

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS BRING PRESENTED BY MR. JONES.

Aldrich's Amendments Voted Down by Large Majorities—Naval Appropriation Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—It was held that a quorum appeared on the floor of the Senate to-day, and the Journal was approved.

The summary Academy appropriation was reported from the committee. Then, at 10 o'clock, the tariff bill was taken up, and the pending question being to amend the tariff on tannin or tannin seventy-five cents instead of thirty-five cents per pound.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.), who had offered an amendment, modified it by making the duty sixty cents.

The usual long political debate followed, and at 11 o'clock Aldrich moved to amend the tariff on tannin or tannin seventy-five cents as originally proposed in the Jones amendment. The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 17; nays, 28.

The amendment as modified by Jones, making the duty sixty cents a pound, was then agreed to—Yeas, 37; nays, 11.

The next item on the bill was "Tannin or tannin, per cent. ad valorem." The amendment was to reduce the rate from ten per cent. but Jones expressed the wish that that amendment should be voted down. That was done unanimously.

At this point Mr. M. Platt appeared to present to an adjournment, pleading absenteeism was equal on the two sides of the chamber; that the Senate had been in session four hours and a quarter; that it was a Saturday afternoon, and members should have a chance to get into the open air. This plea, however, was not efficacious with Mr. Harris, and the consideration of the bill went on.

Mr. Aldrich moved to make the rate on tannin or tannin seventy-five cents per pound. The vote on this motion revealed for the first time the absence of a quorum. Finally a quorum was obtained, and the amendment was rejected—Yeas, 18; nays, 28.

The next item was alcoholic perfumery. The amendment was to reduce the rate from twenty-five to twenty per cent. Mr. Jones, however, withdrew the amendment and Mr. Aldrich renewed it. Before reaching a vote on Mr. Aldrich's amendment the Senate, at 3:55, adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 12.—H. W. Ogden was sworn in as the successor of Mr. Blanchard (G.), appointed senator.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) asked for a quorum consent for the consideration of a Senate joint resolution providing for the compromise and settlement of the claims of the State of Tennessee against the United States, and vice versa, growing out of the transactions during the war.

Mr. Cox's objection was made. Mr. Aldrich moved to make the rate on tannin or tannin seventy-five cents per pound. The vote on this motion revealed for the first time the absence of a quorum. Finally a quorum was obtained, and the amendment was rejected—Yeas, 18; nays, 28.

Everybody is talking about the campaign, and if Breckinridge wins he will have to do some wonderful work, according to what his opponents say.

WILLED BEFORE THE WOMEN. The Cumberland Coal-Mine Strikers Vote to Succeed.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 12.—Operators here state that their companies will go to work in all the mines as soon as they can get ready, and will do so under the provisions of the law.

The wives of the miners willing to work, but many of the strikers' wives are in it. The news has spread like wildfire all over the country, and the information from the lower regions is that the women are equally determined there.

Many Official Heads Doomed. WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary Lamont is making an order of the War Department with a view to making a wholesale cut in the force, and it is stated on good authority that the dismissal before the 1st of July, the beginning of the next fiscal year, will number fully three hundred.

Petitioning for His Pardon. JACKSON, MISS., May 12.—Petitions asking for the pardon of ex-Senator Trevelyan, aggregating 13,000 names, were filed to-day with Governor Stone by Judge S. S. Calhoun, who briefly reviewed the strange phases of the case.

A Negro from Roanoke With Small-Pox. WASHINGTON, May 12.—A colored man, aged about thirty, was arrested here late last night and taken to the hospital at Roanoke, Va. His appearance was such as to excite suspicion, and Hammett, a health officer, examined the man and found a malignant case of small-pox.

Exports of Specie. NEW YORK, May 12.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$7,333,367, of which \$2,535,350 were gold and \$4,798,017 silver.

Republishing Senators to Caucus. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus Monday at the residence of Senator Sherman, to confer regarding the policy to be pursued by them in relation to the tariff bill.

THE FULLMAN STRIKE. The Men Determined Not to Disorder so Far. The Miners' Strike.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The second day of the Pullman strike opened without promise of new developments. The strikers gathered in Kensington Turner Hall at 10 o'clock and listened to speeches and reports of committee.

At a meeting of the strikers last night, Mr. Howard urged the men not to disorder so far. He said that in knots or bunches along the streets, or drink. As a general officer of the Railway Union, he was merely the servant of the local union, he said, and a strike having been commanded by them, it became his duty only to see that they won, and he was confident that they would.

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THE GOVERNMENT SHAKY

IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION MAY BE ONLY WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA

The Cabinet and the Liberal Members of the House to Confer this Week—Parnellites Now on the Other Side.

LONDON, May 12.—Among the most persistent supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, the question is being seriously debated whether immediate dissolution is not the very best policy to be pursued under the present circumstances.

The members of the National Liberal Club over the declaration of Lord Rosebery in his recent speech that he would retain office until he had a majority of two in the House of Commons do not represent the feelings of those gentlemen in their sober moments, and when free from the influence of after-dinner enthusiasm.

An experienced politician knows that the Government cannot rely on retaining office until the end of the year, who hold the best party traditions in high respect, are fretting under the demoralizing situation of seeing every division taken upon an important question place the Government in a position of doubtful tenure.

The Conservatives are growing impatient, and are playing a waiting game in order to humiliate and discredit their opponents until the time is opportune for dealing the Government its death blow.

The Radicals especially demand some more definite tactics on the part of the Government, and are drifting with the current, and are determined to have some assurances of acquiescence on the part of the Prime Minister as the price of their support.

THE PRUSSIAN LANDTAG. Some Important Matters to Come Before the Next Session.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Prussian Landtag will resume on Thursday, and probably will sit a month before the close of the session. The Conservatives are endeavoring to negotiate an agreement with the National Liberals, concerning the constitution of the Chambers of Agriculture, the subject of the most important measure of the session.

The Landtag has still to pass on the Emperor's scheme for the Dortmund-Rhine canal, which the Conservatives out of sheer spite against the Government and in defiance of the biggest party interest and traditions, continue to oppose.

The fate of the canal bill is doubtful, and it is not likely that the Government will be able to carry it. Much spirit was felt at the election owing to the anti-semitic character of the canvasses.

At the last general election Count Kanitz, who resigned his seat in the Reichstag, was elected to the Prussian Landtag. Clerical and Polish candidates are too far behind to make even an interesting contest.

The Polish vote has dwindled somewhat. The Polish vote remained almost intact. In the Reichstag the anti-semitic party and voters will return to the anti-semitic party (Conservative). The significance of the election is that anti-semitism has grown so strong that it begins to endanger the return of Conservative deputies, especially in the constituencies of the Rhine and Westphalia.

The Conservative editors do not gracefully on the bed which they have made for themselves, but speak bravely of the possibility that their opponents will win seats through the independent candidacy of anti-semites.

THE REFORM UNION. The Reform Union has called a conference to meet in London on the 15th, when, it is expected, action will be taken in regard to many of the important questions of the day.

The resolutions to be passed by the conference, some of which are already formulated, include demands for the abolition of the power of the House of Lords. The passage of bills providing for Home Rule for Ireland; the cessation of royal grants; the disestablishment of the Church throughout the Kingdom, and an increase of the proportion of the taxation borne by land.

The National Reform Union represents the Radical section of the National Liberal Federation. About four hundred delegates will be present at the conference and thirty Radical members of the House of Commons have promised to support the resolutions.

In view of the resolution adopted by Rev. Dr. Horton, in the assembly of the Congregational Congress, the execution of negroes in the United States by lynch law as a reproach to humanity, a representative of the United Press has interviewed with Ida Wells, the colored woman from Memphis, Tenn., who is here on a mission to arouse British public opinion against the prevalent custom in the southern States of punishing heinous crimes by burning, hanging, etc.

Ida Wells declared that the negro was the very best living example of a Christian, meek in spirit, and suffering cruelly with which the worst tortures of the Inquisition cannot be compared. She expressed herself as greatly encouraged by the success she had had in eliciting English sympathy with the brutally treated American negro, and is confident that the popular outcry in England against the alleged brutality of the southern whites in their treatment of their colored fellow-citizens will have the effect of putting a stop to lynchings, whippings, etc., in the near future.

NOV THIS IS SENSIBLE. A correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, who has just returned to London from a four years' sojourn in the southern States, tells an entirely different story. In a letter to the Gazette, the writer says that the attempt to agitate Great Britain over the downtrodden black man in America is ridiculous. The negroes in the United States, North and South, he says, are better paid and better treated than the laborers in England, and when they will work they have no reason to complain.

The Rev. Dr. Lunn, who recently headed a party of English clergy on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, has issued a circular letter to the prelates and leading clergymen in England, asking them to co-operate in prayer at their respective services to-morrow for the unity of all the Christian churches, in accordance with the recommendation of the recent Church Reunion Conference.

To this circular Cardinal Vaughan has responded that it is needless for Catholics to join in special prayer for Church reunion. If outsiders yearn for unity, he says, they can find it within the pale of the Catholic Church.

GLADSTONE INGENUOUS AS USUAL. Mr. Gladstone, to whom a circular was sent, replied that he recognized the importance of Christian unity, but that it is not his duty to join in special prayer for Church reunion.

Several Congregational ministers have refused to co-operate in the movement, as they decline to recognize a church which is in the process of disintegration.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is in entire sympathy with the movement, and has sent a message to the clergy under his charge to offer prayer for unity during to-morrow's service.

It is understood that the turf in his horse racing on the Derby. Many prominent Liberals regard his connection with the turf and other sports as a source of weakness to the party, and would hail his retirement from these pursuits with delight.

Treatment with beladonna has so strengthened one of Mr. Gladstone's eyes that he is enabled to read and write without difficulty.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. Its Discussion Resumed in the Methodist General Conference.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN DISCIPLINE. Classes in the Ritual of the Post Proposed to be Stricken Out—The Past Conference Graduate Course.

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The Conference paused to engage in prayer for the bereaved bishop's home, led by Dr. A. S. Hunt. A resolution of sympathy was adopted and ordered to be telegraphed. Many members are getting home-ach, and there was a deluge of motions to-day for leaves of absence.

The regular order was begun, and as this was the last day for new business there were many new papers put in. The Committee on Education made a favorable report on the paper requiring the bishops to publish their affirmed decisions in the Church papers as early as possible after they are.

The Committee on Itineracy reported favorably upon the papers proposing that the number of books in Sunday-school libraries in their reports; that the Sunday-school superintendent, with the pastor, shall select libraries, and that the book agents shall publish and furnish all preachers with blank forms of catalogues.

The Committee on Revisals reported favorably three of the memorials of the Virginia Conference. The first memorial provides for a register of the whole membership upon which every preacher in charge shall have authority, whether ordained or not, to celebrate the rite of matrimony and administer the ordinance of baptism in the bounds of his own charge, but this authority shall be exercised only in the absence of an ordained minister of our Church.

The third memorial with regard to limiting the appointments of a presiding elder's district to six, the committee recommended the removal of the restriction.

The Committee on Revisals reported favorably the measure to collect and distribute the superannuate fund according to the time of service of its beneficiaries. A minority report was filed on this subject.

CHANGES IN THE DISCIPLINE. The Committee on Revisals reported favorably upon the resolution to make local preachers members of the quarterly conferences of the charges that they may be serving.

This committee also recommended to strike out the phrase in the Discipline concerning the loss of membership, "or other cause." Also to strike out of the Discipline the clause, "Did she out of His precious blood, both water and blood," and insert, "Did she His most precious blood." They reported adversely the memorial from North Carolina to give authority to the bishops to leave a vacant charge without appointing an educational institution, without affecting his standing in the conference.

The Committee on Publishing Interests reported adversely upon taking children's day lessons from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and upon the memorial of Bishop Galloway, to the Wesleyan Methodist, also against publication of pocket records, also adverse to the reduction in price of the Nashville Advocate, in favor of publishing in the Methodist laws of the publishing house, and in favor of a paper to aid Epworth League.

CHURCH EXTENSION. The Church Extension Committee reported non-compliance in the present year with the Women's Foreign Society and the Parsonage and Home Mission Society, and in favor of the abolition of the office of assistant secretary.

The Committee on Education reported unfavorably the proposition to attend a four years' post-graduate conference course, which, if a preacher passed, he should be entitled to the degree of D. D.

The Committee of Sunday Schools reported against creating Sunday-school districts, and in favor of the present system, and in favor of Sunday-school districts.

The Committee on Epworth League reported in favor of the League, and in favor of providing for the organization of leagues in every congregation. The board of managers to be a bishop, six laymen, and six traveling preachers. The pastor and quarterly conference to control local leagues, central office, Nashville, and literature published here, to publish a paper; to have a general secretary at a salary of \$250, and preachers to make report of the league to quarterly and annual conferences.

The Finance Committee reported that there should be no change in the plan of meeting expenses of the General Conference, and that the application of the Western Virginia Conference to transfer the Calvin bequest to its beneficiaries be refused because under the will it would be subject to the control of the donor.

The deliverance on the Sabbath question was presented by Dr. Yates, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, who asked immediate consideration, but on motion of Dr. Whitehead he took the course of the other report, and went at length into a detailed explanation of the Louisiana delegation endorsing the anti-lottery bill, now before the Senate of the United States.

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CAMP TYRANNY BROKEN?

COXEY'S ARMY QUITS WASHINGTON NEVER TO RETURN.

They Cross Over into Maryland but are not Welcome There—Leaders Receive Their Sentence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Carl Browne woke the Coxeys army up at day-break this morning and as soon as they could get breakfast all hands were set to work breaking camp and packing the tents and cooking outfit into the wagons, which left for Bladensburg with an advance guard of twenty-five men at 6 o'clock.

For the next two hours the entire force was busily engaged in cleaning up the site, burning of the straw bedding, and leaving the spot in much better condition than they found it. Browne's assertion that 35 men took breakfast, and that the enlistment roll showed 50 members, was not borne out by actual count, for when the procession moved at 9 o'clock only 28 men were in line and fifty of them were negroes, who had just joined, attracted by the summer-resort features of the new camp. The Philadelphia contingent had divided to forty-two members.

It was not intended to leave the camp until 10 o'clock, but Browne was opposed to the police escort that was expected at that hour, and he was successful in getting under march before they arrived. Just before leaving Browne harangued his followers and told them he had to report to the police a severely wounded man that young Jesse Coxeys would be in command until he returned. He could not say when that would be, as he might be sent to jail, but he begged them to obey Jesse implicitly and threatened that should a scolding be issued immediately follow any insubordination against Jesse's commands. He said he did this because he and Jesse had a row some time ago and he wanted to show the men that all was now harmonious. When near the Capitol, some five miles from camp, he had five minutes' rest, and the men strung out along the curbstone for two blocks in the shade of trees and listened to some darkey banjo players who were recruited yesterday.

They were careful to skirt the Capitol grounds and not cross them, desiring not to create any new complications. ABOUT TO GIVE THE CHEER. They reached the District line and passed over into Maryland at 10:15 o'clock. Browne had told Jesse Coxeys to hold the men at this point and give a cheer for the hospitable people of Washington, but Jesse evidently thought the national reservation was without incident. Exactly ten days ago Coxeys' army marched down Pennsylvania avenue, 600 strong.

Now over one hundred new recruits, mostly negroes, have been gathered in, and less than 200 marched out to-day, about 90 of the enlisted men are unaccounted for. No practical results have been achieved, and now, as far as the city of Washington is permanently rid of the Coxeys, it has been determined that they will never be permitted to return to the city.

THE CITIZENS' OFFICE. The people in the suburbs of Washington, including the proposed camp of the Coxeys, have appealed to the Governor of Maryland to prevent what they term an outrage on their property rights. With the unanimity which seems to prevail in other committees, the citizens' office has organized a mob to spend upon the National Capital, but decline to have them in their own neighborhood. In the little town of Hyattsville, celebrated for its adoption of the Coxeys, the citizens' office has organized a mob to spend upon the National Capital, but decline to have them in their own neighborhood. In the little town of Hyattsville, celebrated for its adoption of the Coxeys, the citizens' office has organized a mob to spend upon the National Capital, but decline to have them in their own neighborhood.

MR. SWITZER GETS THE MEDAL. The Annual Contest of the Washington Literary Society.

ASHLAND, VA., May 12.—Special.—The annual contest for the declaimer's medal of the Washington Literary Society of Randolph-Mason College took place to-night. Mr. Leish, of Mississippi, the medalist of last year, according to the custom of the society, presided at the following were the declaimers in the order of speaking: W. V. Switzer, D. S. Hill, E. R. Hill, H. R. Kern, J. T. Wood, and C. M. Baggarly. The judges, who withdrew from consultation immediately after the speaking and returned at a quarter of eleven, were Professor R. E. Blackwell, Rev. W. T. Green, and Dr. D. S. Ellis. Mr. Switzer was awarded the declaimer's medal in the contest.

DEATH OF A FRAIBRIDE. Fatal Fight Between Brothers in Graham County—Republican Politician.

ASHVILLE, N. C., May 12.—Special.—A fatal fight took place here a serious fight in Robbinville, Graham county, in which Jesse Gunter was shot and probably fatally wounded by his brother, Jasper Gunter. Considerable manure, Jasper fled immediately after the shooting, and has not been heard from since.