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DINGLEY TARIFF BILL IS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Adopted as Amended to Go Into Full Effect To-Day.

DEBATE EXCITING TO THE END.

Democratic Representatives Go Down Fighting Against the Measure That Will Reopen the Country's Mills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The object for which President McKinley summoned the Fifty-fifth Congress to meet in extraordinary session a fortnight ago was accomplished, so far as the House of Representatives was concerned, when the vote on the Dingley tariff bill was announced this afternoon by Speaker Reed—Ayes 205, noes 121, answering "present" and not voting 21. The affirmative vote was composed of 199 Republicans, five Democrats—Broussard, Dovey and Meyer of Louisiana and Keeberg and Slayden of Texas—and one Populist—Howard of Alabama.

Mr. Reed, in the Speaker's chair, directed the clerk to call his name just before the announcement of the vote, to which he responded "aye" amid much applause.

The negative vote comprised 117 Democrats, four Populists and Fusionists—Baker of Illinois, Marshall, Simpson and Todd. According to the conclusion reached last Monday night the great number of Populist Silverites and Fusionists contented themselves with answering "present."

The debates preceding the passage of the bill was interesting to an unusual degree and were heard by a brilliant assemblage of spectators that filled the galleries to overflowing. The diplomatic gallery accommodated many of the ladies of the corps and the representatives of Japan and Hawaii, which countries are particularly concerned over the passage of the bill. They sat patiently through the long hours of the day, and not until the voting was concluded did the visitors make a move toward leaving. Most of the day was occupied in discussion of the general principles of the measure and of questions connected with them, the consequence being that but two or three pages of the bill were read by the clerk for consideration under the five-minute rule. Speeches were made by Allen (D.) of Mississippi, Clark (D.) of Missouri, Johnson (R.) of Indiana (who told the House that he would vote for the bill only because he was afraid that the Senate would cure its defects and make it harmonious and just), Mallin and Richardson (D.) of Tennessee, Robbins (R.) of Pennsylvania, White (R.) of North Carolina (the colored member who made a good impression) and many others.

A few amendments were made to the bill, the principal one being the new section agreed upon yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means, making the duties in the bill to take effect to-morrow (April 1). This was proposed by Mr. Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio and advocated by him in a fifteen minutes' speech. It was opposed by Richardson (D.) of Tennessee, Bland (D.) of Missouri and Bailey (D.) of Texas. It was agreed to in committee—150 to 20. The debate was closed by Dingley, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the last ten minutes were accorded to him at the request of Bailey (D.) of Texas.

At 4 o'clock, pursuant to the order of the House, the committee arose and Chairman Sherman (R.) of New York reported the bill for passage with sundry amendments. A separate vote was demanded by Mr. Bailey on the amendment fixing April 1 as the date for the taking effect of the duties in the bill. The others were agreed to. The reserved amendment was adopted on a yea and nay vote by 211 to 140.

Dockery (D.) of Missouri moved to recommit the bill with instructions to incorporate in it a provision to admit free of duty articles the production and price of which were controlled in the United States by a trust. This was rejected—148 to 196. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill with the result stated, and the nine days' labor on its consideration were ended.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE.

Democrats Strive to the Last to Block the Bill's Passage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—No objection was made at the opening of the House this morning to the immediate further consideration of the tariff bill, and at 10:05 Sherman (R.) of New York called the committee of the whole to order.

On motion by Dalzell (R.) of Pennsylvania the paragraph imposing a specific duty on phenacite, antipyrine and antitoxine was struck out.

On motion of Grosvenor (R.) of Ohio the duty on currants was increased from 1½ to 2 cents a pound.

Grosvenor, after a section or two of the bill had been read by the clerk, offered the new section authorized by the Committee on Ways and Means, making the duties in the bill applicable to all imports after April 1.

Bailey (D.) of Texas made the point of order that the amendment was not in order at this time. He briefly stated that the amendment was on all fours with the amendment offered by Mr. Dockery (D.) of Missouri to the first paragraph of the bill. It was obnoxious also to the well-established principle of law that there should be no retroactive enactment.

McMillin (D.) of Tennessee made the further point that the amendment sought to regulate the practice of courts and therefore was not germane to the bill.

Dalzell (R.) of Pennsylvania called Bailey's attention to the fact that the amendment was offered as a committee amendment, to which Bailey responded that, if that be the case, of course his point was not well taken; but he insisted that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should stand in his place and distinctly state that the amendment had been agreed upon by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Dalzell declined to do that, but stated that the amendment in substance had been agreed to by the Committee on Ways and Means and referred to a subcommittee to put into shape. Dalzell admitted that there had been no meeting of the committee, but he protested to Bailey that the only result of his objection would be to compel a meeting of the committee, when the amendment would be approved.

After further discussion of the point of order Sherman said his ruling must depend upon a question of fact—whether or not the Committee on Ways and Means authorized the sub-committee to offer the amendment in behalf of the committee.

Dingley (R.) of Maine said that to obviate all doubt on the question the amendment would be withdrawn and he gave notice of a meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means in three minutes.

Barrows (R.) of Massachusetts, recurring to the amendment by which the duty on currants was increased from 1½ to 2 cents, eloquently pleaded for a substantial recognition of Greece, which was to-day, he said, giving to the world a splendid exhibition of heroism, patriotism and courage. Dingley explained that the duty imposed by the bill upon Zante currants was just half of that collected by Great Britain. DeVries (Fusion) of California advocated the amendment as affording protection to the fruit-growers of his district.

While the Committee on Ways and Means were acting on the Grosvenor amendment an irrelevant discussion on the Homestead strike and the general provisions of the bill was engaged in by Jett (D.) of Illinois, Ray (R.) of New York and Sulzer (D.) of New York. Grosvenor then, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, reintroduced the amendment, making a new section.

Dockery (D.) of Missouri moved an amendment to the section authorizing the increase of duty on articles controlled by trusts. Dingley made the point of order that it was not germane, relating to the free list, while the Grosvenor amendment proposed to fix the day when the duties fixed in the bill should take effect. The chair sustained the point of order.

It was ruled that the amendment proposed by Grosvenor should be limited to half an hour's debate. Grosvenor said that the attention of the country should be directed to the action of the gentleman from Missouri (Dockery) and his associates in their frantic efforts to do something about trusts. The amendments which they had been offering, Grosvenor said, as a bluff, were copied by them from the McKinley law. They were reproduced in the Wilson bill, the authors taking the idea from Republican legislation, where the Democratic party had got every good idea of the past half century. These provisions, he said, were the law of the land to-day and would not be disturbed by the pending bill.

Grosvenor offered an amendment to perfect the text to cover the point suggested by Richardson (D.) of Tennessee, which was agreed to as follows:

Provided, that the lien hereby created and the liability hereby imposed shall be only for the excess of duty imposed by this act over and above the duties, if any, paid and collected at the time of importation of such articles.

Vandiver (D.) of Missouri offered an amendment requiring all employers of labor engaged in producing any protected article to divide equally with their employes all excess of profits over 8 per cent on the capital invested. Rejected.

The amendment as amended by the proviso was agreed to—150 to 120, the vote being taken by tellers.

Smith (R.) of Michigan made a few re-

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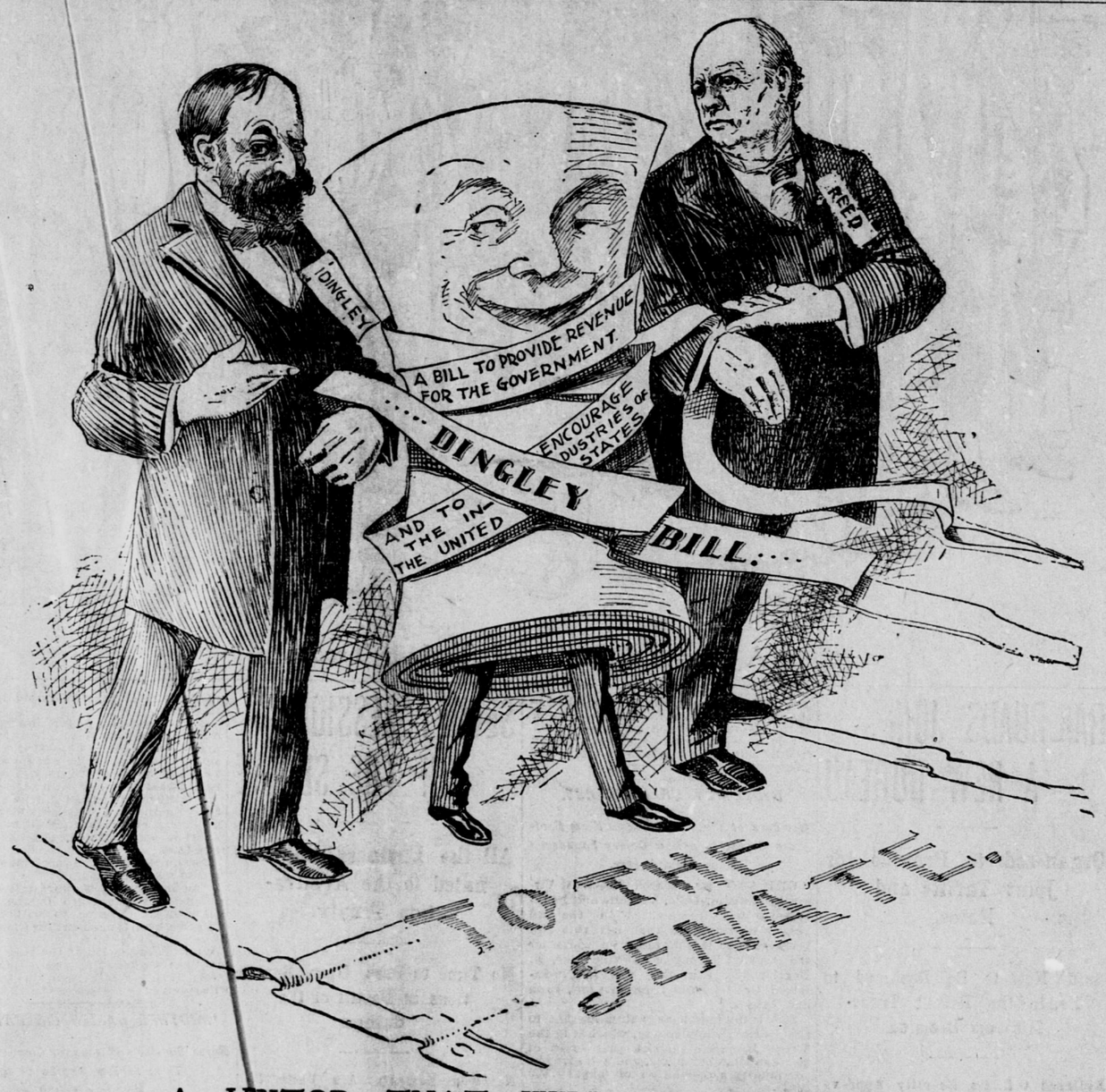

A VISITOR THAT WILL BE WELCOME.

CHANDLER AFTER THE CYCLONE

The Oklahoma Town Literally Swept Out of Existence.

NOT A WHOLE BUILDING REMAINS.

Scene of Demolition, Death and Suffering That Baffles Description.

FIRE INTENSIFIES THE AWFUL CALAMITY.

Many Escape One Horror Only to Perish by Another—Partial List of the Victims.

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, March 31.—The cyclone of last night dealt death and destruction to everything in its path at the town of Chandler, completely sweeping it off the face of the earth. The storm came from the southwest and swept across the town, leaving scarcely a building of any importance standing. Everything was a mass of ruins in a few minutes, and the air was filled with groans and cries of the wounded and shrieks from every side.

The wrecks of many of the store buildings took fire, and in a short time an awful holocaust was in progress, many of those injured and buried in the ruins being burned to death. Fire broke out first in the ruins of the New York store and Lincoln County Bank, and spread to many other buildings, making it necessary to fight the flames as well as rescue the injured.

In addition to the people burned to death a large number of the injured were badly burned and are suffering intensely. Between the fire, the wind and the rain, the provisions, medicine, clothing, etc., in the stores were all destroyed or so badly injured as to be worthless, and unless new supplies arrive at once there will be much suffering, even among those who have money.

The storm broke upon the city suddenly. The sky was clear an hour before. The clouds started southeast and then whirled north. Suddenly a funnel-shaped cloud was developed, which touched the ground and tore up trees like twigs, the roar being deafening. A cloudburst preceded it. The funnel split as it struck the southwest part of town, which is on a hill overlooking the Cow Creek Valley, and one-half went through the town and the other half turned north. Darkness soon came on, and in the awful chaos of death and destruction the work of relief was begun.

It was nearly 10 o'clock before telephone connection could be secured with Guthrie and 2 o'clock this morning before any definite news could be obtained. At that time the fire was under control and about twenty dead bodies had been recovered and seventy-five or more of the injured cared for.

But one physician in Chandler was uninjured so medical assistance was sent from this city at midnight, and also from Stillwater, arriving there soon after daylight and assisting in the care of the injured. There were not half enough coffins to bury the dead.

The town is a vast mass of demolition. Ten trees have a house roof hanging on each. Clothing and household goods are scattered in the streets. Dead horses, cows and other animals are everywhere. A pile of ruins has a fine piano on top of it. About $500,000 worth of property is destroyed. Ten thousand people are now on the ground from the surrounding towns and country.

From this city four wagon-loads of clothing, bedding and provisions have been sent and the Guthrie Club has raised $1500 in cash to send to-morrow. The Presbyterian church, Mitchell Hotel and two other buildings are all that remain standing or partly standing. These have been turned into hospitals. Men, women and children are assisting in caring for the unfortunates. There has been a great scarcity of surgeons. Only two were able to do anything last night. Dr. Wolcott, with blood streaming from a sightless eye, worked until he fainted. Physicians and helpers are going hourly from Guthrie and other towns. The people were driven crazy by the fearful calamity.

Not until to-day was there any regular system of work toward the relief of the suffering. Mayor M. D. Kinney is doing all he can. The city has put to use all its cash (about $100) for immediate aid. A large number of court attaches and attorneys were there from this city, but only one was hurt—W. B. Herod, formerly of Kingman, Kans.

J. D. Dale saw the storm approaching, and taking Mrs Dale, ran to a hollow, where he placed her behind a bowlder and crouched by her side, both escaping uninjured. A two days' old baby was carried four blocks and not injured, while the mother was crushed in her bed.

The dead, so far as they have been identified, are as follows:

John Dawson, a lawyer.
F. H. Demoff.
Emma Dressinger.
Unknown woman and child, burned to death.
Mrs. Tom Smith.
Mrs. Phillip Johnson and child.
Unknown man and three unknown women, burned to death.
Mrs. Mitchell.
James Woodyard and wife of El Dorado, Kans.
Mrs. Dement.
H. Bemar, a barber.
D. E. Johnson.
Emma Rittenstein.
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Johnson, their baby and little boy.

Those whose injuries are doubtless fatal are: The daughter of James Woodyard, Dr. Lee, Arthur Jewett, Peggie Johnson, Mrs. Frank McCall, D. C. Gooding, Mollie Ulam, Andrew Asher and wife, Sidney Kennon, D. C. Johnson and wife, William Tilghman, Geo. Hilford.

Badly injured: Mrs. Emory Foster and baby, the mother's leg broken; Mrs. Cultom, Mrs. J. D. Lunley, Maggie Reeves, Chandler Reeves, Arch Shepherd, Aleck Bishop, leg broken; Mrs. Coburn.

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RIVERA'S DOOM IS SEALED

By Weyler's Orders He and Bacallao Are to Be Shot.

IT MAY HELP THE CAUSE, HE SAYS.

Death Has No Terror for the Wounded and Prostrate Soldier.

HIS CAPTURE ATTRIBUTED TO TREACHERY.

Nothing but Fear of Exciting Americans Will Prevent the Execution.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, via Key West, says:

"Religions perish when they have no longer followers who will die for them," said Ruiz Rivera on his stretcher at San Cristobal. "I expect to be shot. Well, it may help the cause. Other considerations are not important."

Rivera will be tried by summary court-martial and may be shot at once with the gallant Bacallao, though suffering from his wounds. Such are said to be General Weyler's orders.

No man of importance has been executed since the war began, and a great outcry is likely to follow if Rivera is shot, as the general view is that civilized nations parole, exchange or imprison prisoners of war.

While the Spanish say that the insurgent is a prisoner of war it is remembered that General Weyler in a decree said: "Any man caught without a military pass outside of the lines during the state of war is guilty of rebellion."

Rivera has been charged with incendiarism, as is usual, and if he is not executed at once it will be because the Spanish fear to act in a manner to create a feeling against them in the United States.

Already many stories are told here of the manner in which Rivera was captured. One is that a commissioner sent to confer with Rivera had given information as to Rivera's position, forces, etc. There are other stories of treachery, but the story most generally accepted here is that he was surprised and captured owing to his wounded condition.

It is said that Rivera is an American citizen, but he is not registered at the Consulate, and no appeal has been made to Consul-General Lee. If such were the case the Spanish would undoubtedly hesitate before shooting him, for while taken in arms the execution of such a man would, it is believed here, cause a strong feeling in the United States.

Sanguilly Leaves for the Front.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 1.—It was said last night among Cubans that General Julio Sanguilly, accompanied by his son and Colonel Lecheuga and several others, had left this city for the South, where they will board a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition for Cuba.

General Julio Sanguilly will take command of the Pinar del Rio province. His son Julio, who is 19 years old, will serve as his adjutant. Colonel Lechaga, who accompanies the general, will have full command of Sanguilly's escort.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RATES.

Those Made to the Convention Here Smashed by the Suprem Court, and a War Is Threatened.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 31.—Western railroads are in trouble over rates for the Christian Endeavor convention to be held in San Francisco. The rate heretofore made with the Endeavor people is knocked out by the Supreme Court decision, and during the last two days general passenger agents of the Western roads have been considering a proposition made by the Southern Pacific. Unless an understanding can be reached Western roads threaten to make a one-way rate from Chicago to the Missouri River of $5, and Missouri River to Denver $5.

THE IRISH TAX RATE.

Extensive Debate on Its Readjustment in the House of Commons Results in a Vote of Defeat.

LONDON, ENG., March 31.—The debate on the motion introduced in the House of Commons by Hon. Edward Blake (Nationalist), proposing a readjustment of the Irish tax rate, was continued in the House to-day. The motion was supported by Thomas Lough (Liberal) and opposed by H. O. Arnold-Forster (Unionist).

Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland in the Rosebery Ministry, then took the floor and spoke in favor of the motion, saying in the course of his speech that besides suffering from local depression Ireland had also suffered from the oppression of the landlords, but the latter had been stopped by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Blake's motion was finally rejected by a vote of 317 to 157.

The motion introduced by Thomas F. Whittaker (Liberal) that while the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland remained consolidated all portions of the United Kingdom must be regarded as one country for fiscal purposes, was not voted upon, the House adjourning before a vote was reached.

Right Hon. George J. Goschen, Lord of the Admiralty, contended that the rate of taxation in Ireland did not press any heavier upon the poor in that island than the English taxation did upon the poor in London or elsewhere.

Nevertheless, he said, he could not accept Mr. Whittaker's amendment because a Government commission was already appointed to inquire into the question whether payments in Ireland for local purposes could not be treated as offsetting the payments by Ireland to the imperial treasury.

He Makes Way for a New Mayor.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, March 31.—Herr Strobach, Mayor of Vienna, has resigned his office in order to provide an opportunity for the election as Mayor of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader, whose election to the same office some time ago was annulled by the Emperor.

HEAVY FIRING AT SUDA BAY

Cretan Insurgents Brave the Cannon of the Powers.

SHELLED BY THE ALLIED FLEET.

Driven Back Once, They Return in the Face of a Terrific Bombardment.

TURKISH OUTPOSTS CAPTURED AND LOST.

Unequal Battle With a Moslem Force Aided by the Warships of Christian Europe.

CANEA, CRETE, March 31.—A force of insurgents intent on capturing Izzedin occupied the hillside south of Suda Bay last night. The position was rather an exposed one, and the insurgents were compelled to withdraw by a warm fire poured into the ranks by the British, Austrian and Russian warships moored in the bay. This afternoon, however, the insurgents attempted to recover their ground and the firing became very heavy.

BRAVERY OF THE CRETANS.

Faced a Terrific Bombardment From the Warships.

LONDON, ENG., March 31.—The Canea correspondent of the Standard describes the fighting around the fort at Izzedin. The garrison consisted of 300 Turks who had twelve Krupp guns and two Nordenfeldt guns. The guns, however, were trained seaward and were useless to repel an attack from the land side of the fort. The blockhouse above the fort was held by 90 more troops with two Krupp and two Nordenfeldt guns. Beyond this position there was a strong stone wall where the insurgents were massed under the Greek side.

It is impossible to say which side began the fighting, but the engagement was in full swing at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Turkish soldiers in the blockhouse took but a small part in the fighting, but a Turkish frigate shelled freely, though with small success.

An hour later the foreign warships were ordered to fire. The Russian warship Grosiastichy opened fire. She was followed by the British warship Ardent and the Austrian warship Tiger. Each fired in turn, aiming chiefly at the Greek village. The fire from the Russian warship finally demolished the whole wall, every shot from her taking effect.

Despite this the Greeks held their positions and finally succeeded in driving back the Turkish outposts, although they were compelled to desert their principal position behind the stone wall.

The British ship Camperdown opened fire upon the insurgents, who were then compelled to withdraw. The Camperdown was at the range of 6500 yards. She opened with her thirteen-inch guns. The effect was instantaneous. Three of four percussion shells burst right in the midst of the insurgents, causing them to run for shelter in all directions. The gun practice of the Camperdown was perfect, while the noise of the enormous shells hurtling through the still air was enough to frighten the enemy.

Things were now too hot to last, and the flag was speedily lowered and the insurgents hastily retreated, while the Russian and Austrian warships fired with extreme accuracy a succession of shrapnel. The last shell was fired at a quarter past 10. The Russian and Austrian warships then steamed away on blockade service and the Ardent returned to Suda.

The Turks quickly sallied forth and established themselves in the insurgent positions amid demonstrations of delight. They advanced across the open space with great coolness under a continuous fire from the Cretan sharpshooters, who stood their ground until the last moment. They never budged until further resistance was out of the question.

At 11:30 the Turks were still pouring a roaring rifle fire into the retreating masses of insurgents. The latter replied with great spirit. Their grand defense excited the admiration of all witnesses.

It is evident that they were not discouraged by the odds against them, for they sent a letter stating that they intended to attack the fort at Butsunaria. In the evening of that day the fort was occupied by European troops.

After the events of the morning the admirals decided that it was not necessary to place a mixed garrison at Izzadin.

A rough estimate places the number of shells discharged throughout the engagement at 100.

ANNEXATION OR WAR.

Cretans Will Not Agree to an Autonomous Government.

ATHENS, GREECE, March 31.—A dispatch from Retime, Crete, states that the Russian Consul at that place to-day visited the town of Atsipopulo for the purpose of communicating to the insurgents the proclamation recently issued by the foreign admirals, announcing the intention of the six great powers to establish an autonomous form of government and to invite the insurgents to lay down

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