

PLAIN TALK FROM WIALE

Denounces the Democratic Effort to Adjust the Tariff in Conference.

WARNS THEM IT WILL NOT WORK

Minority Will Find Some Means of Defeating the Bill if the Conference Committee is to Afflict the Country with the Original Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Only four senators were in the senate chamber when the senate met at 11 o'clock and Senator Harris, who was temporarily in the chair, instructed the clerk to call the roll. The roll brought twenty-eight senators into the chamber—fifteen less than quorum—and steps were at once taken to secure the attendance of absentees. Search of the corridors and coat rooms of the capitol was made, but it was twenty-five minutes before enough absentees could be found to make up the quorum.

Mr. Hoar made a motion to adjourn, but withdrew it upon the suggestion of Mr. Chandler that such a motion violated the rule which entered into effect upon adjournment last night by which it was decided to take up the tariff bill at 11 o'clock each day. Some routine business preceded the resumption of the tariff debate. A bill passed by Charles T. Russell, late consul in Liverpool, \$3,100 in remuneration of moneys paid by him in providing for private American sailors.

A bill was passed to place Major General George S. Green on the retired list of the regular army as first lieutenant. This was the rank held by General Green when he resigned from the army in 1876.

At 12 o'clock the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment to increase the duty on tannic acid or tannin from 35 to 75 cents per pound. The Republicans, in opposing the 75 cents duty, got more than they bargained for, as Mr. Jones offered today to substitute 60 for 75 cents.

Mr. Manderson called attention to the document which was taken from the government printing office today and which he replies to the finance committee's circular with regard to the chemical schedule. His remarks drew another lengthy statement from Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee. The committee had been obliged, in order that the tariff might not be delayed unduly, to deny public hearings to persons interested, but had invited written statements. It was, he said, manifestly possible for one man to read, sift and master all this mass of testimony. That was why he had replied to Mr. Hoar's lecture on good manners that his question the other day was absurd.

"If the senator will pardon me," interrupted Mr. Hoar, "I will say that I never attempted to lecture the senator from Indiana. He is too hopeless a subject."

"When I recall the lecture given by the senator from Massachusetts by a former member of this body," replied Mr. Voorhees (recurrent contest of 1876), "nothing he can say is history."

Mr. Hoar, returning to the question of the hearing, said that during his long career at both ends of the capitol he had never known a time when the senate was so divided under discussion that hearings had not been given both by the ways and means committee and the finance committee.

While the senator from Indiana was speaking, Mr. Voorhees interrupted to say that the proofs of another volume of the replies on the chemical schedule had just been laid on the desk.

Mr. Lodge then took up the consideration of the proposed duty on tannic acid and supported it.

The debate was continued in a desultory manner, Mr. Chandler, as on yesterday, indulging in some fine sarcasm at the expense of the POLITY AND PRAGMATICS.

Mr. Hale concluded an ironical characterization of the democratic side with a rather sensational announcement. It was true for a few plain words, he said, intimations had been received on the republican side of the chamber, not only from the other side, but from the high priests of tariff reform in other quarters, that the program involved in the present tariff bill was not a tariff amendment, but an entirely new one, was for the purpose of greasing its way through the senate. The tariff reformers, he said, under the supervision of the senate, it is to be thrown into a conference committee—a committee ostensibly representing both houses of congress, but really representing only the having autocratic powers. There the intentions tell us it is their scheme to give away all the senate amendments, and the Wilson bill, and the tariff bill, and to be returned for the approval of the senate. If the last bill of the finance committee was to be given up in conference, if the country is not encouraged to believe that the evidence of repentance, then he notified the democrats on the other side (Mr. Hale said this with impressive emphasis) the bill will never get through the senate. The spirit now exhibited on the republican side would change and the minority would find some means to defeat the bill.

The Jones amendment regarding the duty on tannic acid at 60 cents then agreed to—33 to 11.

On the Jones amendment increasing the duty on tannic acid from 35 to 50 per cent the vote failed to show a quorum by one vote, but the Jones amendment was agreed to without division, but on the next vote to increase the duty from 50 per cent to a specific duty of 7 cents the quorum again failed. A quorum was with difficulty secured on this amendment and it was defeated, 16 to 28.

The next paragraph was alcoholic perfume, including cologne water and other toilet waters, on which the duty was placed at 42 per gallon and 25 per cent ad valorem in the house bill. The Jones amendment increased the ad valorem duty to 50 per cent. Agreed to without division.

WHAT M'GLYNN HAD TO DO

Satelli Explains the Terms of the Priest's Reinstatement.

HE COMPLIED WITH THE CONDITIONS

Apostolic Delegate Says He Never Interfered in the Matter of Assigning Priests to Parishes—Didn't Know Why He Was Not Assigned.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mgr. Satelli has made public an official statement on the reinstatement to the priesthood of Dr. McGlynn. "The conditions on which I absolved Dr. McGlynn by authority received from the Holy Father," said he, "were: 'First, that he should make a thorough statement of his views and doctrines in regard to social economy and present it to me and I would revise them and then submit them to four doctors of divinity for revision. This condition he fulfilled, and it was acknowledged that nothing he did or said was opposed to the Catholic doctrine.'"

"Second, that Dr. McGlynn should make a written apology for whatever he might have said derogatory of the derogatory to the ecclesiastical authorities and state that he admitted all the doctrines of the Catholic church, and especially that the Holy Father was at the time of their appointment were not actual residents of the congressional district they were appointed to represent."

The debate developed the fact there were between thirty and forty priests who were appointed by the secretary of the navy owing to the failure of members of congress to nominate cadets, and who were representing districts in which they were not residents. The addition of the amendment would entail the discharge of all those cadets.

Mr. Cummings introduced a substitute requiring the secretary of the navy to provide a list of members of congress to nominate a cadet to fill the vacancy, to appoint a cadet who shall be a resident of the district from which he is appointed. This substitute would require the discharge of illegally appointed cadets, but would prevent the repetition of the practice.

Two other amendments were agreed to, one appropriating \$50,000 for a tug at Mare Island, California, and the other appropriating \$4,150 for the construction of a bulkhead at the naval asylum at Philadelphia.

NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.

By It Cheaper and Better Pig Iron is Produced Than by Old Processes.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A reduction in the cost of casting iron, steel and other metals by 50 per cent; a great saving in time; the production of castings free from oxidation and blow holes, and most important of all, the production of pig iron in mountainous and remote districts having water power and ore but no coal; all these things may result from the application of electricity, according to a new process described in a report to the Department of the Interior by United States geologist Frank M. Frankfort, Germany. The process is known as the Tausig, and provides for smelting and casting metals by electric power. The furnace is a closed system, in which the fused metal is cast into an efficient insulation and the electric current is sent through the charge directly without the use of any fuel. The United States geologist, Frank M. Frankfort, Germany, has been successful in producing dense, smooth castings of the highest mechanical quality from a ton and a half of pig iron was smelted in fifteen minutes by a current of 20,000 amperes and with a voltage of 2,000 volts.

ADMIRAL WALKER'S REPORT. Received at Honolulu with the Usual Official Courtesy.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Navy department has received a report from Admiral Walker announcing his arrival at Honolulu. His communication is dated April 25, and is as follows: "I have the honor to inform the department that on the 14th instant, the date of assuming command of the United States fleet, I received the honor of the United States flag and Japanese vessels in port saluted my flag and their commanding officers called upon me officially. These calls were returned on the 16th instant. On the 17th instant, accompanied by my personal staff, I visited the Hawaiian Islands, and later was presented by him to the provisional government. The battalion of government troops was paraded and the usual honors were rendered to me and my staff. The president, with members of the executive council, justices of the supreme court and two aides returned my call on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and received with honors due their rank. Visits were also exchanged with representatives of the English, German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls.

ADMIRAL WALKER'S REPORT. Basing the Expenses on the Assumption the Dockery Bill Will Pass.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Practical effect will be given to the recommendations of the Dockery joint commission in the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill to be reported next Tuesday. This bill provides for the current expenses of the government departments. In appropriating for these expenses the bill will treat the forms proposed by the Dockery commission as already accomplished. The main reform is in the methods of accounting in the Treasury department. The commission recommends the abolition of the office of second comptroller and a rearrangement of the auditors. The effect of the change was to dispense with 148 clerks and thus reduce expense \$197,000. The reduction of office force is applied to many chiefs of divisions and other high grade employees. The changes were incorporated in a bill which passed the house, but is still pending in the senate.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The United States minister at Singapore, Hon. W. M. Young, has been instructed by the Department of State to make an investigation of the case of Mrs. Emma Renton and to report the result to the department. Mrs. Renton, who has just arrived in New York from Singapore, is the widow of a man who owned a valuable plantation in Honduras. The adjoining property was owned by the Brewster Wood and Produce company, the employees of which were Canadian, French and Scotch. The company, according to Mrs. Renton's story, which is corroborated by affidavits by United States consular agents and others, trespassed upon her husband's land, and finally killed her husband and Mr. Johnson, an American visitor. They looted the plantation, dragged Mrs. Renton through a swamp many miles through a foul swamp, threatened her with death, and drove her out of Honduras into Nicaragua. She finally arrived at Bluefields and came to the United States.

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WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Brice from the committee on appropriations today reported the military academy appropriation bill. The bill, as reported, shows an increase of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated by the bill at the last session, making the total \$419,203. The estimate for the bill were \$463,183, and the appropriation last year was \$482,556.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: SERRA Huston of Vermont, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela. Postmasters: John C. Steele, at Santa Monica, Cal.; Alfred D. Trinslay, at Sioux Falls, S. D.

WILL NOT ASSIST

Street Railway Company Refuses to Share the Expense.

CAUGHT ONE OF THEM.

Jury in the District Court Returns a Verdict in the Pool Room Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Dealers in oleomargarine are manifesting much interest in the amendment to the oleomargarine law introduced by Senator Manderson a few days ago. They are especially pleased with the proposed amendment reducing the license for dealers from \$480 to \$240. Mr. Manderson, in explaining the reason for his change, says: "There are now 238 wholesale dealers and retail dealers throughout the country who are engaged in the sale of \$354,688 for the year ended June 30, 1893, has been paid. This amount is one-half more than enough to pay the expenses of the internal revenue department in collecting in the tax, 2 cents per pound on oleomargarine, for the purpose the license tax was instituted."

Another amendment permits the use of tin as well as wooden and paper packages, it being desirable in some instances to use some parts of the United States and necessary in export shipments to prevent leakage and in the transportation of goods. The third amendment proposes that the manufacturer may put in a stamped package of not less than one pound of oleomargarine instead of ten pounds, which is now the minimum weight package which a manufacturer may pack. Explaining this change, Senator Manderson said: "The object of this amendment is to provide the retailer with an original package to sell, properly marked and branded; and as the retailer will be constrained to sell any oleomargarine in any quantity except in the manufacturer's original package, it is necessary that he should be provided with a package as small as one pound. The restrictions as to the minimum amount a wholesale dealer may sell that exists in the law will be retained. 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