

LUMBER SCHEDULE.

Senate Disposes of the Paragraph After a Stubborn Contest.

HOUSE PASSED TWO BRIDGE BILLS.

A Motion to Adjourn Is Defeated by the Democrats, but Is Afterwards Reversed on a Call for the Yeas and Nays.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The senate yesterday disposed of the lumber paragraph, which has been more stubbornly contested than any feature of the bill thus far, by defeating the motion of Senator Vest to place white pine on the free list—yeas, 29; nays, 38. The contest was mainly significant in breaking party lines, which have been maintained, with few exceptions, during the early stages of the debate. On the final vote eight democratic senators voted against Mr. Vest's proposition, namely: Messrs. Bacon and Clay, of Georgia; McEnery, of Louisiana; McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina; Martin, of Virginia; Rawlins, of Utah, and White, of California. On the other hand Mr. Carter (rep.) and Messrs. Cannon and Mantle (silver reps.) voted for the Vest motion. Following this a vote to substitute the Wilson lumber schedule was defeated—17 to 37—and the schedule was agreed to as reported. The debate preceding the vote was at times very breezy, owing to the break of political lines.

A general discussion of the future programme on the bill occurred before the senate adjourned. It led to a statement by Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, that the committee probably would submit amendments to the sugar schedule. For this reason he announced that the sugar schedule would be passed over to-day and that the tobacco schedule would be taken up. Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, presented several proposed amendments to the tariff bill. One of them proposes to strike out the duty on tea and substitute a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on all articles proposed by the bill to be placed in free list, these duties to continue until July 1, 1901, after which the articles shall be exempt from duty. Another amendment proposes a proviso to the paragraph fixing a duty on iron ore so that all iron ore from foreign mines owned by American citizens and imported for their own use and not for sale shall be exempt from duty. At 5:30 p. m. the senate held a brief executive session and at 5:45 p. m. adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mr. Bailey, of Texas, the minority leader, was in his seat when the house met yesterday for the first time in a fortnight. On motion of Mr. Dinsmore, of Arkansas, the senate resolution to permit Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador, to be received as a cadet at West Point was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, the senate bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge across the St. Louis river was passed.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, called attention to the fact that the last bill had not been considered by any committee of the present house (it had been passed by the last house, "We are working up the remnants of the last house," said he).

A senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl river, Mississippi, was also passed.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, then moved an adjournment.

"As long as the Cuban resolution and the bankruptcy bill are undisposed of," interposed Mr. Bailey before the vote was taken, "we feel constrained to resist these motions to adjourn." The opposition scored its first victory this session when, on a rising vote, the motion to adjourn was defeated—79 to 80. The opposition cheered the announcement. Mr. Grosvenor immediately demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The roll call reversed the previous vote and the motion to adjourn was carried—91 to 79—present not voting 11.

Mr. Terry made the point of no quorum, and the further point that the house could not adjourn for more than one day without a quorum. The speaker declined to hear him, calling attention to the fact that with those present and not voting a quorum was present. He then announced the house adjourned until Thursday.

ONE DAY'S BAD RECORD.

Four Violent Deaths and Two Persons Dying in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Four dead and two dying is the homicide record for Sunday. Maude Devere, who was shot by Mrs. May Campbell, an actress, while with the latter's husband ten days ago, died at the city hospital. Campbell, who was shot at the same time, will recover. James Patton and John O'Connell killed each other in a battle over religious differences. William Sherman was killed and Henry Chappel fatally wounded by Sam Leonard at a colored wedding celebration.

S. B. Bradford May Get It.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It is probable that a new man will be sprung in a short time for the judgeship in the Indian territory created by the Indian appropriation bill. It is S. B. Bradford, ex-attorney-general for the state of Kansas, now a resident of South McAlester.

THE WAR MUST STOP.

Forced Interview with the President in Which He is Quoted as Saying Much.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Herbert J. Brown wires the Journal an interview by a third party with President McKinley in which the latter said, concerning Cuba: Unless Mr. Calhoun's reports differ very materially from the overwhelming facts already in my possession, I can have but one policy in the matter. This bloody war must stop, as well in the interests of humanity as on account of the lives and property of Americans which have been and are being needlessly sacrificed. I have every confidence in Consul-General Lee, his integrity and his painstaking accuracy in reporting the situation. But I felt that the American people would be better satisfied were my action based upon reports obtained by the confidential agents and advisers of my own administration, and for that reason I concluded to send, in the first place, Judge Day, and later Mr. Calhoun, to make the investigation. The situation does not admit of delay.

Mr. Brown goes on to say: The general scope of the president's note to Spain is as follows: It will rectify the condition of affairs in Cuba as verified by the consular reports and by Mr. Calhoun. It will declare that Spain has failed in over two years to suppress a rebellion which is as strong, or stronger, than ever; that there is no immediate prospect of Spanish success, and that for over two years the United States have witnessed the destruction of American property, American lives and American commerce. Attention will be called to President Cleveland's last annual message to congress, in which he declared that the time would come when the United States would be compelled to interfere on the ground of humanity as well as of its paramount interests, and it will declare that time is now at hand. The friendly mediation of the United States will then be offered to settle the difficulty in the island on the basis of its independence and the payment of an indemnity by the new government of Cuba. Perhaps one or two nations may be suggested to arbitrate the indemnity.

BIG CLAIM PRESENTED.

Negotiations with the Cherokee Indians Receive a Probable Quietus.

CLAREMORE, I. T., June 7.—The negotiations between the Cherokees and the Dawes commission have received a severe, if not a permanent check, and the entire tribe is in a state of feverish excitement over a claim presented to the commission by R. C. Adams, John Bullett and R. L. Owens, in behalf of the Delawares, asking for the segregation to that tribe of 167,000 acres of land. Adams and Bullett are both Delawares, but citizens of the Cherokee nation. Owens, a Cherokee citizen, who is acting as attorney for the Delawares, has figured largely at the Washington end of all the big money deals of these tribes for several years past, and is one of the richest men in the territory. The Delaware claim rests upon a treaty entered into with the Cherokees several years ago, through which, upon payment into the general funds of the Cherokee tribe of a certain sum, they were to become equal citizens, and upon final allotment to have not less than 100 acres each of the public land. In addition to those named, there are behind the movement ex-Chief Bushyhead and ex-Attorney-General Hastings, both heretofore influential men in the tribe. The commission has left Tahlequah and express but little hope of reaching an agreement.

INJURED HUSBAND RACKET.

A Visitor at Excelsior Springs Compelled to Give Up Considerable Property.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., June 7.—A man going by the name of G. W. Wilson and a woman alleged to be his wife played the injured husband racket on Mr. Hood, a Nebraska farmer who is stopping here with his son, Dr. W. R. Hood, and under threat, according to Mr. Hood, compelled him to give notes to the amount of \$1,000 and a mortgage on his personal property in Nebraska. The woman worked the game by getting acquainted with Mr. Hood, then by professing to be of the same school of politics she loaned him a copy of Bryan's book. When he returned the book she invited the old gentleman into the house. After he entered and was seated she showered her affections upon him. Then the husband came rushing into the room, flourishing a pistol, drove his wife from his presence and demanded money. No money being in sight, the old man was made to sign notes to the amount of \$1,000 and give a chattel mortgage on his property in his home in Nebraska.

WOMEN RUN STREET CARS.

At Rockford, Ill., They Net \$1,000 for a Leading Charitable Organization.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 7.—Rockford society women took charge of and ran the street cars of the city Saturday, the occasion being the second annual trolley day of the Woman's Union Aid society, Rockford's greatest charitable organization. The weather was perfect and the affair the biggest kind of a success, socially and financially. The women went on duty at six o'clock in the morning and remained in charge until midnight. The cars were elaborately decorated by merchants, who paid for the advertising privileges on them. Not an accident occurred to mar the festivities, and the aid society's receipts will not be far from \$1,000.

A TREASURY SCANDAL.

The New York Post Charges Ellis H. Roberts with Previous Moral Obliquity.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Post says editorially: The appointment of Ellis H. Roberts to the position of treasurer of the United States by President McKinley, in the face of notorious facts, is a matter which ought not to be passed over in silence. Mr. Roberts was appointed by President Harrison assistant treasurer in New York, an office in which his relations with the banks are too well known to financiers to need particular attention. Mr. Roberts almost immediately began to solicit loans of money from the leading bankers, offering a kind of security which they would never have looked upon a second time if he had not held the office which he did.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

President McKinley Addresses a Great Gathering at Philadelphia.

The Chief Executive Says That When the Tariff Bill Is Passed We Will Have Business Confidence and Industrial Activity.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The commercial leaders of the western hemisphere assembled in the great exchange room of the Bourse last night at what was probably the most notable banquet ever given on this continent. The banquet was notable not only in point of numbers, nearly 1,500 persons participating, but in the distinction of the chief guests. President McKinley was there and he spoke to the assembly. Seated at the table of honor were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Attorney-General McKenna, Congressman Dingley, Dalzell, Grosvenor, Heatwood and Tawney, the ministers from Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Argentine, Venezuela and other South American governments; the Chinese minister and a number of other eminent officials from the capital.

It was nearly 10:30 o'clock when the speech-making began. Gov. Hastings opened the list by responding to "A Welcome from Pennsylvania." Theodore C. Leach followed with "Our Manufacturing Industries," the Brazilian minister spoke and ex-Secretary Olney then responded to "International Law." The Chinese minister answered to "The Orient," and then followed President McKinley's speech in response to the toast, "The President of the United States." He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: For the cordiality of your reception I am indeed grateful, although from my recent experience in this great city it is not wholly and altogether surprising and unexpected. A recent visit to your city gave me an opportunity to feel the warm heart-touch of the people of Philadelphia, and to enjoy their splendid and boundless hospitality. I must tell you that from the first to the last I have been deeply impressed with the scenes witnessed in Philadelphia to-day. I have seen the remarkable spectacle of the representatives of all the American republics with the products of their skill and their toil in one great warehouse. The first great convention of these republics was organized by the matchless diplomacy of that splendid American, James G. Blaine.

Seven years ago, he brought the governments of this continent together and taught that the doctrine of general reciprocity in trade required reciprocity of information. And it was his genius, with that of many gentlemen I see around this board to-night, that originated the bureau of American republics located in this city, which has already done much good and which I believe will yet play an important part in our trade relations with the governments supporting it. My fellow-citizens, there is no motive to make a product if you can't find somebody to take it. The maker must find the taker. You will not employ labor to make a product if you cannot find a buyer for that product after labor has made it.

Gentlemen, I am glad to meet the representatives of the American republics here to-night. I am glad to meet representatives of the governments of all the world here to-night. I have met the manufacturers of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania before. I met you in the days of your highest prosperity. I cannot avoid meeting you if I would, and I would not if I could. But let me tell you, my countrymen, that re-satisfaction will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be removed by distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist, and we have got to be patient, for, much as we want to move out of the old house, we should not do it until the new one is finished. The tariff law half made is of no practicable use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done, and it is making progress. It is reaching the end, and when the end comes we will have business confidence and industrial activity. Let us keep stout hearts and steady heads. The country is not going backward, but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will triumph through wise and beneficent legislation.

SPAIN'S MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Due in Part to the Passage of the Morgan Belligerency Resolution.

MADRID, June 3.—Premier Senor Canovas Del Castillo has tendered to the queen regent the resignation of the cabinet, owing to the difficulty the ministers experienced in carrying on the government in view of the parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the liberals to take part in the deliberations of the cortes. The attitude of the liberals is due to the personal encounter between the duke of Tetuan, minister for foreign affairs, and Prof. Comas, a liberal senator, on May 21, when the duke slapped the face of the senator after a heated debate on the Morgan belligerency resolution adopted by the United States senate. The queen regent has accepted the resignation.

WILL RECEIVE ANGELL.

Turkey Withdraws Her Objections to the Michigan Man as Minister.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The objections of the sultan to receiving Dr. Angell as minister of the United States have been withdrawn. The principal complaint of the porte against Dr. Angell was based on an erroneous idea of the Congregational church. The Turks thought that the Congregationalists were a political religious body like the Jesuits and had designs on the warfare of the sultan's empire. This and other objections were explained away and Turkey is now willing to welcome Angell.

Whitelaw Reid May Go to Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who is going as the president's special representative at the queen's jubilee, may go from London to Madrid to become our minister to Spain. He is said to be the president's first choice for the place now, with ex-Secretary Tracy as second choice.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House in Extra Session.

THE senate on the 31 completed more than half the metal schedule of the tariff bill. Senator Vest (Mo.) secured a reduction from 2 to 1 1/2 per cent. per pound on anvils, being the first change made without the assent of the committee, and it was owing to the ill-timed manner of many senators in voting. Senator Tillman (S. C.) secured the adoption of a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the recent decision against the South Carolina dispensary law, with a view to reporting such legislation as might be desirable. The house was not in session.

THE senate on the 3d got over about ten pages in the metals schedule of the tariff bill. All amendments were voted down and the finance committee sustained. There was an exciting debate over a motion by Senator Tillman (S. C.) to take his resolution for investigating alleged sugar speculation by senators from the committee and bring it before the senate. The motion was finally withdrawn. Senator Vest (Mo.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the state department to investigate the report that the homes of American soldiers killed at Buena Vista, Mex., in 1847, were bleaching in the sun at that place. In the house Mr. Terry (A. C.) tried to secure consideration as a privileged matter of a resolution for the immediate appointment of the committee on foreign affairs, but it was ruled out. The senate bill to prevent collisions in land waters of the United States was passed and the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill adopted. The house then adjourned until the 7th.

THE senate made little progress on the tariff bill on the 4th on account of speech making, only seven paragraphs being considered. Senator Mantle (Mont.) spoke for two hours on the wool schedule, urging increased rates for the wool-grower. Senator Butler (N. C.) made a speech about the income tax and referred to the haste with which the railroad pooling bill was being urged immediately after the supreme court's decision on the anti-trust law. This brought Senator Callom (Ill.) to his feet, who denied the statement that the pooling bill was being pressed with indecent haste. Senator Vest (Mo.) protested against the proposed rates on zinc, but the paragraph was agreed to. The house was not in session.

THE senate resumed the consideration of the tariff bill on the 5th. The first paragraph of the wool schedule, relating to hewn timber, was agreed to at 1 1/2 cents per cubic foot. When the paragraph relating to sawed boards, etc., was reached Senator Jones (Ark.) referred to the heavy burden it imposed on the west and Senator Vest (Mo.) denounced the taking of white pine from the free list and placing it at \$2 per 1,000 feet, making the duty, he said, absolutely prohibitory on this wood. Senator Bacon (Ga.) replied to Senator Vest and said the average rate of the schedule was only 20 per cent. The house was not in session.

DOWNFALL DUE TO BEER.

Pastor of a German Reform Church Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Rev. Adam Bailey resigned the pastorate of the German Reformed church of Pittsburgh some time ago at the suggestion, it is said, of the trustees, who objected to their pastor drinking beer. He was offered a charge at Beaver, O., but refused it, and about two months ago came to this city, accompanied by his wife and five children, telling his friends that he had good prospects of obtaining charge of one of the largest churches here. The expected place was not tendered him, however, and he went into a hotel here, registered under an assumed name and going to a room assigned him blew his brains out.

SUGAR PROBING NOT LIKELY.

Contingent Committee Will Likely Report Unfavorably on an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It becomes hourly more probable that there will be no investigation of the charges that senators have improperly speculated in sugar stock, and that the sugar trust has exercised undue influence in securing the schedule which appears in the senate tariff bill. While the matter has not been definitely determined, it can be safely predicted that the resolution recently offered by Senator Tillman and referred to the committee on contingent expenses, of which Senator Jones, of Nevada, is chairman, will be reported back adversely.

Ex-President Cleveland Declines.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A special to the Journal from Caracas says that President Crespo has just received a letter from ex-President Cleveland declining to act as counsel for Venezuela before the arbitral tribunal. In the letter, dated May 24, Mr. Cleveland expresses himself as deeply touched by the honor and compliment conveyed in the recent tender of the position, but declines on the ground that having taken such prominent part in bringing about the arbitration treaty precluded him from acting as counsel for Venezuela.

Francis Joseph Stricken.

VIENNA, June 7.—There is consternation at Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph has had another seizure, apparently of an apoplectic nature, and St. Petersburg and Berlin have been on tenter-hooks awaiting the result of his ailment. It was caused through nervousness brought on by the recent riots in the national legislature.

Young to Succeed Spofford.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A gentleman close to President McKinley says that John Russell Young, minister to China under President Harrison, is to be appointed librarian of congress to succeed Ainsworth R. Spofford. It is said that Mr. McKinley has never given Mr. Spofford's application for reappointment serious consideration.

Will Pay Suicide Claims.

DURHAM, Va., June 5.—Yesterday's session of the Modern Woodmen was devoted to the consideration of the laws of the order. The most important action was the decision to pay suicide claims if death does not occur earlier than three years after date of certificate.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Five Men Killed and Four Injured in a Wisconsin Wreck.

A SERIOUS ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Boiler in Mexico Explodes—Nine Families Made Homeless by a Fire in Chicago—Bicyclist Killed While Racing—Double Murder.

HUDSON, Wis., June 8.—Five men were instantly killed and four were badly injured by a collision on the Omaha railroad, near Hudson Junction, yesterday afternoon. The trains were running at a high rate of speed and met on a sharp curve, affording the crew no possible escape. The way freight, westbound, had been ordered to take the right-hand track, and was running at the rate of 18 miles an hour, when, upon turning a short curve on a down grade, it came upon a work train backing east at a speed of 35 miles an hour. The collision was something terrific. On the rear of the work train was the boarding car, in which were four men belonging to the work crew. They were never aware of their danger, and were undoubtedly instantly killed. The car took fire and the three bodies were buried in the wreck. Herman Reby, fireman on the work train, was also instantly killed, but the body was recovered. Both engines were totally wrecked. The wreck was caused by the disobedience of orders by Engineer James Owens of the work train and the conductor, who were given the right-of-way to the west-bound track. They forgot their orders and took the eastbound track, but did not discover their error until too late. Owens is nearly crazed, and a guard has been placed over him. The damage is estimated at \$80,000.

A SERIOUS ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, June 8.—By the falling of an elevator in the Mail street side of the post office yesterday six men were more or less seriously hurt. Four were postal employes and the other two men were engaged by the contractor who has charge of the alterations now going on in the federal building. The elevator is one of the old-fashioned kind, operated by a drum. It was inspected a month ago and pronounced in good condition. It is the judgment of parties who made an examination of the elevator after the accident that it had been overloaded.

BOILER IN MEXICO EXPLODES.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., June 8.—A boiler exploded yesterday morning in the print works of Noriega Bros., in Puebla, causing the death of 20 or more persons, the number not being positively known, as it has been impossible to remove the debris caused by the explosion. A part of the boiler was carried high in the air and precipitated on the roof of a house in the neighborhood, killing an old man and three children. A fireman three blocks away from the scene of the explosion had his head completely torn off. Troops surrounded the spot and laborers are searching for the remains.

NINE FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Five two-story frame dwellings were badly damaged and nine families were rendered homeless by fire which broke out yesterday evening at 201 Jefferson street. Several persons were carried from the burning building and two received severe injuries. The injured are: Mrs. Mary Wolfson, fell down a flight of stairs and fractured her skull, may die; Adolph Ziv, injured while rescuing Mrs. Minnie Silverman from the building at 201 Jefferson street. Mrs. Silverman is an invalid and the excitement may cause her death. The damage by fire and water was about \$20,000.

KILLED WHILE RACING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—Arthur Lahiff, while racing against an electric car, met a tragic death. Just outside the Roger Williams park the roadway is quite steep. Trolley cars are in the habit of bowling down the incline at a high rate of speed, and a good many cyclists have tried to beat them in races. Lahiff tried it last night. He fell and made a complete somersault over his handlebars. He struck with great force while going at his fastest clip, and his neck was broken.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

SHELBY, Miss., June 8.—In a family quarrel here Martin Pasco, a well-to-do negro, shot and killed instantly Sandy Donald and Fannie Donald. The murderer then made a desperate attempt at suicide, shooting himself in the head, but it is thought he will recover.

MONEY INSTEAD OF GRAIN.

Plan to Ship Cargoes of Wheat to India Has Been Modified.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Lewis Klopsch, publisher of the Christian Herald, of New York, which had undertaken to procure cargoes of grain to be sent to the famine sufferers in India, has notified the navy department that the grain on hand will be sold and the money forwarded to India instead, as the best and speediest means of relief. Mr. Klopsch writes that the delay in securing a ship was one of the reasons for the change in plan. Then, too, the Indian roads at this time, the wet season, are very difficult of passage, while the natives, having been made to believe by unscrupulous native grain dealers that the Americans have poisoned the wheat that was to be sent to them, refuse to eat any of it under any circumstances.