

THE SUGAR SCHEDULES.

Lively Fight Over the Amendments Offered.

CRISP BITS DOWN ON BOUTELLE

The Congressman From Maine Made an Impassioned Speech on the Hawaiian Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The fight to amend the sugar schedule of the Wilson bill was made in the house Monday. The first amendment was that offered by McRae (Ark.) to abolish entirely the sugar bounty.

Meiklejohn (Neb.) offered an amendment to that of McRae the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law. Dockery (Mo.) offered a substitute for the amendments a proposition to abolish the bounty on sugar and place the raw and refined sugar on the free list.

Cannon (Ils.) supported the free sugar bounty amendment. The free sugar clause of the McKinley bill had saved the people of the country, rich and poor alike, annually from \$1 to \$1.25 per capita.

Breckinridge (Dem., Ark.) supported the bounty provision of the Wilson bill. Sugar in the McKinley law was only free up to No. 16, Dutch standard. There were two ways of determining the grades of sugar, by color or by quantity of saccharine matter.

Harter (Dem., O.) was recognized at this point and offered a substitute for the proposed amendments, that of Mr. Dockery having been withdrawn to abolish the bounty and substitute a duty of 1 cent per pound to be increased to 2 cents from such countries as levied an export duty.

Gave Gear an Ovation. Gear (Rep., Ia.) rose from his seat and was recognized at the conclusion of the reading of Harter's amendment. As the chair recognized him, he Republican side broke into cheers, which were quickly taken up on the Democratic side and for several moments the demonstration continued.

At this point, on motion of Turner (Dem., Ga.), the committee rose and the speaker laid before the house the special message of the president, transmitting additional Hawaiian correspondence. At the request of Mr. Dingley the correspondence was read.

Boutelle is Rather Persistent. Mr. Boutelle got recognition on a point of order and in an impassioned speech declared it was not apparent the government was engaged in fomenting insurrection in a country with which we are at peace.

"I submit," said he, in stentorian tones, "that the house has three times been notified the administration is engaged in inciting insurrection and revolution in Hawaii and that it is our duty to express the disapproval of congress in that policy. I cannot conceive that the speaker will interpose his will between the house and its imperative duty."

By this time the Democrats had crowded down the aisles and were in a high state of excitement. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) loudly demanding that Boutelle's words be taken down. This, under the rules, forces the member called to order to immediately take his seat.

"All right," retorted Boutelle, defiantly, without showing any disposition to comply with it. "The trouble with the gentleman is," said the speaker, slowly and deliberately, "that he repeatedly violates the rules. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the gentleman takes his seat."

The deputy speaker promptly took his place and started toward Boutelle, who quietly took his seat as the latter approached. The Democrats applauded loudly as he sat down. The rule was then read, and immediately afterward the speaker recognized Mr. Wilson for a motion to go into committee on the whole for the further consideration of the tariff bill.

"Am I sufficiently purged of contempt to act as teller?" asked Mr. Boutelle contemptuously. "The chair accepts the gentleman's statement," said the speaker.

statement," said he, "as a statement that he declines to serve," and appointed Mr. Hopkins. (Then vociferous applause.) Mr. Boutelle protested that the chair had no right to place such a construction on his statement, but the speaker declined to listen to him.

Most of the Republicans, however, declined to vote and it was 10 minutes before a Democratic quorum was procured. The tariff debate was then resumed.

Robertson's Amendment. Dingley (Me.) and Mercer (Neb.) supported the present bounty and Mr. Tarnsey defended the Wilson bill. Mr. Robertson (Ia.) offered the following amendment:

To strike out the bounty provision of the Wilson bill and insert "all sugars shall pay duty upon their polariscopic test as follows: All sugar testing by the polariscopic test above 75 degrees, 1 cent per pound duty, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree, 3-20 of a cent per pound additional; and all sugars above 16 Dutch standard an additional duty of 5-20 of 1 cent per pound; provided that all sugars when exported from a country which pays a bounty on sugar shall pay in addition to these rates a duty equal to the bounty paid by such country."

Mr. Warner (D. C., N. Y.) offered an amendment to Mr. Robertson's substitute to place refined sugar on the free list. He said this amendment was to remove the last remnant of protection from the pending bill.

Mr. Payne said he was opposed to the restoration of the sugar duty because it was a tax on the breakfast table. He defended the bounty provision of the McKinley law. Mr. Wilson concluded the debate in advocacy of the bounty provision of the pending bill.

Meiklejohn's Amendment Lost. The first vote was taken on Mr. Meiklejohn's amendment to the substitute for Mr. McRae's amendment to abolish the sugar bounty.

The vote then recurred upon an amendment offered by Mr. Price to amend Mr. Harter's substitute, placing a duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar below 16 Dutch standard and abolishing the sugar bounty by inserting the provision of Mills bill, which levied a duty on sugar not above 13 Dutch standard of 1-16 per cent, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority, 135 to 69. This action abolishes the bounty on sugar.

The vote was then taken on the amendment to section 181, providing for a duty on refined sugar. Mr. Robertson's amendment providing for a duty of from 1-10 cents per pound upward on sugars testing by the polariscopic test, not above 75 degrees was offered as the first amendment. To this, Mr. Warner (N. Y.) offered the amendment to place refined sugar, dutiable in the bill at 1/2 cent, on the free list, and after a long parliamentary discussion as to the status of pending amendments, it being claimed by the Louisiana members that a misunderstanding existed regarding the ruling of the chair.

By unanimous consent Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) was allowed to offer a substitute for these two amendments, placing a uniform duty of 1 cent per pound upon all sugars below 16, Dutch standard. The vote was first taken upon Mr. Warner's amendment to the amendment to abolish the duty on refined sugar, and again the radical Democrats secured another signal victory, the Republicans declining to vote. By a vote of 137 to 62 the duty on refined sugar was abolished.

The substitute of Mr. Breckinridge, which was voted on next, was defeated by a vote of 144 to 67. The Republicans declined to aid those of the Democrats who were seeking to place a duty upon sugar by voting with the radical Democrats. The Democratic supporters of the Breckinridge amendment were unable to secure enough followers to order tellers. At this juncture, amid great confusion, the time came to take the final vote upon Mr. Robertson's amendment as amended by Mr. Warner's amendment.

Republicans Became Hilarious. A great deal of misunderstanding existed upon the floor as to what the effect of the adoption of the amended proposition would mean. The Republicans were hilariously joyful at the tangle into which they had gotten the Democrats, Mr. Payne shouting if the proposition was adopted it would have the incongruous effect of placing raw sugar on the dutiable list and refined sugar on the free list.

Mr. Richardson, who was in the chair, was appealed to in vain to state the effects of the adoption of the pending amendment. So much misunderstanding existed even among the most skillful parliamentarians on both sides that Mr. Wilson finally decided, amid great confusion, to move the committee rise to give every one a chance to examine over night into the parliamentary situation and at 5:30 the committee rose and the house recessed until 8 o'clock.

At the night session the following members spoke: Brookshire (Dem., Ind.), McCreary (Dem., Ky.), Goldier (Dem., Ill.), Broderick (Rep., Kan.), Hilbert (Rep., Cal.), and Avery (Rep., Mich.).

WAKEFIELD, Neb., Jan. 23.—Jack Davis of Omaha knocked out "Big Jim" Simpson of Denver in the fifth round.

ARKANSAS OFFICIALS SURPRISED.

State Treasurer Asked to Pay a Bond That Had Been Redeemed Once.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 23.—Another sensational development occurred in the Arkansas state treasury. An Arkansas state bond, issue of 1870, interest bearing, numbered 1,883, was presented to the treasurer for redemption by agents of New York holders. Its apparent face value and interest was \$3,200. The state debt board examined it and found the bond record to reveal that it had been redeemed May 23, 1876. It was indorsed by William F. Woodruff and registered, but the examination of the bond register revealed the startling fact that the page which should have contained this number, with the 40 or 50 others, had been cut out of the register. Governor Fishback expressed the opinion that Woodruff stole these bonds from the treasury during his administration and sold them. He urges the calling in and registry of all outstanding evidence against the state and make it a felony to hold any invalid evidences of the state indebtedness. The bond was returned to the agents and redemption refused.

Mrs. Lease Means Business.

TOPEKA, Jan. 23.—Mary E. Lease has written a number of letters to Populists throughout the state, informing them that she is preparing to hold seven meetings in the state—one in each congressional district, for the purpose of denouncing Governor Lovelling and his administration. She gives no outline of her speeches, but it is presumed that if she carries out her purpose she will make public the alleged charges she has frequently alluded to recently, that the administration has been corrupt in handling the gambling evil in Wyandotte county and that there has been crookedness in the penitentiary.

North and South Railroad.

TOPEKA, Jan. 23.—F. J. Close and the other northern directors of the North and South railroad have gone to Galveston, where they will endeavor to enlist the business men in their project. It is proposed first to call the business men into a conference and if they give the enterprise any encouragement, to afterward call mass meetings for public discussion of the project. Failing to secure the aid of the people of Galveston they will go to other cities on the gulf coast with their propositions.

Governor Altgeld Says No.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Governor Altgeld refused to honor a requisition from Governor Northern of Georgia for the extradition of Harry Hill, wanted in Atlanta on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Governor Altgeld says he is convinced that the proceedings against Hill are merely to compel his wealthy friends to pay a debt and that it is not a bona fide criminal arrest.

Wash Adkins Will Hang.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 23.—At Fayetteville Wash Adkins was sentenced to be hanged. Last November Adkins, with four masked companions, entered Treford's home at Montgomery and shot him before the eyes of his grand daughter. The parties escaped but were arrested. His accomplices will be tried Wednesday.

Chinese Fight in a Sunday School.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—In consequence of the fight that occurred among the Chinese Sunday school pupils in the Trinity Methodist church Sunday the officers of the church have decided to abandon the school. None of the combatants were seriously hurt. The Chinese who caused the disturbance were arrested.

Meeting of Lawyers in Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the Dubuque County fair bar a resolution was adopted that no change ought to be made in the organization of the Tenth Judicial District. A resolution to increase the number of judges was lost. A resolution favoring a reform in the method of drawing jurymen was adopted.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS.

Three men were killed and 18 injured in an accident on the Ogumaw railroad in Arkansas.

It is shown by statistics in New York as evidence of hard times that marriages are less frequent.

A bottle containing an address, thrown into Lake Michigan last September, has been found in the Mississippi river.

Dr. William Moore of New York has demonstrated that permanganate of potassium is an antidote for morphine.

Mrs. Isabelle Holly, a philanthropic and well known lady of Cleveland, O., narrowly escaped death at the hands of a lunatic.

The Improved Order of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish benevolent organization, held its seventh annual convention in Baltimore.

Judge Hoyt of Atlanta says Jeff Davis' faith in European interference prevented acceptance of Lincoln's peace proposition.

More than 40,000 persons are out of work and destitute in the city of New York.

Physicians who attended the victims of the Wann, Ill., disaster have sired the county of Madison to recover for services.

HAVE MADE A NEW MOVE

Duval Club Working to Bring Off the Fight.

HAVE ASKED THE AID OF THE LAW

Go Into Court and Pray For an Injunction Restraining the Sheriff From Interfering With the Contest.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—There is one bright executive mind in the Duval club. He is one optimist in the organization and to his suggestion is due the fact that the pugilistic army is thought now to have taken motion with in lines of safety. The new feature is legal. The law firm of A. W. Cockrell & Son was called into the case as allies of the club and late Monday afternoon a bill was filed by the club's counsel in the Fourth circuit of the state of Florida, praying for an injunction restraining the sheriff or any of his representatives or agents from interfering in any way with the proposed exhibition, from preventing any person entering the ground, etc. The bill sets forth that agreement for the contest is in accordance with the city ordinance passed by virtue and power granted by the legislature to license amusements and exhibitions. Notice was served upon Sheriff Broward of the action taken.

If the armed forces which are now in city and which, under the adjutant general, are subject to the call of the sheriff can be dislodged by the issuance of the injunction, the fight will take place in the cockle shell built for that purpose. If the injunction does not issue, then the men will be taken to the tented arena.

The Mayor Will Not Interfere.

The mayor, when seen, said: "There has been considerable talk about my swearing in special policemen to protect the fighters and seeing that they are allowed to have their little affair without molestation. I have never done such a thing, nor will I do it. The chief of police will be at the ring side. If the fight comes off in the arena, he will see they have a permit and weigh the gloves. Then he will allow them to proceed."

"But what about the militia and the sheriff?"

"That is no business of the city. I shall allow the men to go ahead, but if the authorities of Duval county or of the state step in and stop the fight it is no affair of mine. The city council of Jacksonville cannot by passing an ordinance render void the common law which I understand Governor Mitchell declares will be violated."

Adjutant General Houston has arrived here to arrange for quartering the companies of the Second battalion, which are ready to go into quarters. The men will be housed in the armory. General Houston said that as he was sent to Jacksonville to prevent the fight, he proposed to do so and would use every means in his power to effect this purpose.

"I am acting under instructions from Governor Mitchell," said he "and I will carry them out to the letter." General Houston does not anticipate any trouble in preventing the battle and evidently thinks the sight of the troops will be enough to deter the men from entering the ring.

Manager Bowden of the Duval club created consternation in the club rooms Monday night in the presence of a lot of newspaper men by making the startling announcement that the prize fighters were going out on a train to fight and that no newspaper was to have more than one representative free of charge. He went on to give his reasons and stated the club was out \$50,000 and he did not propose to have newspaper men aboard displacing patrons who would put up their \$25 for tickets. This unlooked for assertion was brought about by the request of a local newspaper man for tickets for a morning and evening newspaper which are under the same control.

IN THE SENATE.

Civil Service Law Criticized.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The civil service law again came in for its quota of criticism in the senate Monday, and later in the session Senator Peffer, in a long argument, sought to show that the proposition of the secretary of the treasury to issue United States bonds is directly without authority in law. At the conclusion of Senator Peffer's remarks they quite naturally reverted to the silver question, in which Senators Allison, Teller, Gorman and others took a part. Senator Sherman took occasion to refer to the flag incident, which recently stirred the Ohio people, and said he hoped the flags would be kept flying over the capitol all the time, as well as when congress and the supreme court was in session.

A bill to copy and arrange in order all the pension laws was presented by Senator Palmer (Illa.).

Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Jan. 23.—This week Iowa legislators will get to work in earnest, after their brief outing. Many grave and perplexing problems demand their attention. The Republicans having a majority in both branches of the assembly will be held responsible for whatever legislation may be enacted. This fact is fully comprehended by the leaders in both houses, and the power of the party caucus will be specially invoked to bring order out of chaos and line up the members on some policy that will meet the requirements of the party platform. Prohibition modification and state revenues will be the first topics for discussion and action. Good roads and new state institutions will also be considered.

Prof. Stand Talks in Grinnell.

GRINNELL, Ia., Jan. 22.—Editor William T. Stand delivered an address in Grinnell, which came from Chicago with President Woodrow Wilson.

THE DATE OF THE EXODUS.

It Would Seem to Lie Between the Years 1430 and 1500 B. C.

Although the monuments and papyri give us no direct information upon the subject of the exodus, they do indirectly indicate a certain period within which it must have taken place. Thutmose III, who was the most powerful king of that dynasty (the eighteenth) which finally drove the Hyksos invaders out of Egypt and reunited the whole country under one scepter, extended his conquests as far as Mesopotamia, overrunning Palestine on his way. He left lists of the conquered nations, but does not mention the Israelites among them. Ramses II of the nineteenth dynasty, the supposed oppressor, who reigned about 200 years later, also subdued Palestine and left lists of the conquered people, but he, again, does not mention the Israelites among them.

What is perhaps still more important is that, while the Israelites have left records of invasions by Mesopotamians, Amorites, Canaanites, Midianites and Philistines, they do not mention any invasion by the Egyptians, and the conclusion is that the Israelites were not settled on the west side of the Jordan till after the wars waged by Ramses II at the commencement of his reign, which began not earlier than 1388 B. C., or, as some now say, 1266 B. C.

It has been attempted to explain this difficulty away by suggesting that Ramses II kept close to the seacoast on his march through Palestine and did not strike inland till he was some distance to the north of the Israelites, but it is inconceivable that he should not have secured his long line of communications by establishing posts so far inland that they must have brought him into contact with the Hebrews if the latter had at that time been settled in their own country.

The earliest date, therefore, at which the Egyptian history will permit the exodus to have taken place, even when full allowance is made for the time spent by the Jews in the wilderness and in conquering Palestine, would seem to be about 1430 B. C., while, if the shorter chronology be adopted, it could not have been much earlier than 1300 B. C.—Scribner's Magazine.

A Montana Bear Story.

"Montana is a zoological garden in its native state," said Colonel Jim Struthers. "We have all kinds of wild beasts, from grizzly bears and prairie dogs down. Speaking of bears reminds me of once upon a time. It was before the state got polluted by the trolley, and when it wasn't good form to wear a collar. It was before Montana got to be the greatest state in the Union. I was prospecting away in the Bull mountains. I hadn't seen any dirt that looked as though it had the right ring to it. The sun was turning in, and shadows were coming out of the east. I took the pack off one of my horses, picketed the animals and made a supper off hot coffee and bacon and bread. Then I coiled up in a blanket and knew no more. The night must have been half spent when I began to dream that I was washing my face in one of the geyzers of the Yellowstone. The sensation became so realistic that I awoke. A hot breath was breathing on my visage, and a strange tongue was swabbing me down. I was sort of dazed with fear and remained perfectly still. Presently the licking process ceased, and the hot breath was withdrawn. A big, dark, awkward something shambled off, and I went to rest once more. When day came, I found that my provision box had been raided, and the soft earth around me was full of bear tracks. I shivered a little bit and moved on." The colonel told this as though he really wanted to be believed, and the reporter left.—Washington Star.

Psychology.

The new science of psychology will determine the mental laws exactly—the laws of the individual and of society; the laws of aesthetics, of education, of ethics and of every human faculty. It will compel men to live by these laws, because it will make them plain to all men—as plain as the law of gravity. The world will then go forward because it will see how. We shall then have a higher manhood, because its type will be clear to us. We shall have a new art and a new literature, because we shall know the secrets of beauty. Its standards shall be broader in proportion as they shall be truer. We may then efficiently love our unfortunate brother by knowing how to make him lovable, and how to make life lovable to him. Psychology will secure to man wealth and art, wisdom and happiness, by making man capable of them. Psychology will make education the chief function of government by giving education a scope heretofore unenvisioned.—McClure's Magazine.

Counterfeit Coins.

Within the last few years numbers of forgeries of extremely rare coins in the British museum and in private collections have been sold by auction in London. So good is their execution that it seems probable that means have been devised for casting steel dies on plaster casts or of hardening electrolytic dies. The manufacture of rare "slugs" pieces, carried on in one of our midland towns, shows a far lower amount of skill.

When genuine but defaced coins are restruck with new impressions, it is very difficult to discover the fraud. Some genuine ancient coins are surfractions in this manner—as, for instance, a whole class of Jewish coins which are struck on Roman silver denarii. But when the image and superscription of William III can be discerned underlying the device on a rare crown piece of Elizabeth the question of its authenticity is soon solved.—Longman's Magazine.

The Law of the Jungle.

The law of the jungle, which never orders anything without a reason, forbids every beast to eat man except when he is killing to show his children how to kill, and then he must hunt outside the hunting grounds of his pack or tribe. The real reason for this is that man killing means, sooner or later, the arrival of white men on elephants, with guns, and hundreds of brown men with gongs and rockets and torches. Then everybody in the jungle suffers. The reason the beasts give among themselves is that man is the weakest and most defenseless of all living things, and it is unsportsmanlike to touch him. They say, too—and it is true—that man eats because manny and lose their teeth.—Rudyard Kipling in St. Nicholas.

Strange.

It seems that some 180,000 persons commit suicide yearly. When one realizes how large is the number of persons who are "tired of life," it seems doubly strange that so few of one's own enemies should be among them.—Milwaukee Journal.