enumerator.

NEW HAVEN, June 18.—Edward Malley, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens, was arrested to-day for not answering certain questions put by a census enumerator. He was released on his own recognizance to attend the launching of his schooner. He will probably be bound over to the August term of the United States District Court. The arrest has created a sensation all over the city, and other arrests are sure to follow. It is said a professor at Yale will be arrested to-morrow.

BROOKLYN'S NEW POSTMASTER.

The Effect of George J. Collins's Appointment on Brooklyn Politics.

The news that came from Washington yesterday afternoon that George J. Collins, a former Alderman of the Twenty-first ward and a leading Grand Army man, had been appointed Postmaster of Brooklyn, did not cause so much surprise as when Col. Baird's appointment was announced two weeks ago. Mr. Collins had been a candidate for a couple of months, and it was understood when Col. Baird declined that he had an excellent chance of becoming Mr. Hendrix's successor. Col. Baird lost all interest in the fight when he found that it was impossible for William I. Taylor to get the place, but he put no obstacles in the way of Mr. Collins. The most disappointed man in Brooklyn over the result of the protracted struggle for the $6,000 a year prize is Mr. James S. Case. He was backed up in his candidacy by the solid and harmonious Young Republican Club and stood highest in personal favor with Postmaster-General Wanamaker. He made several pilgrimages to Washington, and on his return from the last one he thought he would surely be the next Postmaster of Brooklyn. This set-back by the Washington authorities will tend to lessen the ardor and enthusiasm of the Young Republicans in the next campaign. Mr. Collins's appointment, as was that of Col. Baird, is credited to Secretary Tracy's influence, and there is no doubt that it will have an important bearing on the factional struggle for the nomination in the Third Congress district.



GEORGE J. COLLINS.

Congressman Wallace is a candidate for renomination and Lawyer R. D. Benedict has also form