

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1897.

Weather for Today—Local Snows; Warmer.

PAGE 1. Full Text of the Tariff Bill. Extra Session Begins Today. Highest Water Known at Memphis. Powers to Blockade Crete.

PAGE 2. Golden Wedding in St. Paul. Libel Charges Against Davis. Sheriff Chapel III.

PAGE 3. Minneapolis Matters. Muldoon Disappointed in Fitz. Ordean Would Be Comptroller.

PAGE 4. Editorial. Civil Service Defeats the Spoilsmen.

PAGE 5. Text of Tariff Bill—Continued.

PAGE 6. Text of Tariff Bill—Continued.

PAGE 7. World's Markets Reviewed. Wants of the People. Bulls in Wheat Weaken.

PAGE 8. Review of Legislative Work. Color Photography at Last. Government Stenographers Needed.

EVENTS TODAY.

Metropolitan—Stuart Robson, 8.15. Grand—Under Martial Law, 8.15. Capitol—Legislature, 10. Park Cong. Ch.—Clarence Eddy, 8.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 14.—Sailed: Campania, Liverpool, for New York. NEW YORK—Arrived: Georgia, London, Bahia—The British mail, Capt. Goldworthy, from Rio Janeiro, March 5, for New Orleans, has arrived here with steam pipes burst.

It may not be out of place here to state that the Bermuda onion crop is a great success.

The lumbermen of Minnesota haven't said a word in three months about not having snow enough.

Either Fitzgibbon or Corbett will be a pugilistic Goliath and the other a mere brownie after March 17.

The gold reserve seems bent on overtaking the treasury balance. The former has now passed \$151,000,000.

Russell Harrison has called at the White house. Maj. McKinley had a slight chill the same afternoon.

Kansas may be happy yet. Its mortgage indebtedness has been reduced over \$105,000,000 in seven years.

Somebody has robbed Indiana of a lot of rare coins and bric-a-brac. Benjamin Harrison was not in the lot.

Food is higher in Alaska than any other spot on earth. Beefsteak sold there the other day at 48¢ per pound.

Great Britain has gone into her pocket handsomely to aid the East Indians. The famine fund now reaches \$2,125,000.

The war between the New York World and Spain is over. Mr. Scovel, the World's fresh young man, has been released.

North Dakota will have no license and no temperance commissioner, but will continue to press the button and get its toddy.

In the wrestling match between Lexow and the trusts it appears to a man up a tree as if the trusts had "four points down."

President McKinley has been in office ten days, but hasn't appointed so much as a postmaster. How slow he is, to be sure!

Turn on a lot of chinooks, Mr. Lyons. There isn't a soul in this community who wants to see another snow storm before next November.

A Minnesota delegation visited McKinley again on Saturday. Is the president going to have the Minnesota job hunters on his hands every day?

The Fifty-fifth congress will begin to operate this week. Somebody should tell the Fifty-fifth that some congresses have been their own deadliest enemies.

Americans forge their way to the front wherever they go. An Illinois girl was the first scholar in the Prussian clinics at the famous Breslau institute.

Garret A. Hobart Jr. has been appointed official bill hanger of the White house. Is this the first indication that the administration is going to start on a career of nepotism?

The business of alienating affections is likely to languish in New York. One woman down there has secured a verdict of \$50,000 against another for alienating a husband's affections.

The ladies—heaven bless them—have gone from bill sleeves to the other extreme. It is stated that some of the new sleeves are actually so tight that they take off the skin of the arms in pulling them on.

The prospects are good that ex-Gov. Merritt and Emperor William will soon be hunting together in the German woods. The ex-governor doesn't know any German, but he doesn't have to shoot in German.

The South Dakota Populists made a fair legislative record after all. The total appropriations, general and special, are \$2,781 less than for 1895, and the expenses of the legislature itself were \$11,400 less than two years ago.

Perry Heath is on the verge of dropping into a place where his popularity will wane. He may be made first assistant postmaster general, where he will have more heads to chop off than any other man in the administration.

BLOCKADE CRETE AND SHUT GREECE.

Powers Have Made Definite Agreement as to Their Course.

NO ANSWER TO ATHENS.

But Fleets Will Be Ordered to Close Cretan Ports Today.

RUSSIA IS THE WINNER.

The Move Being Distinctly a Concession to the Muscovite.

THIS SETTLES NOTHING.

Powers Simply to Preserve Order While Negotiating Further.

ROME, March 14.—It is officially announced here this afternoon that the result of the four parleys of the powers yesterday (Saturday) is a definite agreement not to reply to the Greek note, but to issue orders to the foreign admirals to establish an immediate blockade of Cretan ports which will probably be in full operation tomorrow.

This agreement is somewhat in the nature of a concession to Russia and France. Russia during the middle of last week proposed, with France seconding the proposition, another joint note to Greece, insisting upon the withdrawal of the troops, instead of the immediate resort by the powers to force. Russia's action was inspired, it is officially stated, by certain sympathy for Greece, but so many objections were raised by each power in turn to the suggestion that the course has finally been agreed upon. It is thought that the simplest way to carry out the threat made in the original note will be the blockading of the Cretan ports and the landing of forces sufficient to insure the maintenance of order, leaving future action as to the fate of Crete to later negotiations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 14.—The Porte continues to adopt an acquiescent tone in answer to the requests of the powers. Replying to the collective note of the powers, the Porte today announces its intention to concentrate the Ottoman troops in Crete in the fortified towns, as soon as the Greek troops have evacuated the island. The Porte has also sent an identical request to the envoys of the powers, begging them to expedite the solution of the crisis.

PARIS, March 14.—The Greek legation at Paris has published letters from several of the Cretan insurgent leaders to Commodore Reinbeck of the Greek navy, tending to show that they informed the Cretans of the decision of the powers.

LONDON, March 14.—That Greece seems to realize the unwillingness of the powers, and that the Cretan insurgent proposals and suggestions reaching London today from Athens. It is stated that a member of the Greek government declared this morning that Greece would accept for Crete a regime similar to that in Bosnia, which would leave inviolate the principle of non-annexation, while maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman empire. It is said he suggested that France should take the initiative in proposing this new arrangement. "Unless France does this she will have to watch carefully the action of Great Britain, which is preparing to land a considerable force in Crete to the interest of France to make friendly advances to Greece, whose support would give her naval supremacy in the Adriatic and Mediterranean."

LONDON, March 15.—The London Times correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the formal adhesion of Great Britain to the blockade of Crete was imparted to Russia on Friday. The English, Russian, German and Austrian admirals have already been instructed as to a blockade of Crete and Greece.

FRIENDS OF GREECE Hold Another Big Mass Meeting in Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, March 14.—Between 20,000 and 40,000 people crowded the approaches to Trafalgar square this afternoon to express sympathy with Greece and Crete and, according to the posters announcing the meeting, to assist diplomatists to make up their minds.

The gathering was made up of a less respectably dressed class than the great Hyde park meeting of a week ago. The windows of the clubs and hotels facing on the square and the approaches to it were filled with spectators.

The Greek colors were worn by a majority of those present, and many Greek flags were displayed. The proceedings began at 4 o'clock, the speakers including Rev. Dr. John Clifford, the well known Free Church minister, and the following members of the house of commons: Michael Davitt, E. H. Pakenhall, F. A. Channing, Miss C. Morton and Havelock Wilson. Miss Florence Bargaine, M. J. Holyoke and other prominent sympathizers with the movement for the political union of Crete with Greece arrived in the procession. The bands and the banners with the speakers occupied six platforms. The resolutions were similar in protest to those adopted at the Hyde park meeting, and in general terms stated that the Greeks' reply to the great Hyde park meeting of a week ago was a satisfactory basis of settlement. The meeting appointed its chairman and the

present the resolutions to Lord Salisbury. The adoption of the resolutions was greeted with loud cheering mingled with hootings for Lord Salisbury, who, the programme of the meeting declared, was still determined upon vetoing the wish of the people of Great Britain.

DONT NEED GREECE'S AID. Russian Comment on the Pacification of Crete.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The official St. Petersburg Journal says this morning: "The recently stated the reasons which Greece has put forward to the imperial government as to the Cretan question. Unfortunately they do not seem adequately recognized at Athens. Humanitarian motives justify the powers more than any other consideration, as has been shown by the action of the powers toward the Hellenic government. The Greek note in reply to the powers, endeavors, in spite of the practical utility of a system of annexation to Greece, will alone end a state of anarchy. While consenting to recall her ships, Greece persists that the co-operation of her troops is necessary to the pacification of the island, after which a plebiscite should decide the fate of Crete.

"Such an attitude is unsatisfactory. The powers had in the present case to consult the opinion of the Greek government. They simply expressed to Athens in succinct terms the decision imposed by circumstances, whereunto they were bound to conform. In refusing to heed this decision, Greece gives clear proof that under a pretext of assuring a condition of peace and order in Crete she wishes to pursue a much less disinterested object, namely, annexation by surprise. "The powers are too unanimously resolved to maintain peace in the East to sanction such designs. They find themselves compelled, though much against their will, to have recourse to vigorous measures which they shrink from adopting in regard to Greece. At the same time they will have in the resources at their disposal a sure means of pacifying Crete without the co-operation of the Greek troops."

GREEK CALL TO ARMS. It Is Expected That It Will Be Given Today.

ATHENS, March 14.—A royal decree summoning the remainder of the reserves is expected tonight. Prince Nicholas, with his battery, has been stationed on the coast since the morning has consented that the war office should undertake the formation of a fort legation in the event of the outbreak of war.

Thousands of horses and mules are arriving from abroad, the gift of rich Greeks, who are sending also large sums to the national treasury for patriotic purposes. The Cretan government does not seem embarrassed for money. The rate of exchange is rather lower than usual, and specie for the payment of the Greek troops has been deposited without recourse to the usual purchases in the money market, which always affect exchange. Without doubt the government will suffer later from the cost of mobilizing.

A corps of military telegraphers has been called for and is engaged in establishing communication between the various points occupied by the Greek troops. A committee of ladies is busy making uniforms and attempting to buy for the erection of forts at Provesa is a violation of the treaty of 1881, and holding the Porte responsible if this warning is disregarded. The Greek fleet in the Ambracian Gulf has been ordered to fire on Turkish ships annoying the coast. The Greek fleet in the Macedonian frontier, and the troops are suffering from cold and exposure. It is reported that disease has broken out among the Turkish troops, and that the young recruits, badly fed and lodged, show no signs of falling off.

CITIES BEING PILLAGED. Disturbances Continue—Autonomy for the Island.

CANEA, March 14.—Pillaging began yesterday at Candia, Retimo and at this place and has continued today. The bishop of Nicopore remains here, though alone, and is endeavoring to save the Metropolitan church from pillage. The landing of European troops is expected immediately. The insurgents maintain a ceaseless cannonade at Spinalonga. They are in excellent spirits and health, while the health of the troops of Col. Vassos shows no signs of falling off.

The foreign admirals have not yet been informed as to the decision of the powers on their proposals of a week ago. Yesterday a consular agent of the respective governments asking that detachments of sailors, equal in number to those already landed at Canea, Retimo, Candia and Sitia, be sent immediately to relieve the present force, whose work is most harassing, comprising as it does, the double function of police and garrison.

The admirals have been instructed to confer with the consulates as to the best means of proclaiming the fact that Turkey has granted to Crete complete autonomy. The hope is entertained that such a measure will help to pacify the island. Great Britain has instructed Col. Chesmide and Maj. Bor to remain at Canea. In addition to the Italian warships, one British frigate assisted in the bombardment of the Greek insurgent forces commanded by Capt. Koraos at Hierapetra.

AUTONOMY FOR CRETE. Consuls Authorized to Proclaim It.

CANEA, March 14.—Sir Alfred Billotti is authorized to proclaim autonomy, but without arms. The British consuls will soon receive similar instructions. A torpedo boat has just started to convey Billotti's instructions from the British admiral. The news that the insurgents bombarded Ksiamo yesterday. The town was set on fire in several places last night. Destroying firing continues around Canea. Foreign men-of-war have gone to Spinalonga, where insurgents and Greek volunteers with three guns are making an attack on Chief Coracas. The men-of-war will stop a further bombardment. No Greek steamers are now allowed to anchor in this port. The two Greek men-of-war that were out of provisions have been relieved.

Turks Deny Atrocities. WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Turkish legation today gave out the following: "There have been published a telegram dated Constantinople, the 12th inst., saying that fresh atrocities are threatened in Asia Minor, that Christians there are in a deplorable condition, and asserting that the situation in Pnyas is extremely critical and bloodshed has occurred."

The Turkish minister is authorized by his government to officially declare these reports as absolutely false and unfounded.

Recall of Billotti. ATHENS, March 14.—The reported recall to London of the Greek minister, Sir Alfred Billotti, continues to be the subject of comment in political circles. It is feared that his recall may be connected with a plan for the occupation of Crete, which in view of the refusal of certain powers to take part in such a move, might be restricted to Great Britain, and might be on that account the prelude to a much more prolonged occupation. The envoys at Athens at Athens held a long consultation today.

AT MCKINLEY'S BIDDING.

Genii of the Nation Appear at the Capital for Their Herculean Labors.

TARIFF AND APPROPRIATION BILLS

The Limit of Legislation to Be Allowed—Davis Will Urge the Approval of the Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Fifty-fifth congress meets in extraordinary session tomorrow at noon in pursuance of President McKinley's proclamation. The work before it is the passage of a tariff bill before it is pretty well out in advance, but the indications are that it will be stormy session, and its length and scope are as yet matters of speculation. The present secretary of state, Mr. Sherman, remarked several years ago on a memorable occasion in the senate that the president, like Aladdin, could rub the lamp and cause the genie to appear, but that once they had appeared they were masters of their destinies. So that congress once in session may go much further or not so far as the president may wish. So far as the house, which will be organized tomorrow, is concerned, the present determination of the leaders is to direct the energies of the lower branch to the accomplishment of the task before it with all expedition, and the responsibility for any complications which may befall rests in the senate upon that body. Today was made manifest by Speaker Reed's speech at the Republican caucus last night, when he spoke of the necessity of bringing the work of the session to a speedy close. Whether the leaders will emphasize this injunction by the senate when the bill reaches that body by a programme of a three-day recess remains to be seen, but it seems likely that the speaker will, at least for the present, refrain from appointing any save the actual committees necessary for the transaction of the business in hand. This will prove an effective barrier to the passage of miscellaneous general bills, as the rules of the house are such that all legislation must come through the agencies of committees. But even this is not absolutely necessary, as the committee on rules can be directed to justify special orders. And it is by means of special orders that

CUBANS TO EMPLOY DR. LANPHEAR. St. Louis Surgeon as Surgeon General.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Through the efforts of the Cuban Junta in New York, Dr. Ernest Lanphear, the celebrated St. Louis surgeon, whose writings on surgical subjects are accepted throughout the United States, and in fact, in Europe as well, has been offered the position of surgeon general of the Cuban army, with the full pay of an officer of that rank.

ELKINS' TOWN SCORCHED. Fire Lays Flat Almost the Entire Business Portion.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 14.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning fire started in the building of the Elkins' Hardware and Furniture company. In the town of Elkins, the home of Senator Elkins, burned almost the entire business portions of the place. Elkins has no fire department and the flames were soon beyond control, having mostly frame buildings in the pathway. In all the buildings were valuable stocks of goods, only portions of which were saved.

DEATH IS A FACTOR. Hunter's Election as Senator From Kentucky Assured.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 14.—The sudden death of State Senator John P. Salyers, at his mountain home, was announced by telegram today, and it created a profound sensation among the legislators. Salyers was a Democrat and prominent in the senatorial fight of last winter. His death removed nearly the last doubt that Hunter, the present Republican nominee for United States senator, will be elected when the joint ballot is taken.

TRANSVAAL IS ARMING. Germany Also Landing War Material in Africa.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Mail Cape Town correspondent states that the Transvaal has recently landed large shipments of munitions of war at Walvisch Bay, a circumstance which causes suspicion. The Transvaal is also arming steadily, the shipments of ammunition, guns and military supplies from France alone amounting to 300 tons monthly.

GOUSIN OF MRS. MCKINLEY. ORDEAN MAY BE COMPTROLLER.

DULUTH, March 14.—Yesterday's dispatches announced that A. L. Ordean, president of the First National Bank of Duluth, had filed at Washington his application for the position of comptroller of the treasury, to succeed Bowler. It is understood that the filing of Mr. Ordean's application is at the request of President McKinley himself, and that his appointment is a foregone conclusion. The reason given is the relationship between Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Ordean, who are cousins. It is said that Mrs. Ordean is a niece of Congressman Harter, of Ohio, who formerly conducted a bank in that town. McKinley, before she

became the wife of the man who has since become president of the United States, was an employee, and a strong friendship grew up between the two cousins. The result of this friendly relationship is that Mr. Ordean will probably resign a \$10,000 position as president of the First National Bank of Duluth, to take a \$5,000 position as comptroller of the treasury.

Special to the Globe. NEW ULM, Minn., March 14.—The Commercial club of this city, consisting of about forty of our prominent business men, at a meeting last night passed resolutions in favor of the Theden bill, relating to department stores. Resolutions were also passed urging Senator French and Representative Heimerdinger to vote for its passage. Resolutions to this gentlemen have been forwarded.

of Pennsylvania; the roll will be called, after which the candidates of the several parties for speaker will be placed in nomination and the result of the vote will determine the political assignment for the new house of representatives. There are 206 Republicans, 122 Democrats and 29 Fusion, silver and Populist members in the new house. The percentage of new members is unusually large. There are 148 new members in this house, 132 never served in congress before, and 16 have served prior to the Fifty-fourth.

DAVIS WILL PUSH ARBITRATION. Treaty Will Occupy the Senate for a Time.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Vice President Hobart will rap the senate to order at noon tomorrow for the beginning of the work of the Fifty-fifth congress.

The week does not now promise to be a busy one in the senate, except in the event that the arbitration treaty between this country and Great Britain is considered. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, said today that he would force the question of ratification of the treaty, but that the friends of the treaty are not yet ready to take any definite action, but that the friends of the treaty are not yet ready to take any definite action, but that the friends of the treaty are not yet ready to take any definite action.

Some nominations are expected on Monday, and there may be a brief executive session to permit their reference to committee. A number of bills, a majority of which will be those which failed in the last congress, will be introduced during the week, but as none of them can be taken up until they receive committee action, there will be but little or no legislative work. The president's message is expected Monday.

Considerable time during the week will be spent by the committees of the various parties in the senate in an effort to reach a harmonious adjustment of the senate committees. There is now talk of an agreement to fill all the vacancies except those existing in the committee on finance and appropriations. Both these committees are fortunately quite equitably adjusted, and it is feared that an effort to supply the vacancies might result in bad feeling and an entanglement which the Republicans desire to avoid on the eve of the tariff fight.

There is only occasional reference to changes in the elective offices in the senate, and there is no prospect of a controversy over this point at the present time. It is expected that the credentials of Messrs. Corbett and Henderson, appointed to fill the senatorial vacancies from Oregon and Florida, respectively, will be presented Monday. They will be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

HIGHEST HIGH WATER MARK.

RECORD BREAKER AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—The Mississippi river continues to rise and the situation in the low lands of Arkansas, opposite this city, is very serious.

Tonight the river stands at 48.3, a rise of seven-tenths since last night. This is the highest record since the establishment of the weather office here in 1872. The government gauge today recorded 38.3 feet above the low water mark, but owing to a change in the gauge since the previous high waters, this would read on the old gauge 37.2. The high water mark on the old gauge was 36.6 made in the flood of 1890.

Today the Little Rock & Memphis railroad managed to get its morning train into the city, but made no attempt to move the freight trains. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis brought trains into the city until midnight Saturday night, when it commenced using the tracks of the Iron Mountain. The latter road is still a few inches above the water. Several of the small levees around towns and plantations have broken, but so far as heard from there have been no breaks in the main levee system.

At Marion, where a break in the dike occurred Friday night, a scene of desolation exists. At Osceola, grave apprehension is felt. At Sans Sotel, a small town immediately below Osceola, the Anchor line steamer Bluff City this afternoon attempted to land her passengers and freight. The citizens and levee patrolmen ordered the captain to keep his boat moving, but the steamer's wheels would break over the levee. The captain, however, attempted to land, when the boat was met by a wholesale fusillade of bullets from the shore, but fortunately no one was hurt.

At Memphis, the situation is very serious. The river is still a few inches above the water. Several of the small levees around towns and plantations have broken, but so far as heard from there have been no breaks in the main levee system.

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FINAL TOUCHES PUT ON TARIFF.

Committee Busy With Revision of Bill They Have Prepared.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL, In Which Some Slight Alterations May Yet Be Made.

REVENUE AND PROTECTION. It Is Dingley's Dream to Kill Two Birds With One Stone.

WOOL SCHEDULE BOTHERS. And Reciprocity Has Not Yet Been Put Into Shape to Suit.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The final work upon the tariff bill occupied the time of the Republican members of the ways and means committee today, and tonight they assembled for their last conference. Chairman Dingley said that the bill would be finished at this meeting, but that it might be necessary for the committee to work all night to accomplish its task. As soon as the committee's draft of the bill has been completed it will be sent to the government printing office and a force of picked men will be put to work upon it there, so that it may be presented in the house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is possible that changes will be made in some of the most important schedules even at this late hour, particularly the wool schedule, over which there are differences of opinion in the committee. The reciprocity scheme has not yet been formulated into words and some features of the plan are still subject to change. Apart from the important features of the bill will stand as they have been heretofore determined upon and as they have been outlined from day to day by the Associated Press.

The corridors of the Sherman hotel where the tariff makers have an office have been swarming with wool men, wool manufacturers and representatives of their interests all day, and great pressure has been brought to bear to have various features of the bill changed before it is given to the house.

Chairman Dingley said tonight that it had not been decided how much time would be allowed for tariff debate in the house. Every week of talk, he remarked, would cost the country hundreds of millions in revenue through importations which would be rushed into the country under the existing low duties. The following is the text of the bill in full practically as it now stands:

SCHEDULE A.

Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc. Acids, acetic or pyrogenous acid, and boric acid, 3 cents lb.; chromic acid and lactic acid, 4c lb.; citric acid, 3c lb.; salicylic acid, 10c lb.; sulphuric acid or oil of vitrol, not specially provided for in this act, 1/2 lb.; tannic acid, or tannin, 5c lb.; gallic acid, 10c lb.; tartaric acid, 7c lb.; and all other acids not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

All alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet water and toilet preparations of all kinds, containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and such compounds not specially provided for in this act, 45c lb. and 45 per cent ad valorem.

Alkalies, alkalis, distilled, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds of salts, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Alumina hydrate of, or refined bauxite, 2-10c lb.; alum, alum cake, potassium sulphate of alumina, and aluminum cake, and alum in crystals or ground, 1/2c lb.

Ammonia, carbonate of, 1/2c lb.; muriate of, or sal-ammoniac, 3/4c lb.; sulphate of, 1/2c lb.

Argols, or crude tartar, or lees crude, 1/2c lb.; tartars and lees crystals or partly refined argols, containing not more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash, tartrate of soda or potassium, and rochelle salts, 4c lb.; cream of tartar and patent tartar, 5c lb.

Blacking of all kinds, 25 per cent ad valorem. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, 1c lb.

Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar, 20¢ per cent. Borax, crude, or borate of soda, or borate of lime, 2c lb.; refined borax, 3c lb.

Camphor, refined, 4c lb. Chalk, ground, or precipitated or prepared only, in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks