

DINGLEY'S BILL AGAIN BEATEN Slow but Sure Progress Made With the Tariff Schedules.

Sayers, a Democrat From Texas, Demands a Duty on Hides.

Cries of "Rats" Drown an Attempt to Style Secretary Gage a Free-Trader.

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Sayers (D.) of Texas, referring to Payne's statement last Saturday, that the hides imported into the United States were principally from the hot countries, such as did not come into competition with the present tariff...

Cannon (R.) of Illinois said, in a speech advocating a tax on hides, for a quarter of a century free hides had prevailed and in that period the leather industries of the country had prospered and grown...

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dence that he is not now. He was selected for this high position over grizzled veterans of the tariff because, being a Chicago millionaire, he was able to make a large contribution to the campaign fund. [Groans and cries of "Rats," etc.]

He then proposed a sectional measure, Clark asked why it was that the farmer of the West paid no duty on hides, while the boot and shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts had a high duty on his product. Why was it that the Southern planter had free cotton and the New England manufacturer a high duty on his manufactures?

Carmack (D.) of Tennessee inquired a moment later if there was anything in the bill which proposed the increase of duty on Grover Cleveland? If there was it must have been passed when tallow was under consideration. [Democratic applause.]

Bland proposed an amendment authorizing the free admission of articles purchased abroad with the proceeds of agricultural products raised in the United States. The amendment was referred to the committee. Bland said the bill was framed in the interests of the East. He appealed from a decision of the chair (Suzanna R.) of New York that the amendment was not in order, and the objection was sustained.

Referring to the suggestion by Bland that the bill was framed in the interests of the East, Hendershot (R.) of Iowa called attention to the fact that the West controlled the Republican majority of the committee, seven to four. He said that no man, dead or alive, had ever benefited the West by the tariff.

At intervals during the progress of the debate the following amendments proposed by Bland were referred to the committee: Providing that no goods above number six should be classified as children's gloves; making metal strings for musical instruments dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem; reducing the tariff on cocoa matting from 12 to 6 cents a yard and on cocoa mats from 8 to 4 cents a square foot; making slate-pencils dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem; making silk booting cloth, for millinery purposes only, dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem; permitting the free entry of scientific instruments of glass disks for scientific instruments of dried fish sounds, of dyes produced from coal tar and not from a country of origin, and of mineral waters, of sheep driers, of shirtings and other shellfish.

Smith (D.) of Arizona and Cowherd (D.) of Michigan proposed the proposed increase in the duty on cattle. Dingley offered an amendment providing for the free entry of scientific apparatus, of household chemicals, of boots, of glass disks for scientific instruments, of dried fish sounds, of dyes produced from coal tar and not from a country of origin, and of mineral waters, of sheep driers, of shirtings and other shellfish.

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OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Case of Importation to This City in the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—A case has been docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States from San Francisco. It is an application by the Anglo-California Bank to have a recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, affecting the rate of duty on merchandise in warehouses over three years, reversed by the Supreme Court. The question is an important one and the probability is that the writ of certiorari applied for will be granted. The application is made by the bank's attorneys, Jesse W. Lillenthal and J. F. Evans. The distinguished New York attorney, Joseph H. Choate, the distinguished New York attorney, Charles F. Hitchcock and Francis H. Hitchcock, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, Metal Company, San Francisco, assign Sprinkler; Clarence A. Holmes, Seattle, Wash., concentrator; Willis C. Keithly, San Francisco, insulator and boiler maker; George G. Murray, Santa Rosa, Cal., abstract book and county records, etc.; William F. Murray, San Francisco, hoisting apparatus; George W. Owens, Ritter, Or., cooper; Emory Turk, Anaheim, Cal., beat-producing position and galvanized iron for incinerators, etc.; Henry H. Warner, Tacoma, Wash., spark-arrester; George Woodworth, Stanford University of California, igniting apparatus for internal combustion engines; Alexander M. Wylie, Stockton, Cal., pontoon transfer bridge for dredges and canals. Pacific Coast members: California: Original—Irvin W. Wolfe, Nordfick; Lyman G. Stone, Woodland; Arnold Lautenbach, San Francisco, Adorned; G. W. Hare, Los Angeles, Original widows, etc.—Mary Sprague, Stockton. Oregon: Original—Thomas E. Loban, McMinnville; Louis Shaffer, Coquille; Washington: Original widow, etc.—Maranda Gentry, Huntsville.

Promotions in the Navy. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—In today's naval order, Captain H. L. Howson, recently promoted to the battleship Oregon, is directed to report in Washington for examination for promotion to commodore, to which grade he became eligible March 20, on Admiral Walker's retirement. Lieutenant-Commander F. Sinker, U. S. Navy, is ordered to report to the exchange places April 5. Commander F. H. Gilmore is detailed to duty in the New York Navy yard. Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan is detached to the transport and ordered to report to April 30, to the Lancaster on the South Atlantic. Assistant Surgeon F. C. Cook will be examined for promotion at New York, April 5.

Wheaton to Be Major-General. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—It has practically been determined that Brigadier-General Wheaton, now commanding at Denver, will become Major-General on the retirement of Brigadier-General Ruler, passing Brigadier-General John R. Brooke, now head brigadier-general and commanding at St. Paul. In this case General Wheaton will receive General Wesley Merritt at Chicago.

International Marine Congress. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The American delegates to the International Marine Congress will meet at the State Department tomorrow to formulate rules for navigation in inland waters to correspond to the rules of the road at sea recently adopted by international agreement.

Moments of Warships. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The flagship San Francisco of the European squadron has reached Alexandria, where she will be joined by the fleet, which reached Port Said to-day, bound for home. The Boston left Amoy this morning for Hongkong.

Palmer to Be Public Printer. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The President to-day nominated F. W. Palmer of Illinois to be Public Printer and Alex. M. Thackeray of Pennsylvania Consul at Havre.

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF STEAM. Mr. Tripler Claims to Have Made a Wonderful Discovery With a Liquefied Air. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—It was developed yesterday that the explosion at the Hotel Endicott on Saturday evening was the result of experiments with C. E. Tripler's liquefied air. He is going to revolutionize transportation and manufacturing.

The mysterious whitish compound which was supposed to be a powerful freezing mixture is liquefied air and is the basis of Tripler's power, which he contends will take the place of steam and produce energy at a minimum of cost. He is not ready to let the public into his secret. How he liquefies air he will not tell. It has been done before, but in small quantities, in scientific laboratories, but never commercially. When liquefied air is at a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, and it is from the expansion consequent upon this vaporization that Mr. Tripler obtains his power, which is transmitted through an engine exactly as the power generated by steam from boiling water is transmitted.

The most remarkable claim is yet to be told. Mr. Tripler declares that his liquefied air, absorbs the heat in the surrounding air, so quickly that it can be used without any cost for fuel. Mr. Tripler declares, too, that there is no loss of power in this process.

Professor Gordon of Columbia College, an authority on physics, when asked for an opinion on the matter yesterday, was inclined to be skeptical. "Of course, it is possible to liquefy air," he said. "That has been done repeatedly, and there is no reason why an engine should not be run with it, but it has never been done commercially, and energy must be used to liquefy it. The apparatus will feed itself without loss of power. It has been demonstrated that liquefied air in vaporizing will cool the surrounding air, but the proportion is so small that it may be disregarded. Of course, if Mr. Tripler's claims are true he has made a wonderful discovery."

THOSE TWO BENDERS. Detectives Are Quietly Looking for the Notorious Murderers. CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, March 30.—The developments in the Bender case grow interesting. Detective Caldwell received a letter yesterday from Edward York of Denver, a brother of Dr. W. H. York, who was murdered. He says there is no proof the Benders were killed. They were helped away by money, he says. Two men arrived in the city yesterday and made inquiries about the Benders. They are thought to be detectives. In the meantime Caldwell keeps the hiding-place of his people a secret. Edward York came here to see the suspected persons.

DEEP PROBLEMS FOR THE SENATE.

Populist Allen of Nebraska Talks Nonsense About the Tariff.

Sheepmen of Montana, per Mr. Mantle, Threaten the New Bill.

Organization of Committees Considered at a Caucus of Republican Members.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The open session of the Senate to-day lasted until 2 P. M., when the Senate resumed behind closed doors the consideration of the arbitration treaty, spending two and a half hours in the discussion. To the 14th bills that had been introduced up to the close of Monday's session, there were enough added to-day to bring the whole number above the figure of 1500—the vast majority of them being pension bills.

The Populist Senator from Nebraska, Allen, occupied more than an hour in an elaborate argument to prove that Congress had no power to impose tariff duties on articles of daily consumption for the express and avowed purpose of increasing the private fortunes of one class of citizens at the expense of the masses. He characterized as preposterous the claim that a high tariff raised the price of farm products and was of vast benefit to the farmers.

The resolution embodying the doctrine which he had offered yesterday was, at the close of his speech, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Another measure to the bill now pending was contained in a resolution of the Board of Sheep Commissioners of Montana (presented by Senator McBride of that State) to the effect that unless the wool-growers of the United States received the most ample protection the policy of protection could be no longer maintained.

A resolution asking information as to the letters of Maxim Gorky, the commanding general of the insurrectionary forces, to President McKinley and Cleveland was offered by Morgan (D.) of Alabama, and was laid over to be called up tomorrow.

The House amendments to the joint resolution passed yesterday by the Senate appropriating \$250,000 to aid in protecting life and property in the Mississippi flood were concurred in by the Senate and the joint resolution was sent to the President. At 4:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICANS. No Headway Made in the Committee on Ways and Means. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—The Republicans of the Senate this morning put more enthusiasm into the organization of the Senate so far as the committee vacancies are concerned. The caucus was called for 10 o'clock and was promptly attended by almost every one of the straight Republicans of the party. An adjournment was not taken until 11:30 o'clock.

Senator William L. Allison, chairman of the caucus committee, made an elaborate report, in which he told of the troubles that had been confronted and which seem to be in the way of the committee. Many conferences had been held by Democratic steering committees, and at no time were the members of that committee, and particularly Gorman, his chairman, willing to accept of the Republican change in the condition of the Republican party since the Senate committee had been reorganized by the Republicans. The Democrats insisted, said Allison, that they should have the same number of men on the committee as they had under previous arrangements, and declined to permit the Republicans to make additional members sufficient to outvote the silver Republicans who had bolted the St. Louis convention and who were now members of the committee, if they continued with the Democrats.

Short speeches were made by Senators Hale, Gallinger, Wolcott, Wilson and others. Senator Wood of Illinois claimed the result of the discussion should be made to place them. If the effort to seat them failed there would be no blame attaching to the Republicans.

Allison said that the man who was a well-known character about town for years and his condition was only discovered by his absence from his usual haunts. He lay on an old bed in the dingy back room, surrounded by filth and clutter, and for a long time refused to leave the place.

A search of the room after the man had been removed started the searchers, for concealed in a box beneath a pile of rags, they came upon over \$3000 in gold, a number of securities and other valuable articles. The man will probably die, and as he has no known relatives the fund will probably produce considerable litigation to determine to whom it should go.

Cannot Stop Hiccoughing. CENTRAL, Mo., March 30.—Miss Lucy Marshall, daughter of a prominent citizen of this place, began to hiccough on last Christmas day and has been unable to stop since, although the best medical advice has been obtained. She is unable to sleep long at a time and may die if not relieved soon. About two weeks ago her younger brother began to hiccough and has been at it ever since. Yesterday a younger sister commenced hiccoughing and cannot stop. The malady threatens to affect the entire family, the local physicians are puzzled.

A Torpedo Boat Launched. BRISTOL, R. I., March 30.—Torpedo boat No. 7 was launched at 6 o'clock this evening at the Herreshoff's works in the presence of a number of naval officers, invited guests and about 3000 people. Shortly before 6 o'clock, everything being ready, the boat was launched and the bow was broken by Lillian Shelby Converse, the daughter of Commander Converse, and at the same time she christened the boat "Dupont." The new craft then took on a slow movement and slid into the waters of the Bristol harbor. The vessel is a sister ship of torpedo boat No. 6.

CRUELTY ON THE OAKES. Federal Authorities Will Prosecute Captain Reed. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—United States District Attorney McFarlane said yesterday that an investigation into the part of Captain Reed of the ship T. P. Oakes, which came into port recently with several of the crew dead and several seriously ill from scurvy, was being made with a view to securing indictments against Captain Reed should the facts warrant it. The statute which Captain Reed is said to have violated is that relating to the distribution of food and lime juice to the men.

Samuel A. Fraser and Charles Robinson, seamen of the Oakes, went from the marine hospital at Staten Island, where they have been held up to scurvy, to the office of George C. Bodine, a lawyer, to see if a criminal or civil suit for damages could be instituted against Captain Reed. They then went to District McFarlane's office, where a statement was taken from each man. Bodine says that if any action is brought he will sue in behalf of the eleven survivors of the crew and the families of Thomas Ring and A. Judge, who said in their wills, which named Fraser and Robinson as executors, that they were to be cared for by the families of the Oakes.

A delegation from the Seamen's Union appeared before District Attorney McFarlane yesterday and urged him to prosecute Captain Reed. It is said that Harry Rosenthal, attorney for the Oakes, is bringing suit for damages against the captain.

TWO PEOPLE RAN TO DEATH. Heroic Efforts of Firemen to Save Them Here in Vain. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—Fire destroyed the premises of a factory on Broadway, near Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, early this morning. Peter Keenan, aged 40, and Marie Stewart, aged 5, were burned to death in bed.

Every effort was made by the heroic firemen to save the lives of the two unfortunate men and women. Several times they attempted to enter the house, but the smoke drove them back.

FORAKER'S BILL.

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But All Their Acts Are to Be Approved by a Commission to Be Created.

Due Notice Must Be Given Before Rates Are Increased or Materially Reduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—In the Senate to-day Foraker of Ohio introduced a bill that permits railroad pooling under certain conditions. They are permitted to enter into contracts, agreements, etc., enforceable by the parties, provided that such agreements shall be in writing and filed with the commission created by this act. An appeal may be taken to the commission and the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof, unless the commission shall in the meantime make an order disapproving of such agreement. Such disapproval is required when an investigation shows that the proposed agreement would result in unreasonable rates or otherwise contravene any provision of the act. The commission is given authority to revise or modify the rates established if investigation proves the necessity for such modification, or if it may order the agreement to be terminated at a fixed date.

The orders and findings of the commission are made subject to review by any Circuit Court of the United States sitting in equity in a judicial district in which any party to the contract has its principal office. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The further details of the bill require the conspicuous posting of all tariff sheets, rates, etc. No advance can be made in rates except upon ten days' public notice, which must state the changes proposed to be made, the time when they will go into effect, etc. Reductions in rates can only be made after three days' public notice, and the same provisions apply to joint rates and tariffs.

It is made lawful for common carriers, whether subject to this act or not, to enter into agreements not forbidden by the fifth section of the interstate commerce act in regard to the making and maintaining of the lawful rates and charges specified in the separate or joint tariff schedules published as required by this section. The remaining sections of the bill relate to matters of detail and are similar to the provisions of the Patterson bill introduced and reported in the last Congress.

Illness of Mrs. Lewis. CHICAGO, Ill., March 30.—Congressman J. H. Lewis of Washington is in the Auditorium, being compelled to stop off in Chicago on his journey from Seattle to the National capital on account of the severe illness of his wife. He fears he will not reach Washington in time to vote on the tariff bill. The illness of Mrs. Lewis threatens to develop into acute pneumonia.

Jack Everhardt and Kid McFarland Fight to a Draw. NEW YORK, N. Y., March 30.—After a very fierce battle at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night Everhardt and McFarland fought to a draw. McFarland was the victor in the first round, but Everhardt was the victor in the second round, and the fight was a draw.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—In the Senate to-day Foraker of Ohio introduced a bill that permits railroad pooling under certain conditions. They are permitted to enter into contracts, agreements, etc., enforceable by the parties, provided that such agreements shall be in writing and filed with the commission created by this act. An appeal may be taken to the commission and the parties thereto at the expiration of twenty days from the filing thereof, unless the commission shall in the meantime make an order disapproving of such agreement. Such disapproval is required when an investigation shows that the proposed agreement would result in unreasonable rates or otherwise contravene any provision of the act. The commission is given authority to revise or modify the rates established if investigation proves the necessity for such modification, or if it may order the agreement to be terminated at a fixed date.

The orders and findings of the commission are made subject to review by any Circuit Court of the United States sitting in equity in a judicial district in which any party to the contract has its principal office. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The further details of the bill require the conspicuous posting of all tariff sheets, rates, etc. No advance can be made in rates except upon ten days' public notice, which must state the changes proposed to be made, the time when they will go into effect, etc. Reductions in rates can only be made after three days' public notice, and the same provisions apply to joint rates and tariffs.